

Election Manifesto 2018

Bangladesh on the March Towards Prosperity

'My Village-My Town' : Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village

Work Plan



Implemented by:

Local Government Engineering Department

Public Health Engineering Department

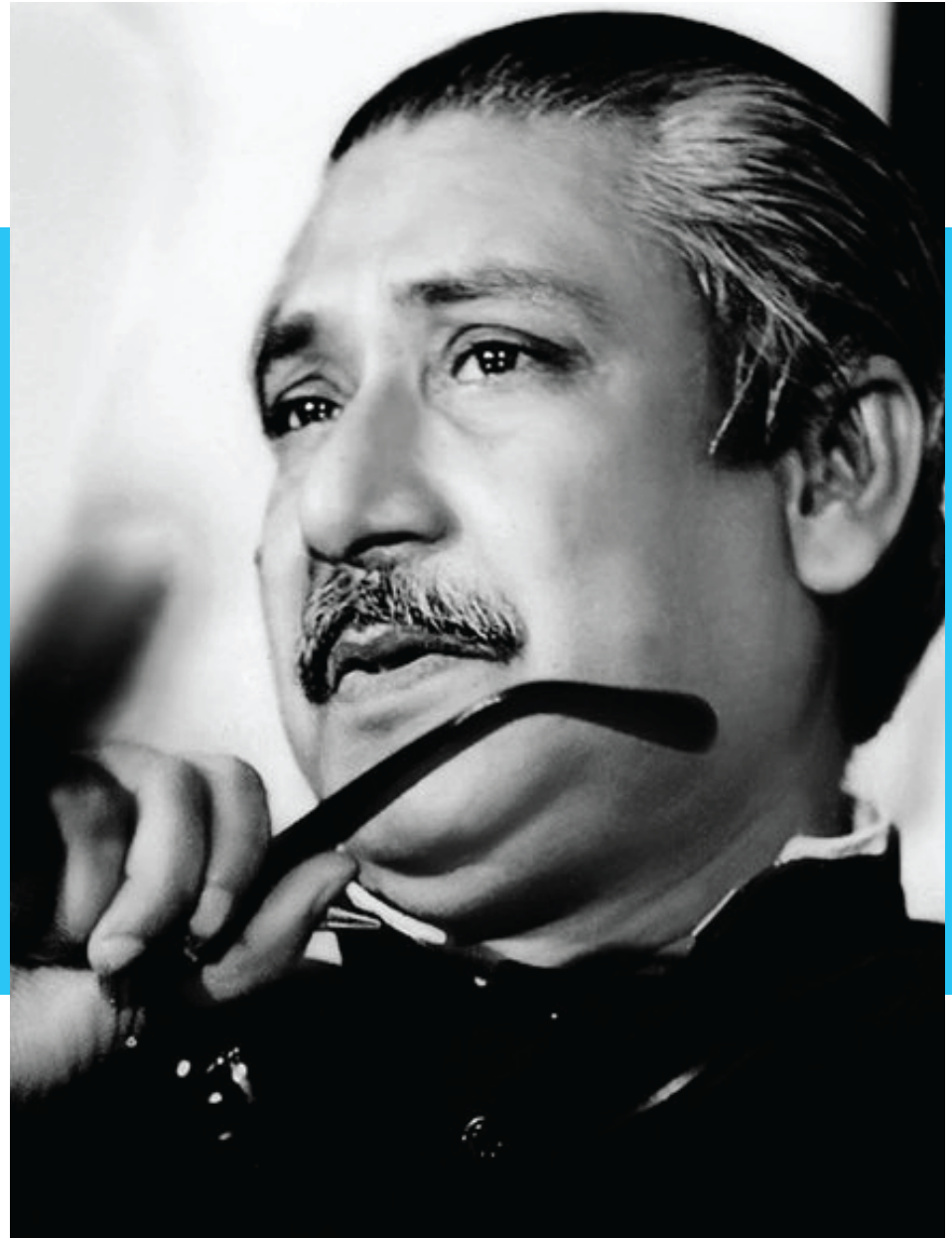
Local Government Division

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives



“ We have to give attention to the villages, because the villages are the center of all development. When the development and economic prosperity of the villages will accelerate, entire Bangladesh will move forward..”

The Father of the Nation
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman





Bangladesh on the march towards prosperity
'My Village-My Town':
Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village
Local Government Division's Work Plan

Chief Advisor

Mr. Md. Tazul Islam MP

Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives

Advisors

Mr. Helal Uddin Ahmed

Senior Secretary, Local Government Division

Mr. Susankar Chandra Acharjee

Chief Engineer, Local Government Engineering Development

Mr. Md. Saifur Rahman

Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department

Convenor, The Work Plan Formulation Committee

Dr. Kazi Anowarul Hoque

Additional Secretary (Development), Local Government Division

Members, The Work Plan Formulation Committee

Local Government Division

Mr. Amitavh Sarker

Addition Secretary (Upazila Development Wing), Local Government Division

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim

Addition Secretary (Water Supply Branch), Local Government Division

Mr. Mesbah Uddin

Addition Secretary (Development Wing), Local Government Division

Mr. Abu Md. Mohiuddin Kadri

Joint Chief (Planning Wing), Local Government Division

Mr. A K M Mizanur Rahman

Deputy Secretary (Development-1), Local Government Division

Ms. Jesmin Parvin

Deputy Secretary (Development-2), Local Government Division

LGED

Mr. Md. Matiar Rahman

Additional Chief Engineer (Planning, Design and Research), LGED

Mr. Md. Abdur Rashid Khan

Additional Chief Engineer (Rural Infrastructures Development and Management), LGED

Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam Akand

Additional Chief Engineer (Urban Management), LGED

Mr. Shaikh Muzakka Zaher

Superintending Engineer (Planning and Research), LGED

DPHE

Mr. Tushar Mohon Shadhu Khan

Additional Chief Engineer (Planning), DPHE

Ms. Farhana Hossain

Executive Engineer (Planning), DPHE

Research, Coordination and Editing

Mr. Abul Monzur Mohammed Sadeque

Executive Engineer (Planning), LGED

Editorial Associate

Mr. Khan Md. Rabiul Alam

Media Consultant, LGED

Design and Print

Infra-Red Communications Ltd. www.irc.com.bd

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“To build Sonar Bangla (Golden Bengal) as dreamt by the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman each village of the country has to be developed in a planned way protecting biodiversity and ensuring civic amenities...”

Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Message

Prime Minister
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

07 Falgun 1426
20 February 2020

I am delighted to know that the Local Government Division has developed a work plan to implement the pledge of 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village according to Bangladesh Awami League's Election Manifesto 2018. I welcome this initiative.

The current government is working relentlessly to build the Sonar Bangla, free from poverty and hunger, as dreamt by the Greatest Bengali of All Time and the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. In the last eleven years, there has been massive development in the country's socio-economic sectors. Per capital income has increased to 1909 US dollar. Poverty and extreme poverty have declined. Bangladesh has been officially recognized as a lower middle-income country. Bangladesh has qualified to graduate to a developing country status from the list of the least developed countries. Today, Bangladesh is regarded as a 'role model' of development on the global stage.

'My Village - My Town' is a concept where modern amenities for the citizens will be expanded without changing traditional form of the village. With this development, inequality between rural and urban will be reduced. This will also reduce tendency of the people to move from rural to urban areas.

The Father of the Nation took initiative to build each village in a planned manner. In line with that, we have undertaken the program, 'My Village-My Town,' for achieving balanced development. Under this program, we have taken the measures so that every citizen has access to all kinds of civic facilities including housing, education, medical care, improved roads, electricity, sports and recreation.

In the Mujib Year, electricity will reach every house irrespective of village and town. As a result of setting up community clinics, healthcare is at the doorstep of people today. The rural healthcare system will be further improved. Sheikh Russel Mini Stadium has already been constructed in 125 upazilas so that the children get the opportunity to do sports and healthy recreational activities. Such stadiums will be constructed soon in the rest of the upazilas of the country. Also the work of building a Shilpakala Academy at the upazila level has been undertaken.

Initiatives have been taken to connect each village with local growth centers, upazila and district headquarters. Digital services are being expanded to remote areas. Measures have been taken to eliminate discrimination in education.

I believe that the time-bound and specific action plan prepared by the Local Government Division will serve as a guideline for the implementation of the election pledge of expanding modern urban amenities to each of the villages.

I wish successful implementation of this action plan formulated by the Local Government Division.

Joy Bangla, Joy Bangabandhu
Long Live Bangladesh


(Sheikh Hasina)



Minister
Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Co-operatives
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

Ahead of the Eleventh Parliamentary Election, Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the worthy successor of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, pledged to implement a epoch-making commitment, called 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village. This commitment is the roadmap to build Bangladesh as a developed country. In order to implement the pledge, the Local Government Division has formulated a time-bound action plan with a set of programme. This is a commendable initiative. I congratulate to all those involved in this process.

Under the leadership of Deshratna Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, a strong local government system has been developed in the country, which is serving as a solid foundation towards building a developed Bangladesh. The Local Government Division is committed to building an effective local government system through public participation. Bangladesh has made significant progress in reducing poverty, inequality and increasing the quality of citizen services. The government is working relentlessly to deliver citizen services to the doorsteps of the people. The Government of Bangladesh is implementing a wide range of activities to improve the physical infrastructure and management of local government institutions so that the people can get all the benefits under one roof. Innovation is being encouraged to improve the quality of and ensure easy accessibility to the services. Today, under the visionary and capable leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Bangladesh has become known as a role model for development globally.

The present government is committed to build the Sonar Bangla (the Golden Bengal) dreamt by the Father of the Nation. To this end, the country has to be taken forward with a planning for the next one hundred years. The plan has been formulated so that inhabitants of the villages can enjoy all the amenities of town. Under the plan, education, health, communications, employment, recreation and other socio-economic infrastructural development and other related issues have been given priority. Successful implementation of this program will create employment opportunities in the villages, increase income that will enrich the national economy. This will reduce the tendency of rural people to move to cities. Proper expansion of modern urban amenities in every village will make it easier to transform Bangladesh into a middle income country by 2021 and a developed country by 2041.

Efficient and service-oriented administration and the philosophy of sustainable and inclusive development will be the cornerstone of building a prosperous Bangladesh. The Local Government Division is moving forward with strong confidence to implement the special commitment of the Election Manifesto 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village.

I seek cooperation from all concerned to implement the action plan on 'My Village-My Town': Expansion of Modern Civic Amenities in Each Village.

(Md. Tazul Islam MP)



State Minister
Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Co-operatives
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

I welcome this initiative to formulate and publish work plan on the pledge, 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every village of the Election Manifesto 2018 by the present government.

The election manifesto 2018 is a charter of political commitment of the Awami League government. This manifesto was made with the slogan "Bangladesh on the march towards prosperity". The government has directed the ministries and divisions / departments concerned to formulate realistic and time-bound action plan in the light of the manifesto to ensure its successful implementation. The Local Government Division has formulated this action plan with great efficiency and success. I congratulate to all involved in this process.

The Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman dreamt of a prosperous Bangladesh, free from hunger and poverty. The great leader was concerned about the weal or woe of the common people of this country. The economic, political and social emancipation of the common people was the political philosophy of the father of the nation. He struggled all his life for the betterment of the working people of the country. The Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheik Mujibur Rahman could not realize his dream. To make this unfulfilled dream a reality, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the charioteer of the Father of the Nation's dream, made a significant pledge to implement 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village in the manifesto before the Eleventh Parliamentary Election.

I think this commitment is a key to build a developed Bangladesh. It is part of her determination of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to build a prosperous Bangladesh. The nation believes that successful implementation of the landmark pledge, 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village, is only a matter of time with dynamic leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

Bangladesh is a populous country. The population of the country is increasing day-by-day. Here, there is a shortage of resources compared to the demand. For this, special attention has to be paid to how to achieve the maximum output by utilizing limited resources. Building house anywhere must be stopped. The planned development must be ensured. Coordination must be established with all concerned to ensure implementation of the pledge, 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village.

This action plan will be a catalyst to build a prosperous Bangladesh. I hope effective engagement of all concerned to ensure the successful implementation of the work plan.

Swapan Bhattacharjee MP



Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh
Prime Minister Office
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina announced the Election Manifesto 2018 considering the slogan "Bangladesh on the march towards prosperity". I am delighted to know the Local Government Division has prepared an action plan to implement the election manifesto. I commend the Local Government Division for formulating the action plan with professional excellence.

The election manifesto has reflected the development philosophy of the present government. Particularly, the significance of the pledge, 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village, is to ensure inclusive, balanced and universal development for building the golden Bengal as dreamt by the Father of the Nation.

In the last one decade, Bangladesh has achieved incredible success in terms of all indicators of progress. Bangladesh is moving forward at an indomitable pace under the dynamic and far-sighted leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the architect of modern Bangladesh. Meanwhile, Bangladesh has been able to meet all the criteria to graduate to a developing country from a least developed country. The Committee for Development Policy (CPD) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has recommended the upgradation of the status of Bangladesh from a least developed country to a developing country in 2018. If this achievement of Bangladesh in social and economic sectors continues, Bangladesh will get the status as a developing country by 2024.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has declared roadmap to transform Bangladesh into a developed country by 2041. In addition to achieving this goal, a comprehensive action plan has been undertaken to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations.

The role of the Local Government Division is important in implementing the pledge, 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village. The Local Government Division is contributing to the country's increasing economic growth through massive infrastructural development in urban and rural areas. This has resulted in increase in production of food, fisheries and agriculture, job creation, quality improvement in civic services, women's empowerment and poverty reduction. The Local Government Division is implementing these works very efficiently.

This action plan prepared by the Local Government Division will work as a guideline in implementing the pledge of 'My Village-My Town' : Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village included in the election manifesto of the present government. In this plan, the responsibilities and timeline of the programs have been outlined with very much efficiency the organizations involved.

I seek cordial cooperation from all concerned for the successful implementation of this action plan.

(Dr. Ahmad Kaikaus)



Senior Secretary
Local Government Division
Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Co-operatives
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Greetings Message

The Local Government Division is pleased to formulate a comprehensive work plan to implement the pledge of 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village, of the Election Manifesto 2018 of the present government led by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. This work plan is prepared in the light of the election manifesto as well as Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's thoughts on rural development and her directions in this regard. In particular, the directions that the Hon'ble Prime Minister has given to formulate Upazila-based master plans in order to protect agricultural land, ecology and the environment are included in the work plan with great emphasis. Apart from that, the recommendations of the national workshop organized by the Local Government Division on September 12, 2019 also reflected in this work plan.

The effective role of the Local Government Institutions is undeniable in meeting the demand for citizen services at the grassroots level. In the last one decade, the Local Government Division has done extensive development works across the country. This has brought about a huge change in the overall socio-economic indicators of the country. This success has been achieved under the dynamic leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

The Local Government Division has set thematic priorities and formulates the plan to implement the special pledge of the election manifesto 2018. The national and international development plans are reviewed in making this work plan. Among them, the Bangladesh Perspective Plan, 7th Five Year Plan, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Vision 2021 and 2041 and Annual Performance Agreement are particularly worth mentioning. The goals of these plans have been coordinated with that of the election pledge no. 3.10, 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village, after sorting them out.

This work plan will serve as a guideline for implementing the election pledge, 'My Village-My Town' to expand modern civic amenities in every village. In implementing the activities under this work plan, objectives and outcomes, responsibilities of offices and departments concerned, timelines, and strategies are outlined in it. I am expressing my gratitude specially to all of those who have helped in formulating the plan.

