

# BANGLADESH COUNTRY REPORT ON URBAN INDICATORS



### Prepared By

### **National Urban Observatory Committee**

Ministry of Housing and Public Works Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page No</u> .
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
FACTS ABOUT BANGLADESH, NATIONAL URBAN AND	4
Map of Bangladesh	
INTRODUCTION	5
Chapter 1 – SHELTER	6
Chapter 2 - SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & ERADICATION OF POVE	RTY 12
Chapter 3 – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	16
Chapter 4 -ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	21
Chapter 5 – GOVERNANCE	23
Chapter 6 - INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	25
Chapter 7 – FUTURE ACTION AND INITIATIVES	26
References	28
APPENDICES	
Appendix-A Indicator : DHAKA	
Appendix-B Indicator : CHITTAGOMG	
Appendix-C Indicator : SYLHET	
Appendix D Indicator : TANGAII	

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Habitat Conference II on Human Settlements held in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1996 adopted some global action programs and plans regarding development of human settlement situation in member countries. Those global action plans were incorporated in the Habitat Agenda.

Bangladesh as a partner country of UNCHS is committed to use indicator for monitoring the Habitat Agenda. Indicators signifies the achievement for Human settlement situation, which the international community may assess its efforts. This country report is prepared to evaluate the major facts of Human settlement in a comparative framework between 1993 and 1998.

The Government of Bangladesh considers that the concept of Global Urban Observatory, Regional Urban Observatory, National Urban Observatory and Local Urban Observatory as prescribed by UNCHS will represent the Habitat Agenda and this will also fruitfully ensure entire list of international goals.

As an effective step to demonstrate resolve and commitments of Bangladesh Government to Habitat Agenda, in June 1994 the Government formally appointed a 60 member National Preparatory Committee headed by the Honorable Minister of Housing and Public Works. Four Subject Committees to help approach Habitat II in the most systematic and multi-sector dimensions were also constituted. Subsequently the government of Bangladesh on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2000 established a National Urban Observatory Committee consisting of 20 members, with the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Public Works as the convener.

The Government of Bangladesh actively evaluated the established practices, policies and the duties and responsibilities of different Government and Semi-government Organizations/Entities and NGO's and feels that those organization, and entities are characterized by their in-built capabilities to equipped with professionals and technical support with institutional setup to be designated as LUO. Therefore The Government of Bangladesh have been pleased to constitute Local Urban Observatory for 4 major cities of Bangladesh, Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet and Tangail in the following order.

- (a) Dhaka RAJUK and Dhaka City Corporation (DCC)
- (b) Chittagong Chittagong Development Authority (CDA) and Chittagong City
  - Corporation(CCC)
- (c) Sylhet Sylhet Pourashava
- (d) Tangail Support for Implementation of National Plans of Action (SINPA) and Tangail Pourashava.

The organizations quoted against each city will perform the specific responsibility of Local Urban Observatory. In doing so the traditional administrative monitoring of programs by the government in terms of physical planning and financial targets through economy of scale has now been replaced with a more rigorous and professional approach.

The collective efforts of these LUO's, officials of Urban Development Directorate, RAJUK, the experts from Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology and Center for Urban Studies, Dhaka after elaborate consultation and careful estimation have documented the key indicators in this Country Report.

The Report offers an assessment of the human settlement situation through an examination of Megacity Dhaka and three other cities, Chittagong, Sylhet and Tangail. We hope that would help connecting Bangladesh to the Global Urban Observatory Network in its effort to collect and disseminate data, information, best practices on human settlement activities.

The shelter situation of the country has improved marginally due to various projects/programs by Government Organizations and NGO's directed towards resettlement, provision of credit and basic services. Not much improvement in this sector could be achieved due to rapid increase in urban population in the country. The indicators that reveal social development and eradication of poverty suggest that the health situation has improved in both urban and rural Bangladesh. Although indicators suggest a slight deterioration of crime and violence situation in the country, it is expected that the recent enactment of the Public Security Act would reverse the trend. Both GOs and NGOs in the country are very active in their efforts to eradicate poverty and improve the human settlement situation.

Government efforts are underway to improve the environmental management of the country. GO-NGO cooperation to supply water in slum areas, provision of loans to encourage urban migrants to return to their villages (Ghare Phera), promulgation of environmental laws, phasing out of two-stroke engines from the roads, encouragement to use CNG instead of gasoline, establishment of chromium recovery and reuse plant, CBO efforts in solid waste collection and NGO effort at solid waste disposal—are attempts through which the urban environmental improvements have been initiated in the country. Very recently measures have been undertaken to protect the natural water bodies. Clearance from the Department of Environment and other utility agencies has been made mandatory before any construction may be undertaken in the capital city. In the area of economic development too, public-private sector partnership is gradually being encouraged to complement government efforts.

The Government of Bangladesh considers that the key ingredients to address social problem is good urban governance. As a strategic approach to achieve this goal; Decentralization has received impetus from the government since 1996. A four-tier system of local government structure instead of three tiers is gradually being introduced in the country. The urban local government system in the country is democratic. NGO, CBO and civil society participation in urban governance affairs is gradually increasing. The NGO Bureau is under Prime Minister's direct control. The country is open for international cooperation and partnerships, in social, economic and other sectors. In all ports of entry special attention is given to the arriving investors with separate counter/channel to handle their problems. The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) has set future programs and initiatives of the country towards shelter development, sustainable urban development, capacity building and institutional development that if properly implemented will significantly contribute to improve the human settlement situation of the country in both urban and rural areas.

FACTS ABOUT BANGLADESH AND NATIONAL URBAN, 1998.

1

SI.No	Facts	Bangladesh	National Urban	
1	Global location	Between 20 <sup>0</sup> 34'-26 <sup>0</sup> 38' N latitude & 88 <sup>0</sup> 01'-92 <sup>0</sup> 41' E		
		longitude		
2	Area	147,570 sq.km.	9,612.44 sq.km.	
3	Population	124.7 million	29.4 million	
4	Density	826 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	2,336 persons/ km²	
5	Sex ratio	106	118	
6	Population growth rate (1998)	1.7	4.00	
7	GDP	US \$33.1 billion	US\$ 14.89 billion	
8	Per capita income	US\$ 280	US\$ 450	
9	Literacy rate (adult)	51.3	64.1	
10	Child mortality	102	62	
	( per thousand)			
11	Telephone	5/1000 population	6.5	
12	Piped water	4.3%	17.55%	
	( per thousand)			
13	Crime rate	0.84/1000 population	NAV	
14	Informal settlement	90%	50%	
15	Homeless population	NAV	NAV	
16	Tenure type	Owned 88.0%	Owned 56.98 %	
	(1996)	Rental 6.65%	Rental 30.45 %	
		Rent free 5.28%	Rent free 6.14 %	
		Others -	Others 6.43%	
17	Electricity (%H/H)	28.0	76.4	

#### INTRODUCTION

The Habitat Conference II on Human Settlements was held in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1996. In that conference some action programs regarding development of the human settlement situation in member countries were adopted and these action plans were incorporated in the Habitat Agenda, Bangladesh, being a signatory to Habitat Conference II, is also committed to adopt necessary steps and action plans towards developing human settlement conditions in the urban as well as in the rural areas of the country. In response to the Global Urban observatory system, a National Urban Observatory has been formed as a consultative body to monitor trends and conditions of human settlement and inform national level policy and decision-making. Similarly, a Local Urban Observatory has been formed to review urban settlement situation in the country. This country report presents facts and analysis on the city level and country level developments in the various indicators which represent human settlement situation in the country since 1996 Habitat Conference. However, because of lack of data, in some aspects city level situation has been projected through the national urban. information. Further, some qualitative judgments have been used to portray settlement situations where either quantitative data are not available or updated information is missing. The present report has been organized into seven chapters by following the guidelines of UNCHS, Nairobi, Kenya,

#### Chapter 1 SHELTER

The shelter situation in Bangladesh varies significantly between urban and rural areas and also by the size of towns. The condition is severe in Dhaka city where about 47.10 percent households are poor and a very small percentage of households can afford reasonable housing. The percentage of hard core poor is higher in other cities of the country. The development of the shelter situation in recent past in Bangladesh is presented under the following sections.

#### 1. Provide SECURITY OF TENURE

#### 1.1 Tenure types

The Bangladesh National Report (1996) for Habitat II reported the percentage share of tenure types for Dhaka, Chittagong, Tangail and the whole of Bangladesh is as follows: (The information of Sylhet is added by the National Urban Observatory).

Type of Tenure	Dhaka		Chitta	agong	Sy	thet	Tangail	
• •	1993	1998	1993	1998	1993	1998	1993	98
Owned	31.84	27	52.4	50	75	79	75	71.5
Purchasing	0.08	5	8	8	2	1	1 -	1.2
Private Rental	53.55	28	31.9	32	15	13.6	15	12.5
Social Housing	1.16	12	1.3	2	1.5	1	0.7	0.5
Sub-tenancy	NA	NA	•	1				
Rent Free	6.50	1		NA				
Squatter no rent	NΑ	19		0.5				
Squatter paying rent	NA	8		0.3				
Others (including homeless)	6.77	2	11.5	6.2	0.4	7.5	2.2	12.5

Source: GOB, 1996, National Habitat Report 1996, p. 68.

Updated figures on tenure types are not available, but the precarious nature of tenure of a significant section of the population can be assessed from the Census of Slum Areas and Floating Population 1997 (BBS, 1999a).\* The Census recorded a total of 2991 slums nationwide with a population of 1,391,458 in 334,431 households. In terms of area, 63.02 percent of slums are on government and semi-government land. Most of these slums are squatter settlements, and thus have no tenure on land. Even slums on private land have insecure tenure, since the owners may decide to develop their land after evicting the tenants. In Dhaka City, the slum population is 754,866 (BBS, 1999a).

Rent to income ratio is increasing at a rate lower than land price to income ratio in all the cities. Thus return from housing investment is limited in highly developed CBFD areas of the cities not the middle class housing areas, creating ever increasing gap between supply and demand of the housing stock.

<sup>\*</sup> Slum is defined as "a cluster of compact settlements of 5 or more households that generally grow very unsystematically and haphazardly in an unhealthy condition and atmosphere on government and private vacant land. Slums also exist in the owner based household premises." The definition of "floating population" is "the mobile and vagrant category of rootless people who have no permanent dwelling units". Rootless people are defined as landless people who do not own even the homestead or are driven out of homestead areas. (BBS, 1999, p.2-3)

#### 1.2 Eviction

There have been a few sporadic evictions and attempted evictions in the past few years. Since 1993, the first major attempted eviction of a stum in 1997 was stopped by the intervention of The Honorable Prime Minister. There were no further attempted evictions till 1999. There is a popular perception that slums are dens of criminals and abusers and slum evictions are accepted by the rest of the population with either no expressed concern or outright support. However certain NGO pressure groups and a section of the media have been vocal against evictions. According to one such group, the Coalition for Urban Poor, 42 slums were evicted between May and August, 1999 (CUP, 1999). 34 of the 42 slums housed 21,933 families. The High Court, in a landmark decision has declared the eviction of squatters without rehabilitation illegal. The National Housing Policy (1993 and amended in 1999) also does not approve of eviction without rehabilitation (GOB 1993).

#### 2. Promote the right to ADEQUATE HOUSING

According to the Constitution of Bangladesh, the provision for basic necessities of life including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care have been recognized as fundamental responsibility of the State (Article 15). The Revised Housing Policy of 1999 describes the future role of the government in the housing sector as that of a "facilitator" or "enabler", rather than as a "provider", in order to increase access to land, infrastructure, services and credit, and to ensure availability of building materials at a reasonable price and promote housing finance institutions. Actual construction of housing will generally be left to the private sector developers, the people themselves and the NGOs (MOHPW, 1999).

Urban housing demand is primarily catered by the private household sector. The target group of small and large-scale developers and builders are middle and high-income city dwellers. On the other hand slum entrepreneurs provide very low cost rental units where living condition is very poor. The public sector housing plans also give priorities to the high-income groups. Only 3 percent of the proposed spending by capital program are earmarked for housing for the poor (DMDP, 1995). The government agencies providing housing are Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK) translated as the Capital Development Authority, the Housing and Settlements Division (HSD) and Semi-governmental and autonomous bodies also provide Housing for their employees. Majority of their land development and housing projects are focused on high and middle-income population. Recently the Government of Bangladesh has formed a new authority, namely, The National Housing Authority (NHA) which has more flexible and non-bureaucratic welfare policy on housing. The authority is able to divert the policy of housing from its present orbit to provide affordable housing for low-income and mid-income group.

Although the Constitution of Bangladesh ensures equal right and opportunities for all irrespective of race, sex, religion or place of birth but inheritance law in Bangladesh varies with religious groups and sex. Women are particularly discriminated.

The formal mortgage market is limited and confined to new housing construction and serves the highest income groups in selected urban areas (Hoek-Smit, 1999). However, some private institutions are coming up with loans for renovating existing houses. On the contrary micro-finance housing lenders (Government, semi-government and NGO's) offer non-collateral based credit for housing to low-income people.

#### 2.1 Housing price-to-income ratio

The estimated requirement for housing units in urban areas vary from 300,000 units to 550,000 annually for the next twenty years depending on the number of backlog and replacement units incorporated in the estimates (Hoek-Smit, 1999). Higher land price and construction cost has pushed housing beyond the affordable range of low and middle-income people. The ratio of the median free-market price of dwelling unit and the median annual household income marginally increased within last few years. This ratio was 18.5 in 1993 and 18.93 in 1996. In recent years the Government has become aware of the need for low-income housing and has undertaken several projects. One such project is the construction of 16,000 flats at Mirpur, Dhaka. But these projects will only support a portion of actual demand.

#### House Price and Rent to Income Ratios

	Dhaka		Chitta	gong	Sythet		Tangail	
	1993	1998	1993	1998	1993	1998	1993	98
Median house price	\$20000	\$25000	\$13957.8	\$15277	\$10625	\$9433	\$14583	\$20833
Median rent	\$90	\$95	\$62.5	\$62.5	\$20	\$25	\$42	\$52
Median annual Household income	\$1080	\$1320	\$130	\$156 25	\$1000	\$1584	\$1200	\$1500
Median household income of renters	\$150	\$155	\$60.0	\$57.29		\$95	\$1050	\$1125
House price/ Household income	\$18.52	\$18.93	\$107.37	\$90.77		5.96	12.15	13.89
House rent/ Household income	\$0.60	\$0.61	.\$1.04	\$1.09		0.26	0.04	0.05

#### 3. Provide equal ACCESS TO LAND

Land is the scarcest resource in urban areas. The price of land accelerates much faster than any other commodity. The major reasons behind such a situation are limited supply of land, high demand, and speculative market. The price of land increased by 50 percent annually during 1993-1998 period. The pattern of land ownership also reveals the unequal distribution of land. Speculators in the urban land market hold a significant amount of land especially in the fringe areas and thus create pressure on the land market. The bottom 40 percent of the households in Dhaka City 1998 own only 11 percent of the total income, top 10 percent owned 42 percent of the same. In the last seven years, the share of the bottom 40 percent in the per capita income scale had declined from 17 percent to 11 percent. On the other hand, share of top 10 percent in the per capita income scale has increased from 27 percent to 42 percent. Income inequalities stem from unequal access to resource base. While the top 5 percent controls 40 percent of the total value of fixed assets, whereas the share of bottom 50 percent of the households is only 7 percent. (Afsar, 2000). To control land speculation some policies and laws have been enacted. Land Ceiling Act is one of them. This law put a ceiling on rural land holding. According to this law one cannot own more than 13.5 hectares of land. To avoid higher taxes and other administrative difficulty owners often register their second house or land in the name of their relatives like wife, daughter or son.

The Housing and Settlement Directorate (HSD) supplies various types of housing targeted to low income people. Activities include site and service schemes, upgrading, resettlement, infrastructure improvement and supply of core houses and flats. HSD

transfer leasehold rights to the beneficiaries. It has developed 27,693 plots for residential purpose on 8045 acres of urban land all over Bangladesh (ADB, 2000).

In recent years, the formal real estate market has grown significantly, particularly in Dhaka. Some of the large-scale developers have undertaken extensive housing estate development programs at the outskirts of Dhaka City. But the target group is always upper and middle-income group. Developers are still afraid of investing in housing for lower or lower-middle income population Some NGOs such as PROSHIKA has come forward to construct small flats for low-income people including the slums.

#### 4. Promote equal ACCESS TO CREDIT

Though one of the major objectives of the Housing Policy of 1999 is to ensure housing for all with particular emphasis on the disadvantaged, destitute, the shelterless poor and the low and middle-income groups, of people, yet very little efforts have been taken on the part of the Government in providing housing loans to the low-income strata of the population. The House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC) is the only public institution that provides loan for individual housing at an interest rate of 13 percent (10.5 percent for high-rise buildings) payable in 25 years (Shafi, 1999). HBFC primarily serves the middle and high-income group. In last 40 years HBFC has financed 1,29,414 housing units which is less than 10 percent of the total housing stock of Dhaka city alone. Nationalized commercial banks introduced housing loan program from 1984, their target group is also limited to the higher income group. There is virtually no credit financing mechanism for housing of low-income people in urban areas. Security of tenure is a major factor that obstructs many people to enter into the formal mortgage market.

Government has undertaken several credit programs to encourage urban slum dwellers to return to their own villages (Return of Displaced People) and to start income generating activities there. One of such projects that has been introduced by Bangladesh Krishi (Agricultural) Bank, from May, 1999. This program offers loan to those slum dwellers who wish to return to their home village and start a new business or project there. Initially this program is focused on slum dwellers of Dhaka city, later this project will incorporate other major cities of the country. A study performed by Bangladesh Krishi Bank showed that 94 percent of the slum dwellers of Dhaka City are willing to return home if they can get a work there (Ahmed, 1998). This credit program offers collateral free loans up to Tk. 50,000 (US \$1000) for each family. Credit is also given in the Asrayan project (described in section 9 of chapter 3).

Several micro-finance institutions (MFIs) provide long and short-term credit for housing without any collateral. Among these institutions are the Grameen Bank, and NGOs like BRAC, Proshika, ASA, Caritas render their programs in rural areas of Bangladesh. Grameen Bank till July 1998 has disbursed Tk. 6,714 million as housing loans. The tending rate is 8 percent payable in 10 years. In total 700,000 housing loans have been given to rural families by members of MFI's.

#### 5. Promote access to BASIC SERVICES

The inevitable consequence of rapid urbanization is the constant pressure on existing infrastructure and services. With limited institutional capability, financial resources and lack of modern technology, municipalities and other service organizations face extreme difficulties to keep pace with the concurrent demand.

#### 5.1 Access to water

Water, electricity and sewerage are three basic services required to ensure safe and healthy life. In Dhaka City, the Dhaka Water and Sewerage Authority (DWASA), in Chittagong CWASA, Pourashavas in Sylhet and Tangail are responsible for supply of tap water and sewerage connections. Only 4.3 percent of total households in the country are connected to tap water (BBS, 1998). A UNICEF study in 1998 found that 99.1 percent of drinking water in urban areas are collected from taps, tube wells and ring wells whereas at national level 97.1 percent use the same sources for drinking water. In case of household work 80.1 percent of urban dwellers use tap, tube well or well water. Alternate sources of water in urban areas are ponds and river. At the national level 38.8 percent use tap, well and tube well water for household uses, the rest uses water from different sources. Among urban households 17.55 percent have piped-water connection into their residence. 7 percent of urban households collect drinking water from public/private tap outside their residence (NIPORT, 1997).

In Dhaka not more than 65 percent of the Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) area is connected with piped water, it is 44% in Chittagong, 29% in Sylhet, 12% in Tangail.

The supply of tap water in these cities is far below the demand. Another drawback of piped water in urban area is contamination due to old and defective pipelines. Tube wells are the major sources of drinking water in these cities and rural Bangladesh. Overall, 9 in 10 households obtain their drinking water from tube wells. Only 5 percent depend on surface water such as ponds, surface well and rivers/streams (NIPORT, 1997). Recent findings by researchers and international organization have revealed the alarming level of arsenic contamination in tube-well water in various parts of the country.

#### 5.2 Household Connections

Most of the urban poor households do not own the land on which they live. As a result they are deprived of access to water and other utilities because water and sewerage connections are provided to plots upon production of ownership documents. The high density of these settlements and absence of utilities make the environment appalling. In response to such situation, a local NGO, Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), in collaboration with UNDP-World Bank, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and Water AlD, has launched a project to provide 32 water points and 5 latrines in squatter and slum settlements in the Dhaka City. This project is a successful example of partnership among donor agencies, local people, NGO and public organization (DWASA).

Access to electricity in urban areas is satisfactory compared to other services. According to 1996 National Report, 74 percent of households in Dhaka have access to electricity. Over time this situation has been improved. During the 1997-98 period domestic consumption of electricity was 3612 MKWH (BBS, 1998). In Dhaka City system losses exceed 30 percent and the supply is far below demand. As a result erratic supply is a common phenomenon (World Bank, 2000).

The Bangladesh Telephone and Telegraph Board (BTTB) is the primary provider of telephone service in urban areas. Demand considerably exceeds supply. There are 5 telephones for every 1000 population in Bangladesh and 20 telephones per 1000 population in Dhaka. In recent years several private companies have introduced cellular phone services and the use of mobile phones has become very popular in Dhaka and other major cities. Currently 98,500 cellular phones are used in Bangladesh. Among them 80 percent is in Dhaka (BTTB, 2000). Fax and e-mail services are becoming popular among people in business and high-income groups.