All relevant stakeholders should come forward with full cooperation, innovative thoughts and professional excellence to ensure implementation of the work plan adopted in the light of the election manifesto to extend civic benefits of the town to every village. Everyone has work cordially to coordinate among all activities, monitoring and ensure quality of works.

I believe that the successful implementation of this election pledge will play an important role in building a developed Bangladesh.

Helal Uddin Ahmed

Initiatives will be taken to provide every village with facilities of modern town, including developed roads, communication, safe drinking water, modern healthcare and proper treatment, standard education, developed sewerage and waste management, increasing electricity and fuel supply, computer and high-speed internet facilities, electric equipment and standard consumer goods. Election Manifesto 2018; 3.10

Election Manifesto 2018

'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village



My Village-My Town

Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village

quality education, modern healthcare and proper treatment, developed communications, growth center-marketplaces, safe drinking water, developed sewerage and waste management, electricity and energy supply, community space, sports, housing, agriculture, cooperatives, recreation measures, drainage, food, nutrition, high speed internet facilities and e-commerce

Higher growth,
more employment,
developed human
resources & power
of youth in rural
areas



Developed Bangladesh
(High income,
progress in human
development
index and other global
indicators)

Background

In 80s, there were 68-thousand villages in Bangladesh now it rise around 87 thousands. Village is the beacon of rural economic and cultural development. The country's main source of food, nutrition and working manpower. The reservoir of environment and nature.

The villages are a big area of work to achieve the goals of becoming middle-income country by 2021, achieving SDGs target by 2030 and implementing the vision of building a developed country by 2041, where there is scope for bringing planned changes.

The philosophy rural development was one of the driving forces behind the quest for independence. The Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman considered the village as the center of development and prosperity.

Bangabandhu included a commitment in the article 16 of the constitution adopted post-independence to eliminate inequality between cities and villages gradually which stated-

The State shall adopt effective measures to bring about a radical transformation in the rural areas through the promotion of an agricultural revolution, the provision of rural electrification, the development of cottage and other industries, and the improvement of education, communications and public health, in those areas, so as progressively to remove the disparity in the standards of living between the urban and the rural areas.

All the villages of the country will be planned and arranged according to the vision formulated by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. The civic amenities have to be expanded in the villages keeping the biodiversity and natural environment intact. The village will be affluent, poverty-free, and the centre of climate-resilient, sustainable and dynamic economy with the proper and coordinated use of the village's natural resources, infrastructural resources and human resources.

Multi-dimensional initiatives for rural development undertaken in the two terms of the government since 2009 such as development of rural infrastructure and communication system, water supply and sanitation activities, expansion of education, increase in technical and vocational education and training opportunities to increase skilled manpower in agriculture and non-agriculture sector, expansion of health services, expansion of financial services in rural

By 2021 Bangladesh will graduate to middle income country, implement SDGs by 2030, be transformed into developed country by 2041 and will turned into a Golden Bengal by 2071 by ascending to the highest peak of prosperity→→. Bangladesh will move forward by following the Delta Plan 2100 so that the development journey does not come to a halt due to the impact of global climate change. In this development journey, the election manifesto 2018 will serve as the basis for building a developed country. Proper implementation of the election manifesto will help to achieve more GDP growth of the country and will play a role in expanding the facilities of the developed countries in the country by continuously increasing the civic facilities of the people

areas, expansion of agricultural technologies, electrification have accelerated the development process of the rural settings.

Moreover, various integrated initiatives of the government have given impetus to the rural economy. Opportunities in both agriculture and non-agricultural sectors have widened in rural settings. As a result, the contribution of rural areas to GDP, including income and employment of rural households has increased significantly.

Based on these successes and achievements, the pledge of 'My Village-My Town': Extension of modern civic amenities in every village has been included in the election manifesto 2018, with the goal of implementing the constitutional obligation of "Radical Transformation of Rural Areas". In fact, this manifesto is a practical philosophy for building a developed nation, by implementing that it is possible to transform Bangladesh into a developed country. In the pledge of 'My Village-My Town': Extension of modern civil amenities in every village, which is one of the special pledges in the election manifesto, included promises to expand all civic amenities of modern cities in every villages through improving communications, pure drinking water, modern healthcare facilities, sanitation, quality education, agriculture, housing, drainage, sewerage and waste management and increasing electricity and energy supply, computer and high speed internet facilities, expansion of quality consumer goods market with electrical equipment in every village. Besides, promises related to the village are also mentioned in other pledges.

In this work plan, a total of four types of integrated programs have been included. These are: infrastructure development and planning, human resource development and poverty alleviation, agricultural development, climate change and environmental protection, and education and health services. In this wide range of program about twenty five ministries/agencies around the country involved.

In the Election Manifesto 2018, Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has set the short-, medium- and long-term goals for Bangladesh. by 2021 Bangladesh will graduate to middle income country, implement SDGs by 2030, be transformed into developed country by 2041 and will turned into a Golden Bengal by 2071 by ascending to the highest peak of prosperity. Bangladesh will move forward by following the Delta Plan 2100 so that the development journey does not come to a halt due to the impact of global climate change. In this development journey, the election manifesto 2018 will serve as the basis for building a developed country. Proper implementation of the election manifesto will help to achieve more GDP growth of the country and will play a role in expanding the facilities of the developed countries in the country by continuously increasing the civic facilities of the people. To achieving these goals will require consistent, sustainable GDP growth. The election manifesto plans to achieve 10 percent growth by 2025 and maintain it at 10.5 percent growth by 2041. In order to achieve and sustain this high growth, appropriate plans have to be adopted to increase the share of rural settings as well as industry, urban in the GDP.

On March 17, 2020 was observed as the birth centenary of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The year was a milestone for independent Bangladesh. Likewise, the election pledge, 'My Village-My Town' is another milestone in the path of building the golden Bengal dreamt by Bangabandhu. The two milestones coincided in the action plan titled 'My Village-My Town' prepared by the Local Government Division.

During the visit to the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives on 10 February 2019 Hon'ble Prime Minister gave directions to coordinate the ongoing projects with the main idea of the election manifesto, , and expand them if needed, without adopting new projects, in order to expand improved road communications, market places, water supply, waste management etc. civic amenities, protecting the environment and biodiversity, and to undertake pilot projects to implement new ideas of the election manifesto.

The villages of Bangladesh are varied in sizes, location and natural environments in different areas. The populations of all villages are not the same. In some village the population size is ninety, while in some other village nine thousand. There are various challenges in expanding civic amenities in such diverse villages. To overcome these challenges a national workshop was organized on 12 September 2019 to gather creative and realistic ideas. Relevant researchers, university professors, development workers, NGOs, officials at various levels of the ministries and agencies concerned attended the workshop and gave ideas for creative and integrated initiatives, and added values to work plan of their own organization. This time-bound work plan was formulated drawing creative approach to deal with the challenges in the light of the prime minister's directives, the work plan of the organizations involved and the ideas found in the workshop.


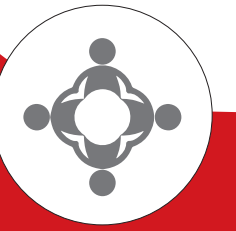

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Fundamental Elements of the Work Plan



High growth-employment friendly infrastructures;
Socio-economic and human development supporting infrastructure;
Creating self-reliant work environment;
Decision making based on research / survey assessment Value addition through coordination

Foundations of the Work Plan

Learning from Research and similar projects	Opinions of the stakeholders	Harmonization and coordination
<p>Own research/survey of the agencies Own work plan Learning through implementing similar projects/programs</p> 	<p>Agencies / Departments / Officials of the Ministry, related former senior officials, research institutions, relevant university teachers, professional institutes (Institute of Engineers, Institute of Architects, Institute of Planners Bangladesh) related NGOs</p> 	 <p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Seventh Five Year Plan, Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, Value addition through harmonizing with work plans of other Ministries / Agencies</p>

Issues considered in the work plan

The scope of implementing special pledge titled 'My Village-My Town: Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village' is wide and comprehensive. In it, promises have been made to expand all civic amenities in every village through expanding improved roads, communications, pure drinking water, modern healthcare, sanitation, quality education, improved sewerage and waste management, increased power and energy supply,

computer and high-speed internet facilities, quality consumer goods markets including electrical equipment.

In this wide range of activities, about twenty five ministries / agencies are involved.

In implementing this pledge, the functions of the Local Government Division include (a) development of rural infrastructure and

To implement this pledge, this plan of action has been prepared by the Local Government Division the functions of the Local Government Division including (a) development of rural infrastructure and Planning (rural communication, growth centers and market places, water supply and sanitation, waste management, community space and recreation and Upazila Master Plan), (b) Capacity building of local government institutions

and (c) Coordination activities with other ministries / agencies.

National Workshop 2019 on 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village held

There are many challenges in implementing the election pledge titled 'My Village-My Town': Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village. It will require formulating policy and conduct research to overcome those challenges. A national workshop was organized by the Local Government Division on 12 September 2019 to exchange views with the stakeholders on these issues on 'My Village-My Town: Extension of Modern Civic Amenities in Every Village'. Hon'ble Minister, State Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Secretary, Rural Development Department, Chief Engineer, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department and UNDP Resident Representative attended the workshop Chaired by the Secretary, Local Government Division. After the inaugural, six separate working sessions were held when eminent researchers of the country, distinguished professors of different universities, official of different organization and NGO representatives were present. From the workshop, ideas of innovative approach to address various challenges in six areas related to rural infrastructure development and planning (rural communication,

There are three stages of implementing the work plan. Policy/guideline formulation, decisions will be taken based on the studies recommendations and investment project be implemented. There is a diversity among the villages of different regions in terms of size, population and geography features. Considering this diversity and challenges and to ensure effective and sustainable development for expanding modern amenities in the villages various studies are proposed

growth centers and hat bazaars, rural water supply and sanitation, waste management, community space and recreation systems and upazila master plans) were found. The recommendations and ideas from the workshop were incorporated in formulating this action plan.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Bangladesh is firmly committed to implement the SDGs by 2030 on the path of transformation into a developed country by 2041. The involvements with the SDGs have been highly considered in the preparation of Government Election Manifesto 2018. The implementation of the election pledge of 'My Village-My Town' across the country is a specialized and comprehensive program. In geographically diversified Bangladesh has wetlands, hills, swamp, coasts and the Barind region. The action plan has been adopted coordinating among the various targets and considering the risks of SDGs for ensuring sustainable development of these environmentally sensitive areas.

Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-2020)

The Seventh Five-Year Plan has been adopted to transform the country into a middle-income country by 2021. Under the Seventh Five-Year Plan, many of the goals adopted by the Local Government Division has been implemented. However, some goals remain to be achieved. In making this work plan, the issues of the Seventh

Five Year Plan have been reconsidered and applicable targets have been included.

Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100

Bangladesh is unique in terms of its geographical location. Bangladesh is one of the largest deltas in the world with Himalayas in the north and Bay of Bengal in the south. 57 international rivers from neighboring countries including the Himalayan basin flow over Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a disaster-prone country due to its geographical location.

In addition, the impact of global climate change is severe in Bangladesh, which has multiplied the risk of disasters. Each disaster is a major obstacle to the transition from a middle-income to a high-income country. The government has formulated and started to implement 'Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100' so that the climate change and disaster risks don't hinder the transformation of Bangladesh into a developed country.

Six hotspots have been identified in the 'Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100' and various ways of adaptation have been recommended in the hotspots to address the risks of climate change. These six hotspots are haor and wetlands, coastal areas, Barind lands, large rivers and estuaries, urban areas and highlands. The recommendations of Delta Plan 2100 have been considered for the relevant parts of the work plan while making it.

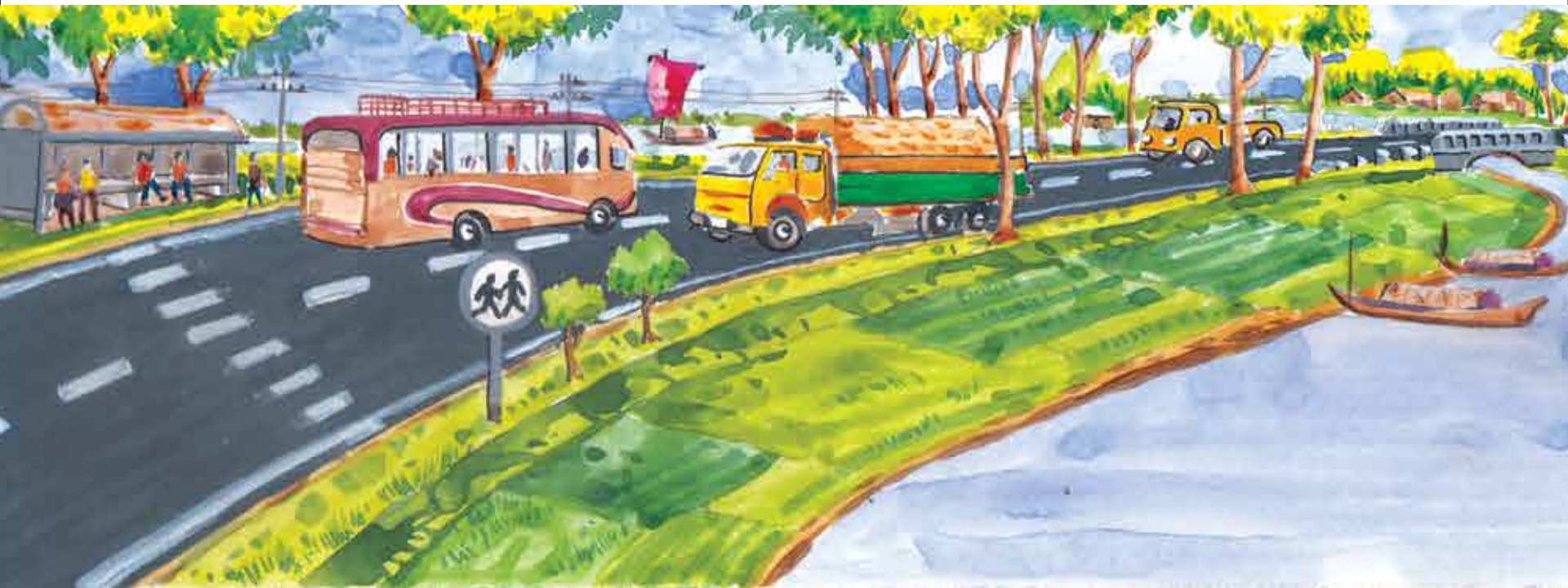
Basis of the work plan

The basic foundations of the work plan are as follows:

- **Growth Supporting Infrastructure:** One of the goals of the Election Manifesto 2018 is to achieve ten percent GDP growth by 2025 and make it sustainable. In this context, emphasis has been laid on building rural infrastructure to support growth in 2023 in this action plan, which will help to increase the share of rural areas in GDP and employment. At the same time, importance has been given to the construction of important socio-economic infrastructure which will help overall human resource development.
- **Emphasis on research:** There are three stages in the implementation of this action plan. Formulation of policy/guidelines, decision making will be based on research and studies where applicable and implementation of the investment projects as well. There are difference among the villages of Bangladesh in terms of area, population and geographical features. Considering the impact of climate change there are challenges to build sustainable infrastructure also. in order to develop effective, sustainable infrastructure and expand civic amenities, various research / surveys have been proposed given the diversity and challenges.
- **Value Addition through Integrated Action Plan:** An integrated action plan has been formulated in coordination with various action plans of the Prime Minister's Office's Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority, Access to Information, Governance and Innovation Unit and other ministries / agencies. Thus value has been added to the work. Such as: District Branding (One District One Product), E-Commerce Based One Shop etc. have been integrated in the action plan of Growth Center / Hat Bazaar (market places) so that the benefits of government investment can be easily further enhanced through integrated action plan.

Rural Roads Communications





The major objective of this work plan is to develop climate resilient rural road network supportive for middle income economy

Background

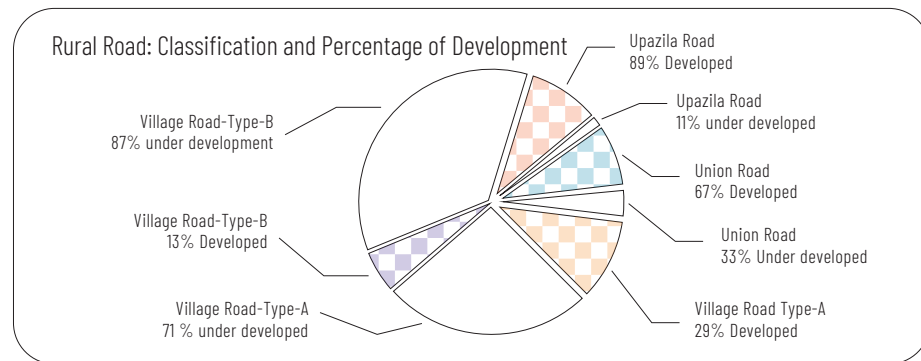
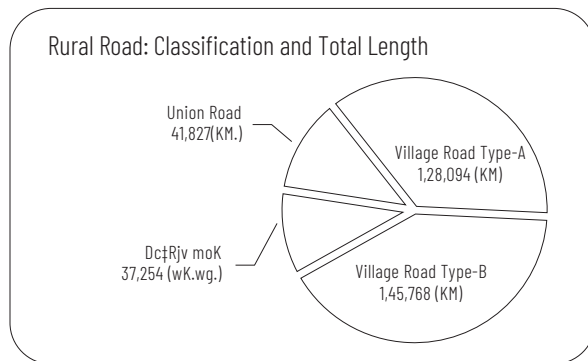
Bangladesh is ahead of developing countries in terms of rural communication. There is a total of 1,16,319 km paved roads in the country including upazila roads, union roads and village roads. A large part of this road network goes directly through the village. Again, of the rural roads, as 89 per cent of upazila roads and 68 percent of the union roads are paved, an effective and developed rural communication has already been established.

Global Categorization of Rural Communication: The Rural Access Index (RAI) has been set in SDG target 9.1 to determine the global state of rural communication in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Rural Access Index is the ratio of the percentage of rural population living within two kilometers of a road that is accessible to all seasons. As a reporting agency for the SDG index, LGED conducted a nationwide survey in 2017 to determine the value of the index that is 84 percent.

It was found in the survey, analyzing the data of villages having no road connectivity and found that out of 87,210 villages in the country, 70,000 villages have paved roads going through or nearby them. And around 16,000 villages which are not directly connected by the paved roads are located in haor (wetlands), chars (river islands) or hill areas. The following graphs and the data from SDGs index show that although paved road connectivity has been established in or near most of the villages of Bangladesh, still about 2,36,000 km road remained unpaved inside the villages. According to the existing capacity of LGED, about 6,000 km roads are being paved each year. Therefore, paving all the roads in the database is a program that will take time.

Types of road connections at village level: In the city we provide road connection from house to house. The population density is higher in the city, so the per capita road construction cost is lower than that in the villages. Habitat in villages is scattered, So, the cost of per capita road

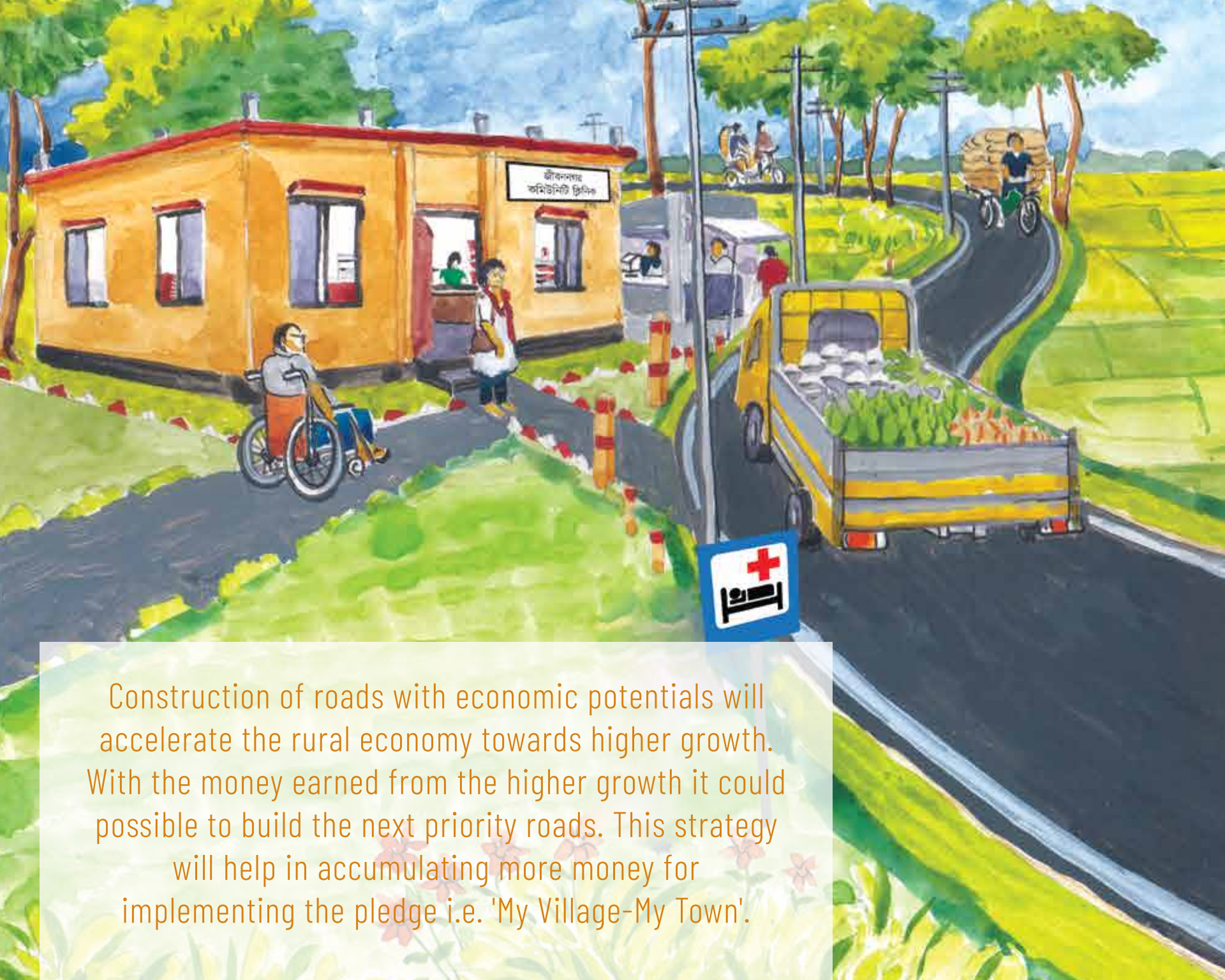
connection is more. In this context, it is not possible to provide house to house road connection in the village considering the amount of existing unpaved rural roads, budget, maintenance demand and capacity. The SDG index also does not mention house-to-house road connectivity. So, the question may arise, what will be the type of connectivity in the villages of Bangladesh? The size of the villages in Bangladesh is varied. Round, simple linear, square, spotted, clustered, zigzag and irregularly shaped villages are found in Bangladesh. In terms of population, there are villages with a population of ninety as well as villages with a population of nine thousand. Therefore, it is not easy to come to such an agreement regarding to which center or the important place in the village the connectivity is to be made. By analyzing the types of rural road communication, roads up to the village, internal roads of the village, in Bangladesh, various classifications of roads like Union Road, Village Road Type-A and Type-B have been determined. The road database also contains technical and





“ We must achieve the higher economic growth. There can be set many alternative programmes for this achievement. We have to choose the programmes that can help alleviating poverty. In general, the elements of growth that can have a positive impact on the poor and small producers, regardless of the rural economy and urban-rural areas need to be emphasized. In this case, the expansion of rural communication infrastructure will be very important, but it is important to keep in mind the development of communications infrastructure does not become destructive to the environment. The gradual expansion of these programs will increase the income and employment of the poor in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.”

*Source: Poverty Alleviation:
Some Thoughts of Sheikh Hasina;
Agami Publication (2015)*



Construction of roads with economic potentials will accelerate the rural economy towards higher growth. With the money earned from the higher growth it could possible to build the next priority roads. This strategy will help in accumulating more money for implementing the pledge i.e. 'My Village-My Town'.



socio-economic information of the road.

If the socio-economically important roads are continuously developed, gradually more rural people will effectively get road facilities as stated in the election manifesto 2018.

Middle Income Based Infrastructure From rural access to rural transport

Basically, the development of rural communication in Bangladesh started in the 1980s. In the case of rural communication in densely populated Bangladesh, setting up roads in more villages in short time at a low cost was given a priority, emphasizing on accessibility to the countryside. In road construction in any country, land acquisition is the biggest challenge and most expensive part. Initiatives were taken to build a nationwide rural road network on donated land by socially motivating the people in Bangladesh without land acquisition. Construction of roads in a short time and at low cost was prioritized over maintaining the geometric and other standards of the road. Thus, in the last three decades, there has been a huge expansion of rural roads in the country. As a result, the scope of rural agricultural economy has widened, and medium and small-scale industries have grown in rural areas with huge expansion of non-agricultural economy. Employment has increased and poverty has decreased significantly.

The country is now making progress from lower middle income to middle income. In this context, the rural road network needs to be upgraded to

In rural areas, both agricultural and nonformal economies are booming up side by side where medium and small industries are also flourishing. As a result, employment increased and poverty is reduced. Bangladesh is moving towards a middle-income country from the status of lower middle-income.

In this context, the development of rural roads network considering the middle-income economy is important.

suit the middle-income economy. Necessary action plan needs to be taken including the concept of rural transport from rural access, for construction / reconstruction of rural roads.

Road Infrastructure Maintenance: Involvement and Funding of Local Government Institutions

The length of the existing paved network of rural roads is about 1,16,319 km. This network is much wider than that of any other developing country. If it is not properly maintained, it will have a direct impact on the living standards of the people and the rural economy. There are multiple challenges in maintaining rural road network in the country. Sustainable road connectivity cannot be built in rural areas without formulating necessary policies besides involving local government institutions, properly considering these challenges. Notable challenges include -

- Damage due to heavy traffic on the road;
- Damage to road embankments by digging fish ponds in roadside lands;
- Increase the amount of land by cutting road dams;
- Unavailability of necessary land; and
- Allocation of necessary funds for road maintenance.

Although the allocation for road development of the country has increased, the allocation for road maintenance is not increasing proportionately. The allocation that is increasing every year is

adequate only to adjust with the inflation but the maintenance of newly added roads in the network can't be done. In this context, it is necessary to increase the allocation for the maintenance widening road network. Besides these efforts to increase maintenance allocations, modern information-based roads and bridges maintenance management system is being developed at LGED to ensure fair use of fund.

Building Climate and Disaster Resilient Rural Roads

There are many challenges to construct sustainable and climate resilient road communications. One of them is the movement of heavy vehicles on rural roads. To address this challenge, it has been proposed to take separate programs with the involvement of local government institutions including improvement of road design. The risk of heavy rains, floods and disasters is increasing in Bangladesh due to climate change. Now the rural road network is being damaged almost every year due to floods. Especially in flood prone districts the amount of damage is increasing every year. Bangladesh is

naturally located in a flood basin. Expansion of road network in flood prone districts / upazila is increasing the risk of flood-waterlogging. Although roads are built in the public interest but in many cases the roads are not sustainable. The election manifesto contains instructions to follow the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 to address the risks of climate change. It is important to focus on constructing only planned communication infrastructures that are resilient to climate change, disasters and other shocks, stopping unplanned road network in these areas.

Side by side the roads damaged by flood, disasters are needed to be reconstructed following Build-Back-Better approach under the concept of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk.

Regular maintenance: Mobile maintenance

There are now few challenges in rural road network maintenance. One is heavy vehicles; the other is heavy rainfall due to climate change. Because of all these challenges the road network is being damaged. But against the backdrop, the maintenance is possible only after each four

years given availability of required fund. A stitch in time saves nine. If the minor damage to the road is not repaired immediately, it gets bigger and damages the road more. In this condition, mobile maintenance program needs to be more effective and robust to protect the sustainable road network.

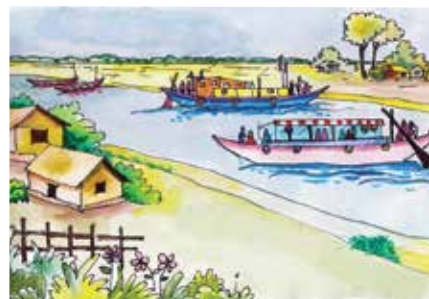
Planned investment in rural roads – more employment and growth

Under the annual development programme a huge amount of money is being invested in the construction of rural roads every year. The impacts of this investment are many. Employment opportunities are increasing, so is the size of agro-non-agricultural economy. Poverty is decreasing. However, it is necessary to increase the amount of investment in order to keep GDP growth at ten per cent and sustain it. If, in case of investment in rural roads, economically viable roads are constructed, it will accelerate growth. With the income from the growth, the prioritized roads can be built. This strategy will help more funding for implementation of the pledge of 'My Village-My Town'.

Rural Road Communication: Strategies for Sustainable Development and Higher Growth



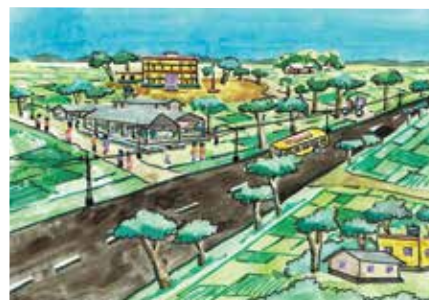
Nation-wide climate, disaster and impact resistant core road network supportive for Middle income economy



Development of multi-modal transportst for wetlands, haor, and hill tracts



Construction of economically more viable roads and acceleration of higher growth



Protection of agricultural land and plan for land use for building new roads and improving quality

Rural Roads and Bridges: Management and Maintenance Strategies



Engagement of Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad and local people in management and maintenance program



Allocation of funds according to maintenance needs



Information-based modern maintenance management of bridge /culvert



Reconstruction through building back better method in floods, disasters



Regular maintenance through mobile maintenance programme

Rural Connectivity: Work Plan

Duration: 2020-2023

Goal:

1. Identification of core road network up to every village across the country and upgrade of 15,700 km of disaster resistant roads;
2. Improvement of the Rural Access Index (SDG Index 9.1.1) from 84% to a minimum of 88% through development of 32,800 km of Upazila Roads, Union Roads and Rural Roads with a view to establish better connectivity in each village;
3. Development of 1,65,000 m bridge / culvert in implementation of the above target.