## Chapter 2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY

### 6. Provide equal opportunities for a SAFE AND HEALTHY life

#### 6.1 Under-five mortality

The assurance of safe and healthy life is directly correlated to income and access to health facilities. If the scenario of 1993 is compared with 1998 it is evident that the prevalence of poverty is showing a declining trend. In recent years, widespread coverage of EPI (Extended Program for Immunization) has had a significant impact on reduction of child mortality. About 91.3 percent and 87.6 percent children (of 12 to 23 months) are covered by immunization at the urban and national levels respectively (BBS, 1998). In 1997 under-four mortality at the national and urban levels were 102 and 62 per 1000 live births respectively (Child under four years/BBS, 1999).

According to the Demographic and Health Survey 1996-97 (NIPORT, 1997), there exists a significant relationship between the education level of mothers and under five mortality. Children born to mothers who have no education are almost twice as likely to die before their fifth birthday as those born to mothers who have at least some secondary education (145 vs. 78 per 1000 births respectively). Researchers also identified that birth interval and child mortality is significantly related. Under five mortality is 2.2 times higher for children with preceding birth interval of less than 2 years than for children with preceding interval of 4 years or more (187 compared with 83 per 1000 birth) (NIPORT, 1997).

According to a UNICEF study, children aged 12 to 59 months who have mid-upper arm circumference of less than 12.5 cm. are suffering from severe malnutrition. At national level, the percentages of male and female children suffering from severe malnutrition are 4.1 percent and 7.2 percent respectively. Both in national and urban levels, female children have significantly out numbered male children as a victim of malnutrition (UNICEF, 1998).

#### 6.2 Crime rates

Crime and violence have become severe menace to normal everyday urban life. The root to this situation is poverty, inequality of income, frustration among the young generation and due to political disturbances. Women are frequent victims of murder, rape and acid throwing. In recent years special laws have been formulated to take immediate and severe action against crimes like acid throwing. During the 1992-1996 period, the number of all types of crimes has increased by 30.31 percent at the national level (BBS, 1999).

#### 6.3 Urban Violence

Besides crimes documented in police reports, extortion by *Mastaans* (extortionist/musclemen) is wide spread all over the country. In urban areas, mugging is commonplace even in broad daylight. Violence at school is not common. Even bullying is rare. Domestic violence against women is more common. Women are often abused as a means of extracting dowry though demanding dowry is a punishable offence. Acid throwing is another serious crime committed frequently and most of the victims are women. The Government has enacted rigorous laws to deal with the heinous crimes where women are specially victims. The Children and Women Abuse Act (2000) is applicable for the following crimes: use of acid, poison or any burning

material in order to murder and injure women or children; trafficking of women or children; kidnapping of women and children and demanding ransom; rape; sexual harassment and murder for dowry. Persons accused under this Act are ineligible for bait.

The Public Security Act (2000) was enacted on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2000. The primary objective of this Act is to abolish crimes that hamper and obstruct public security. Nine different types of crimes were identified that can be punishable according to this Act. The categories of offences are mugging, extortion, interfering with tender submission, destruction of vehicles and property, creating obstruction to traffic movement, demanding ransom, terrorism, filing of false cases and abetting crime.

#### 6.4 Victim of Violence Assistance Program

The Ministry of Women and Children Affair (MOWCA) has opened a special cell to help oppressed women by providing legal support, temporary shelter and vocational training to make destitute women self-reliant. A number of local and non-local NGOs are also active in providing legal, social, financial and medical assistance to the victims. A number of women's organizations are working at grass root level to make women aware of their legal rights. A 44 member National Council for Women's Development (NCWD) has been established consisting of Ministers and Secretaries from several Ministries, public representatives and eminent individuals with the Prime Minister as the head of the Council. The primary responsibilities of NCWD are to ensure women's participation in socio-economic development work: the Council will formulate laws and regulations to ensure women's legal rights and development and to prevent of oppression against women. In parallel with government initiatives a number of local and foreign NGOs are active both in urban and rural areas to bring a drastic change to the fate of destitute women. They offer legal support for the victim and arrange medical and other necessary facilities whenever required. Besides government initiatives, several foreign organizations in cooperation with local agencies are offering treatment facilities to the victims. Acid Survivors Foundation is currently treating 17 victims of acid burns.

### 7. Promote Social Integration and support Disadvantaged groups

A recent study on the urban poor (ADB, 1996) measured the poverty line on the basis of income/expenditure related to daily normative calorie intake plus cost of non-food items and services (up to 25 percent of food expenditure). Thus the study determined that households below a monthly income of Tk. 3500 could be defined as "Absolute Poor" and households with income below Tk. 2500, as "Hard-core Poor". The minimum calorie intake for the absolute poor and hardcore poor are calculated at 2112 kcal and 1805 kcal, respectively. According to the above definition, 44.3 percent of urban population are poor (this includes both absolute and hardcore poor). A declining trend of poverty is evident when data of 1993 is compared with 1998. At the urban level 47.0 percent and 44.3 percent of the population was poor during the year 1993 and 1998, respectively (CIRDAP, 1999).

The Annual Budget of the year 1997-1998 contains three programs in order to eradicate poverty: (I) Monthly allowance to poor elderly people (ii) Formation of account in order to provide loan for housing the homeless poor. (iii) Establishment of a bank which would offer loan to unemployed young people who are willing to start any income generating activity (Bangladesh Economic Review), 1998). Part of these programs has already been started. The miserable living condition of urban poor has

always been considered as a major policy issue by government and donor agencies. The Housing and Settlement Directorate (HSD) has carried out several low cost housing schemes and provided approximately 50,000 plots and housing units for the urban poor over three decades though it was inadequate to the increasing demand (ADB, 2000). Since 1996 UNICEF and LGED are jointly launching the Urban Basic Services Delivery Project (UBSDP) in 4 city corporations and 21 municipalities of the country to improve and extend services in slum and squatter settlements. The project delivered services through 489 "urban development centers", each serving 2000 poor people.

The decline of incidence of urban poverty is due to the increase of employment opportunity both in urban and rural area. Various GO and NGOs are working at the grass-root level in various poverty eradication programs. Especially Grameen Bank and several other foreign and local NGOs like BRAC, Proshika; Caritas are launching micro-credit programs, which helped the rural people explore different small-scale business opportunities. Garments industries played a vital role to change the fate of the distressed people. Especially female garments workers were previously either unemployed or employed in low paid jobs like domestic helpers.

Nearly 90 percent of the poor in Dhaka live in a single and poor quality shelter, for which many pay high rents. Some 55 percent of them have no access to sanitary latrine (World Bank, 2000). A Number of NGOs and social organizations are working for the betterment of the urban poor. Around 46 NGOs are working in DCC on healthcare and credit programs that mainly cover water supply, sanitation, health education, and mother and childcare. A total of 712 slums located in 82 wards are covered by a total of 82 NGOs. Among NGOs serving the urban poor households works in Dhaka and Chittagong. The magnitude and dimension of urban poverty is multi faceted. The projects and programs initiated by the NGOs are able to address only a fraction of the problem.

### 8. Promote GENDER EQUALITY in human settlement development

#### 8.1 Male-Female gap

In the political arena, the Chairpersons of the two major political parties of Bangladesh are women. Since 1992 the country has had two women Prime Ministers. But in general the social and economic status of women in Bangladesh is inferior to men. Participation of women in household decision making is also very low, only in 7.9 percent households (World Bank, 2000). The adult literacy rate (15 years and above) is 59 percent for men and 42 percent for women. The average life expectancy in Bangladesh in 1998 was 58.6 years for women and 59.1 years for men (BBS, 1999). Primary school enrollment is 82.4 percent for male and 74.9 for female at national level. At the urban level the corresponding figures are 92.1 percent male and 90.9 percent female. Primary school drop out rate is 14.8 percent and 17.2 percent respectively for male and female at national level. Drop out rate is less is urban areas and it is 6.9 percent for male and 7.7 percent for female (BBS, 1999b). The Government has introduced laws to ensure participation of women at formal decision making. In the case of local administration, the DCC has 18 reserved posts for nominated women commissioners as against 90 posts of directly elected commissioners irrespective of sex. In the municipalities, there are provisions for directly elected woman commissioners numbering one-third of the number of posts for directly elected commissioners. At the national level 30 seats are reserved for women, elected by the other members, at the National Assembly. In order to address the problem of gender gap, GOs and NGOs are sponsoring, administrating and monitoring adult education, micro credit and income generating programs for women. To make women aware of their rights both GOs, and NGOs are undertaking various programs. Women's organizations have highlighted various legal issues that need to be reformed in order to resist discrimination against women.

## Chapter 3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

#### 9. Promote GEOGRAPHICALLY-BALANCED settlement structures

Urban population in Bangladesh continues to rise at a rapid rate. The growth of urban population is due to both the increase of population in existing areas and the addition to urban population as new areas fall under the category of urban area. There is still considerable rural-urban migration and growth rates in cities are much higher than the national rate. For example, the annual population growth rate of Dhaka is estimated on the basis of projected population (BBS, 1999b) to be more than 4.0 percent whereas the national rate is 1.7 percent.

The continuous high growth of population puts tremendous strain on urban services and utilities. Measures initiated to narrow the gap between supply and demand are often apparently ineffective because by the time the measures are implemented, new demand is created further widening the gap. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that many of the migrants who use services and facilities of the city do not pay any charges to the service providers. The Government appreciates the necessity to take effective steps to ensure that unabated flux of people to cities do not create unmanageable densities and population concentrations.

The Government has taken up a project named Asrayan—Housing and Self-Employment Program for the Landless of Bangladesh—to resettle people who would have otherwise been driven to the cities by poverty. The 5-year program initiated in 1997-98 aims to resettle 50,000 families in 5,000 barrack houses on government-owned land. In addition the settlers would be given loans and training for income generating schemes and government-owned agricultural land, if available, would be leased out to them. By late 1999, 756 barrack houses had been completed.

The Government has also directed The Bangladesh Krishi (Agricultural) Banks to provide loans to squatters in urban areas who decide to go back (Ghare Phera) to their villages so that they can start income generating projects there. The project, known as Program for Homecoming of Displaced People, has been described in a previous section. It is expected that these positive steps would have a discernible impact on the migration situation in near future.

The Government has also taken of projects to strengthen secondary cities and small towns with a policy of decentralized urbanization and reducing pressure on the private city, Dhaka.

### 10. Manage supply and demand for WATER in an effective manner

#### 10.1 Water consumption

The authority responsible for water supply in Dhaka City, DWASA estimates that the daily per capita consumption of water in the city is 160 liters. It is estimated that more than 65 percent of the households in the city are either served by DWASA water connection or have access to a communal hydrant. Water supply is a particular problem in the slums where around 30 percent of the Dhaka population live and where the nature of tenure makes house connections impractical. DWASA, however has provided 1643 community standpipes throughout its service area. CWASA provides stand pipes, Sylhet pourashava provides standpipes with intermittent supply and HTW, Tangail Pourashava also provides stand pipes.

With the growth of population, the demand for water is also rising rapidly. All the four cities had upgraded their capacities still it is far below the demand.

### Daily Household Water Consumption (LPCD) Per Person

	Dhaka		Chittagong		Sythet		Tangail	
	1993	1998	1993	1998	1993	1998	1993	1998
All settlements	160	160	90	96	90	96	100	90
Informal settlements	-	100	40	48	40	48	50	55

#### 10.2 Price of water

The price of water charged in Dhaka City amounts to US \$0.09 per thousand liters. Although water becomes a scarce commodity in summer, DWASA, CWASA and all the pourashava charges the same rate throughout the year.

#### 11. Reduce URBAN POLLUTION

#### 11.1 Air pollution

Urban pollution has emerged as a serious problem, especially in Dhaka. The principal forms of pollution are pollution of the air by emissions from motor vehicles and pollution of water from domestic and industrial sources.

Air pollution is not monitored in other cities, air in Dhaka is highly polluted with Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and sulfur dioxide. There is also a high concentration of lead in the air. Recent studies have found almost double the allowable limit of lead in the air. In Dhaka Metropolitan area emissions are increasing at a steady rate since 1990. During the pried scrod 1981 to 1996 annual average increases of NO is 6.5%, HC is 5.8%, CO is 5.9%, PM is 5.6% and SO2 is 6% are observed. One major source of air pollution is the three-wheeled "auto-rickshaw" fitted with a two-stroke engine. The Government of Bangladesh has imposed high taxes on the import of this vehicle in order to discourage its use. At the same time GOB are encouraging through tax relief the use of atternative less polluting modes. As a result, the bus and taxi services in Dhaka City have already shown a marked improvement and many travelers are switching from the auto-rickshaws to the better modes. A private business firm with World Bank assistance has introduced less polluting three-wheelers with four-stroke engines. The Ministry of Forestry and Environment has recently suggested a total ban on the import of the polluting threewheelers. GOB has also decided to expand the facilities for energy efficient Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) operated vehicles. As a further step towards improving air quality, the import of leaded petroleum has been restricted, although it effectiveness is questionable since most cars on the streets are second-hand vehicles imported from Japan where unleaded petrol is not used. The vehicles, therefore, lack catalytic converters. The Ministry of Forestry and Environment (MOFE) has recommended making it mandatory for imported vehicles to have the converters.

#### 11.2 Wastewater treated

Water pollution around Dhaka has reached a serious stage as well. As of 1998, DWASA had only one sewerage treatment plant and about 44,000 connections. Sanitary service reached only 22 percent of the household. 40 percent of the population use latrines connected to septic tanks, 45 percent use pit latrines or

defecate in the open. This insanitary practice ultimately pollutes the water bodies and channels. Much of the sewer from the DWASA lines also find their way directly into the water bodies without any treatment. The lone treatment facility is inadequate to handle the load generated. The river water, consequently, has a dangerously high concentration of fecal coliform. The industries in the country generally lack water treatment facilities. The industries are highly concentrated around Dhaka. Many polluting industries, tanneries for example, are located within the city. These industries discharge toxic chemicals like chromium and mercury directly into the river. DWASA is establishing a Chromium Recovery and Reuse Unit with UNIDO technical and financial assistance to extract and recycle chromium from tannery wastewater. A demonstration unit has been set up in one industry and based on its success, owners of other industrial units would be motivated to set up similar recovery facilities. No other city in the country has either wastewater treatment facilities or sewerage services.

#### 11.3 Solid waste disposal

About 4,000-4,500 tons of solid waste is generated per day in Dhaka City, Approximately 50% is collected and disposed off by the Dhaka City Corporation (DCC). Other cities on average collects around 50% of the solid wastes they generate and all the cities disposed the waste to open dumps, with some recycling and reuse. There are no sanitary landfills or incinerators either in Dhaka or elsewhere in the country. Some attempts at composting have been initiated by an NGO, Waste Concern. About 35% of the waste is recycled. Around 400,000 scavengers regularly comb the waste collection bins and dumps to extract anything that might be recycled—bits of plastic, scraps of metal, paper, rags, pieces of glass. This helps reduce the volume of waste by about 20 percent. The pattern of disposal and recycling is similar in all other municipal municipal towns. There is no separate arrangement of disposal of hospital and clinical waste materials. Act three other cities namely, Chittagong, Sylhet and Tangail, have developed community based waste collection systems.

#### 12. Prevent DISASTERS and rebuild settlements

Bangladesh has had the misfortune to go through a myriad of disasters. Though most of the well-publicized disasters had affected rural communities, the urban areas are by no means hazard-free. Floods are a recurrent menace affecting parts of the country annually and the rest periodically. The coastal areas also periodically experience cyclonic storms often accompanied with storm surges. Chittagong is a coastal city and a number of cyclone shelters are constructed to provide shelter during disaster with comprehensive cyclone preparedness. The threat of earthquake also looms large. Since land is scarce, population density high and the hazards almost ubiquitous, prohibiting settlements on disaster-prone areas through zoning regulations is not an option.

During the last flood affecting Dhaka City in 1998, 70 percent of the city area was inundated for as long as 90 days. Three geological faults run underneath the city and geologists warn of the risk of a major earthquake hitting the city.

A panel of experts has finalized the Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC, 1996), which, if properly observed, should minimize losses due to disasters. Maps showing the fault lines and contours and flood embankments are publicly available, but no hazard mapping as such has been done. Disaster insurance is generally non-

existent apart from fire insurance and insurance for crops. Although the Disaster Management Bureau, Red Crescent Society and Non Governmental Organizations have done a commendable job in improving disaster preparedness in rural areas frequently struck by disasters, preparedness is very low in the cities. There are no disaster plans to guide the public and government agencies in urban areas during an emergency situation. It is possible that a serious disaster may disrupt the lifelines of Dhaka with repercussions for the whole country.

## 13. Promote effective and environmentally sound TRANSPORTATION system 13.1 Travel time

The average travel time for work have changed significantly over the past five years more due to congestion rather than increase of distance. This is so particularly in Dhaka, but also to some extent in other cities. In 1993, around 60 percent of trips in Dhaka were made on foot and the average time for such trips was 15 minutes. 19 percent of trips were made by rickshaw and 10 percent by bus (PPK, 1993). With the introduction of Improved Bus Service and Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation City Service (BCS) since 1997, more passengers are now traveling by bus, including train and motor cycle.

Almost 55.5 percent of the bus commuters, according to a survey, take a rickshaw from their homes to the bus stop. The peak hour travel time by from two large residential areas, Mirpur and Uttara, to the CBD by bus is around 50 minutes and 60 minutes respectively (World Bank, 2000 and Das, 1998). The median waiting time for users is around 10 minutes while that for the City Service users is around 15 minutes. For other bus users, this time should be much less. The time spent to reach the bus stop from home is around 5 minutes for 73.4 percent of the PBS and BCS users. Assuming average travel times of 15 minutes, 20 minutes and 65 minutes on foot, by rickshaw and by bus respectively, and an unchanged proportion of modes used since 1993, the travel time averaged over the major modes computes to around 22 minutes.

The rather low average travel time, instead of reflecting an efficient transport system, reflects the situation where a majority of people cannot afford transport costs and are forced to squat or live in squalid slums within walking distance from their place of work. Travel to work is short, less expensive and safer in small town like Tangail.

13.2 Transport mode

The modal split has not changed much in the Dhaka City over the past few years, except a significant increase in the share of bus services. Almost 60 percent of trips are made on foot, 19 percent by rickshaw, 2 percent by car, 10 by bus and 9 percent by other modes, including train and motorcycle. The pattern is rather similar in Chittagong, but in Sylhet and Tangail, more dominated by cycle rickshaws (non motorized)

14. Support mechanisms to prepare and implement LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS and local Agenda 21 initiatives

Long term strategic plans have been prepared for three of the largest cites in the country through consultations with key partners including the people. The strategic plans strive, among other things, sustainable development of the cities with due consideration to environmental aspects. Detail plans for some areas of Dhaka are still going on, again with active participation of the communities involved. Legislation has been enacted to make environmental impact assessment imperative for major

projects. Otherwise, no change has been made in legislation to support sustainable development planning, though existing laws neither hamper nor preclude such planning. There have been demands, though, to implement laws to control the indiscriminate filling of flood plains and water bodies for construction of buildings and other infrastructure.

As for Dhaka City, the Dhaka Metropolitan Development Plan (1995) has been prepared after consultations with key partners of development. Implementation of the plan is done through the Capital Development Authority (RAJUK) that has the authority to deny permission to build to any prospective developer if the proposed development violates the provisions of the DMDP. Clearance from the Department of Environment and utilities agencies are required for certain types of projects. The Detail Area Plans for certain areas of Dhaka are now being prepared with active participation from the respective communities. The process of plan approval in Chittagong is done by Chitagong Development Authority (CDA) while in the other cities, building plans are approved by the Pourashavas (Municipalities). Environmental regulations apply uniformly for all urban areas.

## Chapter 4 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## 15. Strengthen SMALL AND MICRO-ENTERPRISES, particularly those developed by women

According to the latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 1995-96, 26.32 percent of the total labour force (excluding unpaid family workers) in the country are day labourers while 50.75 percent are self-employed. Together they account for almost three-quarters of the labour force. Almost all of the former and most of the latter belong to the informal sector. It is estimated that around 63 percent of the employed men and women in Dhaka City are employed in the informal sector. The proportion is about the same in Chittagong and higher on the other two cities.

In rural areas women are almost the exclusive target of micro-credit providers such as the Grameen Bank and BRAC. The success of the small enterprises by the rural women is well documented. In urban areas provision of such credit is more difficult from an operational point of view because those most deserving micro-credit do not have secure tenure of land and hence no fixed address. Still 80 percent of NGO expenditure in urban areas go towards provision of credit to the poor most of which are women (World Bank, 2000).

## 16. Encourage PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR partnership and stimulate PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT opportunities

#### 16.1 Public-private sector partnerships

Development of public-private partnership is in its initial stage in Bangladesh. In the transport sector, Bangladesh Railways (BR) have come into agreement with private operators to operate services on certain routes using BR lines and rolling stock. The most significant partnership in the Dhaka City area is the case of Dhaka Electric Supply Company, a private body that has been entrusted with the job of supplying electricity to a part of the city. The power is purchased from the public power generation company. It is expected that such ventures involving the cooperation between the public and private sectors in city management would increase in the future.

#### 16.2 City product

Official statistics do not give GNP figures at the city level. One study, however, estimates the city product for Dhaka to be equivalent to US \$ 4.6 billion (World Bank, 2000). Most investments in the country, both public and private, are concentrated in and around the city. The city is also by far the nation's largest seat of consumers with disposable income to spend on marketed goods and services.