Rural Connectivity: Policy making and formulating guidelines

serial	Programme to formulate proposed policy/guideline	In aligned with	Reference of policy / guideline	Implementing agency	Period
1.	Develop policy by 2030 to establish connectivity based on priority basis for at least 300 people in the plain areas and 100 people in the hill areas living in a para/habitat.	Election Manifesto 2018 (3.10) SDG 9.1.1 7th Five Year Plan	LGED's Project Implementation Experience	Local Government Division LGED	February 2020 – July 2020
2.	Develop guideline for village road constructed by block instead of bitumen and also including traffic barrier to control heavy traffic movement to such villages where population is less than 500 and have no citable socio-economic institutions.		Recommendations of the National Workshop on 'MyVillage- My Town':		February 2020 – June 2020
3.	Publish a government order for improvement of road as per priority basis considering various factors including the presence of socio-economic institutions.		LGED – BUET Research Collaboration Recommendations of the National Workshop on 'MyVillage- My Town':		February 2020 – April 2020
4.	Publish government policy to discourage to use agricultural land for construction of new roads in rural areas.		ECNEC Recommendations Recommendations of the National Workshop on 'MyVillage- My Town':	Local Government Division LGED	February 2020 – April 2020
5.	Develop guideline for planning of land use for the purpose of construction of new roads and road up-gradation in rural areas.			Department of Disaster Management	April 2020- December 2021
6.	Develop guideline for upazila parishad and union parishad to ensure effective engagement and participation for restricting heavy traffic on rural roads.		LGED's Project Implementation Experiences 'MyVillage- My Town': National Workshop Recommendations	Local Government Division LGED	March 2020 – June 2020
7.	Issue circular to take effective measures by upazila parishad and union parishad for fish farming and other causes that damage the road embankment.			March 2020 – April 2020	

Rural Connectivity: Feasibility Studies and Research

Serial	Programme for survey & research	In aligned with	Reference of policy / guideline	Implementing agency	Period
1.	Planning of flood and other disaster resilient upazila core road network (up to each village)	Election Manifesto 2018 (3.10) SDG 9.1.1 7th Five Year Plan	2017 Flood Feasibility, LGED Recommendations of National Workshop on 'MyVillage- My Town'	LGED	February 2020- January 2021
2.	Develop framework for ensure engagement of upazila parishad / union parishad / local community for road maintenance and implement road safety		Rural Road and Bridge Maintenance Policy 2013		February 2020- January 2021
3.	Develop framework for engaging various stakeholders including public-private partnership system for rural road maintenance		Recommendations of National Workshop on 'MyVillage- My Town'		February 2020- January 2021
4.	Conduct feasibility study for commissioning riverbed and naval transport considering multi-modal transport system in haor and inland area.		Recommendations of National Workshop on 'MyVillage- My Town'		February 2020- January 2021
5.	Conduct feasibility study for potential of ropeway development considering multi-modal transport system in hilly areas				February 2020- January 2021
6.	Conduct feasibility study on development of road master plan to provide road access for people live in hard-to-reach areas of the hills				March 2020- June 2021
7.	Develop manual for slope protection and road management system in the hilly areas.				April 2020- June 2021
8.	Conduct research on changing contracting method for hilly, haor, char areas due to time constraints and difficult construction procedural complications.				July 2020- June 2021

Rural Connectivity: Investment projects

Serial	Proposed project / programme	Activities	In aligned with	Implementation Agencies	Period					Total	Approx. Expenditure (crore)	Comments			
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24						
1.	Eight road in eight division climate resilient core road network up-gradation project (Ongoing - 1 No, Pipeline - 7 Nos)	A) Identification of core roads network B) Roads up-gradation (km)	Election Manifesto 2018 7th Five Year Plan Sustainable Development Goal Recommendations of the National Workshop on 'MyVillage- My Town':	GjwRBwW	100	1,600	2,300	3,400	2,600	10,000 Km	22,000	Dhaka Divisional Project On-going, Rest 7 Nos. Divisional Project are on Pipeline (GoB)			
2.	Western Economic Corridor and Regional Enhancement Programme	A) Core Road Up-gradation (200 km) B) Farm Roads Up-gradation (400 km)			A) 25 B) 50	A) 50 B) 100	A) 50 B) 100	A) 75 B) 150	600 Km	1,200	Pipeline Project Proposed (World Bank)				
3.	Rural Connectivity Improvement Project	A) Upazila Roads Upgradation (3,650 km) B) Union Roads Up-gradation (1,450 km)			A) 200 B) 30	A) 500 B) 100	A) 600 B) 100	A) 600 B) 150	A) 300 B) 20	2,600 km	5,000	Ongoing Project Financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB)			
4.	Rural Connectivity Improvement Project-2						A) 250 B) 100	A) 600 B) 500	A) 600 B) 450	2,500 km	5,000	Pipeline Project Proposed (ADB)			
5.	Supporting Rural Bridges Rehabilitation Programme	A) Bridge Relocation (10,000 m) B) Bridge Construction (10,000 m)			A) 1,000 B) 1,000	A) 2,000 B) 2,000	A) 3,000 B) 3,000	A) 3,000 B) 3,000	A) 1,000 B) 1,000	20,000 m.	2,500	Ongoing Project Financed by World Bank			
6.	78 Nos ongoing LGED's Rural Infrastructure Development Project (GOB 63 Nos, Foreign Aid 15 Nos)	A) Upazila Roads Improvement (900 km) B) Union Roads Improvement (3,900 km) C) Village Roads Improvement (13,000 km) D) Bridge/Culvert Improvement			A. 200 B. 1,000 C. 3,000 D. 25,000	A. 200 B. 800 C. 1,500 D. 24,000	A. 200 B. 700 C. 2,500 D. 2,200	A. 200 B. 900 C. 3,000 D. 22,000	A. 100 B. 500 C. 3,000 D. 18,000	17,800 km (Road) 1,11,000 km (Bridge)	28,500	GOB 22,800 Crore Taka Foreign Aided 5,700 crore Taka			
7.	Region/District based 20 Nos. Rural Roads Improvement Project	A) Upazila Roads Improvement - 800 km B) Union Roads Improvement - 1,300 km C) Village Roads Improvement - 12,900 km				A. 100 B. 200 C. 1,600	A. 100 B. 150 C. 2,500	A. 200 B. 300 C. 4,000	A. 400 B. 650 C. 4,800	15,000 km	22,000	20 Nos. GOB project will be taken up for roads development considering road current status, local demand, underdevelopment etc.			
8.	Large Bridge Construction under ongoing 7 Nos. Rural Roads Improvement Project	Large Bridge Construction (15,400 km)								2,800	3,000	2,800	3,200	3,600	15,400 m

Rural Roads and Bridge Maintenance

Serial	Proposed project / programme	Activities	In aligned with	Implementation Agencies	Period					Total	Approx. Expenditure (crore)	Comments
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24			
9.	Rural Roads and Bridge Maintenance	A) Roads Maintenance (85,000 km) B) Bridge/Culvert Maintenance of Roads (8,000 km)	Election Manifesto 2018 7th Five Year Plan Sustainable Development Goals 'My Village- My Town': National Workshop Recommendation	LGED	A. 10,000 B. 1,200	A. 12,000 B. 1,400	A. 15,000 B. 1,600	A. 18,000 B. 1,800	A. 30,000 B. 2,000	85,000 km 8,000 m	15,000	GoB Allocation
10.	Village Roads Rehabilitation Project	A) Roads Maintenance/ Rehabilitation (3,500 km)			1,150	1,200	2,850	2,100		7,300 km	3,500	Ongoing Project (GoB)
11	Rural Roads Safety Improvement Project	A) Guard Rail/Barrier B) Marking C) Curve Widening D) Divider E) Side Slope			500	700	800	1,000	1,500	4,500 km	2,500	Pipeline Project Proposed (GoB)
12.	2017 Flood and Disaster Damaged Rural Roads Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	A) Roads Maintenance/Rehabilitation (2,300 km) B) Bridge/Culvert Maintenance of Roads (2,450 km)			A. 700 B. 750	A. 800 B. 850	A. 800 B. 850			2,300 km 2,450 m	2,000	Ongoing Project (GoB)
13.	2019 Flood and Disaster Damaged Rural Roads Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	A) Roads Maintenance/Rehabilitation (7,000 km) B) Bridge/Culvert Maintenance of Roads (5,800 km)			A. 2,000 B. 1,800	A. 3,000 B. 2,000	A. 2,000 B. 2,000			7,000 km 5,800 m	3,500	Pipeline Project Proposed (GoB)
14.	Supporting Rural Bridges Rehabilitation Programme	A) Bridge Up-gradation/Rehabilitation (29,000 m) B) Bridge Maintenance (85,000 m)			A. 3,000 B. 10,000	A. 3,000 B. 10,000	A. 8,000 B. 20,000	A. 8,000 B. 20,000	A. 7,000 B. 25,000	A. 29,000 m B. 85,000 m	2,470	Ongoing Project (World Bank)

* Ongoing projects will be aligned with the election manifesto 2018 and new projects will be undertaken based on the work plan





Development of Growth Centre and Hatbazar

Background

Growth Center / Rural Hatbazar is one of the main centers of rural economy. Hatbazar is like a heart in the development of rural economy, which can bring the nourishment of the economy all over the village. Rural hat bazars play a role in increasing production and creating employment impacting on the supply chain of agricultural and non-agricultural products.

The 'My Village-My Town' election pledge calls for expanding the market for making available quality consumer goods, including electrical appliances. As a result, marketing of agricultural and non-agricultural products as well as consumer goods should be arranged in the rural market. Apart from this, other commitments of the election manifesto emphasized on inclusion of rural people in the banking system, cooperation in crop processing and building efficient supply chain /value chain of agricultural products and construction of cold storage at local level.

Rural Growth Centers and Hatbazars will complement the development process of villages as described in the manifesto which will on another hand accelerate the development of rural economy, create employment and increase production by affecting the supply chain and effectively meet the consumer needs and other civic needs of the rural people.

The Concept of Growth Center and the Evolution of Rural Cities

Theoretically, a growth center is a rural urban center around which rural cities develop.

For the interest of ongoing development of rural economy more economic activities are being carried out near the villages with the benefit of the urban areas. There is a need to build urban centre. The Seventh Five-Year Plan mentioned the importance of the development of such growth-centric urban centres. Such urban centres will be built in some of the selected growth centres to implement the 'My Village-My Town' election pledge. Economic Zones, Industrial Areas, Economic Corridors and Growth Centres will get priority in this regard.

According to the theory of urban and regional planning growth centre is considered as "growth pole" In the interest of development of rural economy, there is a need to build urban centers with more economic activities near the villages with urban facilities. The Seventh Five Year Plan calls for the development of such growth-centric urban centers. Such city centers will be set up in a number of selected growth centers to implement the 'MyVillage-My Town' pledge. Economic Zones, Industrial Areas, Growth Centers adjacent to Economic Corridor will be given priority in this regard.

After World War II, the concept of Growth Pole was used in developing countries for the need of rapid economic growth. Not all places in a region have equal economic activity. Business, industry, etc. developed around some places. Bringing these places under communication and infrastructural facilities can lead to rapid economic growth. In Bangladesh, this concept is known as 'Growth Center'. The Growth Center is also called the 'Urban Center'. Rural Growth Centers have been gradually urbanized in developing and developed countries. In this case, the Growth Center has acted as the first step in urbanization. In the 1980s, 1,400 rural hats and bazaars across the country were given the status of growth centers.

Later, another 700 rural hat-bazaars got status as growth centers and 2,100 growth centers were identified across the country. Each Upazila Sadar is considered as a Growth Center and 4-8 Growth Centers are determined in each Upazila. The



"I do not believe in scattered or temporary arrangements by the process of rural development. Modern villages have to be built through overall reformation of the conventional ideas of the old agriculture-based system, which is used to a backward lifestyle remaining in the darkness for ages. I want a total or overall development, not any development of donations or promises.

Initiatives have been taken to ensure that agricultural products are marketed at fixed prices besides balanced distribution in agriculture and produces and food is stored in a healthy way. Food grains produced in villages should be made easily available to the common people. We have to improve the quality of and expand our rural cottage industries according to our culture and tradition. We have to pave way for development of rural agricultural products and all small and big businesses and industries"

*Source: Sheikh Mujib Amar Pita,
Sheikh Hasina; Agami Prokashoni (2018)*

Growth Center-centric roads development and infrastructure development plan, including the Upazila Sadar, has played a significant role in increasing the country's GDP growth and overall development over the past three decades. Growth Center-centric planning has been going on in Bangladesh for almost three decades. But there is no plan for growth center-centric urbanization yet. Due to lack of planning, no urban center other than upazila town has been developed in the upazila. In the interest of the development of the rural economy, more economic activities are being carried out near the villages with the benefit of the city.

There is a need to build a city center. The Seventh Five-Year Plan calls for the development of such growth-centric urban centers. Such urban centers will be built in some of the selected growth centers to implement the 'My Village-My Town' election pledge. Economic Zones, Industrial Areas, Economic Corridors and Growth Centers will be given priority in this regard.

Rural Hatbazar

In addition to this there are now 15,555 hat bazaars in the country excluding 2,100 identified growth centers. Almost all the growth centers and 2,250 hat bazaars of the country have been developed. The rural hat bazaars of Bangladesh have not been developed as planned way by the government initiative. These hats and bazaars have been developed at different times for social needs. Subsequently, some infrastructural development of the existing hat bazaar has been done under various projects. The amount of

government land in many hatbazar is very limited. There is also less scope for expansion for development.

The vision of developed countries and rural agriculture and non-agriculture The next stage of the expansion of the economy

Bangladesh has adopted the vision of transformation into a developed country by 2041. Election Manifesto 2018 reflected the practical philosophy of formation, the proper implementation of which will lay the groundwork for the formation of a developed Bangladesh. Constant higher growth is needed to build a prosperous Bangladesh. Higher GDP cannot be maintained without fostering industrial and urban activities alone massive employment in rural areas and generating income of marginalized people does.

The manifesto should focus on improving the living standards of the rural people by expanding urban facilities in the villages as well as creating more employment and accelerating the pace of the rural economy. In this context, it is necessary to plan the use of Growth Centers / Hat Bazars plan way, future urban centers as well as civic amenity expansion centers.

Since 90s, most of the roads connecting hatbazar in the country have been constructed as the government has given priority to the construction of roads connecting Growth Center / Hatbazar. Agricultural products are easily carrying to different cities and capitals through village roads

and highways. Due to the efforts of the Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Fisheries and the indomitable strength of the people, Bangladesh ranks fourth in the world in rice production, third in freshwater fish and vegetable production, fifth in fruit production and seventh in potato production. Despite having insufficient agricultural land and populous country, Bangladesh has achieved food self-sufficiency. Now the country is moving forward to achieve nutrition.