#### 16.3 Unemployment

Unemployment is a serious problem in Bangladesh. Agriculture is a major sector of the economy accounting for 31.60 percent of Gross Domestic Product (BBS, 1999b) and providing 63.25 percent of employment according to the 1995-96 Labour Force Survey (LFS) (BBS, 1999b). Agricultural employment is concentrated in the rural areas where almost 80 percent of the population tives. Due to the seasonal nature of agricultural activity, the problem of unemployment in rural area fluctuates with the season. Urban areas offer not only more varied employment prospects but also

comparatively better wages. This acts as a pull factor drawing in seasonal as well as permanent migrants from the rural areas, though unemployment is a serious problem in urban areas too. According to the last LFS in 1995-96, the unemployment rate for males and females in urban areas are 4.4 and 4.6 respectively. The corresponding figures for the national level are 2.2 and 1.9 percent respectively (BBS, 1999b). These figures are derived on the basis of a very liberal definition of employment that includes wage labour activities such as husking, boiling and thrashing of crops that are seasonal, low-paid and done usually by women. In Dhaka City, the rate of unemployment is estimated to be 23 percent (World Bank, 2000).

## Chapter 5 GOVERNANCE

#### 17. Promote DECENTRALIZATION and strengthen local authorities

The decentralized structure of local urban authorities in Bangladesh consists of 4 City Corporations and 215 Paurashavas or Municipalities. The legal framework for the functioning of the Paurashavas are provided by the Paurashava Ordinance of 1977, while the City Corporations run according to individual ordinances for each corporation. Each municipality or corporation has an elected council headed by the Chairman in the case of a municipality or the mayor in the case of a Corporation. The other members of the council are elected commissioners and nominated women commissioners. The elections for the seats of representatives are conducted by an autonomous Election Commission in accordance with the prescribed legal framework. The Commission functions independent of the Government.

Larger municipalities may have a central government representative in the form of a Chief Executive Officer (CEO), though he does not have any voting rights. The central Government has normally no power to remove from office any elected representative. However, if a member absents himself from three consecutive meetings without reasonable excuse, or if he is convicted for any offence related to corruption, criminal misconduct or anti-state activity, the Government may remove him from office following prescribed procedures and allowing the person liable to be removed the opportunity to show cause against such removal. The representative themselves may, however, vote on a resolution against any of their colleagues to the effect that he is liable to be removed from office if he refuses or is unable to perform his work or if he is guilty of misconduct or is responsible for any loss of property of the Paurashava. The resolution, if passed with two-thirds majority of votes, has to be approved by the Government before the particular representative stands removed from office.

Also, the Government may declare a Paurashava to be superseded for a maximum period amounting to the rest of its term if it considers that the Paurashava is unable to discharge its duties, unable to meet its financial obligations, generally acts contrary to public interest or otherwise abuses power. In such a situation, the Government may appoint a person or authority to run the affairs of the Paurashava. The Government may also quash proceedings of the elected council, suspend the execution of a resolution, prohibit the doing of anything proposed to be done or require the Paurashava to take such action as may be specified. It must be noted, though, that although the Paurashava Ordinance provides the above legal rights to the Government, they are hardly exercised, if ever.

The Paurashava Ordinance empowers the local bodies to levy and realize taxes but the maximum levels of taxes are set by the Government. The Paurashava may set user charges for services but it requires sanction from the Government. The Paurashavas or Corporations sometimes borrow funds in an emergency on a short-term basis, but not from commercial sources. The local body has the freedom to select contractors for projects costing up to about US \$50,000. It can select contractors for more expensive projects too, but the selection requires Government approval.

Although the local bodies realize taxes within their jurisdiction, the amount realized is generally very low particularly in the smaller towns. Consequently they are heavily dependent on central Government funds. Though the Paurashava may not know the

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exact figure to be made available from the Government, a general idea about the range of funding can be made based on grants from the previous years.

#### 18. Encourage and support PARTICIPATION and CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

The Structure Plan and Urban Area Plan for Dhaka was prepared recently with limited participation of specialists in civic society. Zoning, in the broad sense of the word that is current practice, therefore may reflect some concerns from the participants. At the project level, however, major citywide projects usually do not go through any civic engagement. For Detail Area Plans for limited areas, on the other hand, the prescribed procedure formally requires community participation at two stages; first at the plan preparation stage and second after the plan is designed, to elicit public opinion about the plan. Recently, the Capital Development Authority shelved implementation of a plan prepared for the Dhaka-Naraynganj-Demra (DND) area after public display of the plan drew widespread criticism from the residents of the area. The civil society in Dhaka, Chittagong, Sythet and Tangail are now demanding their role and participation in urban governance process. The demand is assuming movement status in Dhaka (Islam, ed. 2000)

## 19. Ensure TRANSPARENT, ACCOUNTABLE AND EFFICIENT governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas

Existing laws provide for regular auditing of the financial records of the local bodies. The auditing authority reports to the central Government any case of embezzlement, misapplication of municipal funds or other financial irregularity it may detect. Bids for municipal contracts are opened in front of bidders, and contracts are made in accordance with tender documents. In this sense, the contracts are published. The municipal authority may issue sanctions, usually temporary suspensions, against faults of civil servants. More severe actions can be taken after proper investigations prove alleged faults. However there are no laws on disclosure of potential conflicts of interest.

## Chapter 6 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

#### 20. Enhance international cooperation and partnerships

Like other developing countries, Bangladesh too is largely dependent on external development partners for technical assistance and financial aid in terms of loan and grants to execute various development programs in urban areas. Among the development partners, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank play a major role. Out of total 21 major ongoing and committed projects, four are financed by UNICEF-UNCHS Grant, Japanese Grant, Dutch Loan and German Grant. The estimated total cost of these projects are US \$1.5 to US \$2 billion, or very roughly US \$500 million a year (assuming the amount is disbursed over 3 - 4 years on average). which is equivalent to more or less 10 percent of Dhaka's GDP per year (World Bank, 2000). The most important ongoing projects are Dhaka Urban Transport Project (DUTP), Fourth Dhaka Water Supply Project, Air Quality Project (AQMP), Dhaka Power System Upgrade project, Second Rural Roads and Market Improvement Project and so on. Primary objectives of these projects are to improve public utilities and services; urban transport; urban environment and disaster management, growth management and most of them include institutional development component as an important element.

## Chapter 7 FUTURE ACTION AND INITIATIVES

#### 21. Priorities for Shelter Development

The overall growth of population along with rapid urbanization during the last two decades and has caused severe problem in shetter sector. Projection reveals that housing shortage might exceed 5 million units by the end of the century. In order to cope with the problem, the Government has imposed priority for shelter development in it's Fifth Five Year Plan (FFYP) 1997-2002 (GoB, 1998) and has addressed several actions and future initiatives such as:

- preparation of land-use master plan for the urban centres and the rural areas;
- provision of housing for government personnel and development of satellite towns for different income groups living in urban areas;
- provision of low cost rural housing
- construction of government residential buildings at administrative centres and important places;
- research and Development in the field of building materials and construction.

Other priorities identified by government agencies include:

- development of site and services schemes for low and middle- income groups:
- rehabilitation of squatters;
- · construction of multistoried flats for allotment on hire-purchase basis.

#### 22. Priorities for Sustainable Urban Development

The FFYP has acknowledged that the serious problems of environmental degradation resulting from unplanned urbanization need to be evaluated in terms of

- land use alterations,
- inadequate shelter, water/sanitation, and other facilities in slums and other urban poor areas,
- degradation of community ambient environment, and
- little control of industrial waste emissions, which often greatly compounds the problem of environmental pollution due to inadequate management of human and domestic wastes.

In order to address these problems the following priorities for actions and policies have been identified:

- resettlement of slum dwellers and squatters;
- delivery of basic services to the slum dwellers;
- provision of safe drinking water, sewerage and sanitation facilities in urban areas;
- control of Industrial waste emission;
- promoting participatory, community based environmental resource management and environmental protection.

#### 23. Priorities for Capacity Building and Institutional Development

Capacity building is badly needed across the agencies at almost all levels. The Government has established four-tier local government institutions at the village, union, sub-district (upazita) and district levels in order to enhance capacity and promote institutional development (GoB, 1998). In addition, city corporations and municipalities will be given opportunities as well as to strengthen their capabilities to function without interruption. The decentralization policy of the Government is one important initiative in this regard. As an attempt at capacity building and institutional development each local level institution will participate in the preparation of development programs/projects. Besides these, training facilities will be extended for the officials of development institutions in order to make them capable to pursue sustainable development activities efficiently with the use of limited resources.

The FFYP has incorporated the following objectives related to capacity building and institutional development:

- make the government capable of serving the people better by establishing appropriate elected local government bodies and by providing forum for people's participation at all levels of policy planning and execution;
- bring in economy and efficiency in government operations by streamlining operations and restructuring all public organizations through a process of eliminating redundancies, inefficiency and inertia;
- enhance the knowledge and skill of the public personnel for delivering goods and services and implementation of development programs;
- make the system capable of attracting the meritorious, promoting the capable and sustaining fast tracks for the best and the brightest.

### 24. Priorities for International Cooperation

Bangladesh is a country with limited resources, institutional capabilities and skilled manpower. Therefore, international cooperation and assistance in different development activities attain special importance. Following are some projects selected on priority basis for implementation with international cooperation:

- the Urban Transport and Environment Improvement Project of Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) with cooperation from the Asian Development Bank (ADB);
- the Dhaka Integrated Urban Renewal Program of the Ministry of Communications, BRTA, Dhaka Metropolitan Police, RAJUK, the Ministry of Environment and the Inland Water Transport Authority with cooperation from the World Bank (WB);
- the Land Administration Reform Project to be executed by the Ministry of Landand funded by the ADB; and the Urban Sector Strategy Guiding Program to be executed by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives and funded by the ADB.

The above actions and priorities have been identified on the basis of the Fifth Five Year Plan which again reflects most of the Plan of Actions of Bangladesh National Habitat II Report.

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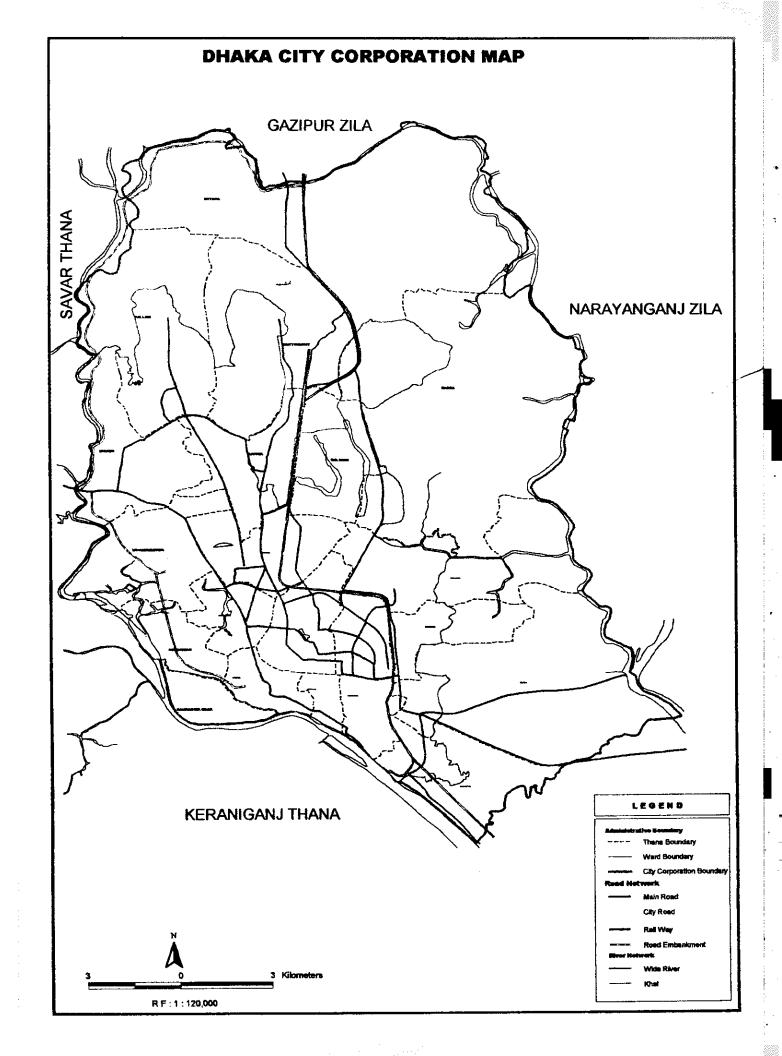
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What is the official	Pourashavas (municipalities) having a population of 100,000 to 500,000						
definition of a city?	has been defined as city						
What is the percentage	of the total country population living in urban areas ? 25.0%						
What is the official	Minimum 5,000 population with civic facilities such as electricity, water.						
definition of	supply etc. it includes all city corporations, cantenment boards,						

## Chapter 1: Shelter

### 1. Provide security of tenure

indicator 1 - tenure types

<u>Type of tenure:</u>	1993	1998	1993	1998
1. Formal Ownership:	% of all households	% of all households	% of women- headed households	% of women- headed households
Owned	31.8%	27.0%	NAV	NAV
Purchasing (mortgage)	0.1%	5.0%	NAV	NAV
sub-total	0.0%	32.0%	NAV	0.0%
2. Tenanc <u>y:</u>				
Private rental	53.6%	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Social Housing	1.2%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-tenant	NAV	NAV	0.0%	0.0%
sub-total	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3. Squatter:				
without rent	0.0%	0.0%	NAV	NAV
with rent	0.0%	0.0%	NAV	NAV
sub-total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4. Other				
	NAV	0.8%	NAV	NAV
nformation is not available of other	6.3%	0.2%	NAV	NAV
detail sub-total	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Section 1981				
TOTAL (should be equal to 100%)	0.0%	73.0%	#VALUE!	0.0%
Among those tenure status, which ones	are the most p	recarious?	16.05	13.64 13.64
example: homele				
example. Homele	oo, oqualier,			

### indicator 2 - evictions

men-headed households	NAV	-	NAV	
women-headed households	NAV	- 1	NAV	
all households	NAV	-	NAV	
6 of evicted from squatter settlements	0%	0%	0%	
ain the main reasons of the decreas	e or increase in the	e number of	evictions:	
Country lovel date	are not available			

1.Does the Constitution or national law		
promote the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate ho	ousing ?	yes
include protections against eviction?		yes
2. Are there particular impediments :		
to owning land ?	none	
to inheriting land and housing ?	none	
to taking mortgages in their own names ?	none	
to <u>women</u> owning land ?	none	
to <u>women</u> inheriting land and housing ?	none	
to <u>women</u> taking mortgages in their own names?	none	
to <u>particular groups</u> owning land ?	none	
please name the groups		
to <u>particular groups</u> inheriting land and housing?	some	
Hindu community		
to particular groups taking mortgages in their own names ?	some	
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:		
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:		
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:  No change occurred		
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:  No change occurred		
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:  No change occurred		
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios	98	
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios  1993 19  Median house price \$20,000 \$2	9 <b>8</b> 25,000 <b>A</b>	
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios  1993 19  Median house price \$20,000 \$2  Median rent \$90	98	
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios  Median house price \$20,000 \$2  Median rent \$90	98 25,000 A \$95 B	
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios  Median house price \$20,000 \$2  Median rent \$90  Median annual household income \$1,080 \$3	98 25,000 A \$95 B \$2,000 C	
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios  Median house price Median rent \$20,000 \$2  Median annual household income \$1,080 \$1,08	98 25,000 A \$95 B \$2,000 C \$155 D	
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios  1993 19  Median house price \$20,000 \$2  Median rent \$90  Median rent \$1,080 \$3  Median household income \$1,080 \$3  House price / household income 18.52  House rent / household income 0.60	98 25,000 A \$95 B \$2,000 C \$155 D 12.50 A/C 0.61 B/D	
Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios  1993 19  Median house price Median rent \$20,000 \$2  Median annual household income \$1,080 \$1,080 \$1  Median household income \$150  House price / household income 18.52	98 25,000 A \$95 B \$2,000 C \$155 D 12.50 A/C 0.61 B/D	

1993		Land price		Income	
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month	Land price to income ratio
Highly developed land	<b>\$</b> 750	\$1,120	\$934	(US \$ 1993)	10.38
Developed land	<b>\$</b> 187	\$374	\$262	<b>\$</b> 90	2.91
Raw land	\$11	\$56	\$22		0.24
Highly developed land	Minimum price of 1 m2 \$934	Maximum price of 1 m2 \$1,245	Median price of 1m2 \$1,000	Median Household income per month (US \$ 1998)	Land price to income ratio
Developed land	\$250	\$623	\$400	\$167	2.40
Raw land	\$16	\$62	\$25	1 3107	0.15
		<b>VV</b> -	<u> </u>		
What changes do these re	sults suggest in to	erms of land affor	dability?		

### 4. Promote equal access to credit

Indicator 5: Mortgage and non-mortgage

% of dwellings purchased:	1993	1998			
that are covered by mortgages:	NAV	NAV			
that are covered by non-mortgages.	NAV	NAV	]		
Total number of loans attributed:				and the second	
mortgage loans	: NAV	NAV	7		
non-mortgage loans	: NAV	NAV	]	Heat is the	4.9
What changes do these results suggest in					
Data not availab Commercial Bar	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ng Finance Corp	oration, De	elta BRAC and	a proprieta de sentido de secución de la constitución de la constituci

% of households with acc	ess to water:	1993	1998	
	all settlements	97.5%	97 0°₀	within 200 m from the house
infor	mal settlements	50 0%	70.0%	within 200 m from the house
ndicator 7: househ	old connection	าร		<u>ka a sina kan kan kan ing mangan na akan mangan na akan manakan kan kan kan kan kan kan kan kan k</u>
Indicator 7: househ	% households			Only households directly connected
	% households connected to :	1993	1998	Only households directly connected within their house
ndicator 7: househ	% households connected to :	<b>1993</b> 91.1%	60.0%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	% households connected to : water sewerage	1993		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	% households connected to :	<b>1993</b> 91.1% 15.0%	60.0% 22.0%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity	1993 91.1% 15.0% 76.4%	60.0% 22.0% 90.0%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
in all settlements	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 91.1% 15.0% 76.4% 0.6%	60.0% 22.0% 90.0%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water	1993 91.1% 15.0% 76.4% 0.6%	60.0% 22.0% 90.0% 7.0%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
in ali settlements in informal	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water	1993 91.1% 15.0% 76.4% 0.6% NAV NAPP NAPP NAPP	60.0% 22.0% 90.0% 7.0% NAV NAPP	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
in ali settlements in informal	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage	1993 91.1% 15.0% 76.4% 0.6% NAV NAPP NAPP NAPP	60.0% 22.0% 90.0% 7.0% VAV	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
in all settlements: in informal settlements	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 91.1% 15.0% 76.4% 0.6% NAV NAPP 4190.0% NAV	60.0% 22.0% 90.0% 7.0% NAV NAPP 57.7%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
in all settlements: in informal settlements	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 91.1% 15.0% 76.4% 0.6%  NAV NAPP 4190.0% NAV	60.0% 22.0% 90.0% 7.0% VAV NAPP 57.7% NAV	within their house
in all settlements: in informal settlements	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 91.1% 15.0% 76.4% 0.6%  NAV NAPP 4190.0% NAV NAPP 4190.0% NAV NAPP And	60.0% 22.0% 90.0% 7.0% NAV NAPP 57.7% NAV ervices ?	within their house
in all settlements: in informal settlements	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage electricity telephone electricity telephone	1993 91.1% 15.0% 76.4% 0.6%  NAV NAPP 4190.0% NAV NAV NAV NAV NAV NAV NAV serms of access to so on program are able y is only limited to bis	60.0% 22.0% 90.0% 7.0%  NAV NAPP 57.7% NAV  ervices ? e to extend elect	etricity in remote areas as in informal settlements
<u>in informal</u>	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage electricity telephone water telephone esults suggest in telephone  Rural electricate Tap water supply are still very poo	1993 91.1% 15.0% 76.4% 0.6%  NAV NAPP 4190.0% NAV  terms of access to secon program are able y is only limited to bir r. Recently Government	60.0% 22.0% 90.0% 7.0%  NAV NAPP 57.7% NAV ervices ? e to extend electicities. Service nent in coopera	within their house

# Chapter 2: Social development and eradication of poverty

### 6. Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

Indicator 8: under-five mortality

	1993	1998
female	5.90%	4.90%
male	6.30%	5.10%
OTAL female and male	ő.10%	5 ởῦ%

number of death for shiddren below 5 years old during the year/ average number of live birth during the last 5 years

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of child mortality?

If there is no notable change, what is planned to improve the level of child modality?

Under five mortality rate decreased significantly in last five years. EPI (Extended Program for Immunization) played a significant role in this respect. Moreover, child and mother care programs offered by NGOs and Gos improved the

#### Indicator 9: Reported crime rates

	ann	www.		
93	male	female	all	300000000
Homicides	INAV	I NAV		/1000 populati
Rapes	NAV	INAV	owner alone to we blind and series of the special strains	71000 populati
Thefts	INAV	I NAV	- Alfr	71000 populati
98	. <del>Умеран компония в применя в применя в при</del>	ний Посумование общений посущений и X	eginek (kalanda) etti kirilli keskili (kalanda) etti ka	ANNARY)
Homicides	INAV	The second secon	(APPRICATE OF THE PROPERTY OF	71000 populati
Rapes	NAPP	INAPP [	Hajabahay enturaj karjempira (kampintani) jeja karjemb	71000 populati
age profiler		NAV	(interession contentes and interession contentes (incomes	/1000 populati

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of crimes?

Do these results reflect the safety conditions for the population ?

Overall crime rate increased in recent years. Especially homicides and crimes against wormen increased in a higher rate. Unemployment. Poverty political disturbance and slow enforcement of law are responsible for such situation.

#### Qualitative data 2: urban violence

	1.	
	1993	1998
e police	no	no
	yes	yes
	ne police	ne police no yes yes yes yes

7. Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups Indicator 10: Poor households 1993 1998 Total number Total number % of (0000)households (000) households 1,332 1,960 Households Women-headed households 96 184 868 Poor households 626 47.0% 44.3% 8.9% Poor Women-headed households 41 6.6% 1993 1998 Poverty line in US\$ / month: US\$ / month US\$ /-month \$14.0 \$18.0 one person \$28.0 \$36.0 we persons \$66.0 \$75.0 average household For Dhaka to be Tk. 2600 for meeting requirement of 2122 calories and **Definition of** poverty-line 1993: some non-food requirements based on price index determined by the BBS Definition of poverty-line 1998: The BBS method : using direct calorie intake level Tk. 3500/= absolute poverty (2122K. Cal/person/day) 47.10% hardcore poverty (1805k. Cal person/ day 25.90%) What are the factors of the increase or decrease of poverty 7 What measures have been undertaken to alleviate poverty? Income inequality is one of the factor working behind the increase of poverty

# 8. Promote gender equality in human settlements development indicator 11: female-male gaps

1993 data	female	male	1993 female- male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	NAV	NAV	NAV	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	NAV	NAV	NAV	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	NAV	ÑÁV	NAV	<b>%</b>
Adult literacy rate	61.0%	70.2%	9.8%	%
Life expectancy at birth	60.4	61.3	0.9	years
Under-five mortality	59.00%	63.00%	4.00%	%
Unemployment	4.70%	1,50%	-3,20%	<u>ال</u> م
number of elected or nominated	1	5	4	/10,000 population
councillor at the local level per 10,000		To The State of th		

female	male	1998 temale- male gap	
		transfer of the second	
93.0%	80.4%	-12.6%	%
62.3%	65.9%	3.6%	<b>%</b> o
26.6%	36.0%	9.4%	%
59.7%	77.1%	17.4%	%
61.00	62.00	1.00	years
12.70%	12.80%	0.10%	%
3.60%	4.05%	0.45%	%
	0.1	-	/10,000 populatio
ice the female-n	nale gaps ?		
Os have introduc	ed micro-credit.	Training, adult l	iteracy and
ire program for v	vomen all over th	ne country to ele	vate status
d seats have be	en assigned for	women in public	
	93.0% 62.3% 26.6% 59.7% 61.00 12.70% 3.60% 3.60%	93.0% 65.9% 65.9% 36.0% 77.1% 61.00 62.00 12.70% 12.80% 3.60% 4.05% 0.1 ce the female-male gaps ?	female         male         male gap           93.0%         80.4%         -12.6%           62.3%         65.9%         3.6%           26.6%         36.0%         9.4%           59.7%         77.1%         17.4%           61.00         62.00         1.00           12.80%         0.10%           3.60%         4.05%         0.45%           -         0.1         -

### Chapter 3: Environmental management

### Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures

indicator 12 - urban population growth

The annual growth rate should be taken for the last five years (1993-1998). If another reference period was taken for the calculation, please indicate: ending year. 1998 for the period starting year: 1993 Total Male population Female 1993 population population Metropolitan area\* 3,290 000 7.500.000 in thousand population 4,210,000 Urban Agglomeration 4,210.000 3,290,000 7,500.000 in thousand population in millions National Urban 12 880 10.120 23 000 53 000 54.650 112.650 in millions National 1998 Metropolitan area\* 10,000.000 5,800.000 4,200.000 in thousand population 4,200.000 10,000.000 in thousand population Urban Agglomeration\* 5,800.000 13.524 29.400 in millions National Urban 15.876 in millions 62.170 59.410 122,120 National Growth rate: Metropolitan area\* NAV NAV 4 20% in percentage 4 20% Urban Agglomeration NAV NAV National Urban 5 40% 4.60% 5.00% National 1.62% 1.74% 1.70% see definitions in the companion guide

### 10. Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner

Indicator 13: Consumption of water

laily household consumption / person:	1993	1998		
in all settlements	160.00	160.00	Inters/pers./day	
in informal settlements	NAV	100.00	liters/pers./day	
s the demand-supply for water managed in	an enective manne	I (		Неропрессия
· Control of the cont			- Company	oreenth trans
	<u>.</u> ,			

highest price lowest price	\$0.00	<b>1998</b> \$0.09	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)	
		\$0.09	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)	
	60.00			
	\$0.00	\$0.09	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)	
all settlements	\$0.04	\$0.09	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)	
•			to The second second	ing to the second s The second s
al settlements	\$0.00	\$0.00	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)	
,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
···				
1	al settlements [	al settlements \$0.00 est in terms of water affordability for	al settlements \$0.00 \$0.00	al settlements \$0.00 \$0.00 US\$/m3 (1000 liters) est in terms of water affordability for the population ?

# 11. Reduce urban pollution

		// 19	93	19	96
970. 270. 28.4		number of days excee-ding WitiO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m3)	number of days excee-ding WifO stantiands during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m3)
	Sulfur dioxide (SO2)	NAV	VAM	62	441.67
	Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	NAV	NAV	81	44 8
The second secon	Ozone (O3)	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV
	Carbon monoxide (CO)	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV
	Lead (Pb)	NAV	NAV	NAV	463( Nagram)
WHO standa	ards:	Averaging time	WHO Guide	elines value	
	Sulfur dioxide (SO2)	24 hours	125	micro g / m3	
	Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	1 year 1 hour	40 200	micro g / m3 micro g / m3	
	Ozone (O3)	8 hours	120	micro g / m3	
	Carbon monoxide (CO)	8 hours	10,000	micro g / m3	
in the contract of the contrac	Lead (Pb)	1 year	0.5	micro g / m3	
<b>Vhat do these</b> re	sults suggest in terms of ai	collution for the	population ?		
f data is not avai	lable, are there signs of inc	reased air polluti	on?		
<b>Vira</b> t measures t	rave been in should be unc	ertaken to coned	if the trend?	ere ere	Visite services
	Through data is n				
	the prevalence of				
	two stroke three v				<del></del>
	Environment Man				
		invironment) to i	<del></del>	all environmenta	il quality
	and to formulate	an environmenta	il policy.		
90. 90.483					
MARKET AND A		To the first of the desire of			

L.	20.0%	22.0%	of wastewater
results should inc	olude primary, s	econdary and terti	iary treatments
What do these results suggest in terms of qua	ality of life for the	population ?	
That measures have been undertaken to con	医环肠切除性性畸形 化二氯甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基	**************************************	
Wastewater treatm	ent data is not av	vailable but there is o	one treatment plan
in Dhaka that cove	rs about 20 perce	ent of the wastewate	er of Dhaka City.
		, alle alle a la company de	an person. I want to have been a supplied to the supplied of the supplied to t
L	400///2003 \$200///2003		
ndicator 17: solid waste disposal			
	4000	4000	
	1993 % of solid	1998 % of solid	
	1993 % of solid wastes	1998 % of solid wastes	
Sanitan Jandell	% of solid wastes	% of solid wastes	
Sanitary landfill Incinerated (in incineration plants)	% of solid	% of solid	
Sanitary landfill Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump	% of solid wastes 0.0%	% of solid wastes	
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled	% of solid wastes 0.0% 0.0%	% of solid wastes 0.0% 0.0%	
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly)	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0%	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0%	
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled	% of solid wastes  0.0%  0.0%  50.0%  35.0%	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0%	
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0%	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0%	
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly)	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%	
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%	à environment ?
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL  What measures have been undertaken to red	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0% 100.0%	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%  100.0%  f solid wastes on the	
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL What measures have been undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0% 100.0%  Juce the impact of assure has been as	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%  100.0%  f solid wastes on the dopted to coup. Wift	n the increasing growth
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL What measures have been undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%  100.0%  duce the impact of asure has been as on. In case of coll	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%  100.0%  f solid wastes on the dopted to coup. vVifit ection of household	
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL What measures have been undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%  100.0%  duce the impact of asure has been as on. In case of coll	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%  100.0%  f solid wastes on the dopted to coup. Wift	n the increasing growth
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL What measures have been undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%  100.0%  duce the impact of asure has been as on. In case of coll	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%  100.0%  f solid wastes on the dopted to coup. vVifit ection of household	n the increasing growth
Incinerated (in incineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL What measures have been undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%  100.0%  duce the impact of asure has been as on. In case of coll	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 50.0% 35.0% 0.0% 15.0%  100.0%  f solid wastes on the dopted to coup. vVifte ection of household	n the increasing growth

12	Prevent	disasters	and	rebuild	settlements
	ICVCII	UIOUOIU! O	ana	1000000	OCCOMPTION

Qualitative data 3: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments

Ir	the	city	or	the	cour	itry.	are	there:

- a) building codes based on hazard and vulnerability assessment?
- b) hazard mapping?
- c) disaster insurances for public and private buildings?

Are disaster insurances compulsory for public buildings?

1993	1998
yes	yes
yes	yes
no	no
no	no

What measures and actions have been undertaken in terms of disaster prevention and mitigation ?

Is the capacity for post-disaster response effective at the city level? What are the mechanisms in place?

of earth	embankment and f	flood wall. But non-structural measures
like warning	system is very	weak
,		

### 13. Promote effective and environmentally sound transportation system

Indicator 18: travel time

		1993	1998			
aver	age travel time	30-45	45-60	in minut	es for a one-way tr	m.
. •	uggest in terms of undertaken in orde				fective?	3 A.
			of travel time is to	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF		
	To improve trans	sportion systen	n coordination ce	GDTPCB (	Greater Dhaka	$\prod$
	Transportation	Policy Coord	lination Board) h	as been form	ned where all	
1.1	Transportation p	olicy would be	evaluated and co	ordinate DU	TP ( Dhaka	
	Urban Tr <mark>ansport</mark>	) Policy would	be evaluated an	d coordinated	1. DUTP	
	( Obaka Liman T	ransport Proje	ct) has undedake	n several pro	nject to	
	construct fly ove	rs.				
*						

### indicator 19: transport modes

	8 2		1.4	If details are not awaiishin please
of work trips underta	aken by:	1993	1998	provide the sub-total for each main
				category
1. Private motorised:	Private cars	3 10%	3 11%	% of all work trips
	Motorcycle	1.80%	1.51%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	4.90%	4.62%	% of all work trips
2. Train and tram:	Train	NAV	0.03%	% of all work trips
	Tram	NAPP	NAPP	% of all work trips
	sub-total	0.00%	0.03%	% of all work trips
3. Bus and minibus:	Bus	1.00%	9.19%	% of all work trips
<u>o coo ana manouo.</u>		NAV	NAV 3.1070	% of all work trips
	sub-total	1.00%	9.19%	% of all work trips
		,,,,,,,,,	0.1070	To or an work unpo
4. Non-motorised:	bicycle	0.90%	0.90%	% of all work trips
	walking	70.90%	60.22%	% of all work trips
	others	22.20%	25.04%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	94.00%	86.16%	% of all work trips
	TOTAL	99.90%	100,00%	should be equal to 100%
	TOTAL	33.30 70	100,00 /8	should be equal to 10070
mat do these changes su mat policies have been u		•		item ?
	Percentage of per	ople travling by b	ous increased sig	nificently . Tex has been
	reduced on impor	t of bus which er	couraged private	investor to invest on
			private bus serv	ice in the city.
	Others include No	on-motorized veh	icle, mainly, ricks	haws that ply on the
	roads of the city.			
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for sustainable development, involving key partners?  2. Is this process institutionalized at the national level and/or has there been any legislative change to support cities to engage in sustainable development planning processes?  3. Has the city established a long-term strategic planning initiative for sustainable development, involving key partners?  4. Is the city implementing local environmental action plans involving key partners?  Please describe the major initiatives:  (1) integration of transportation and urban growth.  (2)Flood and drainage management  (3) Future direction of urban growth  The strengthen small and micro-enterprises indicator 20: informal employment  As part of the total workforce:  4 **May** Nav** in the informal sector world over the informal sector fiscal policies, credit to small and micro-entreprises, tegislations to	national level and/or has there been any legislative change development planning processes?  Intrategic planning initiative for sustainable yes mental action plans involving key partners?  In of transportation and urban growth.  (2)Flood and drainage management direction of urban growth  Indirection of urban growth  In the informal sector in the inform	for sustainable development, involving key partners?  2. Is this process institutionalized at the national level and/or has there been any legislative change to support cities to engage in sustainable development planning processes?  3. Has the city established a long-term strategic planning initiative for sustainable development, involving key partners?  4. Is the city implementing local environmental action plans involving key partners?  (2) Flood and drainage management  (3) Future direction of urban growth  (3) Future direction of urban growth  15. Strengthen small and micro-enterprises indicator 20: informal employment  As part of the total workforce:  % employed men % employed women % employed women % employed men and women 68.0% 63.0% in the informal sector in the informal sector in the informal sector withat does this trend suggest? What institutional changes have been undertaken to cope with the	qualitative data 4: loca	al environmental plans	
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needs of the informal sector (fiscal policies, credit to small and micro-entreprises, legislations to	ies, credit to small and micro-entreprises, legislations to	needs of the informal sector (fiscal policies, credit to small and micro-entreprises, legislations to protect the rights of employees, etc.) ?	15. Strengthen sm indicator 20: informal As part of the to % er % emp	employment  otal workforce: 1993 1998  mployed men ployed women NAV NAV in the informal sector in the informal sector in the informal sector.	
		protect the rights of employees, etc.)?	15. Strengthen small indicator 20: informal As part of the to % employed me	employment  otal workforce: 1993 1998  mployed men NAV NAV in the informal sector in the in	
protect the rights of employees, etc.)?	program have been introduced by NGOs in urban and rural area.	Micro-credit program have been introduced by NGOs in urban and rural area.	15. Strengthen small indicator 20: informal As part of the to % employed me what does this trend suggest	employment  total workforce: 1993 1998  mployed men NAV NAV in the informal sector in the i	
Micro-credit program have been introduced by NGOs in urban and rural area.			15. Strengthen small indicator 20: informal As part of the to % employed me what does this trend suggest needs of the informal sector	employment  total workforce: 1993 1998  mployed men NAV NAV in the informal sector in the i	
			15. Strengthen small indicator 20: informal As part of the to % employed me what does this trend suggestied of the informal sector protect the rights of employed	employment  otal workforce: 1993 1998  mployed men NAV NAV in the informal sector in the in	

	ublic-private sector partnership and tive employment opportunities
qualitative data 5° p	blic-private partnerships
	c enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities  with private firms during the last five years at the city level?  How many?  2
Lave some major pub	enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established
partnerships with private	rms during the last five years at the country level?  How many?  3
ing the second of the second of	PHave they offered a greater flexibility in the management and higher degree and accountability in their operation ?  vices higher ?  DESCO (Dhaka Electric Supply Company) is an example of public private partnership DESCO is responsible for supply of electricity in Mirpur area of Dhaka City Currently BR (Bangladesh Railway) has been sharing manage men services with some private organization. These partnership porject are very recent addition thus it is not possible to evaluate their performanc.
indicator 21: city p	oduct
Gross	1993         1998           City product         \$219         \$500         per person           National Product         \$221         \$255         per person
What do this trend sugg	method A no method B yes  st in terms of urban economic development?  ving more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with roduct).
	City economy is growing much faster than national economy. It is evident that  8.73 percent of total population living in Dhaka City contributed 11  percent of total GDP

		1993	1998	
% of total unemployed that ar	re men	4.4%	19.0%	in the total workforce
% of total unemployed that are v	women _	4.6%	23.0%	in the total workforce
% unemployed men and w	omen	9.0%	21.0%	in the total workforce
				en de la companya de La companya de la co
What do this trend suggest in terms of What are the impacts of unemployme What measures have been undertake	ent on the	urban economy	and social dev	
What are the impacts of unemployme	ent on the	urban economy	and social dev	
What are the impacts of unemployme	ent on the	urban economy	and social dev	
What are the impacts of unemployme	ent on the	urban economy	and social dev	

17. Promote decentralisation	and stron	athen local aut	horities	
		ginen locar aut	полиса	>
Qualitative data 6: level of decentra	lization	<del></del>	<del></del>	
	4	f		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1. Can higher levels of government (na		i i		
a. Close the local government?     b. Remove councillors from office?	yes no	erase inappropriate erase inappropriate		
2. Can the local government, without p	ermission fr	om higher governn	ents:	
a. Set local tax levels?		Some		erase inappropriate
b. Set user charges for services?		some		erase inappropriate
c. Borrow funds?	all			erase inappropriate
d. Choose contractors for projects?	all	<u> </u>		erase inappropriate
Have major responsibilities, policy management been decentralised at the local level ? If not, in the l	s there a proce	ss of decentralisation	Autority of the state	
18. Encourage and support p Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement  Are cities involving the civil society in participatory process prior to:	ent in major	•	. •	2000
Qualitative data 7: citizen involvemental Are cities involving the civil society in	ent in major	•	ns	
Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement  Are cities involving the civil society in participatory process prior to:	ent in major	•	1996	2000
Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement  Are cities involving the civil society in participatory process prior to:  a) new major roads and highway proposals?	ent in major	•	1996 no	<b>2000</b>
Qualitative data 7: citizen involvements  Are cities involving the civil society in participatory process prior to:  a) new major roads and highway proposals?  b) alteration in zoning?  c) major public projects?	ent in major	planning decisio	1996 no	<b>2000</b>
Qualitative data 7: citizen involvements  Are cities involving the civil society in participatory process prior to:  a) new major roads and highway proposals? b) alteration in zoning?	ent in major	planning decisio	1996 no no	2000 no no no

uantative data 8:	ransparency and accou	элгарину		
At the loval governm	ent level, are there:		1996	2000
	uditing of municipal accounts		y <del>os</del>	yes
<ul> <li>b) published contracts a</li> <li>c) sanctions against fau</li> </ul>	nd tenders for municipal service	es?	yes	yes
,	of potential conflicts of inten	est?	yes no	yes no
	rogress in improving govern been undertaken in this are			
	Various laws have been ena		Governance such	as
	introduction of 4 tyre system	of Government.		
		<del></del>		
indicator 23: local	government revenue an			
local gov	government revenue an  199 ernment revenue 33 66mi nent expenditures 33 66mi	3 1998 I 45.33mil	in \$ US (3 yea in \$ US (3 yea	
local gov local govern	ernment revenue 33 66mi ent expenditures 33 66mi	3 1998 I 45.33mil	in \$ US (3 yea	ars average)
local gov local governn revenue What do these figure	emment revenue 33 66mi ent expenditures 33 66mi ess expenditures \$	3 1998 1 45.33mil 1 45.33mil 0.00 \$0.00	in \$ US (3 yea ) in \$ US (3 yea	ars average) ars average)
local gov local governn revenue What do these figure	emment revenue 33 66mi ent expenditures 33 66mi ess expenditures \$ suggest?	3 1998 1 45.33mil 1 45.33mil 0.00 \$0.00	in \$ US (3 yea ) in \$ US (3 yea	ars average) ars average)
local gov local governn revenue What do these figure	emment revenue 33 66mi ent expenditures 33 66mi ess expenditures \$ suggest?	3 1998 1 45.33mil 1 45.33mil 0.00 \$0.00	in \$ US (3 yea ) in \$ US (3 yea	ars average) ars average)
local gov local governn revenue What do these figure	emment revenue 33 66mi ent expenditures 33 66mi ess expenditures \$ suggest?	3 1998 1 45.33mil 1 45.33mil 0.00 \$0.00	in \$ US (3 yea ) in \$ US (3 yea	ars average) ars average)
local gov local governn revenue What do these figure	emment revenue 33 66mi ent expenditures 33 66mi ess expenditures \$ suggest?	3 1998 1 45.33mil 1 45.33mil 0.00 \$0.00	in \$ US (3 yea ) in \$ US (3 yea	ars average) ars average)
local gov local governn revenue What do these figure	emment revenue 33 66mi ent expenditures 33 66mi ess expenditures \$ suggest?	3 1998 1 45.33mil 1 45.33mil 0.00 \$0.00	in \$ US (3 yea ) in \$ US (3 yea	ars average) ars average)

Qualitative data	9: engagement in international cooperation		
·	nvolved in international cooperation?	1996	2000
as receiver?		yes	yes
as dennor?		no	no
2. For donor countr			
	unt provided to urban areas ?	NAP	NAP
In how many countrie			-
3. For recipient cou	•		
	ount received by the country?	2000mil	1800mil
<b>what</b> is the total amo	nunt received by the city?	3 35mil	55 4mil
3. For cities:	n one or more accomintion of local authorities?	80	00
<ol><li>For cities: is the city affiliated to</li></ol>	o one or more association of local authorities?	no	no
3. For cities: Is the city affiliated to Is the city involved	in direct city to city cooperation?	no no	no no
3. For cities: Is the city affiliated to Is the city involved What do these figu	in direct city to city cooperation?  ures suggest?  areas has international cooperation made progres.	no	no
3. For cities:  Is the city affiliated to  Is the city involved  What do these figure  In which particular	in direct city to city cooperation?  ures suggest?  areas has international cooperation made progres.	no	no
3. For cities:  Is the city affiliated to  Is the city involved  What do these figure  In which particular	in direct city to city cooperation?  ures suggest?  areas has international cooperation made progres.	no	no
3. For cities:  Is the city affiliated to  Is the city involved  What do these figure  In which particular	in direct city to city cooperation?  ures suggest?  areas has international cooperation made progres.	no	no

## Indicators for Istanbul +5



upp CITY and COUNT	Insert Date:	1-Oct-00
YDE OFF AND COUNT	RY Information Here	1-001-00
		<b>7</b>
•	BANGLADESH	
City:	CHITTAGONG	
UN Region:	ASIA PACIFIC	
	(Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Highly Industrialised, Latin America &	
<del>V</del>	Caribbeans, Transitional)	
	and the second of the second o	and the second seco
Vhat is the rank of the	city in the country (in terms of population) ?	2
xample: rank for Nairobi is	1 in Kenya)	
	er e	
collection carried out b	у	
Andrew Control		
Name:		
	DIRECTOR	
Institution:		·
	MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS	
Other contact name:	Director UDD	
Address:	URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE	
Addi 633,	82 SEGUNBAGICHA, DHAKA-1000	
	BANGLADESH	
Tob	880-2-9562728 880-2-9560619	
Fax:		
Email:	dudd@itsbd net	
		_