Along with the expansion of the agricultural economy, there has also been a huge expansion of the non-agricultural economy in the country. In rural areas, employment in agriculture and non-agricultural economy is now almost equal. Rural hat bazaars are playing an important role in creating this employment. As a result of the above-mentioned activities in the rural areas, the income of about thirteen crore rural people has increased. Bangladesh has crossed the boundaries of the least developed countries and entered the lower middle income developing country. Our goal now is to build Bangladesh as a middle-income country and a developed country consequently. Access to a thriving economy for middle-income countries, We need some planned changes in our Growth Center / Hat Bazar to maintain sustainability and steady growth. The following aspects have been included in the action plan in order to overcome the various challenges of rural Growth Center / Hat Bazar and bring about planned changes. This will require formulation of some guidelines / policies, conduct research / survey and projects which are

explained in detail in the action plan:

- With the development of rural economy there has been a diversification of activities centered around the Growth Center / Rural Hat Bazaar. At present, various small and medium business establishments, banks, leisure centers, restaurants, etc. have sprung up unplanned in the hat bazaars and adjoining areas. Hat bazaars and surrounding areas are becoming more and more populated like urban areas. There is no land use plan in Growth Center / Hat Bazaar and surrounding areas. In many places the Growth Center / Hat Bazaar is located besides the highway. As a result, the risk of traffic jams and accidents is increasing. As a result, various structures are being built unplanned way without any control. In this context, plans will be adopted to gradually increase the growth centers and adjoining areas in a plan way;
- The Election Manifesto (3.14) calls for setting up of cold storage, crop processing and building efficient supply chain / value chain of agricultural products at local level. One of the ways to increase the income of rural farmers and small entrepreneurs 1. The main way is to develop value chain through processing of agricultural products. If agricultural products can be processed efficiently, it is not wasted and the income of farmers / small entrepreneurs also increases. A corner will be set up in rural hats

to encourage the sale of processed agricultural products. In addition, resources will be allocated for various projects to enhance processing skills for local farmers.

- Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has laid special emphasis on manufacturing and marketing of cooperative based products. There will be co-operative corners in the Growth Center and Rural Hatbazar where applicable.
- Business-friendly situation is gradually improving in urban related sectors including industry and services. But business is helpful in rural growth centers / hatbazar The situation is not getting better. Hat bazaars do not have proper management and maintenance system. There is no proper waste and drainage management, environmental issues are not considered. Apart from business, there are no other facilities like entertainment, banking, ICT, storage facility, office facilities as well. Adequate revenue is not collected. The lease price is low. The hatbazar management committee is not working properly, in many places hatbazar are run through business associations. Although women entrepreneurship shops have been set up in many growth centers to cater to women entrepreneurs, they are being used by men. There is not enough space for the expansion of the hat bazaar. Hat bazaar in the action plan It has been proposed to create a

framework for awarding the best hatbazar committee for development.

- There is a need to build and analyze a Growth Center-centric database to achieve and sustain higher growth in the rural economy. For example, there is no precise information on the supply chain management of the country's hatbazar at a given time, how much product is in demand, how much supply is available.
- Growth Center / Hat Markets need to be effectively classified. An initiative will be taken to create such a database in collaboration with the Department of Agricultural Marketing.

Rural Growth Centers and Hatbazar: Strategies for Higher Growth



Special plan for growth center adjacent to economic zone



To increase the number of growth centers through data collection and analysis across the country and to create a development programme on a priority basis



Special plan to generate growth and employment



To develop rural entrepreneurship, install e-commerce in the growth centre/hatbazar



Develop regional based special market



Develop effective framework for development of skills and productivity of growth centers / hatbazar management committees.

Growth Center / Hatbazar-centric Employment Generation Strategy



Create supply chain of agricultural-non-agricultural products



Banking / agent banking services



Crop processing and value chain for agricultural products



Establishment of mini-cold storage



Global communication through E-commerce



Expansion of consumer market and increase production



Marketing of products produced by Local Cooperative Societies and establishment of women entrepreneur market

Growth Center and Hatbazar: Work Plan

Duration: 2020-2023

Goal:

1. Development of 400 urban growth centers across the country (with improved water supply, waste management, land use planning, electrification, improved communication and education-health facilities);
2. Development of 520 modern growth centers / hatbazar across the country in a plan way;
3. Development of 500 hat bazaars from ongoing projects.

Growth Center and Hat-Bazar: Policy Formulation

Serial	Recommended Policy / Guideline	In Aligned with	Source of policy / Guideline	Implementation Agencies	Period
1.	Formulate strategy as part of hatbazar planning considering the necessary elements of constructions for development of growth-centre and hat-bazar as vision for developing and developed country	Election Manifesto 2018 (3.10, 3.14)	'MyVillage- My Town': National Workshop Recommendations	Local Government Division	February 2020 - July 2020
2.	Develop guideline/recommendation in participation of various agencies on development of growth center-centric urban centers				April 2020 -September 2020
3.	Develop framework for administrative structure and management system of the growth center / hatbazar and incentives to the management committee.				July 2020- December 2020

Growth Center and Hat-Bazar: Feasibility Study and Research

Serial	Proposed survey & research	Associated with	Source of policy / guideline	Implementation Agencies	Period	Remarks
1.	Conducting survey and preparation of priority-based list of growth center and hat bazar to develop rural economy considering development requirement up to 2040	Election manifesto 2018 (3.10)		LGED	February 2020- August 2020	
2.	Develop framework to prioritize rural growth center and hat bazar				July 2020-January 2020	
3.	Conduct feasibility study on develop public-private partnership-based hat bazar development excluding land acquisition			LGED/PPP Authority	June 2020-December 2020	
4.	Conduct feasibility study in selected upazilas for construction and management system of collection centers at the intersection of feeder and various roads	Election manifesto 2018 (3.14)	Election Manifesto 2018 (3.10, 3.14)	LGED Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council Department of Agricultural Marketing	January 2021- June 2021	
5.	Conduct feasibility study on construction and management of special bazar for seasonal fruits/vegetables (such as mango, water melon, guava and marketing for other vegetables etc.)			LGED Department of Agricultural Marketing	January 2021 - June 2021	
6.	Conduct feasibility study on agricultural product value chains and market infrastructure				January 2021- June 2021	
7.	Conduct feasibility study on cold storage of fruit vegetables in selected markets in joint venture of the Local Government Division and Department of Agricultural Marketing	Election manifesto 2018	'MyVillage- My Town': National Workshop Recommendation AIB's Recommendations	LGED DPHE	March 2020-October 2020	
8.	Conduct feasibility study on selected growth center centric urbanization, water supply and waste management			LGED	July 2020- December 2020	Proposed Project Feasibility (AIB)
9.	Conduct feasibility study on growth center cum urban center improvement adjacent to the country's economic corridor	Election Manifesto 2018 (3.14)	'MyVillage- My Town': National Workshop Recommendations ADB's Feasibility Study	LGED Department of Agricultural Marketing	July 2020- December 2020	Pipeline Project Feasibility (ADB)

* AIB -Asian Infrastructure Improvement Project

* ADB- Asian Development Bank

Growth Center and Hatbazar: Investment projects will be taken and implemented

Serial	Proposed projects / programme	Activities	Associated with	Implementation Agencies	Period					Total (Nos.)	Approximate Expenditure (Crore)	Remarks
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24			
1.	Implementation of ongoing projects regarding hat-bazar and revise the applicable field based on the basic concept of election manifesto and recommendations of national workshop if needed	Development of growth center and hat/bazar	Election manifesto 2018 SDG	LGED	90	100	120	140	150	600 Nos	900	GOB (project)
2.	Country wide Rural Market Infrastructure Development Project	Development of Modern Hat Bazar			50	100	100	200	70	520 Nos.	2,000	
3.	Improvement of countrywide selected 400 nos. growth centers infrastructure, water supply and waste management system	growth center centric integrated improvement and management system		LGED DPHE		10	60	230	100	400 Nos.	2,000	GOB/ Development Partners
4.	Construction of collection centers at the intersection of feeder and various roads in selected number of Upazila of the country	Construction of collection center		LGED			10	30	60	100 Nos.	700	
5.	Development of special bazar for seasonal fruits/vegetables or cold storage on a pilot basis (such as: mango, watermelon, guava, various vegetables etc.)	Construction of cold storage/ special bazar for seasonal fruits, vegetables		LGED Department of Agricultural Marketing			10	30	30	70 Nos.	500	GOB
6.	Improvement of economic corridor adjacent 180 Nos. growth center cum urban center	Growth center cum urban center improvement		LGED			30	50	100	180 Nos.	1,800	Pipeline Project (AIIB)
7.	Agricultural product value chains and market infrastructure improvement project	A) Value chain system aided infrastructure development B) Capacity development of farmers, businessman etc.		LGED Department of Agricultural Marketing			20	80	80	180 Nos.	1,620	Pipeline Project Feasibility (ADB)

* Ongoing project (GoB) will be implemented through coordination/harmonizing. New projects will undertake based on the work plan

* AIIB –Asian Infrastructure Improvement Project

* ADB- Asian Development Bank

A food processing and agricultural products based efficient value chain will be built at local level. In addition to this, rural employment will be created. Election Manifesto 2018; 3.14

In order to ensure fair price of the produced agricultural products rural infrastructure, farmer association (FFS), marketing organization, cooperative society, and agriculturally based business organizations will be strengthened. Election Manifesto 2018; 3.14





Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

Background

Safe water supply and sanitation are the basic human needs and recognized as human rights by the United Nations. Contaminated and insufficient water, lack of sanitation system is directly and indirectly involved in various types of water borne and infectious diseases with health problems, environmental pollution etc.

The election manifesto of the present government has given high importance to the development of water supply and sanitation system side by side the rural development. Another goal of the government is to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 in order to achieve the goal of sustainable development. Emphasis is being laid on rural communication, agriculture, health and infrastructural development as well as development of water supply and sanitation system.

The Department of Public Health Engineering is the government agency responsible for the development of water supply and sanitation system in Bangladesh. This department has been working relentlessly in this sector since 1936 under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives. The agency mainly operates activities in rural areas of the country (outside the WASA's working area). At present water supply coverage in the country is about 87 percent. But safe (safely managed) water supply is only 56 percent considering arsenic,

Two government projects are implementing to supply piped and mini-piped water in rural areas. There are various challenges to supply piped water in this area. It is comparatively easy to supply piped water in densely populated villages, but it is costly where the inhabitants of the villages are living in a scattered way. On the other hand, it is important to collect water tariffs for operational and maintenance purposes of the installed water supply system. In this regard, the willingness and ability of the people are vital. A study will be carried out considering the issues to expand piped water supply facilities of the relevant villages.

salinity and other contaminants. 99% of the population of the country (improved latrines 61 percent)

There are two ongoing projects of the government to supply rural piped and mini piped water. There are various challenges in piped water supply. It is relatively easy in the densely populated villages of the country but it is expensive to implement in the isolated villages. Again, it is also important to collect water tariffs for the operations and maintenance costs of water supply. In this case, the capacity of the people and the willingness to pay tariffs is also a matter of consideration. Considering these issues, piped water supply will be extended to the suitable villages and that will determine through survey Shared latrines 27 percent, basic latrines 10 percent, open space defecation 1 per cent) come under sanitation system. The following work plan adopted to implement the 'My Village-My Town' pledge in view of various challenges to bring all the people of the country under 100 percent safe water supply coverage and also to bring all the people under improved sanitation facilities:

- The supply of piped water is an important issue for the supply of potable water to extend modern facilities in the villages of the country. The government is implementing two ongoing projects to supply rural piped and mini piped water. It has the opportunity to supply piped water to 62 unions. There are



We want to supply safe water for all. Appropriate measures will be taken in this regard by amending laws and policies to ensure safe water supply and build hygienic sanitation system around the country

Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina on SDG 6 Related Workshop' held on 21 November, 2016

various challenges in piped water supply. It is relatively easy in densely populated villages of the country but it is expensive in isolated villages. Again, it is also important to collect water tariffs for the operation and maintenance costs of water supply installations. In this case, the capacity of the people and the willingness to pay the tariff is a matter of consideration. Considering these issues, piped water supply will be extended to the applicable villages and it will determine through survey.

- There are salinity problems in 19 coastal districts of Bangladesh. This is a major challenge to ensure safe water supply. Salinity in water is rise as a result of climate change situation. Drinkable water in the coastal districts Currently, 10 investment projects and 15 climate change related projects are being implementing to provide water. Special projects will be undertaken giving priority for supplying safe water to the

vulnerable people in the coastal areas. Later, it will be expanded across the country.

- Arsenic is another major concern in supplying safe (managed) water. Arsenic problem is found in 118 upazilas of 31 districts in Bangladesh. Projects for safe water supply will be undertaken with special priority in arsenic affected and other contaminated areas.
- Sanitation activities have been started through using pit latrine in rural areas since independence Later on, the installation of improved version of latrine called 'Improved Latrine' started. The main work plan of the Public Health Engineering Department is to expand sanitation coverage by increasing the usage of "Improved Latrine" In this case, the installation and usage coverage of the improved latrine will be achieved by encouraging poor and middle class through providing subsidy in this regard.
- Sewage management is being seen as a new threat for the country's environment. Bangladesh achieving sanitation is about ninety-nine percent. Open defecation is negligible in Bangladesh context. But due to lack of building effective sewage system the benefits of sanitation are not fully cash. Bangladesh being a populous country, the burden of fecal sludge is huge for creating environment risks. In many developing countries disposal or recycling facilities are available to manage fecal sludge by refining and also release into the water body. The work plan of the Local Government Division will develop an effective model for building waste management in rural areas of the country and will be implemented as a pilot basis.

Rural Water Supply Development Strategy



Piped-water supply in high density villages



Salinity free safe water supply in coastal areas



Mini-piped water supply in moderate and lightly density villages



Ponds excavation in salinity prone villages and filter water and supply as drinking water



Safe water supply in arsenic prone 117 Upazilas

Rural Sanitation Development Strategy



Extension of improved toilet instead of pit toilet in rural areas



Installation public toilet at hatbazar/public places



Figure 01. The key processes in a complete sanitation service chain.

Pilot programme on fecal sludge management and its extension

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation: Work Plan

Duration: 2020-2023

Goal:

1. Based on the study provision for piped water supply in densely populated villages, mini piped water supply in medium and slightly populated villages, provision of improved sanitation facilities, establishment of sustainable and environmentally friendly waste management system;
2. Establishment of separate, sustainable and adequate water supply system for difficult areas (salinity, presence of arsenic and manganese, hilly areas, haor-baor char areas)) of the country;
3. Increase of coverage of improved sanitation facilities from 61 percent to 70 percent across the country;
4. Development of sustainable water supply, sanitation and waste management system for 500 Hatbazar/Growth Centers in the country.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation: Formulation of Policy

Serial	Recommended policy / guideline	Associated with	Source of policy / guideline	Implementation agencies	Period
1.	Develop guideline for mini piped water supply system in rural areas	Election manifesto 2018 (3.10)	'My Village- My Town': National Workshop Recommendation	Local Government Division	March 2020-June 2020
2.	Develop integrated action plan on solid waste management system in rural areas				March 2020-June 2020

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation: Feasibility Study and Research

Serial	Proposed survey & research	Associated with	Source of policy / guideline	Implementation agencies	Period
1.	Conduct feasibility study on identifying and conserving fresh water sources in rural areas by the Department of Public Health Engineering	Election manifesto 2018 (3.10)	'My Village- My Town': National Workshop Recommendations	DPHE	June 2020-June 2021
2.	Develop framework to determine development priorities for improvement of water supply and sanitation				January 2020-December 2020
3.	Conduct feasibility study on solid waste management in rural areas				June 2020 -June 2021
4.	Conduct feasibility study on water supply and sanitation system considering technical, socio-economic and environmental aspects of Coastal, Hoar, Barind and Hill areas.				
5.	Conduct feasibility study on water supply and sanitation system in arsenic contaminated areas				
6.	Conduct feasibility study on water supply and sanitation system in disaster prone areas				
7.	Conduct feasibility study of ensuring safe sanitation and cleanliness to implement awareness program at individual and societal level in rural areas.				