#### Chapter 1: Shelter 1. Provide security of tenure indicator 1 - tenure types Type of tenure: 1993 1993 1998 1998 % of women-% of women-% of all % of all headed headed households households bouseholds 1. Formal Ownership: households 52.4% 50.0% 6.6% 7.0% Owned 8.0% NAV Purchasing (mortgage) NAV NAV sub-total NAV 58.0% NAV NAV 2. Tenancy: NAV NAV Private rental 31.9% 32.0% 1.3% 2.0% NAV NAV Social Housing Sub-tenant 0.0% 1.0% INAV NAV sub-total 33.2% 35.0% NAV NAV 3. Squatter: without rent 2.9% 0.5% NAV NAV NAV with rent 03% NAV sub-total NAV NAV 0.8% NAV 4. Other please provide sub-totals if homeless 0.5% NAV NAV information is not available NAV 11.5% 5.7% NAV other for the requested level of 6.2% NAV NAV detail sub-total NAV TOTAL (should be equal to 100%) NAV 100.0% 100.0% NAV Among those tenure status, which ones are the most precarious? example: homeless, squatter, What would be the estimated percentage of households with precarous tenure? 1% indicator 2 - evictions past five years 1993-1998 number of evicted households: 1993 1998 men-headed households women-headed households all households % of evicted from squatter settlements 0% 0% 0% Explain the main reasons of the decrease or increase in the number of evictions: No eviction is carried out during the period

1.Does the Constitution or nationa	ai taw			
promote the full and progressive realisat	tion of the right to ade	quate housing?		yes
include protections against eviction?				yes
2. Are there particular impediments :				
to owning land?			no	
to inheriting land and housing?			no	
to taking mortgages in their own names	?		no	
to <u>women</u> owning land ?			no	
to <u>women</u> inheriting land and housing?			some	
to women taking mortgages in their own	names ?		The state of the s	
to particular groups owning land?			no	
	Hindu community			
그는 사람들은 그 사람들은 생각하는 사람들이 가지 않는 것들이 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다.			gramma gramma and an annual and an annual an	
to particular groups inheriting land and t	nousing ?	The state of the s	some	
to <u>particular groups</u> inheriting land and t			sume	
	Hindu Women		Sume	
to <u>particular groups</u> taking mortgages in	Hindu Women their own names ? Himu Women of housing rights since	1996:		
to <u>particular groups</u> taking mortgages in Please describe any changes in terms o	Hindu Women their own names ? himu Women of housing rights since ccurred			
to <u>particular groups</u> taking mortgages in Please describe any changes in terms o	Hindu Women their own names?  Himula Women of housing rights since ccurred  ent-to-income ratio	os 1998	some	
to <u>particular groups</u> taking mortgages in  Please describe any changes in terms o  No change o  Indicator 3: House price and re	Hindu Women their own names? thimus Women of housing rights since ccurred ent-to-income ratio 1993	os <b>1998</b> \$15,277	some	
to <u>particular groups</u> taking mortgages in Please describe any changes in terms or No change or No change or No change or Median house processing the Median house processing the North No	Hindu Women their own names?  Himu Women of housing rights since ccurred  Int-to-income ratio 1993 fice \$13,958 rent \$33	1998 \$15,277 \$63	some	
to <u>particular groups</u> taking mortgages in  Please describe any changes in terms o  No change o  Indicator 3: House price and re	Hindu Women their own names?  Himu Women of housing rights since ccurred  Int-to-income ratio 1993 rice \$13,958 rent \$33 rent \$1,949	os <b>1998</b> \$15,277	some Some	
to particular groups taking mortgages in Please describe any changes in terms of No change of No change of Median house properties and results of Median house properties and median annual household inco	Hindu Women their own names?  Himu Women of housing rights since ccurred  int-to-inconver ratio  1993 ince \$13,958 rent \$33 rent \$1,649 ters \$60	1998 \$15,277 \$63 \$1,872	A B C	
Please describe any changes in terms or No change or Median house promised in the Median house promised in the Median house promised in the Median household income of rental median household income of rental ho	Hindu Women their own names?  Himus Women of housing rights since ccurred  Int-to-income ratio  1993 Fice \$13,958 Frent \$33 Fine \$1,049 Fine \$1,045	1998 \$15,277 \$63 \$1,872 \$57	A B C D	
Please describe any changes in terms or No change or No change or Median house process and remains annual household income of rent House price / household income of rent house house price / household income of rent house price / household income of rent house house price / household income of rent house hous	Hindu Women their own names?  Himus Women of housing rights since ccurred  Int-to-income ratio  1993 Fice \$13,958 Frent \$33 Fine \$1,049 Fine \$1,045	1998 \$15,277 \$63 \$1,872 \$57	A B C D	
Please describe any changes in terms or No change or No change or Median house process and real Median house process and income of rent House price / household income of rent House price / household income of the House rent / house /	Hindu Women their own names? thirdu Women of housing rights since ccurred  nt-to-income ratio 1993 fice \$13,958 rent \$33 me \$1,649 ters \$66 me 8.45 me 0.55	\$1998 \$15,277 \$63 \$1,872 \$57 8.16 1.10	A B C D	

## 3. Promote equal access to land

Indicator 4: Land price-to-income ratio

993			skand price	96.00.0000	Income	
	Disconnection (Printed Association)	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month	Land price to income ratio
Highly	developed tand	\$299	\$374	\$262	(US \$ 1993)	2.32
	Developed land	\$149	\$262	\$224	\$113	periode spilite in the control of th
N 17	Rawissel	\$15	\$37	\$30		0.27

	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of fint2	Median Housenald Indomé per month	Land price to income ratio
Highly beyeloped land	\$198	\$623	\$560	(US \$ 1998)	159
Developed land	\$2.18	\$311	\$2.45	\$156	1,59
Rew and	2,18	RAL A.	Apr. 5, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	A Walland	0.20
Rewand  That changes do these res	<u> </u>				L

### 4. Promote equal access to credit

Indicator 5: Morigage and non-mortgage

% of dwellings purchased:	1993	1998	
that are covered by mortgages:	NAV	Dissection of the Company of the Com	
that are covered by non-mortgages:	NA	operator respiration [1]. (Introduce or product control of sequence operators control operators and sequence of se	
Total number of loans attributed:			
mortgage loans:	NAV	NAV	
non-mortgage loans:	NAV	- Committee of the comm	
What changes do these results suggest in te	emis of acce	ess to mortgage and non-mortgage loans ?	Nież rowiyoski na
Data not available	e House Buil	ilding Finance Corporation, Delta Brack and	
Commercial Bant	ks loans attri	ibute to households investment.	
•			

% of households with acc	ess to water :	1993	1998	
	all settlements	98 0%	100.0%	within 200 m from the house
infor	mal settlements	NAV	100 0%	within 200 m from the house
What changes do these re	esults suggest in te	erms of access to w	ater?	
	Accessibility of w	ater has been impro	oved.	
		-		
				^
<u> daig person - 2 an en el più di cel le l'El E</u>		onipapunggippinggipping	<u> </u>	
4 - Albert	- 1 - 1	_		
indicator /: nousene	ola connection	IS .		
Indicator 7: nousen	old connection	is Literatura		
indicator 7: nousend		is The state of the state of th		Only households directly connected
indicator /: nousen	% households		1998	Only households directly connected within their house
	% households connected to :	1993	1998	Only households directly connected within their house
in all settlements:	% households connected to : water	<b>1993</b> 43.5%	44.0%	
	% households connected to : water sewerage	1993 43.5% 0.0%	44.0% 0.0%	
	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity	1993 43.5% 0.0% 75.2%	44.0% 0.0% 95.0%	
	% households connected to : water sewerage	1993 43.5% 0.0%	44.0% 0.0% 95.0%	
in all settlements:	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 43.5% 0.0% 75.2% 30.0%	44 0% 0 0% 95 0% IAV	
in all settlements:	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 43.5% 0.0% 75.2% 30.0%	44 0% 0 0% 95 0% IAV	
in all settlements:	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage	1993 43.5% 0.0% 75.2% 30.0% N	44 0% 0 0% 95 0% IAV 0 0%	
in all settlements:	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage electricity	1993 43.5% 0.0% 75.2% 30.0% NAV	44.0% 0.0% 95.0% IAV 0.0% 95.0%	
in all settlements:	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage	1993 43.5% 0.0% 75.2% 30.0% NAV	44 0% 0 0% 95 0% IAV 0 0%	
in all settlements:  in informal settlements:	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 43.5% 0.0% 75.2% 30.0% NAV NAV	44 0% 0 0% 95 0% IAV 0 0% 95 0%	
in all settlements:  in informal settlements:	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 43.5% 0.0% 75.2% 30.0% A45.0% 0.0% NAV NAV	44 0% 0 0% 95 0% IAV 0 0% 95 0% IAV	within their house
in all settlements:  in informal settlements:	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage electricity telephone esults suggest in teleptone	43.5% 0.0% 75.2% 30.0% NAV NAV NAV NAV NAV	44 0% 0 0% 95 0% IAV 0 0% 95 0% IAV ervices ?	within their house
in all settlements:	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone  water sewerage electricity telephone esults suggest in te	43.5% 0.0% 75.2% 30.0% NAV NAV NAV NAV NAV NAV son program are able is only limited to bi	44 0% 0 0% 95 0% IAV 0 0% 95 0% IAV ervices ? e to extend electing cities. Services	ctricity in remote areas. es in informal settlements
<u>in informal</u> settlements:	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone  water sewerage electricity telephone  esults suggest in te Rural electricati Tap water supply are still very poor	43.5% 0.0% 75.2% 30.0% NAV	44 0% 0 0% 95 0% IAV 0 0% 95 0% IAV ervices? e to extend election of the cooperation cooperation of the coop	es in informal settlements
in all settlements:  in informal settlements:	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone  water sewerage electricity telephone  esults suggest in te Rural electricati Tap water supply are still very poor	43.5% 0.0% 75.2% 30.0% NAV	44 0% 0 0% 95 0% IAV 0 0% 95 0% IAV ervices? e to extend election of the cooperation cooperation of the coop	ctricity in remote areas. es in informal settlements

# Chapter 2: Social development and eradication of poverty

### 6. Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

Indicator 8: under-five mortality

	1993	1998
female	14.80%	11.20%
male	13.10%	10.70%
OTAL female and male	12.10%	10.90%
	SYMPOTHIME INVESTMENT AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	(AA)

vests old during the vest/ average number of live birth during the last 5 years

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of child mortality?

If there is no notable change, what is planned to improve the level of child mortality?

Under five mortality rate decreased significantly in last five years. FPI (Extended Program for Immunization) played a significant role in this respect. Moreover, child and mother care programs offered by NGOs and Gos improve the over all health condition of children.

### Indicator 9: Reported crime rates

	am	nual number of	victims ***	
1993	male	female	all	
Homicides	NAV	I NAV	The state of the s	/1000 population
Rapes	NAV	NAV		/1000 population
Thefts	NAV	NAV		71000 population
1998			A) ( Enter Strategy S	
Homicides	NAV	NAV		#1000 population
Rapes	NAV	NAV	0	/1000 population
Thefts	NAV	NAV	0	/1000 population

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of crimes?

Do these results reflect the safety conditions for the population i

Overall crime rate increased in recent years. Especially homicides and crimes against wormen increased in a higher rate. Unemployment. Poverty political disturbance and slow enforcement of law are responsible for such situation.

Qualitative data 2; urban violence

### In the city or the country, are there:

- a) areas considered as dangerous or inaccessible to the police
- b) violence at school
- c) an official policy against domestic violence
- d) a crime prevention policy
- e) a weapon control policy
- f) victim of violence assistance programme(s)

1993	1998
no	no
no	no
yes	yes

	199:		and the same of th	98
	Total number (1998)	% of trouseholds	Total number (000)	% of households
Household Women-headed household	is <u>276</u>		391 26	
Poor household Poor Women-headed household		anno en la companya de la companya d	NAV 5	1.3% NAV
Poverty line in US\$ I month	Programment and the second		1998 US\$/month \$18.0	
one perso two person average househol			\$100.8 \$100.8	
Definition of For Chittagor				
poverty-line 1993: some none for BBS				
Definition of				
THE COURSE AS A STATE OF THE SECOND SECTION OF COURSE ASSESSMENT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECOND SECOND SECTION OF THE SECOND				
poverty-line 1998: The BBS met	AK Calibeteunigen	1 44 / 11 / 20 1 / 2011		
poverty-line 1998: The BBS met poverty (212 person/ day 2		147. TO 70 Hatta		
poverty ( 212	25.90%) ecrease of poverty?	Service of the services		

# 8. Promote gender equality in human settlements development indicator 11: female-male gaps

	female	male	male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	86.0%	88.0%	2.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	81.8%	RZ DW	0.2%	
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	VAV		NAV Remember	ion ion
Adult literacy rate	48.0%	70.2%	22.2%	ing of the
Life expectancy at birth [	60.0	613	1.3	years
Under-five mortality	TAZES	13.10%	1.70%	10
Unamployment [			rision	or the second
number of elected or nominated. T	Ü	Parameter and American American		710,000 populati

1998 data	female	male	1998 female- male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	93.0%	grammatic expressions interessed the second	1.0%	89699899 - 1969 - 1969 19 <b>76</b> - 1969 - 1969
Secondary school enrolment ratio Tertiary school enrolment ratio	A Mainteana Grand and a superior and	90.5% NAV	0.5% NAV	% %
Adult literacy rate	10/2011 15 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	71.0%	20.0%	(G
Life expectancy at birth		101.00	1.00	years
Under-five mortality	11.04%	9.05%	1.50%	76
Unemployment			NAV	96
A Part All Control and the Control of the Control o	and contribute out to contribute out of the contribute of the cont	convenience and a supplication of the supplica	to delica property and a second property and	MESSESSION OF THE STATE OF
number of elected or nominated ouncillor at the local level per 10 000	0.0	0.1	0.1	710,000 populatio
ouncillor at the local level per 10,000 nat measures have been undertaken to re		male gaps ?	Воссийник може подосновного подосности	
ouncillor at the local level per 10,000  nat measures have been undertaken to re  Both GOS and N	educe the female-	male gaps ?	Training, adult I	iteracy and
ouncillor at the local level per 10,000  nat measures have been undertaken to re  Both GOS and N  mother and child	educe the female-	male gaps ? iced micro-credit. women all over t	Training, adult I	iteracy and vate status
ouncillor at the local level per 10,000 nat measures have been undertaken to re  Both GOS and N mother and child	educe the female- GOs have introdu acre program for	male gaps ? iced micro-credit. women all over t	Training, adult I	iteracy and vate status

### Chapter 3: Environmental management

# 9. Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures indicator 12 - urban population growth

The principle results rate through he taken for the last five years (1997), 1998). If another reference period was taken for the calculation, please indicate: and the service of th andine war 1990 to be seend 1003 Fotal Male population Female population population 1993 in this insured removes their Metropolitan ansa\* 936,000 669 000 1 605 000 Urban Aggiomeratios" 1,370.000 1,030,000 2,400.000 in thousand population 10.580 in millions Mationa Literal 12 420 23,000 Mational in millions 58,000 54.650 112,650 1970 Metropolitan area 1 1,309.180 991.810 2,301.000 in thousand population. 3,005.000 in indusand population Urban Agalomeration 1,710.120 1,295,500 29.000 15.876 13.524 in milions National Urbani 62.170 59 410 122.120 in millions National Growth rate: Metropolitan area" 4.00% 4.00% in percentage 4,00% Urban Aggiomeration! 5.65% 5.15% 5.40% 4.60% 5.00% National Urbani 5.40% 1.62% 1 74% 1.70% National see definitions in the companion guide

# 10. Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner Indicator 13: Consumption of water

aily househol onsumption /	투자 하는데 화학하다 그 사는데 가지 않는다.	1993	1998	
	in all settlements	90.00	96.00	liters/pers./day
	in informal settlements	<u>40,00</u>	<u></u> 48,00	litere/pare Iday
and the second second		The state of the s		
	nave been taken for reducing			g the water supply ?
	nave been taken for reducing upply for water managed in a			g the water supply ?
				g the water supply ?
				ig the water supply ?

		1993	1998			
	nignest once <b>l</b>	\$0.10	<b>\$0</b> .09	US\$/m3 (1000 lit	ers)	
	ASSESSED OF CASE	\$0,10 U	<b>&amp;</b> Û Û Ô	Cie Simis (1000 H	ore)	
median one	e in all settlements	\$0.10	\$0.09	US\$/m3 (1000 ltt	ers)	y d
ANGERIAREN Net per ber Net Net						1.
Committee of the Commit			e de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co	the state of the s		
median price in it What do these results	suggest in terms of wat	iakon in De lasi S	years 7			
median price in it What do these results	suggest in terms of wat	er affordability for naken in the last 5	the population	· <b>?</b>		
median price in in What do these results	suggest in terms of wat name policy been under There is no differen	er affordability for naken in the last o nce in pricing of wa	the population years ? ater in any sett	i ? lements. There ar	e some	
median price in in What do these results	suggest in terms of wat name policy been under There is no differen	er affordability for taken in the last o nce in pricing of wa ter supply points fo	the population years ? ater in any sett	i ? lements. There ar	e some	
median price in in What do these results	suggest in terms of wat noing policy been under There is no differer public free wat	er affordability for maken in the last o nce in pricing of wa ter supply points fo	the population years 7 ater in any sett or poor house	lements. There ar holds. N0 new pric	e some cing policy	
median price in in What do these results	suggest in terms of wat noing policy been under There is no differer public free wat No new pricing	er affordability for maken in the last o nce in pricing of wa ter supply points fo	the population years 7 ater in any sett or poor house	lements. There ar holds. N0 new pric	e some cing policy	

	1993		1.27.0	Antonio de la companio
			number of days	
		erage armusi	exoperaing average	go armen permanen
			during the year (mic	rout mil
Salar America (SOI)	NAV	P. C. V.	MAN	N.F.A.S.P.
Mitrogen dioxide (NO2)	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV Www.www.
Ozone (O3) 🔽	NAV	NAV	NAVI	VAVI International consequence consequences
Carbon monoxide (CO)	NAVI	MAVI	NAV	
(Lead (Pb)	NAVI	NAV	NAVI	NAV
	Averaging	WHO Guidel	ines value	
WHO standards:	time 24 hours	Accordance to the second secon	micm g / m3	
Sulfur dinxide (SO2) Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	24 nours 1 year 1 hrur	40 200	micro g / m3 micro g / m3	
Ozone (O3)	CHOUSE	120	micro q / m3	
Carbon monoxide (CO)	8 hours	10,000	micro q / m3	
Lead (Pb)	î year	San	micro g / ms	
- Comment of the Comm	mone At continuous Anne y Administration Linguista Landblant & Anne and Landblant	apadasisa i		
Miat do these results suggest in terms of আ f data is not available, are there signs of incr	reased an finiuw:		10 (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6	
ທີ່ໄຟໄ Irreasures have been or should be unto	CHEEF.CH IN LANGUAGE	Literal Cible I	ashrisassist timasississa artamassista antikeamintysin altitusasissa ar	addates works as such description in the second
on the profit of the first term of the first te				

		******	A CONCERNATION OF THE STATE OF		
		NAMA Albanasasasasas	in 100 1	6 of wastewater	
	results should inc	tude primary, se	scondary and te	rtiary treatments	
Affarat da Abrada sasa sasa sa					r Farth Veneda
	s suggest in terms of qua e been undertaken id com	SECURE AND ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY OF THE P	\$36485664		
That moderates sign	There is no treatme	entenne mentenne met en			
un edil. Medili va e	in chittagong city a		discharged ultima	ately to the sea	
					AS AS
	1988 J				<b>-</b>
			<u> </u>		
	98. 278. 978. 978. 988. 988. 988. 988. 988. 9				
	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
gentionenellallocalistic (exclusively)	n ng trong ting tinggan tangan tanggan tanggan panggan panggan panggan panggan panggan panggan panggan panggan	er the popular of the popular of the first	<u> werder with the first of the </u>	TAST TO BE A PARKET AND DEPOSIT OF A TOTAL OF	
ndicator 17: sol	id waste disposal				- consiste oblinia (naphanophia 44m)
		1993	1000		
		% of solid wastes	Worksolid wastes		
	Sanitary landfill	0.0%	0.0%		
Incineralect (i	s in morphism days.	Ů.%∏	ŮVoVI		
	Open dump	50.0%	70.0%		
	Record	ΩΩ%U 0.0%	ΩΩ‰ 0.0%	resident	
	Burned (openly) other	0.0%	0.0%		
		50.0%	70.0%		
	TOTAL	30.076	70.078		
What measures have	ے Turrec been undertaken to red			he environment ?	
Mhat measures hav	s been undertaken to red	uce the impact of	solid wastes on t	he environment ?	vin j
	e been undertaken to red No significant mea	uce the impact of sure has been ad	solid wastes on t		
	e been undertaken to red No significant mea	uce the impact of sure has been ad n. In case of colle	solid wastes on t	rith the increasing grov	
	e been undertaken to red No significant mea of populatio	uce the impact of sure has been ad n. In case of colle	solid wastes on to opted to coup. We ection of househo	ith the increasing growld solid waste CBOs a	
	e been undertaken to red No significant mea of populatio	uce the impact of sure has been ad n. In case of colle	solid wastes on to opted to coup. We ection of househo	ith the increasing growld solid waste CBOs a	
	e been undertaken to red No significant mea of populatio	uce the impact of sure has been ad n. In case of colle	solid wastes on to opted to coup. We ection of househo	ith the increasing growld solid waste CBOs a	
	e been undertaken to red No significant mea of populatio	uce the impact of sure has been ad n. In case of colle	solid wastes on to opted to coup. We ection of househo	ith the increasing growld solid waste CBOs a	