Rural water supply and sanitation: Investment projects to be taken and implement

Serial	Proposed projects / programmes	Activities	Associated with	Implementation agencies	Period					Total (Nos.)	Approximate expenditure (Crore)	
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24			
1.	Piped, Mini-piped, Salinity, Arsenic free water supply related 7 nos. ongoing project	A) Piped Water Scheme 86 Nos. (75 Nos. Upazilas) B) Mini-piped Water Scheme 76 Nos. (02 Nos. Upazilas where Rohingya community lives) C) Salinity Removal Plant 20 Nos (1 No. Upazila)	Election Manifesto 2018 7th Five Year Plan Sustainable Development Goal	DPHE	A) 10 Nos. B) 10 Nos. C) 5 Nos.	A) 10 Nos. B) 10 Nos. C) 5 Nos.	A) 20 Nos. B) 20 Nos. C) 4 Nos.	A) 20 Nos. B) 20 Nos. C) 4 Nos.	A) 26 Nos. B) 16 Nos. C) 2 Nos	A) 86 Nos. B) 76 Nos. C) 20 Nos	391	
2.	Pond excavation related 1 no. ongoing project	809 nos. pond excavation		400 Nos.	409 Nos.							323.60
3.	Improvement of countrywide selected 400 nos. growth centers infrastructure, water supply and waste management system (water supply part)	A) Piped Water Supply					130 Nos.	130 Nos.	140 Nos.	400 Nos.		12,00
4.	Piped, Mini-piped, Salinity, Arsenic free water supply related 5 nos. new project	A) Piped Water Scheme 579 Nos. (538 Nos. Upazilas) B) Mini Piped Water Scheme 8,838 Nos. (491 Nos. Upazilas) C) Salinity Removal Plant 72 Nos (14 Nos. Upazila)					A) 193 Nos. B) 2,946 Nos. C) 24 Nos.	A) 193 Nos. B) 2,946 Nos. C) 24 Nos.	A) 193 Nos. B) 2,946 Nos. C) 24 Nos.			2,229
5.	Rural sanitation related 1 no. new project	A) Improved Latrine - 8,79,000 Nos. B) Community Latrine - 4,870 Nos. C) Public Toilet - 9,738 Nos					A) 2,93,000 Nos. B) 1,623 Nos. C) 3,246 Nos.	A) 2,93,000 Nos. B) 1,623 Nos. C) 3,246 Nos.	A) 2,93,000 Nos. B) 1,623 Nos. C) 3,246 Nos.			6,690

* Ongoing projects (GoB). Projects will be implemented harmonization with the election manifesto



Sustainable Development Goal 6

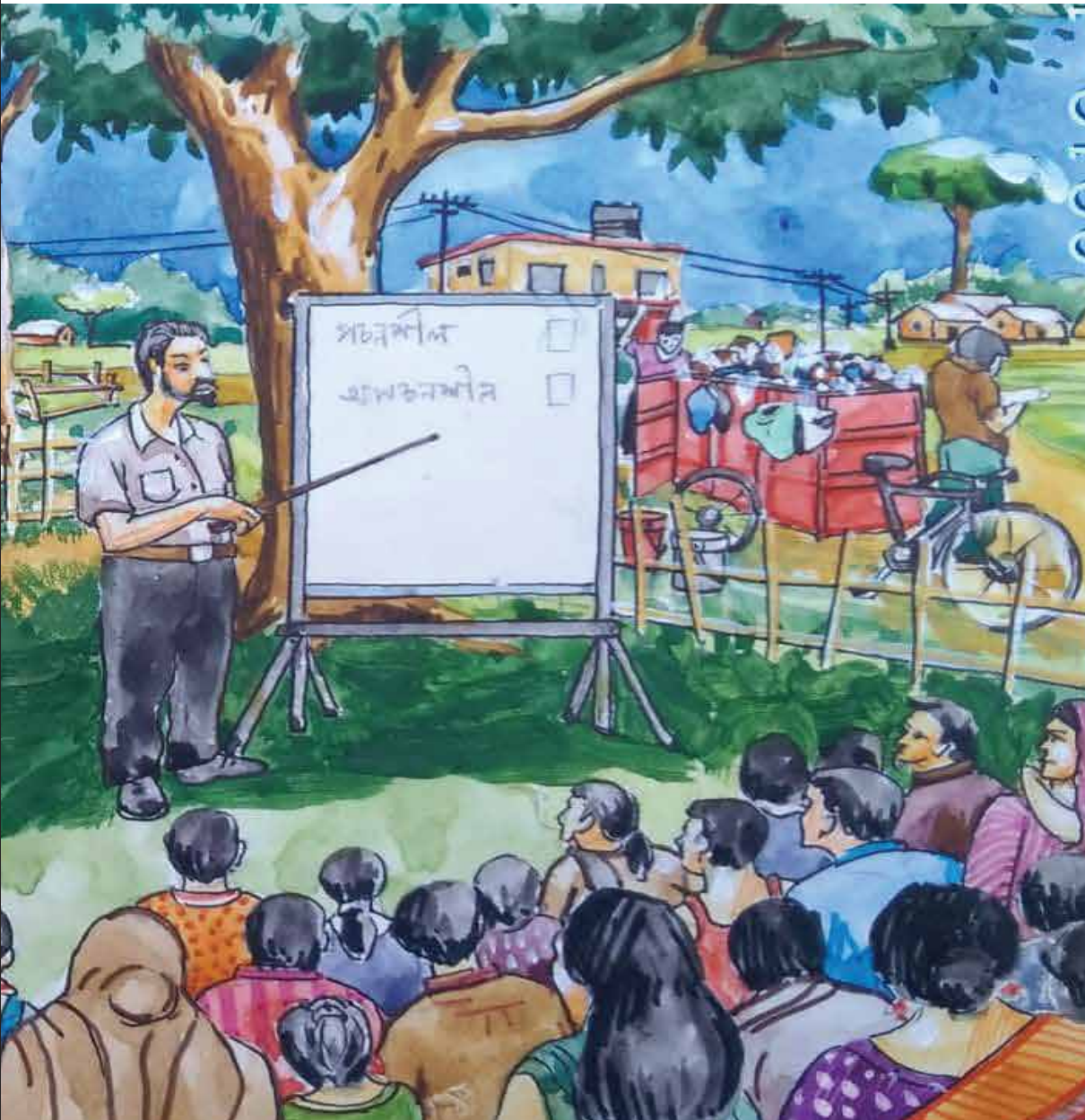
Clean Water and Sanitation

Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally





Waste Management

Background

Waste is no longer a burden; it can be converted into a resource through proper management. About 130 million people live in the villages of Bangladesh. The natural environment is being polluted due to lack of proper management of waste generated by 130 million people. As rivers and canals near cities have been polluted, the rivers and water bodies of rural areas also polluted. Rural hatbazar and adjacent places are a major source of pollution. Pollution is on the rise in water bodies near densely populated villages. Consumption of consumer goods is increasing along with economic growth. Poultry, dairy and other agricultural industries are also expanding. In this context, the villages of the country are at risk of environmental hazards like the cities. Bangladesh is still in the early stages of waste management. Institutional waste management has not been developed at the village level in Bangladesh. Waste management in cities is still a big challenge. Waste management is being developed in some selected cities through implementing 4 projects by LGED. In this way, waste collection and dumping management will be developed in some small and big cities of the country. Integrated waste management projects are under implementation in several large cities. In order to maintain the continuity of these projects, it is necessary to develop effective institutional structure and skills. The commitment to build waste management in villages is undoubtedly a far-sighted initiative that will move cities and villages equal pace. The rural waste management structure can be divided into two parts;

Hatbazaar-centric and habitat-centric. Hatbazar is a major source of rural waste. Hatbazar-centric waste There are two types of waste- perishable, non-perishable. Decomposing waste management in villages is not as troublesome as in cities. Decomposable waste can be easily converted to organic manure through pit compost, biogas etc. In order to establish it effectively, the rural people need to be encouraged to take initiative. For this, a business model will be prepared on the basis of research on production, supply and related issues of organic fertilizer. The Local Government Division has succeeded in achieving the goal of sanitation by motivating the people. The Local Government Division will also be successful in building clean village. If management can be established effectively, there will be substantial improvement in rural waste management. There are two types of waste-perishables, and non-perishable. Decomposing waste management in villages is like in cities Not troublesome. Pit compost, biogas etc. can also be easily converted to biodegradable waste. In order to establish it effectively, the rural people need to be encouraged to take initiative. To this end, a business model will be developed based on research on organic fertilizer production, supply

and related issues. The Local Government Division has succeeded in achieving the goal of sanitation by motivating the people. The local government department will also succeed in building a clean village. There is a good market for non-perishable waste. However, the collection of non-perishable waste at the village level is challenging. At the hatbazar level it is relatively easy. Overcoming these challenges will require some research and study in the early stages. Apart from this, a massive campaign should be launched for the implementation of clean villages and clean cities by involving the rural people. In this context, the development of waste management for the period 2019-2023 an action plan has been prepared with the following objectives:

- Develop clean villages-clean Cities and create awareness on waste management across the country;
- Development growth center-centric waste management system in 500 Growth Centre;
- Development of union-based management model for perishable and non-perishable waste;
- Development of Growth Center / Hat Bazaar based management model on perishable and non-perishable waste.

After the development of these models, these will be implemented on a pilot basis and will be gradually expanded across the country.



Effective measures need to be taken for waste management. These measures have to be taken at district, upazila and union level

Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's Direction's at the Deputy Commissioners Conference held on 14 July 2019

Waste Management Development Strategy



Educational and religious institutions and community level awareness campaigns



Innovation and implementation of business model of collection and management of non-perishable waste in rural areas



Develop and implement business models for popularization of biodegradable waste management methods (biogas, peat composting, barrel compost) in rural areas

Waste Management: Work Plan

Period: 2020-2023

Goal:

1. Creation of awareness on waste management across the country;
2. Development of Growth Center / Hat Bazar-based management model on perishable and non-perishable wastes;
3. Development of 500 selected growth center-centric waste management system;
4. Development of union-based management model on perishable and non-perishable waste and application in selected villages.

Waste Management System: Policy Formulation

Serial	Recommended Policy / Guideline	In aligned with	Source of policy / guideline	Implementation Agencies	Period
1.	Develop framework for introduction of clean village, clean union and clean upazila	Election Manifesto	'My Village- My Town': National Workshop Recommendations	Local Government Division	July 2020- September 2020

Waste Management System: Feasibility Study and Research

Serial	Proposed survey & research	In aligned with	Source of policy / guideline	Implementation Agencies	Period
1.	Develop framework for village/union-based non-bio-degradable waste management business model formation	Election manifesto 2018 (3.10)	'My Village- My Town' National Workshop Recommendation	LGED DPHE	July 2020- December 2020
2.	Develop framework for village/union-based commercialize and effective bio-degradable waste management business model formation such as peat composting, barrel composting, biogas methods				
3.	Pilot project outcome evaluation and finalization of integrated rural waste management model				
4.	Develop of hat bazar-based management model for bio-degradable/non-bio-degradable waste				

Waste Management System: Investment projects will be taken and implemented

Serial	Proposed projects / programmes	Activities	Associated with	Implementation agencies	Period					Total	Approx. expenditure (Crore)	Remarks
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24			
1.	Public awareness raising campaign on waste management system (100 Nos. Upazilas)	A) Advertising B) leaflets C) Videography (D) Education and religious institutions-based campaign	Election manifesto 2018 (3.10)	Local Government Division Directorate of Primary Education Ministry of Information Ministry of Religious Affairs And other related ministry		25	25	25	25		200	GoB/ UNDP
2.	Selection of 100 Nos. upazilas for waste management pilot project initiation	A) Encourage to install peat compost, barrel compost, biogas plants for home-based bio-degradable waste and collection and storage of non-bio-degradable waste. B) Market based bio-degradable waste composting and collection and storage of non-bio-degradable waste. C) Develop a waste management business model for composting and non-bio-degradable waste which collected through household and market		LGED DPHE Upazilas Parishad		10	30	30	30	100	1,500	GoB/ Development Partners
3.	Improvement of countrywide selected 400 nos. growth centers infrastructure, water supply and waste management system	Waste Management System in Growth center		LGED DPHE		10	60	230	100	400	1,500	GoB and Development Partners



Growth Centre/Harbazar Centric Waste Management





Community Space and Recreational Arrangements

Community Space and Recreation Arrangements:

Healthy upbringing of children and adolescents, development at a young age, provision of healthy entertainment for all ages considering the entertainment needs of the elderly is one of the promises of the election manifesto. The need of the hour is to create a community space suitable for the entertainment needs of all, young and old in the village. In order to expand the urban facilities in the villages, there is a need to create community spaces and resources for recreation. Section 3.11 of the election manifesto promises to build upazila-centric mini-stadiums, indoor games, mini-cinema halls, multimedia centers, libraries and youth entertainment facilities with mini-theaters. At the same time, section 3.28 of the Election Manifesto has given importance to sports and physical education in the development of physical and mental health of children and adolescents in every educational institution from primary school to the highest level. There are various challenges in creating community spaces for the rural population including parks and playgrounds. It is not easy to get land for community space development in villages. Land acquisition is also not logical considering the cost. In this context, the promises of sections 3.10, 3.11 and 3.26 of the Election Manifesto are to address the issues of harmonization and building a more efficient community space and entertainment system at low cost following issues are considered:

- In rural high schools / primary schools and madrasas which have large field, the field is for children, adolescents, young and old.

In those rural high schools / primary schools and madrasas which have large grounds, community spaces will be planned for children, adolescents, young and old. It will also provide play equipment for children (permanent type structures that will not require much maintenance), space for teenagers, etc. A room in the school can also be used for indoor games, library for seniors. In many villages, philanthropists / non-resident Bangladeshis are interested in providing land / houses for community space. All these entrepreneurs / donors will be involved in creating community space by formulating a policy

- Community space will be planned. It will have children's play equipment (permanent type structure that will not require much maintenance), space for teenagers, etc. Indoor games for seniors, a room in the school can be used for the library.
- In many villages, philanthropists / non-resident Bangladeshis are interested in providing land or houses for community space. All these entrepreneurs / donors will be involved in creating community space by formulating a policy;
- In some cases, community space may be created around *khas* land / abandoned building. This decision will be taken by properly involving the Upazila Parishad;
- Various projects of the government include digging ponds, making banks, planting trees. These projects will consider the construction of benches for walkways and seating. It is not easy to determine the management method and proper management of community space construction. Small community spaces at various levels;
- And even if the establishment is set up as a single or government initiative for conducting recreational activities, it is not possible to make all these managements sustainable due to lack of proper management, short-sighted vision and ownership. In this context, initiatives have also been taken to create a management system in the work plan.



“We seem to have become overly dependent on the state to meet all the problems of life, the needs of everything in society. This trend has been going on since the British period. We are extending our hand to the state for everything from education to water supply, from health care to road construction, from law and order to culture. Both the people and the government must come forward for the health and recreation of the rural people.”