		1993	1998
	country, are there:	1	11
* · · · ·	ased on hazard and vulnerability assessment?	yes	yes
p) pazard wabbiy	The second of th	yes no	yes.
•	nces for public and private buildings?	no	no
Are disaster	r insurances compulsory for public buildings ?	no	no
vṽnai measures an	d actions have been undertaken in terms of disaster prev	ention and milig	ation?
is the capacity for p	post-disaster response effective at the city level? What a		
	Some structural measures have been undertaken		
	Cyclone shelters and non structu		
	early warning and other measures are	also	also well in place.
13. Promote e	effective and environmentally sound tran	nsportation	system
	effective and environmentally sound tran	nsportation	system
	avel time	nsportation	system
	avel time 1993 1998		
13. Promote e Indicator 18: tr	avel time		system or a one-way trip
Indicator 18: tr	avel time  1993 1998  average travel time 30 45	o in minutes	
Indicator 18: tr	avel time  1993 1998  average travel time  30 45  anges suggest in terms of quality of life for the population	in minutes	or a one-way trip
Indicator 18: tr	avel time  1993 1998 average travel time  30 45 anges suggest in terms of quality of life for the population been undertaken in order to make the transportation sys	in minutes ? stem more effect	or a one-way trip
Indicator 18: tr	avel time  1993 1998  average travel time  30 45  anges suggest in terms of quality of life for the population	in minutes ? stem more effect	or a one-way trip
Indicator 18: tr	avel time  1993 1998 average travel time  30 45 anges suggest in terms of quality of life for the population been undertaken in order to make the transportation sys	in minutes ? stem more effect	or a one-way trip
Indicator 18: tr	avel time  1993 1998 average travel time  30 45 anges suggest in terms of quality of life for the population been undertaken in order to make the transportation sys	in minutes ? stem more effect	or a one-way trip
Indicator 18: tr	avel time  1993 1998 average travel time  30 45 anges suggest in terms of quality of life for the population been undertaken in order to make the transportation sys	in minutes ? stem more effect	or a one-way trip
Indicator 18: tr	avel time  1993 1998 average travel time  30 45 anges suggest in terms of quality of life for the population been undertaken in order to make the transportation sys	in minutes ? stem more effect	or a one-way trip
Indicator 18: tr	avel time  1993 1998 average travel time  30 45 anges suggest in terms of quality of life for the population been undertaken in order to make the transportation sys	in minutes ? stem more effect	or a one-way trip
Indicator 18: tr	avel time  1993 1998 average travel time  30 45 anges suggest in terms of quality of life for the population been undertaken in order to make the transportation sys	in minutes ? stem more effect	or a one-way trip

		•		If details are not available, please
of work trips underta	ken by:	1993	1998	provide the cub total for each main category
1 Private motorised	Private cars	2.00%	2.00%	% of all work trips
	Motorcycle	2.00%	2.00%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	4.00%	4.00%	% of all work trips
2. Train and tram:	Train	1.00%	1.00%	% of all work trips
	Tram	0.00%	0.00%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	1.00%	1.00%	% of all work trips
3. Bus and minibus:	Bus	8.00%	10.00%	% of all work trips
	iviinibus [	12.00%	15.00%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	20.00%	25.00%	% of all work trips
4. Non-motorised:	bicycle	1.00%	1.00%	% of all work trips
	waiking	59.00%	55.00%	% of all work trips
	others	15.00%	14.00%	
•	sub-total	75.00%	57.00%	•
	TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	snould be equal to 100%
		2.7.75	<del></del>	
hat do these changes sughat policies have been un				stem?

qualitative dat	a 4: local environmental plans	
1. កាប់w mainy ប៉ាតែច	have established fong-term strategic planning initiatives	<b>-</b> ,
for sustainable de	velopment, involving key partners?	_
2. Is this process i	nstitutionalized at the national level and/or has there been any legislative change	
to support cities to	engage in sustainable development planning processes? yes	j
	ablished a long-term strategic planning intiative for sustainable  living key partners? yes	7
		_ _
4. is the city imple	menting local environmental action plans involving key partners?	اُل
Piease describe ti	ne major initiatives :	
	(1) Integration of transportation and urban growth.	]
	(2)Flood and drainage management	-
	(3) Future direction of urban growth	_[ ]
L		
		+
		1
		1
Chapter 4	l: Economic development	
Chapter 4	l: Economic development	
	I: Economic development inen small and micro-enterprises	
î 5. Strengt		
î 5. Strengt	hen smail and micro-enterprises	
15. Strengt indicator 20: i	nen smail and micro-enterprises nformal employment	
15. Strengt indicator 20: i	t of the total workforce: 1993 1998	
15. Strengt indicator 20: i	t of the total workforce:  1993  1998  % employed men  NAV  NAV  in the informal sector	
15. Strengt indicator 20: i	t of the total workforce: 1993 1998	
15. Strengti indicator 20: i As pa	t of the total workforce:  1993  1998  % employed men  NAV  NAV  in the informal sector	
f 5. Strength indicator 20: i As par	t of the total workforce:    NAV	
f 5. Strength indicator 20: i As par % emp	t of the total workforce:    1993	
f 5. Strength indicator 20: in	t of the total workforce:    1993   1998	
15. Strength indicator 20: ind	t of the total workforce:    1993   1998	

auslikative dati	5: public-private par	4 m a garda (a m 1115-1210) 23		
1. Have some majo	or public enterprises involvir	ng the delivery of	services in cities	
established partner	rships with private firms duri	ing the last five y	ears at the city level?	
			riow many ?	
2 Have some mair	or nublic enterorises involvir	on the delivery of	services in cities established	
	rivate firms during the last fi		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\overline{}$
peruicianipa wioi p	invate insits duting the last in	ive years at the c	<u> </u>	
•			How many?	
	e partnership become a mor		A second	•
			y in the management and higher degree	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ficiency and accountability i	n their operation		
is the cost-recover	y of services higher?			
		·		
			······	
				—— i
	. i			
				<del></del> [
		- 1··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
ingicator 21: c	IV proma:			
ingicator 2 i : c	ity product			
ingicator 2 i : c	ity product	1993	1998	
ingicator 2 i : c	City product	<b>1993</b> \$261	1998 \$228 per person	
	City product	\$261	\$228 per person	
	City product	\$261 \$221	\$228 per person \$255 per person	
G	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro	\$228 per person \$255 per person	
G	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio	\$261 \$221	\$228 per person \$255 per person	
G	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro	\$228 per person \$255 per person	
C Which method w	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio method A method B	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro	\$228 per person \$255 per person duct (see definitions) ?	
Which method w What do this trend	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio method A method B suggest in terms of urban e	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro no yes	\$228 per person \$255 per person  duct (see definitions) ?	
Which method w What do this trend Are cities economi	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio method A method B suggest in terms of urban e	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro no yes	\$228 per person \$255 per person duct (see definitions) ?	
Which method w What do this trend	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio method A method B suggest in terms of urban e	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro no yes	\$228 per person \$255 per person  duct (see definitions) ?	
Which method w What do this trend Are cities economi	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio method A method B suggest in terms of urban e	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro no yes	\$228 per person \$255 per person  duct (see definitions) ?	
Which method w What do this trend Are cities economi	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio method A method B suggest in terms of urban e	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro no yes	\$228 per person \$255 per person  duct (see definitions) ?	
Which method w What do this trend Are cities economi	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio method A method B suggest in terms of urban e	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro no yes	\$228 per person \$255 per person  duct (see definitions) ?	
Which method w What do this trend Are cities economi	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio method A method B suggest in terms of urban e	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro no yes	\$228 per person \$255 per person  duct (see definitions) ?	
Which method w What do this trend Are cities economi	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio method A method B suggest in terms of urban e	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro no yes	\$228 per person \$255 per person  duct (see definitions) ?	
Which method w What do this trend Are cities economi	City product Gross National Product as used for the calculatio method A method B suggest in terms of urban e	\$261 \$221 n of the city pro no yes	\$228 per person \$255 per person  duct (see definitions) ?	

et in the		1993	1998	
% of total unemployed that are men			ŇÁV	in the total workforce
% of total unemployed that are women % unemployed men and women		INAV	NAV	I in the total worklorce
		NAV	NAV	in the total workforce
What are the impacts	nggest in terms of emplo s of unemployment on the been undertaken to cu	he urban econ	omy and social de	
What are the impacts	s of unemployment on the	he urban econ	omy and social de	
What are the impacts	s of unemployment on the	he urban econ	omy and social de	
What are the impacts	s of unemployment on the	he urban econ	omy and social de	
What are the impacts	s of unemployment on the	he urban econ	omy and social de	
What are the impacts	s of unemployment on the	he urban econ	omy and social de	

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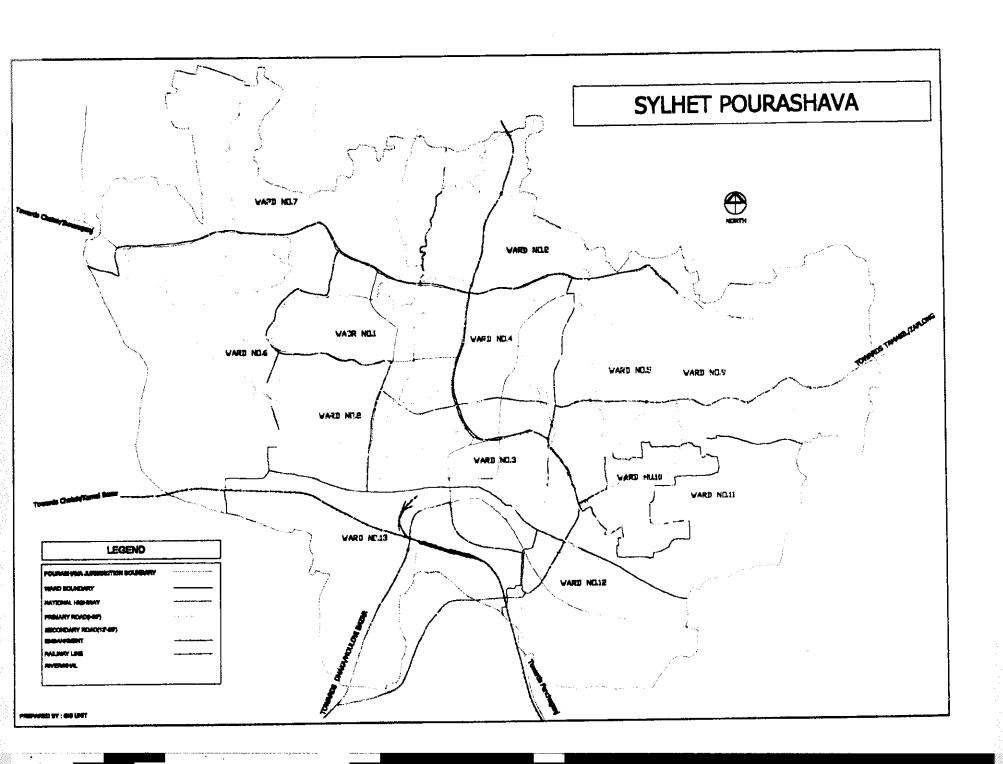
Chapter 5: Governance	<b>.</b>			
17. Promote decentralisation	n and stren	igthen loca	authorities	;
Qualitative data 6: level of decent	ralization			
THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF TH				
1. Can higher levels of government (	national, state	/provincial):		
a. Close the local government? b. Remove councillors from office?	yes no	erace іпарргоргіз erase inappropris	and the second s	
2. Can the local government, withou	t permission f	- rom higher gov	vernments:	
a. Set local tax levels ?		, seme	11	acaco inappropriata
b. Set user charges for services?		some		erase inappropriate.
c. Borrow funds ?	<u> </u>	«Ame	[]	arasa inaonmnriata
d. Choose contractors for projects?	all	JL	][	erase inappropriate
3. Is the amount of fung transfers fro known in advance of the local budge				80%
Have major responsibilities, policy manage	ment, decision-n	aking authorities	and resources	
been decentralised at the local level? If no	9877993899999999999	and the second second second		
Do you consider that decentralisation has i	mproved the leve	of governance	?	
Decentralization	process has be	en enhanced in r	ecent years a law	has been
enacted for esta	iblishment an de	mpowerment of U	Jpazila (Sub-distr	
Sub-districts	are responsibl	<del> </del>	and resource	allocation
in the local	area	Members of	the subdistrict	committee .
will be elected b	y direct voate			
Base Science Annual Co.			·	<del></del> i::i
18. Encourage and support	participatio	on and civic	engageme	in the
Qualitative data 7: citizen involve	ment in majo	r planning de	cisions	

participatory proce	ess prior to:	1996	2000
a) new major roads ar	nd highway proposals ?	yes	yes
alteration in zonir	na?	no	no
100%			
najor public proje		yes	yes
<ul> <li>major public proje</li> <li>Has there been any</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>major public proje</li> <li>there been any</li> <li>Do you consider that j</li> </ul>	ects ?	istitutional and lega	

Qualitative data 8: transparency and accountability		
At the loval government level, are there:	19 <del>9</del> 6	2000
a) regular independent auditing of municipal appounds ?	yes i	903
b) published contracts and tenders for municipal services ?	yes	yes
s) constitute against familie of civil personne ?	yee	yes.
d) laws on disclosure of potential conflicts of interest?	no	no
Has there been any progress in improving governance? What measures have been undertaken in this area?		
No significant progress in improving governing has	s been observed in	n this
<u> </u>	<del></del>	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
		Î
	<u> </u>	<del></del> ! .
<u> </u>	······································	<del></del>
indicator 20. local government revenue and expenditures		
4003 4000		
1903 1908	1	
local government revenue 5 4175 mill 18 3625 mill	] in \$ US /3 yea	uz swet <b>ade</b> y
	in \$ US /3 yea in \$ US (3 yea	
local government expenditures 5 4175 mill 9.0844 mill	in \$ US (3 yea	rs average)
local government revenue 5 4175 mill 18 3625 mill	1	rs average)
local government revenue 5 4175 mill 18 3625 mill local government expenditures 4 4762 mill 9 0844 mill revenue less expenditures 0 943 mill (-)0 722 mill	in \$ US (3 yea	rs average)
local government revenue 5 4175 mill 8 3625 mill local government expenditures 4 4762 mill 9 0844 mill revenue less expenditures 0 943 mill (-)0 722 mill What do these figures suggest?	in \$ US (3 yea	rs average)
local government expenditures 5 4175 mill 9.0844 mill	in \$ US (3 yea in \$ US (3 yea at the local level	rs average) irs average) ?
local government reviewe 5 4175 mill 18 3625 mill 10 de la government expenditures 4 4762 mill 9 0844 mill 10	in \$ US (3 year in \$ US (3 year at the local level	rs average) rs average) 2 ent is
local government revenue 5 4175 mill 8 3625 mill local government expenditures 4 4762 mill 9 0844 mill revenue less expenditures 0 943 mill (-)0 722 mill What do these figures suggest? What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at Delivery of services are met from public excheque	in \$ US (3 year in \$ US (3 year at the local level	rs average) rs average) 2 ent is
local government revenue 5 4175 mill 8 3625 mill local government expenditures 4 4762 mill 9 0844 mill revenue less expenditures 0 943 mill (-)0 722 mill What do these figures suggest? What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at Delivery of services are met from public excheque	in \$ US (3 year in \$ US (3 year at the local level	rs average) rs average) 2 ent is
local government revenue 5 4175 mill 8 3625 mill local government expenditures 4 4762 mill 9 0844 mill revenue less expenditures 0 943 mill (-)0 722 mill What do these figures suggest? What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at Delivery of services are met from public excheque	in \$ US (3 year in \$ US (3 year at the local level	rs average) rs average) 2 ent is
local government revenue 5 4175 mill 8 3625 mill local government expenditures 4 4762 mill 9 0844 mill revenue less expenditures 0 943 mill (-)0 722 mill What do these figures suggest? What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at Delivery of services are met from public excheque	in \$ US (3 year in \$ US (3 year at the local level	rs average) rs average) 2 ent is
local government revenue 5 4175 mill 8 3625 mill local government expenditures 4 4762 mill 9 0844 mill revenue less expenditures 0 943 mill (-)0 722 mill What do these figures suggest? What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at Delivery of services are met from public excheque	in \$ US (3 year in \$ US (3 year at the local level	rs average) rs average) 2 ent is

## Chapter 6: International cooperation

1. Is the country inve	<del>Ared in internati</del> e	nal cooperati	ou s	199¢	3000	<u>.</u>
as receiver?				yes	yes	
व्यव व्यवकारण ?			•	m3	77O	
2. For donor countries:		1.4			·	
what is the total amount	provided to white the	two ?		i¥AP#°	ÎNAR.	7
In how many countries?					-	_].
0. For recipi <mark>ent operati</mark>	en and video:					_
what is the total amount				NAV	NA	
what is the intal amount	necessary by the city?			NA)	<b>N</b> 4	///A
A 10						
	•			<del>,</del>		
Is the city affiliated to no			ities?	00	no	7
Is the city affiliated to no			rities?	oo yes	<u>nα</u> yes	]
Is the city affiliated to no			ties?		( <u>)                                    </u>	3
Is the city affiliated to on Is the city involved in the What do these figures	direct city to city co	operation?		yes	( <u>)                                    </u>	]
Is the city affiliated to on Is the city involved in the What do these figures In which particular are	direct city to city co	operation?		yes	( <u>)                                    </u>	]
Is the city affiliated to on Is the city involved in the What do these figures	s suggest ?	operation?	wade progress	yes (capacity build	yes	]
Is the city affiliated to on Is the city involved in the What do these figures Its which particular are	direct city to city co	operation?	wade progress	yes (capacity build	yes	]
Is the city affiliated to on Is the city involved in the What do these figures Its which particular are	s suggest ?  etc.)?  On group and pre	operation?	wade progress	yes (capacity build	yes	
Is the city affiliated to on Is the city involved in the What do these figures Its which particular are	s suggest ?  etc.)?  On group and pre	operation?	made progrees. aided by donor co	yes (capacity build	yes	
Is the city affiliated to on Is the city involved in the What do these figures Its which particular are	s suggest ?  setc.) ?  On going and proprimarily f	operation?  A cooperation  posed projects  ocus on infrastr	<i>made സ്റ്റേട്ടേട്ട</i> aided by donor co uctural developm	yes (capacity byild untres and age ent and enhance	yes	
Is the city affiliated to on Is the city involved in the What do these figures Its which particular are	s suggest ? etc.)?  On going and pre primarily f	operation?	made progress aded by donor co uctural developmi inost of the	yes (capacity byild untres and age ent and enhance	yes	
Is the city affiliated to on Is the city involved in the What do these figures In which particular are	s suggest ? etc.)?  On going and pre primarily f	operation?	made progress aded by donor co uctural developmi inost of the	yes (capacity byild untres and age ent and enhance	yes	<b>1</b> 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
lla which particular and	s suggest ? etc.)?  On going and pre primarily f	operation?	made progress aded by donor co uctural developmi inost of the	yes (capacity byild untres and age ent and enhance	yes	<b>1 9 1</b>



## Indicators for Istanbul +5



Focal point id	entification
	Insert Date: 1-Oct-00
Type CITY and COUNT	
	BANGLADESH
City	SYLHET
UN Region:	ASIA PACIFIC
•	(Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Highly Industrialised, Latin America &
	Caribbeans, Transitional)
	city in the country (in terms of population)?
(example, rank for Nairobi is 1	in Kenya)
Callaction passing out by	
Collection carried out by	y
	A CONTRACTOR AND AN ACTIVE ADMINISTRACTION AND A
Name	DIRECTOR, URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE
The	
Institution	MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS
Other contact name	COU POTOSANIC
Address	URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE
	82 SEGUNBAGICHA, DHAKA-1000
	5ANS(A)ESH
Tel	880-2-9562728 880-2-9560619
Fax:	Compression (Compression Compression Compr
Email	dadd@rabdinet
Samuel en	
How many citi	ies are there in BANGLADESH ? 25
	Day sach a sac / musicalities   having a considerate of 100,000 to 500,000
What is the official definition of a city?	Pourashavas (municipalities) having a population of 100,000 to 500,000 has been defined as city.
	THE BOOK GOINING GO SKY.
What is the percentage	of the total country population living in urban areas ? 23.0%
What is the official	
definition of	Minimum 5,000 population with civic facilities such as electricity, water: supply etc. it includes all city corporations, cantonment boards,
urban areas ?	head quarters and places where majority of male are engaged in non agril.
i describinations	