Source: Poverty Alleviation: Some Thoughts; Sheikh Hasina; Agami Publications (2015)

Community Space and Recreational Arrangements Development Strategy



Following the commitment of election manifesto preparation of upazila-based plan for construction of upazila-centric mini stadium, indoor games, multimedia center, mini theater & youth entertainment center



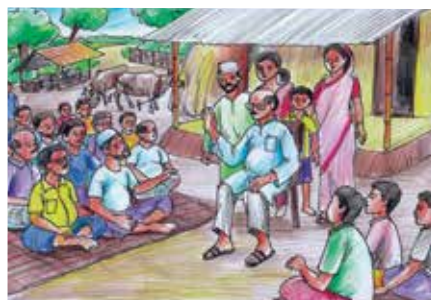
Community space development by motivating migrant Bangladeshis / philanthropists



Creation of walkway & parks on the banks in coordination with river, canal / pond excavation projects



Development of playgrounds and community spaces for children, adolescents and adults using the grounds and scope of rural educational institutions where applicable



Inventing effective management methods for community space development and management to the Union Parishads



Increased utilization of the Union Digital Center as well as community learning

Community Space and Arrangements for Recreation: Work Plan

Duration: 2020-2023

Goal:

1. Development of community space (if applicable) in areas adjacent to 500 high schools or primary schools and madrasas in rural areas across the country;
2. Construction of walkway by preserving the banks of 250 khas reservoirs or ponds / canals subject to feasibility study (revision of ongoing projects);
3. Creating community spaces or recreational facilities on donated land or infrastructure in 500 villages across the country;
4. Development of 'Union Information Centers' as useful community learning located at the Union Parishads across the country.

Policy Formulation

Serial	Recommended Policy / Guideline	Associated with	Source of policy / guideline	Implementation agencies	Period
1.	Develop Memorandum of Understanding at the Upazila level with the Directorate of Primary Education and Secondary and Higher Education regarding the construction of playground in schools with adequate space and provide permission to use that space after school	Election manifesto 2018 (3.10, 3.28) SDG Target (11.1, 11.7)	'My Village- My Town': National Workshop Recommendation	Local Government Division	March 2020 -December 2020
2.	Develop circulars, advertisements and prepare policies to motivate interested national and non-resident Bangladeshi people for developing community space.	Election manifesto 2018 (3.10)			
3.	Develop Memorandum of Understanding at the upazila level for the construction of community space using khas land or abandoned land etc.	Election manifesto 2018 (3.10) SDG Target (11.1, 11.7)			April 2020 – December 2020

Community Space and Arrangements for Recreation: Feasibility Study and Research

Serial	Proposed survey & research	Associated with	Source of policy / guideline	Implementation agencies	Period	
1.	Develop framework for using donated land / buildings as community space and management system	Election manifesto 2018 (3.10)	'My Village- My Town': National Workshop Recommendation	LGED	March 2020 – July 2020	
2.	Formation various model in schools on using the durable outdoor games infrastructure (through open competition)				March 2020 – October 2020	
3.	Develop guideline for integrated planning for improvement of mini stadiums, parks in every upazila across the country				Election manifesto 2018 (3.11)	March 2020 – July 2020
4.	Conduct feasibility study on using rural public / private primary / secondary schools as community spaces				Election manifesto 2018 (3.10, 3.28)	February 2020 – February 2021

Community space and Recreation Arrangement: Investment projects will be taken and implemented

Serial	Proposed projects	Activities	Associated with	Implementation Agencies	Period					Total (Nos.)	Approx. Expenditure (Crore)	Remarks
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24			
1.	Construction of country wide 500 Nos. community space in rural areas which are adjacent to high schools or primary schools	Development of community space	Election manifesto 2018 SDG	LGED		100	200	150	50	500	1,500	1 No. community space will be established at selected primary/ secondary schools in each upazila
2.	Preservation of potential canals / reservoirs and construction of walkways through ongoing "Improvement of Pond Canal across the Country Project"					50	50	100	100	300	1,000	The ongoing GoB project will be revised.
3.	Based on feasibility study construction of country-wide 500 nos. community space project on donated land or infrastructures					100	150	150	100	500	1,200	National and Non-Resident People attachment on GoB Project.
4.	Country-wide constructed of 'Union Information Centers' in union councils for enhancing operation of community learning.		Election manifesto 2018			100	150	150	100	500	400	Country wide "Union Information Centers" has been established in Union Councils. It will be used as a community learning space as well as information center for the village people.



Sustainable Development Goal 11

Sustainable Cities and Communities

Target 11.7:

: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

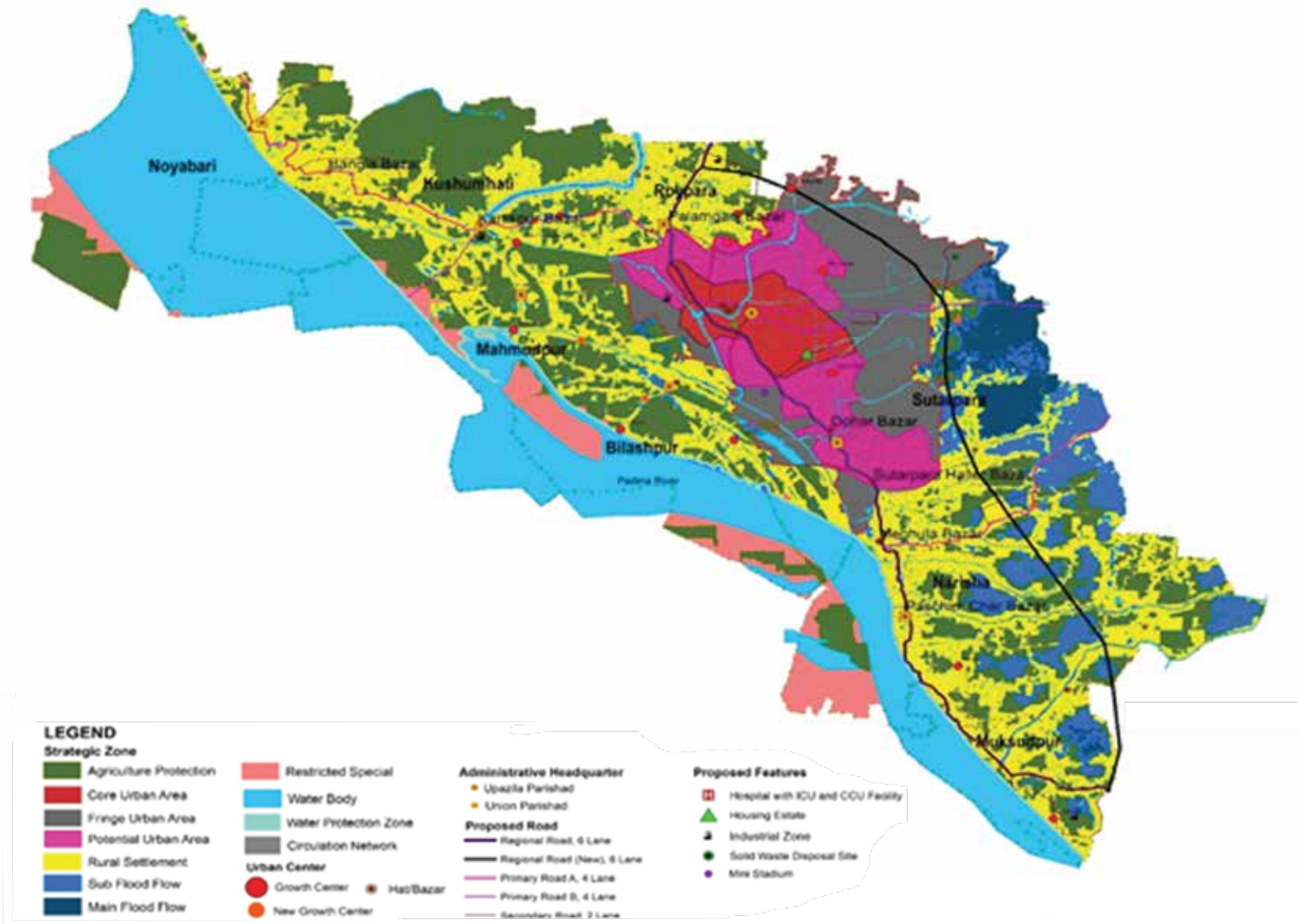
Election Manifesto 2018

Planned initiatives will be taken for the development of sports management, improvement of infrastructural facilities and expansion of training facilities. Election Manifesto 2018; 3.28

Sports and physical exercises will be included in education curricula from primary to the highest level in every institution for the development of physical and mental health of children, adolescents and youths. Election Manifesto 2018; 3.28

Earmarking seats/ spaces for the aged in transports and residential establishments, expanding geriatric healthcare at grass roots levels, aged-friendly entrances in hospitals, airports, buildings and transports are the steps to be taken up in the next tenure. Election Manifesto 2018; 3.25

Upazila Development Plan (Master Plan)



Background

Bangladesh is a developing country comprising diversified six seasons. Due to the existence of a well-organized structure in governing the country, Bangladesh has moved forward with economic growth overcoming various challenges and is firmly committed to establish itself as a developed country by 2041. There are a number of identified obstacles to Bangladesh's development and economic growth, one of which is limited land compared to the high rate of population. Apart from this, disasters and calamities due to geographical location and topography, negative impacts of climate change, floods, droughts, unplanned urban-urban-settlement development, inequality, etc. Although the size of the country (1,46,400 sq km) has not increased in the 48 years since independence, the population has increased almost two and a half times (7 crore to 18 crore). As a result, Bangladesh has become one of the most populous countries in the world (population density is 1,174 people / per sq km). It is to be noted that Bangladesh is mainly a rural dependent agricultural country, so land is one of the main resources for earning a living, respect and prestige. Due to the rapid increase in population, the average per capita land area in the country at present is only 0.06 hectare which is almost the lowest in the world (FAO 2013). As a result of population growth, the country has seen an increase in settlements, urbanization, industrialization and a decline in agriculture, water bodies and forests. The study shows that the average annual rate of agricultural land degradation in Bangladesh during the period 1976-2000, 2000-2010 and 2010-2018 was 1.172, 0.418 and 0.244 (Delta Plan 2100) respectively. On the other

It is a matter of time to prepare three-level upazila master plan for all upazila. Development activities for preparation of the master plan cannot be stopped completely nor can the continuity of sustainable development be ruined by unplanned development. In order to reconcile the two, a two-step strategy described in the Upazila Master Plan has been adopted. In the first phase the formulation of National Infrastructure Development Plan by 2021.

It would be prepared as per the instructions of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, by protecting the crop land, specific and separate places will be identified for houses, playgrounds, educational institutions, hat-bazaars, industrial areas etc. In the second phase, all the three levels of activities related to the upazila development plan will be completed by 2030. In this case, master plan will be prepared by preparing priority list of upazilas considering economic activities, environment etc.

hand, compared to the total land area, the number of rural settlements in Bangladesh is 1976

It was 6.11 per cent in 2010 which increased to 10.03 per cent and 12.2 per cent in 2010 (Delta Plan 2100). Due to the geographical location and geography of Bangladesh, land, reservoirs, forests and drainage system are very important for the overall environment. On the other hand, multidimensional physical and intangible issues including education, health, housing, employment, trade and commerce, transport, industry, communication are important for the overall development of the country as well as for the socio-economic development of millions of people. In the past, many infrastructures including houses, factories and roads have been built for collective and individual needs. However, due to non-development of all urban settlements and infrastructures under the long-term development plan, on the one hand, the amount of various natural resources including agricultural lands, water bodies and forests is declining at an alarming rate. If it is to become a developed country by 2041 with the completion of the overall goal of the country and the development of all people there is no alternative to formulating and implementing an infrastructural development plan for all parts of the country. Observation of the activities of all developed and developing countries shows that in order to make development sustainable, they have formulated physical development plans / master plans in all areas of their countries and ensured implementation of all development activities in accordance with those plans. In the context of Bangladesh, three are different but mutually exclusive



“In order to ensure proper use of land in the country, upazila based master plans have to be formulated to stop unplanned development. Unplanned development in the upazila must be controlled to save people's money and protect agricultural land. Need to ensure planned development of roads and commuter movement. The layout of the master plan must include housing, hospitals, markets, schools, colleges, playgrounds, farms, factories and other facilities. If we can do it rightly, people will accept it. Today Bangladesh is a developing country. Now our priority is to build Bangladesh as a developed country.”

Directions of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina during her visit to the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives on 10 February 2019

Related Perspectives: Indiscriminate use of natural resources, risks of climate change and socio-economic distribution of growing population and ensuring infrastructure and environment capable of meeting the needs of sustainable development and protecting environment have turned into priority for demand to formulate national, regional and local level long term development planning i.e. the mega plan for development and its maximum enforcement. Development Plan / Concept of Development Plan as Master Plan / Master Plan is a set of overall development vision, objectives, policy strategies, plans and plan implementation approaches formulated for a specific period of time in a particular area / city or region. Social, financial and other humanitarian activities including the natural environment of a particular region are considered with great importance. In Bangladesh, development plans / master plans are usually formulated with three-tiered multi-components plan. Such as: (1) long-term strategic plan, (2) medium-term sector plan and (3) short-term detailed area plan (which are basically implementation action plan). Material planning includes structure planning (long term), land use planning, drainage and environmental planning, transportation and commuting management planning, etc. The formulation of a master plan or development plan requires a continuous process, including the application of multidimensional knowledge, skills, strategies and efforts.

The main activities in the formulation of infrastructural development plan are analysis of the present infrastructural and non-infrastructural condition of the entire city / region / upazila and insertion on the mouza map; determining the future condition; analysis of laws and regulations; accepting the views and suggestions

of stakeholders / local people about problems, possibilities, needs; analysis of alternative ways; policy / strategy and planning etc. have to be completed.

Various surveys and studies have to be completed in the preparation of Upazila Infrastructural Development Plan, among which are Contour Survey, Geological Survey, Hydrological Survey, Physical Feature Survey; Land Use Survey, Transport Survey, Socio-Economic Survey, Formal Informal Survey, Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), Risk Assessment Survey, Agricultural Survey, Flora Fauna Survey etc. When a planning team works, it usually takes about 3 years to prepare a development plan or master plan for an upazila with an area of 200 to 300 sq. Km.

On the other hand, if the same team is engaged in formulating a plan for 3 to 5 upazilas, it takes about 4 to 5 years to complete the plan. The practice of formulating and implementing development plans or master plans in Bangladesh, the history of urban planning in Bangladesh is quite new. All the master plans that have already been prepared in Bangladesh are for urban areas. Self-development authorities and cities for all metropolises, including the capital

The master plan has been prepared by the Directorate of Urban Development and LGED for 256 municipalities and 2 city corporation areas. The Directorate of Urban Development (UDD) was the first prepare a master plan for the entire upazila considering village-town jointly. UDD has so far formulated development plans for 16 upazila and work is underway to formulate development plans for 9 more upazila. However, implementation of development plans already made in Bangladesh is not promising due to various obstacles especially lack of timely approval, lack of coordination among

implementing agencies, lack of clear idea about development plans, lack of institutional capacity in local government institutions, lack of rules and regulations, lack of good governance etc.

Present Context

In a small country like Bangladesh, if the best use of land is not ensured and civic services for all, a healthy environment is not ensured, cities may gradually turn into garbage dumps, where traffic jams, waterlogging, chaos, inequality, etc. will become casual occurrences. The same applies to a wider range of villages, towns or upazila. As a result of construction of houses and other infrastructures in rural areas, agricultural land is being wasted on one hand and canals, beels, rivers and canals are being occupied and filled and the country is facing environmental catastrophe. Conservation of agricultural land and control of unplanned development is one of the goals of the present government which has been reflected in various policies of the government.