					. •
Type of tenure:		1993	1998	1993	1998
		% of all	% of all	% of women- headed	% of women- headed
1. Form	al Ownership:	households	households	households	households
	Owned	75.0%	79.0%	7 8%	8 5%
Purchas	sing (mortgage)	2.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%
The second secon	sub-total	77.0%	80.0%	8.0%	9.0%
	2. Tenancy:	a y y			
	Private rental	15.0%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Social Housing	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-tenant	40.50	44.00/	0.0%	0.0%
	sub-total [	16.5%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	3. Squatter: without rent	6 1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.79/
	with rent	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.7% 2.3%
	sub-total	6.1%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
We will be a second of the sec	4. Other		0.070	9.570	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
please provide sub-totals if	homeless <b>I</b>	0 1%	NAV	NAV	NAV
information is not available	other	\$ 3%	7.5%	NAV	NAV
för the requested level of detail.	sub-total	\$.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
uetan.	300-10		0.0,0	0.0 /8	0.078
TOTAL (should be	equal to 100%)	100.0%	94.6%	11.0%	12.0%
Amana thasa tanuna ata	t a udoiob once	rea the short on	anain e O	4 A*1	Mariana de la companya della companya della companya de la companya de la companya della company
Among those tenure sta	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del> </del>	scanous /		- 412 T
	example: homeles Country level data	· · · · · ·	Source Blanning	Commission 19	206
					Manager and the second
What would be the estir	nated percentage	of nouseholds	with precariou	s jerure 7	
arvichi kieru kinken Hinderkin zafarin sasirin interasi ite	ennyahran eriyyi di masasilli barda parah parah kanada masa	olitiseesten kastooki tissettiin kensaali kastooli oli oli oli kiroosist	weenseedsommisseenseedsbeechmenen	anithiosephysiasi (miemintopyddosiau) Heisiaithia	ananokan perindukan kanan mengan pendan kebagaan pana
indicator 2 - eviction					
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			and a second state of the
				past five years	3
number of evicte		1993	1998	1993-1998	
	ded households				
	ded households				
;	all households		}		
i					<ul> <li>Programme and the second of the</li></ul>
% of evicted from squ	catter cattlements	0%	0%	0%	10,750

I.Does the Constitution or national la	1W	•			
promote the full and progressive realisation		ate housing?		yes	
nclude protections against eviction?				yes	J
2. Are there particular impediments :		er e			
z. Are there particular impediments :	·		·	no	$\neg$
to inheriting land and housing?		Ì	<b></b>	no	=
to taking mortgages in their own names?	en de la companya de La companya de la co	l		no	一
to women owning land?				по	7
to women inheriting land and housing?				no	=
to women taking mortgages in their own nar	nes ?			no	一
to particular groups owning land?				yes	一
	Hindu community	i			=======================================
to particular groups inheriting land and hous				yes	=
	Hindu Women	<u>l</u>			一
to particular groups taking mortgages in the				no	MARCHION PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NA
	Hindu Women				CHEST HOUSE STATE
No change occu	rred				=
TO CHAIGE OCCU	rred				
Indicator 3: House price and rent-	-to-income ratios	With an accustoment with a company of many	the same of the sa		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	-to-income ratios	1998	меничини		
Indicator 3: House price and rent- Median house price Median rent	-to-income ratios 1993 \$10,625	1998 \$9.433 \$25	18	A Management of the Control of the C	
Indicator 3: House price and rent-  Median house price  Median rent  Median annual household income	1993 \$10,625 4 \$20 2 \$1,000	1998 \$9.433 \$25 \$1,584		MANIFORM CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	339430003377730033
Indicator 3: House price and rent-  Median house price  Median rent  Median annual household income  Median household income of renters	1993 \$10,625 1 \$20 2 \$1,000 3 \$92	\$9.433 \$9.433 \$25 \$1,584 \$95	B C D		
Indicator 3: House price and rent-  Median house price  Median rent  Median annual household income  Median household income of renters  House price / household income	-to-income ratios  1993 \$10,625 \$20 \$1,000 \$\$92 \$10.63	\$9.433 \$9.433 \$25 \$1,584 \$95 <b>5.96</b>	B C D A/C	Although experiment of the second sec	
Indicator 3: House price and rent-  Median house price  Median rent  Median annual household income  Median household income of renters	-to-income ratios  1993 \$10,625 \$20 \$1,000 \$\$92 \$10.63	\$9.433 \$9.433 \$25 \$1,584 \$95	B C D	ARISON AND THE STATE OF THE STA	339430003377775573
Median house price and rent-  Median house price  Median rent  Median annual household income  Median household income of renters  House price / household income  House rent / household income	-to-income ratios  1993 \$10,625   \$20   \$1,000   \$3   \$92   \$10.63   \$9	\$9.433 \$25 \$1,584 \$95 5.96	B C D A/C		
Indicator 3: House price and rent-  Median house price  Median rent  Median annual household income  Median household income of renters  House price / household income	-to-income ratios  1993 \$10,625   \$20   \$1,000   \$3   \$92   \$10.63   \$9	\$9.433 \$25 \$1,584 \$95 5.96	B C D A/C	Although the state of the state	

### 3. Promote equal access to land

Indicator 4: Land price-to-income ratio

•	The many the second			and the state of the	
1993		Land price		Income	
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month	Land price to income ratio
Highly developed land	<b>\$4</b> 5	<b>\$</b> 53	\$67	(US \$ 1993)	0.80
Developed land	\$19	<b>\$</b> 37	\$30	\$83	0.36
Raw land	\$11	\$22	\$17		0.20
		<del></del>	and the second		

1998		Land price		Income	
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month	Land price to income ratio
Highly developed land	\$51	\$77	\$69	(US \$ 1998)	0.52
Developed land	\$26	\$38	\$31	\$132	0.24
Raw land	\$13	\$26	\$26		0.20

What changes do these results suggest in terms of land affordability?

Land affordability has decresed over the period due to limited supply of land for housing and descrease of income.

## 4. Promote equal access to credit

Indicator 5: Mortgage and non-mortgage

% of dwellings purchased:	1993	1998
that are covered by mortgages	NAV	0°
that are covered by non-mortgages:	NAV	100%
Total number of loans attributed:		
mortgage loans	NAV	
non-mortgage loans:	NAV	100

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to mortgage and non-mortgage loans?

Formal loan against lan mortgage and housing has been stopped.	
Informal loan has been increased but no offical data are available in this	
regard	

of households with acco	ess to water :	1993	1998			
	all settlements	<b>9</b> 5.0%	100 0%	within 200 i	m from the l	nouse
infor	mal settlements	60 0%	100 0%	within 200	m from the l	nouse
What changes do these re	sults suggest in	terms of access to wa	iter?		<u> </u>	
	Accessibility to	water has been impro	ved			
and the second s	<del></del>					
and the second of the second of the second						
	<u> </u>					
ndicator 7: househo	old connectio	ns				
ndicator 7: househo	old connectio	ons				
ndicator 7: househo	old connectio	ons The second of the second o			rholds directl√ i	
ndicator 7: househo			1998		holds directl√ i	
ndicator 7: househo	% households connected to :		<b>1998</b> 28.8%			
	% households connected to :	1993				
	% households connected to : water	<b>1993</b> 25.0%	28.8% 0.0% 93.0%			
	% households connected to : water sewerage	1993 25.0% 0.0%	28.8% 0.0%			
	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity	1993 25.0% 0.0% 82.0%	28.8% 0.0% 93.0%			
in all settlements:	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 25.0% 0.0% 82.0% 27.0%	28.8% 0.0% 93.0% 39.6%			
<u>in informal</u>	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity telephone water	1993 25.0% 0.0% 82.0% 27.0%	28.8% 0.0% 93.0% 39.6%			
in all settlements:	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage	1993 25.0% 0.0% 82.0% 27.0% 0.0% 0.0%	28.8% 0.0% 93.0% 39.6%			
in all settlements:	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity telephone water	1993 25.0% 0.0% 82.0% 27.0%	28.8% 0.0% 93.0% 39.6% 0.0%			

# Chapter 2: Social development and eradication of poverty

#### 6. Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

Indicator 8: under-five mortality

	and the second second	
	1993	1998
female	13.90%	10.90%
male	12.80%	10.10%
TOTAL female and male	13.40%	10.60%

number of death for children below 5 years old during the year/ average number of five birth during the last 5

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of child mortality?

If there is no notable change, what is planned to improve the level of child mortality?

Under five mortality rate decreased significantly in last five years. EPI Extended Program for Immunization) played a significant role in this respect. Moreover, child and mother care programs offered by NGOs and Gos improve the over all health condition of children.

Indicator 9: Reported crime rates

	ann	ial number of v	(Chas	NASCONIS (2007) 18 20 20 21 18 18 14 4 6 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 3 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1993	male	female	ali	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
Homicides		NAV	Piaci	/1000 population
Rapes	NAV	NAV	MAV	/1000 population
Thefts	NAV	NAV	NAV	/1000 population
1998				•
Homicides	NAV	NAV	0	/1000 population
Rapes	NAV	NAV	0	/1000 population
Thefts	NAV	NAV	0	/1000 population
What are the reasons of the increase or decr Do these results reflect the safety conditions			Salaria (Salaria) Salaria (Salaria) Salaria (Salaria) Salaria (Salaria)	
Theft includes dad	coity, theft , mu	ggins arms case a	and other such of	fenses

Qualitative data 2: urban violence

#	arre c	ity Oi	me c	ountr	y, are	Here	<u>.</u>
a)	areas	cons	idered	as da	ingero	us or	inacces

- ssible to the police
- b) violence at school
- c) an official policy against domestic violence
- d) a crime prevention policy
- e) a weapon control policy
- f) victim of violence assistance programme(s).

·	1993	1998	
$\mathbf{L}$	yes	no	
Q.	no	no	j.
ji[	no	no	
L	yes	yes	
L	yes	yes	:
·L	yes	yes	. 1
			÷

# 7. Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups Indicator 10: Poor households

		19	93	19	98
		Total number ('000)	% of households	Total number ('000)	% of households
	Households	18,900		38.321	
Women-head	led households	1,701		3,449	
	oor households	945	5.0%	1.916	1.3%
Poor Women-head	ied households	96	0.5%	192	0.5%
		1993		1998	. '
Poverty line in	uS\$ / month:	US\$ / month		US\$ / month	
	one person	\$15.0		\$14.6	
	two persons	\$30.0		\$29.2	
ave	rage household	\$75.0		\$75.0	en e
Definition of poverty-line 1998:	The BBS metho	od : using direct		evel Tk. 3500/=	absolute
•	person/ day 25.	90%)			
What are the factors of the	· ·		and the second second second		
			ctor working behin	id the increase o	f poverty
•	BBS 1996.				_
	<u> </u>				<u> </u>
ing a district of the second o		<u></u>	<u></u>		
		<del></del>	<del></del>		

8. Promote gender equality in human settlements development indicator 11: female-male gaps

1993 data	female	male	1993 female- male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	79.0%	88.0%	9.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio Tertiary school enrolment ratio	72.0% NAV	80.0% NAV	8.0% NAV	% %
Adult literacy rate	29.0%	45.0%	16 0%	%
Life expectancy at birth	57.0	57.0	-	years
Under-five mortality	13.90%	12.80%	1.10%	%
Unemployment	NAV	NAV	NAV	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	0-			/10,000 population

1998 da	ta	female	male	1998 female- male gap	
	enrolment ratio	93.6%	86.9%	-6.7%	%
Secondary schoo Tertiary schoo	l enrolment ratio l enrolment ratio	90.0% NAV	85.0% NAV	5.0% NAV	% %
Α	dult literacy rate	45.0%	50.0%	5.0%	%
Life exp	pectancy at birth	57.00	58.00	1.00	years
Und	der-five mortality	10.90%	10.00%	0.80%	%
	Unemployment	NAV	NAV	NAV	%
number of electe councillor at the local fnat measures have bee	level per 10,000	duce the female	-male gaps ?	0.9	/10,000 population
: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Both GOS and NO	GOs have introd	uced micro-credit	. Training, adult I	teracy and
	mother and child				
	of women. Reserv	veu seats nave t	peeri assigned to	women in public	

# Chapter 3: Environmental management

9. Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures indicator 12 - urban population growth

The annual growth rate should be taken for the last five years (1993-1998). If another reference period was taken for the calculation, please indicate:

starting year: 1993 ending year: 1998 for the period

Male population Female Total population

in thousand population Metropolitan area\* 138.000 138.000 in thousand population Urban Agglomeration in millions 12.420 10.580 23.000 National Urban 112.650 in millions 58.000 54.650 National

1998

 Metropolitan area
 129.000
 112.000
 242.000
 in thousar

 Urban Agglomeration\*
 400.000
 in thousar

 National Urban
 15.876
 13.524
 29.000
 in millions

 National
 62.170
 59.410
 122.120
 in millions

in thousand population in thousand population in millions

Growth rate:

 Metropolitan area
 6.00%

 Urban Agglomeration\*
 6.00%

 National Urban National
 5.40%
 4.60%
 5.00%

 National
 1.62%
 1.74%
 1.70%

in percentage

see definitions in the companion guide

## 10. Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner

Indicator 13: Consumption of water

daily household consumption / person:

1993

in all settlements

in informal settlements

90 00 96.00 40.00 48.00

1998

liters/pers./day

What measures have been taken for reducing water consumption or increasing the water supply?

The figures shows the water supplied by the Sylhet Pourashava only. Water supply in the city is dominated by personal Hand Tube wells,

Deep Tube Wells, and Shallow Tube Wells in the house holds.

	1993	1998		
highest price	NAV	\$0.05	US\$/m3 (1000 lite	ers)
lowest price		\$0.05	US\$/m3 (1000 lite	
median price in all settlements	NAV	\$0.05	US\$/m3 (1000 lite	ers)
optional:		,		
median price in informal settlements	\$0.05	\$0.05	US\$/m3 (1000 lite	ers)
	<u> </u>	<del></del>	lements. There are	some
<u>1 P</u>		supply points for p		
i i	policy has	been undder-	taken in any	form in the
No new pricing				
No new pricing tast five year perio				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

	Γ	0.0%	0.004	% of wastewater
	L			regression in the arrest contract of the con-
	results should inc	clude primary, s	econdary and te	ruary treatments
military as	na dia kacamatan dia kacam Manazaria dia kacamatan di	المراجع المراج	nonviolina O	
/hat do these results su			population ?	
hat measures have be				
	No wastewater trea	ilment plant exist	s in the city.	
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	}			
	<b>1</b>			
	<b>}</b>			
	<b> </b>		<del></del>	
	<u></u>	<del></del>	<del></del>	
idicator 17: solid v	vaste disposal			
	2.0,00041			
and the state of the state of the state of			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	an an an an airte an
		1993	1998	
		% of solid	% of solid	
		% of solid wastes	% of solid wastes	
	Sanitary landfill	% of solid wastes	% of solid wastes	
Incinerated (in in	cineration plants)	% of solid wastes 0 0% 0.0%	% of solid wastes 0.0%	
Incinerated (in in	cineration plants) Open dump	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0%	% of solid wastes  0.0%  0.0%  45.0%	
Incinerated (in in	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 40.0% 0.5%	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.5%	
Incinerated (in in	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly)	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0% 0.5% 0.0%	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.5% 0.0%	
Incinerated (in in	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0% 0.5% 0.0% 0.0%	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.5% 0.0%	
Incinerated (in in	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly)	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0% 0.5% 0.0%	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.5% 0.0%	
	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40 0% 0 5% 0 0% 40.5%	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.5% 0.0% 0.0%	
	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0% 0.5% 0.0% 40.5% duce the impact o	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.0% 0.0% 45.5%  45.5%	
	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL een undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0% 0.5% 0.0% 40.5%  duce the impact of a sure has been a	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.5% 0.0% 45.5%  solid wastes on dopted to cope wi	th the increasing growth
	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL een undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0% 0.5% 0.0% 40.5%  duce the impact of a sure has been a	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.5% 0.0% 45.5%  solid wastes on dopted to cope wi	
	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL een undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0% 0.5% 0.0% 40.5%  duce the impact of a sure has been a	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.5% 0.0% 45.5%  solid wastes on dopted to cope wi	th the increasing growth
	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL een undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0% 0 5% 0 0% 40.5%  duce the impact of asure has been ason. In case of coll	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.0% 0.0% 45.5%  dissolid wastes on dopted to cope will ection of household	th the increasing growth old solid waste CBOs are
	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL een undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0% 0 5% 0 0% 40.5%  duce the impact of asure has been ason. In case of coll	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.0% 0.0% 45.5%  dissolid wastes on dopted to cope will ection of household	th the increasing growth old solid waste CBOs are
Incinerated (in in	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL een undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0% 0 5% 0 0% 40.5%  duce the impact of asure has been ason. In case of coll	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.0% 0.0% 45.5%  dissolid wastes on dopted to cope will ection of household	th the increasing growth old solid waste CBOs are
	cineration plants) Open dump Recycled Burned (openly) other TOTAL een undertaken to rec	% of solid wastes  0 0% 0.0% 40.0% 0 5% 0 0% 40.5%  duce the impact of asure has been ason. In case of coll	% of solid wastes  0.0% 0.0% 45.0% 0.0% 0.0% 45.5%  dissolid wastes on dopted to cope will ection of household	th the increasing growth old solid waste CBOs are

In the city or the	country, are there:	1993	1998
a) building codes	based on hazard and vulnerability assessment ?	yes	yes
b) hazard mapp	ing?	yes	yes
c) disaster insur	ances for public and private buildings?	กด	no
Are disast	er insurances compulsory for public buildings?	no	no
and the second second	and actions have been undertaken in terms of disast post-disaster response effective at the city level ?		•
	■		1.
13 Promoto	offective and environmentally sound	d transnortation s	ustom
13. Promote Indicator 18:		d transportation sy	/stem
	travel time 1993 19	998	
Indicator 18:	travel time 1993 15 average travel time 40	998 45 in minutes for	
Indicator 18:	travel time 1993 19	45 in minutes for liation 7 ion system more effective	a one-way trip
Indicator 18:	average travel time 40  average travel time 40  nanges suggest in terms of quality of life for the populate been undertaken in order to make the transportation.  No public bus ,minibus but non-motorized	45 in minutes for liation 7 ion system more effective	a one-way trip
Indicator 18:	average travel time  40  average travel time  40  nanges suggest in terms of quality of life for the populate been undertaken in order to make the transportation.  No public bus ,minibus but non-motorized	45 in minutes for liation 7 ion system more effective	a one-way trip

indicator	19:	transport	modes
maicator		HUHSPOIL	mouco

of work trips undertake	en by:	1993	1998	If details are not available, please provide the sub-total for each main category.
1. Private motorised:	Private cars	0.40%	0.50%	% of all work trips
	Motorcycle	0.75%	0.80%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	1.15%	1.30%	% of all work trips
2. Train and tram:	Train	0.00%	0.00%	% of all work trips
	Tram	0.00%	0.00%	% of all work trips
Marketine State of the State of	sub-total	0.00%	0.00%	% of all work trips
3. Bus and minibus:	Bus	0.00%	0.00%	% of all work trips
	Minibus.	7.00%	10.00%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	7.00%	10.00%	% of all work trips
4. Non-motorised:	bicycle	0.25%	0.25%	% of all work trips
	walking	65.00%	65.00%	% of all work trips
	others	25.00%	23.45%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	90.25%	88.70%	% of all work trips
	TOTAL	91.40%	100.00%	should be equal to 100%
What do these changes sugg	est in terms of qu	ality of life for the	population?	
What policies have been unde	ertaken in order to	o improve the tra	nsportation sys	
What policies have been unde	ertaken in order to	o improve the tra	nsportation sys	stem ? aws are plying on the roads, still v
Mhat policies have been unde	ertaken in order to	o improve the tra	nsportation sys	
What policies have been under	ertaken in order to	o improve the tra	nsportation sys	
What policies have been under	ertaken in order to	o improve the tra	nsportation sys	
What policies have been unde	ertaken in order to	o improve the tra	nsportation sys	
What policies have been unde	ertaken in order to	o improve the tra	nsportation sys	
What policies have been unde	ertaken in order to	o improve the tra	nsportation sys	

envi <b>ronmental plans an</b> d local	-
qualitative data 4: local environmen	ital plans
How many cities have established long-term	n strategic planning initiatives
for sustainable development, involving key pa	artners?
2 is this process institutionalized at the nation	nal level and/or has there been any legislative change
to support cities to engage in sustainable deve	rational control of the control of t
3. Has the city established a long-term strate	gic planning intiative for sustainable
development, involving key partners?	yes
4. Is the city implementing local environmenta	al action plans involving key partners?
Please describe the major initiatives:	
The city in coopera	ation with JAICA and WHO implementing the healthy city
	program.
Chapter 4: Economic de	evelopment
15. Strengthen small and mic	
15. Strengthen small and mic	
15. Strengthen small and mic	
15. Strengthen small and mic indicator 20: informal employment	cro-enterprises
15. Strengthen small and mice indicator 20: informal employment  As part of the total workforce:	cro-enterprises
15. Strengthen small and mice indicator 20: informal employment  As part of the total workforce: % employed men % employed women	1993 1998  45.0% 50.0% in the informal sector
15. Strengthen small and mice indicator 20: informal employment  As part of the total workforce: % employed men % employed women % employed men and women	1993       1998         45.0%       50.0%       in the informal sector in the informal sector         3.0%       55.0%       in the informal sector         48.0%       55.0%       in the informal sector
15. Strengthen small and mice indicator 20: informal employment  As part of the total workforce: % employed men % employed women % employed men and women What does this trend suggest ? What institution	1993 1998  45.0% 50.0% in the informal sector
15. Strengthen small and mice indicator 20: informal employment  As part of the total workforce: % employed men % employed women % employed men and women What does this trend suggest ? What institutioneeds of the informal sector (fiscal policies, continuous)	1993         1998           45.0%         50.0%         in the informal sector           48.0%         55.0%         in the informal sector
15. Strengthen small and mice indicator 20: informal employment.  As part of the total workforce: % employed men % employed women % employed men and women What does this trend suggest ? What institutioneeds of the informal sector (fiscal policies, of protect the rights of employees, etc.) ?	1993 1998  45.0% 50.0% in the informal sector
15. Strengthen small and mice indicator 20: informal employment.  As part of the total workforce: % employed men % employed women % employed men and women What does this trend suggest ? What institutioneeds of the informal sector (fiscal policies, of protect the rights of employees, etc.) ?	1993 1998  45.0% 50.0% in the informal sector
15. Strengthen small and mice indicator 20: informal employment.  As part of the total workforce: % employed men % employed women % employed men and women What does this trend suggest ? What institutioneeds of the informal sector (fiscal policies, of protect the rights of employees, etc.) ?	1993 1998  45.0% 50.0% in the informal sector

2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?  How many?  How many?  How many?  No  No  How many?  No  No  How many?  No  No  No  No  No  No  No  No  No  N	established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the city level?  How many?  2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?  How many?  How many?  How many?  How many?  O  Have public-private partnership become a more common practice in the last five years?  Have they been effective? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and higher degree of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation?  Is the cost-recovery of services higher?  City product  NAV  S333  Per person  Gross National Product  S221  S255  Per person  Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions)?  method A  mo  method B  yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with	How man  2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities establish partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?  How man  Have public-private partnership become a more common practice in the last five years?  Have they been effective? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation?  Is the cost-recovery of services higher?  City product  NAV  \$333  per person	y? 0 ed no y? 0
established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the city level?  How many?  2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?  How many?  No  No  No  How many?  No  No  No  No  No  No  No  No  No  N	established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the city level?  How many?  2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?  How many?  No  No  No  How many?  No  No  No  No  No  No  No  No  No  N	How man  2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities establish partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?  How man  Have public-private partnership become a more common practice in the last five years?  Have they been effective? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation?  Is the cost-recovery of services higher?  City product  NAV  \$333  per person	y? 0 ed no y? 0
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2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?  How many?  How many earth existing how many and how many	2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?  How many?  How many earth existing how many and how many	2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities establish partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?  How man Have public-private partnership become a more common practice in the last five years? Have they been effective? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation? Is the cost-recovery of services higher?  Indicator 21: city product  1993  1998  City product  NAV  \$333  per personal partnership become a more common practice in the last five years?  How man Have public-private partnership become a more common practice in the last five years?  How man Have public-private partnership become a more common practice in the last five years?  Have they been effective? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation?  Indicator 21: city product  1993  1998	ed
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indicator 21: city product  1993  City product NAV \$333 per person Gross National Product \$221 \$255 per person Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions)?  method A no method B yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?	Have they been effective? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and higher degree of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation?  Is the cost-recovery of services higher?  Indicator 21: city product  1993  City product  NAV  \$333  per person  Gross National Product  \$221  \$255  Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions)?  method A  method B  yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with	Have they been effective? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation?  Is the cost-recovery of services higher?  Indicator 21: city product  1993  City product NAV  \$333 per personal perso	higher degree
Have they been effective? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and higher degree of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation?  Is the cost-recovery of services higher?  Indicator 21: city product  1993  City product  NAV  \$333  per person  Gross National Product  \$221  \$255  Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions)?  method A  method B  yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with	Have they been effective? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and higher degree of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation?  Is the cost-recovery of services higher?  Indicator 21: city product  1993  City product  NAV  \$333  per person  Gross National Product  \$221  \$255  Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions)?  method A  method B  yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with	Have they been effective? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation?  Is the cost-recovery of services higher?  Indicator 21: city product  1993  City product NAV  \$333 per personal perso	higher degree
indicator 21: city product  1993  City product NAV \$333  Per person Gross National Product \$221 \$255  Per person Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions)?  method A  no  method B  yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with	indicator 21: city product  1993  City product  NAV  \$333  Per person  Gross National Product  \$221  \$255  Per person  Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions)?  method A  mo  method B  yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with	indicator 21: city product  City product NAV \$333 per personal per per	
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method A no method B yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with	method A no method B yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with		<b>n</b> - 8. 2. 2. (18. 18. 19.
method A no method B yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with	method A no method B yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with	Nathright wealth and uses used feather and relation of the pith product (peopletinitions) 2	
method B yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with	method B yes  What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development?  Are cities economies growing more that national economies? (compare trends of city product with		
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			GUCI WALL
		norto in gross material producty.	
			I

indicator 22: unemployment

% of total unemployed that are	men NAV	NAV	in the total workforce
% of total unemployed that are wo		NAV	in the total workforce
% unemployed men and wo	men NAV	NAV	in the total workforce
at do this trend suggest in terms of at are the impacts of unemploymen			
nat are the impacts of unemployment hat measures have been undertaker	· ·		a development :
at measures have been undertaker	i to cuth negative	ucius i	
·			
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#### Chapter 5: Governance 17. Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities Qualitative data 6: level of decentralization 1. Can higher levels of government (national, state/provincial): a. Close the local government? yes erase inappropriate b. Remove councillors from office? erase inappropriate 2. Can the local government, without permission from higher governments: erase inappropriate a. Set local tax levels? ΑII erase inappropriate b. Set user charges for services ? some c. Borrow funds? some erase inappropriate d. Choose contractors for projects? erase inappropriate 3. Is the amount of fund transfers from higher governments known in advance of the local budget setting process? erase inappropriate If yes, give a percentage: 80% Have major responsibilities, policy management, decision-making authorities and resources been decentralised at the local level ? If not, is there a process of decentralisation in place ? Do you consider that decentralisation has improved the level of governance? Decentralization process has been enhanced in recent years a law has been enacted for establishment an dempowerment of Upazila (Sub-district) are responsible for planning and resource allocation Sub-districts

18. Encourage and support participation and civic engagement

area.

Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement in major planning decisions

will be elected by direct voate

in the local

Are cities involving the civil society in a formal participatory process prior to:		1996	2000
a) new major roads and highway proposals ?		no	no
b) alteration in zoning?		yes	yes
c) major public projects ?		no	no
Has there been any progress in the area of local p Do you consider that participatory processes in place ar		onal and lega	
frameworks sufficient to ensure the right level of particip	· ·		Traver Historia

Eligible as per town	improvement Act 1	953 and Pouras	hava Ordinance 1	977
Recently Governme	ent has been taking	initiatives to pra	ictice participatory	
Project Planning an	d implementation p	rocess.		

Members of

the subdistrict

committee

ualitative data 8: transparency and accountability			
At the loval government level, are there:	1996	2000	
) regular independent auditing of municipal accounts ?	yes	yes	
) published contracts and tenders for municipal services ?	yes		$\dashv$
) sanctions against faults of civil servants?	yes	yes	
l) laws on disclosure of potential conflicts of interest?	no	no	
las there been any progress in improving governance? Vhat measures have been undertaken in this area?			
No significant progress in improving govern	ning has been obse	rved in this	
period.			
		<del></del>	
			_
			_
in the second se			
ndicator 23: local government revenue and expenditu	ras		
1993 19	98		
local government revenue \$364,5	52.00 in \$11\$	3 years average	٠,
\$55 1,0		3 years average	•
local government expenditures \$281.5	UZ.UU I III W U.U.	o years average	-1
local government expenditures \$281,5			•)
		3 years average	•
		3 years average	
revenue less expenditures nav \$82.9  What do these figures suggest?	90 00 in \$ US		
revenue less expenditures nav \$82.9  What do these figures suggest?	90 00 in \$ US		
revenue less expenditures nav \$82.9  What do these figures suggest?	90 00 in \$ US		
revenue less expenditures nav \$82.9  What do these figures suggest?	90 00 in \$ US		
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revenue less expenditures nav \$82.9  What do these figures suggest?	90 00 in \$ US		
revenue less expenditures nav \$82.9  What do these figures suggest?	90 00 in \$ US		
	90 00 in \$ US		
revenue less expenditures nav \$82.9  What do these figures suggest?	90 00 in \$ US		

#### Chapter 6: International cooperation

20. Enhance international cooperation and partnerships

Qualitative data 9: engagement in international cooperation

1. Is the	country	involved	in internationa	l cooperation	?
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as receiver?

as donnor?

#### 2. For donor countries:

what is the total amount provided to urban areas ? In how many countries?

#### 3. For recipient countries and cities:

what is the total amount received by the country? what is the total amount received by the city?

#### 3. For cities:

Is the city affiliated to one or more association of local authorities?
Is the city involved in direct city to city cooperation?

1996	2000
yes	yes
no	no

NAPP	NAPP
-	

<del></del>	
2000mil	1800mil
NAV	NAV

no	no
yes	yes

What do these figures suggest?

In which particular areas has international cooperation made progress (capacity-building, technology transfers, etc.)?

On going and proposed projects aided by donor countries and agenies

primarily focus on infrastructural development and enhancement of
institutional capability most of the projects are for techonology
transfer and capacity building

# Indicators for Istanbul +5



Property and COUNTRY Information Here.  Country City TANGAIL UN Region:  Asia Pacific  (Area, Alab States, Asia Pacific (Area, Alab States, Asia Pacific Propulation) ?  Tandonare, Transformation  Christopare, Transformation  What is the rank of the city in the country (in forms of population) ?  18  Solliection carried out by.  Name: Title: Institution: URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS  Other contact name:  DIRECTOR, URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS  Other contact name: DIRECTOR, UDD  Address, Address, Section Bacicha, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Tel: BROC-2-9562728 BROC-2-9560619  Fax  Email:  Find Director Banglands And Bangladesh  Fox  Email: Director URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  82 SEGUINBACICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Fax  Email: Director URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  83 SEGUINBACICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Fox  Email: Director URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  92 SEGUINBACICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Fox  Email: Director URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  92 SEGUINBACICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Fox  Email: Director URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  92 SEGUINBACICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Fox  Email: Director URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  92 SEGUINBACICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Fox  Email: Director URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  92 SEGUINBACICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Fox  Email: Director URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  92 SEGUINBACICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Fox  Email: Director URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  92 SEGUINBACICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  AND DIRECTOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  93 SEGUINBACICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  AND DIRECTOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  94 SEGUINBACICHA  AND DIRECTOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  95 SEGUINBACICHA DIRECTORATE  95 SEGUINBACICHA  AND DIRECTOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  96 SEGUINBACICHA  AND DIRECTOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  96 SEGUINBACICHA  AND DIRECTOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  97 SEGUINBACICHA  AND DIRECTOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE  97 SEGUINBACICHA  AND DIRECTOR URBA				Insert Date:	1-Oct-00
City TANGAIL  UN Region: Asia Pacific  (Africa, Alab States, Asia Pacific, Highly Industrialised, Latin America B.  Caribbarre, Transitional)  What is the rank of the city in the country (in terms of population)?  18 scample, right for Marobi is 1 in Kenjie)  Olifection carried out by.  Name Director, Urban Development Directorate  Title: Director  Institution: Urban Development Directorate  Ministry of Housing and Public Works  Other contact name: Director, UDD  Address: Urban Development Directorate  92 SEGUNBAGICHA, DHAKA-1000  BANGLADESH  Tel: 866-2-9662728 880-2-9560619  Fax: Emait Turddigutsbd.net  How many cities are there in BANGLADESH ? 25  What is the official Pourashavas (municipalities) having a population of 100,000 to 500,000	ype CITY and COUNT	RY Information Her	<b>e.</b>		en e
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Ollection carried out by    Name   Director, Urban Development Directorate		Caribbeans, Transition		en de la companya de National de la companya de la compa	
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DIRECTOR, URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE Title: DIRECTOR Institution: URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS  Other contact name: DIRECTOR, UDD  Address: URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE 82. SEGUNBAGICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Tel: 880-2-9562728 880-2-9560619  Fax: 880-2-9560619  How many cities are there in BANGLADESH  Pourashavas (municipalities) having a population of 100 000 to 500,000					
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Other contact name: DIRECTOR, UDD  Address: URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE 82, SEGUNBAGICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH Tel: 880-2-9562728  Bangladesh Fax: Bangladesh  Fax: Bangladesh  Fax: Bangladesh  Fax: Bangladesh  Fax: Bangladesh  Fax: Bangladesh  Fax: Bangladesh  Fax: Bangladesh  Fourashavas (municipalities) having a population of 100,000 to 500,000		ł			
Other contact name: DIRECTOR, UDD  Address: URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE 82, SEGUNBAGICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Tel: 880-2-9562728 B80-2-9560619  Fax: Email: ducd@itsbd.net  How many cities are there in BANGLADESH ? 25  //nat is the official  Pourashavas (municipalities) having a population of 100,000 to 500,000	Institution:	URBAN DEVELOPME	NT DIRECTORATE		
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82. SEGUNBAGICHA, DHAKA-1000 BANGLADESH  Tel: 880-2-9562728 880-2-9560619  Fax:	Other contact name	DIRECTOR, UDD		**************************************	
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How many cities are there in BANGLADESH ? 25  What is the official Pourashavas (municipalities) having a population of 100,000 to 500,000	Email	auad@itsba.net	e och treka och bekar i stellenere side	iji ittisa najveta v	
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/hat is the official Pourashavas (municipalities) having a population of 100,000 to 500,000					
/hat is the official Pourashavas (municipalities) having a population of 100,000 to 500,000	How many cit	ies are there in B	ANGLADESH	?	25
				detice of 100 f	
		Hudiasilavas (III			200 10 300,000
/hat is the percentage of the total country population living in urban areas ? 23.0%					
	final in the efficial	Munimum 5,000	nonulation with civic facilit	ies such as elec	stricity water
What is the official Minimum 5,000 population with civic facilities such as electricity, water supply etc. it includes all city corporations, cantonment boards,			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

## Chapter 1: Shelter

#### 1. Provide security of tenure indicator 1 - tenure types Type of tenure: 1993 1993 1998 1998 Si ot women So of women-% of all NG OT AIR headea neaded households households 1. Formal Ownership: housebolds ticuseticus 69.39 71.5% NAV Owned nav NAV MAV Purchasing (mortgage) 5.7% 1.2% 75.0% 72 7% MAV NAV sub-total Z. Tenancy: Private rental. 15.0% 12.5% 0.0% $0.09_{0}$ 0.0% Social Housing 0.7% 0.5% 0.0% SubJenant 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% sub-total 15.7% 13.0% 0.0% 0.0% 3. Squatter: without rent 15% NAV NAV nav NAV MAY withrent 68% 66% 6.8% 8.1% 0.0% sub-total 0.0% 4. Other please provide sub-totals if NAV NAV MAV homeless erformation is not available other 224 23% NAV MAV for five requested level of 22% 2.3% NAV NAV sub-total detail. TOTAL (should be equal to 100%) 99.7% NALUE 96.1% #VALUE! Among those tenure status, which ones are the most precarious? example: homeless, squaller, Country level data are not avilable: Source Planning Commission 1996 What would be the estimated percentage of households with precancus tenure? 8% indicator 2 - evictions pasi five years number of evicted households: 1903 1998 1003-1090 men-headed households women-headed households all households 0% Colo % of evicted from squatter settlements. 0% Explain the main reasons of the decrease or increase in the number of evictions No eviction before 1999

		7.147.77		100	area R
1.Does the Constitution or national law					
promote the full and progressive realisation of th	e righ <b>i to adeq</b> u	ate housing?	eren er er er er er er	yes	
include protections against eviction?				yes	]
2. Are there particular impediments :				and the second	
to owning land?			no	ne	7
to inheriting land and housing ?	10 m		ye	es	7
to taking mortgages in their own names?			no	ne	<b>7</b>
to <u>women</u> owning land ?			yes: Hind	u women	
to <u>women</u> inheriting land and housing <b>?</b>	100		yes: Hind	u women	
to <u>women</u> taking mortgages in their own names '	? 236		no	ne	]
to <u>particular groups</u> owning land ?	ngen en	r Professional Co	по	ne	
nor	ie				]
to <u>particular groups</u> inheniting land and housing?	<b>?</b>		Yes: Hind	lu women	7
Hin	du community				7
Please describe any changes in terms of housin	n na <b>mes ?</b> du Women	996:	\$01	me	
Hin	n na <b>mes ?</b> du Women	996	\$01	me	
Hin Please describe any changes in terms of housin	n na <b>mes ?</b> du Women	996	SOI	me	
Hin Please describe any changes in terms of housin	n names? du Women g rights since 1	996	\$01	me	
Please describe any changes in terms of housin  No change occurred	n names? du Women g rights since 11		\$01	me	
Please describe any changes in terms of housin  No change occurred	n names? du Women g rights since 11		SOI	me	
Please describe any changes in terms of housin  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-in  Median house price	n names? du Women g rights since 11 ncome ratios 1993 \$14,580	1998 \$16,610	A	me	
Please describe any changes in terms of housin  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-in  Median house price  Median rent	n names? du Women g rights since 11 ncome ratios 1993 \$14,580 \$42	\$ <b>1998</b> \$16,610 \$52	A B	me	
Please describe any changes in terms of housin  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-in  Median house price	n names? du Women g rights since 11 ncome ratios 1993 \$14,580	1998 \$16,610	A	me	
Please describe any changes in terms of housin  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-in  Median house price  Median rent  Median annual household income	n names? du Women g rights since 11 ncome ratios 1993 \$14,580 \$42 \$950	\$ 1998 \$16,610 \$52 \$1,200	A B C	me	
Please describe any changes in terms of housin  No change occurred  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-in  Median house price Median rent Median annual household income Median household income of renters	n names? du Women g rights since 11 ncome ratios 1993 \$14,580 \$42 \$950 \$800	\$ 1998 \$16,610 \$52 \$1,200 \$1,050	A B C D	me	
Please describe any changes in terms of housin  No change occurred  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-in  Median house price  Median rent  Median annual household income  Median household income  House price / household income  House rent / household income	n names ? du Women g rights since 11 ncome ratios 1993 \$14,580 \$42 \$950 \$800 15.35	\$ 1998 \$16,610 \$52 \$1,200 \$1,050 13.84 0.05	A B C D	me	
Please describe any changes in terms of housin  No change occurred  No change occurred  Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-in  Median house price Median rent Median annual household income Median household income Median household income	n names ? du Women g rights since 11 ncome ratios 1993 \$14,580 \$42 \$950 \$800  15.35 0.05	\$ 1998 \$16,610 \$52 \$1,200 \$1,050 13.84 0.05	A B C D A/C B/D	me	

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#### 3. Promote equal access to land Indicator 4: Land price-to-income ratio 1993 Land price Income Madian Maximum Land price to Median price Maximum price Mousiahold price of fin2 жиже рег income ratio of 1 m2 oi 1 m2 month 0.95 053 \$75 (US & 1993) Esperity developed land 1803 0.39 \$28 \$37 \$31 \$79 Developed land 0.05 40 禁護 Flow land \*\* 1998 Land price Income Median Maximum Mansembld Land price to Median price Minimum price pace income ratio of Im2 imporrie per of time? of 1 m2 month \$98 0.98 (US \$ 1998) Highly developed land \$93 整打03 \$30 \$100 0.30 Chreeksped Mand 5.6 341 0.04 \* Raw land 34 What changes do these results suggest in terms of land affordability? Land affordability has declined

4. Promote equal access to credit	
Indicator 5: Mortgage and non-mortgage	
% of dwellings purchased: 1993 1998	***************************************

that are covered by mortgages:

that are covered by non-mortgages:

Total number of loans attributed:

mortgage loans:

NAV

NAV

NAV

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to mortgage and results are covered by mortgage and results are covered by mortgage and results are covered by mortgages:

100%

1%

NAV

NAV

NAV

ianges do mes	te results suggest in terms of access to mortgage and normorigage roans ?	
Professional Control	Data not available House Building Finance Corporation, Delta Brack and	
	Commercial Bank loans attribute to households.	

of households with acce	res to water	1993	1998		
	all settlements	£5523 <b>E</b>	100.0%	within 200 m from the ho	use
infor	mal settlements	TAV	100.0%	within 200 m from the ho	use
Vhat changes do these re	sults suggest in te	erms of access to wa	iter 7		
	Annual mention in the property of the property				
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		<u> </u>	<del></del>		
		<u></u>	<u> </u>		
	Restore assessments			ANNONNA ANNO ANNO ANNO ANNO ANNO ANNO A	
adicates To become	negativami		New construction and analysis to the second	many planting to the program of the block consistence are of the state of \$1000 beautiful and \$1000 beauti	MANAGAR CAMPAN
ndicator 7: househo	old connection	15			alineasian passana.
ndicator 7: househo	old connection			Only households directly cor	INECTER Sitementer
ndicator 7: househo		15 	1998	Cinty households directly cor within their bouse	1. Control of the con
ndicator 7: househo	% households connected to : water	<b>1993</b> 8.0%	11.676		1199.TOS
	% households connected to water sewerage	<b>1993</b> 8.0% 0.0%	11.6% 0.0%		appearations and a property of the control of the c
	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity	1993 8.0% 0.0% 67.0%	11.6% 0.0% 90.0%		especialistic de constitución de la constitución de
	% households connected to water sewerage	<b>1993</b> 8.0% 0.0%	11.6% 0.0%		precise de la constante de la
<u>In all settlements:</u>	% households connected to water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 8.0% 0.0% 67.0% 0.2%	11.6% 0.0% 90.0% 11.5%		mented in the second
in all settlements:	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 8.0% 0.0% 67.0%	11.6% 0.0% 90.0%		PECTOS
in all settlements:	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone	1963 8.0% 0.0% 67.0% 0.2%	11.6% 0.0% 90.0% 11.5%		merter.
<u>in all settlements:</u>	% households connected to: water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage	1903 8.0% 0.0% 67.0% 0.2%	11.6% 0.0% 90.0% 11.5% 10.0% 0.0%		PETERCES
in all settlements:	% households connected to : water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 8.0% 0.0% 67.0% 0.2% NAV 0.0% 50.0% 0.0%	11.6% 0.0% 90.0% 11.5% 10.0% 0.0% 80.0% 0.0%		PLACE CO.
<u>in all settlements:</u>	% households connected to water sewerage electricity telephone water sewerage electricity telephone	1993 8.0% 0.0% 67.0% 0.2% NAV 0.0% 50.0% 0.0%	11.6% 0.0% 90.0% 11.5% 10.0% 0.0% 80.0% 0.0%	within their four-e	nected.