During the visit of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives on 10 February 2019, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has given clear instructions to prepare an upazila-based master plan by the Local Government Division to adopt and implement the development plan accordingly. In this case, by protecting the farm land it should be specified and distinct for houses, playgrounds, educational institutions, hat-bazars, industrial zones, etc. For good and realistic planning requires the inclusion of a variety of subject matter experts, including multiple experienced urban planners in a team is important. There is a dearth of experienced planners in the country who are currently engaged in the planning profession. The same is true of survey-related

technical issues. Similarly, due to lack of regular master plan or development plan in the country, a sufficient number of consulting firms have not been formed. The number of survey institutes equipped with necessary technology-manpower-equipment in the country will not exceed 20/25. In this overall context, necessary discussions and recommendations and work plan were prepared to determine the future course of action in the preparation of Upazila Master Plan in Session-6. Challenges in Formulation of Upazila Development Plan, Lack of Experienced Manpower: Lack of technical manpower as well as skilled and experienced urban planners and other professional and consulting institutions,

- Legal Limitations: The issue of formulation, approval and implementation of Upazila Master Plan is absent in the existing Upazila Parishad Act;
- Lack of Institutional Capacity: Necessary manpower is lacking in local government institutions like Upazila Parishad, Municipality etc. Organogram reform is required along with the procedures of all these organizations;
- Financing: It is important to provide the necessary funds for the formulation of the plan, due to budget constraints, many of the plans / components of the DPP are omitted;
- Stakeholder Participation and Suggestion: The participation of the public in the area concerned at all stages of planning is essential which is currently less practiced;
- Coordination between different Government Departments: There is less cooperation and

coordination between different government departments in the implementation of the master plan. It is important to make it mandatory for all departments to carry out development activities as per the master plan.

- Political Involvement: Political cooperation and involvement is required in the implementation of the master plan at all levels from local to central. Upazila Development Plan, Implementation Strategy, Formulation of Three Level Master Plan for All Upazilas is a matter of time. But in a growing economy, as middle-income Bangladesh has undertaken a number of public and private development projects.

Development activities for the master plan cannot be stopped completely nor can the continuity of sustainable development be ruined in unplanned development. The two-step strategy described in the Upazila Master Plan has been adopted to reconcile the two aspects. In the first phase, National Infrastructural Development Plan will be formulated by 2021. In it, as per the instructions of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, by protecting the crop land, specific and separate places will be identified for houses, playgrounds, educational institutions, hat-bazaars, industrial areas etc. In the second phase, all the three levels of activities related to the upazila development plan will be completed by 2030. Note that the two phases will start at the same time without starting in stages and the work of the first phase will be completed within the first two to three years. The infrastructure development plan obtained in the first step will be used to implement the development activities till the detailed master plan is

prepared. The activities of the second phase will continue till 2030. Of these, the master plan of all the upazilas which will be completed and handed over to the upazila for implementation. It will be necessary to increase the capacity of the urban planners in the upazila for the implementation of the Upazila Master Plan and the implementation of development activities accordingly. These issues have been included in the work plan.

Upazila Development Plan (Master Plan) Strategy



Coordination among ministries/agencies



Increase the efficiency of the Upazila Parishad with the creation of the post of urban planner at the upazila level



Preparation of National Physical Plan and Identification of Agricultural Land, Homes, Educational Institutions, Hat Bazaar, Industrial Areas by 2023.



Preparation of priority list of upazila for preparation of master plan considering economic activities and environment



All the activities of the three-tier upazila development plan have been completed by 2030

Upazila Development Plan (Master Plan): Work Plan

Duration: 2020-2023

Goals:

1. Preparation and approval of National Infrastructural Development Plan by 2021;
2. Preparation and approval of Upazila Development Plan for all Upazilas with the expansion of rural-urban facilities by 2030;
3. Involve all local government institutions and national departments / agencies in the formulation, approval and implementation of development plans;
4. Capacity building of all concerned local governments and departments / agencies for implementation and supervision of development plans.

Upazila Development Plan (Master Plan): Formation of Policy and Guidelines

Serial	Recommended Policy / Guideline	Associated with	Source of policy / guideline	Implementation agencies	Period
1.	Develop Policy by 2030 to formulate regional development plans in coordination with districts and upazilas	Election Manifesto 2018 SDG 11.3, 11.A 7th Five Year Plan	Hon'ble Prime Minister's Instruction 'My Village- My Town': National Workshop Recommendation	Prime Minister's Office Local Government Division, Ministry of Housing and Public Works Other Govt. Department/Agencies	February 2020-April 2020
2.	Develop policy to address necessary modification/adjustment of Local Government (Upazila/Zila) Act for formulation and approval of Physical Development Act and formulation, approval and implementation of master plan			February 2020- June2020	
3.	By 2021, obtain concurred decision on National Physical Development Plan (Master Plan) and distribute organization-wise responsibilities			February 2020- June2020	
4.	Provide urban facilities in rural areas preparation of regional development plans (districts and upazilas) on priority basis for determining the level, material and jurisdiction of the planning section.			Local Government Division	February 2020- April 2020
5.	Circulations of government order as mentioned in National Physical Development Plan for rural peoples are discouraged to construct of new houses, markets, industries, roads etc. in the agricultural land			February 2020- June2020	
6.	Develop regional plan such as district and upazila development plan, conduct feasibility study, develop and finalize of policy and others regulations for determining responsibilities, boundary and coordination between various departments, local government and professional persons.				

Upazila Development Plan (Master Plan): Feasibility Study and Research

Serial	Proposed survey & research	Associated with	Source of policy / guideline	Implementation Agencies	Period
1.	Prepare of upazila development plan, upazila selection indications and action plan periodically	Election Manifesto 2018 SDG 11.3, 11.A 7th Five Year Plan	Hon'ble Prime Minister's Instructions 'My Village- My Town': National Workshop Recommendations	Local Government Division LGED	February 2020 - January 2021
2.	Develop action plan for finding out approval, implementation, supervision and other competence system of upazila, municipality and other government agencies to implement respective development plans				April 2020 - December 2020
3.	Based on specified principals determine the level, material and jurisdiction of the planning section for regional development plans (districts and upazilas) on priority basis				
4.	Determine the current capacity development requirement and futuristic capacity development plan of the Local Government Engineering Department in preparing the Upazila Development Plan				

Upazila Development Plan (Master Plan): Investment projects to be taken and implemented

Serial	Proposed projects	Activities	Associated with	Implementation agencies	Period					Total (Nos.)	Approx. expenditure (Crore)	Comments
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24			
1.	National Physical Development Plan formation and approval by 2021	National Physical Development Plan	Hon'ble Prime Minister's Instruction Election Manifesto SDG 11.3	Planning Commission LGED Urban Development Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
2.	All upazilas development plan of Bangladesh formation and approval by 2030	Three tier combined development plan		LGED	-	-	-	80	100	180 Nos.	3,300	By 2030, all upazilas development plans will be finalized periodically. Simultaneously all concerned officers and employee's capacity will be enhanced.
3.	Develop capacity to concerned officers and employees for the development of the concepts and skills in implementing the upazila development Plan	A. Planning of training and manual preparation B. Providing training				20	80	100	200 Nos.	50		

Development of Capacity and Increase of Human Resources of Upazila and Union Parishad

There is a need to increase the capacity of Upazila and Union Parishad to provide modern civic amenities to the rural people and ensure good governance at the local level. Technical manpower is required to provide, manage and maintain services. Manpower is also needed to facilitate waste management as described in the 'My Village-My City' pledge. In this case, it is necessary to consider the restructuring of the existing manpower structure, ways to increase the scope of tax collection and the involvement of the government.

Goal of the action plan

Increase the capacity of Upazila and Union Parishads to expand civic services in the villages under their jurisdiction and to operate and maintain them where applicable.

Serial	Proposed programmes	Associated with	Implementation agencies	Period
1.	Preparation of guideline for the expansion of tax net and local resources collection by the Union Parishad	Election Manifesto 2018 (3.7, 3.10)	Local Government Division	March 2020 - June 2020
2.	Preparation of guideline for involvement of Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad in waste management			
3.	Preparation of proposal for increase manpower of Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad			March 2020 - July 2020

More Use of Digital Technology in Education, Health Care, Power-energy and Security Sectors

In order to implement this special commitment, the Upazila Parishad and the Union Parishad have to be more involved and the effective coordination of the Local Government Division with other concerned ministries and agencies has been determined in order to work in coordination with the concerned ministries / departments controlling the transferred matters in accordance with the Upazila Parishad Act.

Goal of the work plan

Establish effective coordination of Local Government Division, Upazila Parishads, Union Parishads across the country with other ministries, agencies concerned in implementing the 'My Village-My Town' election pledge.

Serial	Proposed programmes	Associated With	Implementation Agencies	Period
1.	Work plan adjustment between concerned ministry and organization in implementing "My Village - My Town" commitment	Election Manifesto 2018 (3.10)	My Village - My Town Inter-ministries Coordination Committee	March 2020 - December 2020
2.	Preparation of guideline for the coordination of activities of the Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad and the Ministry in implementing "My Village - My Town" commitment	Election Manifesto 2018 (3.10)	Cabinet Division Local Government Division	March 2020 - December 2020

Rural Housing/Compact Township

In 2041, the population of the country will be about 22 crore. At present the agricultural land in the country is declining at the rate of 0.5-1 per cent per annum and a large part of it is being converted into housing. If this rate of depletion of agricultural land continues, food security will be disrupted and the biodiversity of the village will be destroyed and the village will lose its characteristics. For this, the expansion of civic amenities will be facilitated by the construction of multi-storied buildings in the villages and the creation of compact townships by gradually consolidating the isolated houses / household/ habitat. Compact Township is the construction of a township consisting of multi-storied buildings ensuring all civic amenities in densely populated villages. As a result of the compact township-

- Road, power and other infrastructure construction and maintenance costs will be significantly reduced;
- Villages can be easily kept flood-free;
- Education / health services can be easily provided in such villages if there are standard schools and hospitals / clinics;
- Agricultural land will save and in the long run the country will be livable.

Similar project titled 'Palli Janapad' of Rural Development and Co-operatives Division is under implementation. it is necessary to determine the socio-economic context of Bangladesh and the appropriate agencies to fulfill its responsibilities in order to implement the concept of compact township in the expansion of urban facilities.

Goal of the work plan

Identification of suitable agencies for implementation and formulation of implementation policies and guidelines through conducting feasibility study of rural housing / compact housing-

Serial	Proposed programmes	Implementation Initiative Taken by	Period
1.	Assigning the suitable agency for conducting feasibility study and research of rural housing / compact housing through inter-ministerial dialogue	Local Government Division, Ministry of Housing and Public Works, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division	March 2020-June 2020
2.	Formulate Policies, Guidelines on Rural Housing / Compact Housing, Feasibility Verification and Implementation	Responsible Agency	March 2020-December 2020

Pilot Village Project

Construction of pilot villages in 8 villages of 8 upazila of 8 division of the country and selected villages of 7 selected regions (Haor, Char, Hills, Coastal Areas, Barind, Beel of Central Zone and adjacent to two economic zones) in 7 upazila where pilot village project will be implemented a total number of 15 villages in light with the vision 2041. The villages under the master plan to be considered to implement the pilot village project. Meanwhile, the Directorate of Urban Development has already prepared master plans for 14 upazila of the country. These upazila are Dohar, Nawabganj, Shibchar, Raipur, Shibpur, Ishwarganj, Faridpur Sadar, Bagmara, Gangni, Saghata, Sonatala, Sariakandi, Ramu and Rangunia. In addition, this activity is going on in 4 more upazila. In the case of pilot village selection, the decision will be taken by synchronizing different ideas. There will be four types of integrated activities in pilot villages including infrastructure development and planning, human resource development and poverty alleviation, agriculture, climate change and environmental protection, and education and health care to develop infrastructure as well as rural human resource development and poverty alleviation. At the same time, villages need to adapt to climate change situation. There are plans to implement the pilot project through effective coordination with the concerned agencies, ministries.

Goal of the Work Plan

Pilot village development in 15 selected villages across the country to implement the promises made in the election manifesto

Serial	Proposed programmes	Implementation Initiative Taken by	Period
1.	Selection of Pilot Villages and Identify Activities through Dialogue and Coordination	Inter Ministries Coordination Committee and Local Government Division	March 2020-June 2020
1.	Formulation of Pilot Village Project and Its Approval	Local Government Division/Responsible Agency	May 2020-July 2020
1.	Implementation of Pilot Village Project		July 2020-June 2020

'My Village-My Town': Election Pledge Implementation Technical Assistance Project

This action plan for implementation of election manifesto includes 30 guidelines, 36 research / survey proposals and 45 new investment projects. For the formulation of these guidelines, preparation of necessary proposals for research / surveys, monitoring and preparation of DPPs for investment projects, a project titled 'My Village-My Town': Implementation of Election Commitment Technical Assistance Project will be undertaken. Under this project, necessary guidelines, preparation of research / study proposals, monitoring of research / study, preparation of DPP of investment projects, etc. will be provided to the concerned agencies.

Monitoring and Coordination

A committee will be formed to monitor and coordinate the programme undertaken by the Local Government Division and its relevant departments to implement the work plan formulated by LGD. This committee will convey the coordination meeting over the three months to assess the progress of the work plan and also to provide necessary instructions in this regard.

A high-level committee will be formed and that will be chaired by the Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives to coordinate and monitor overall progress of inter-ministries. This committee will also examine the programme undertaken by the different ministries and its implementation strategy and progress as well.

Financing

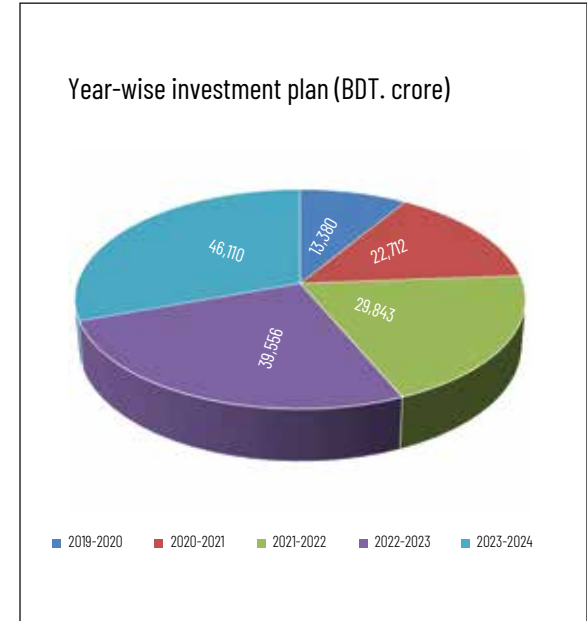
To implement this action plan, the Local Government Division will be required about Tk 1,52,000 crore from FY 2019-2020 to FY 2023-2024. Of this, development expenditure is Tk. 1,39,340 crore, survey / research expenditure is Tk. 80 crore and non-development expenditure (revenue) for infrastructure maintenance is Tk. 15,000 crore. About 17 per cent of the development expenditure will be financed by foreign development partners.

Apart from this, some development assistance can also be obtained from native citizens and non-resident Bangladeshis. Unspecified activities will be undertaken to finance the implementation of My Village-My Town-election pledge-

- Participate in 6 meetings with the Economic Relations Division and development partners;
- Involvement of development partners in the meeting of Bangladesh Development Forum to participate in this activity;
- Sending delegations abroad for discussions with development partners;

- Negotiations with the Finance Department to increase the MTBF allocation of the Local Government Department;
- Involvement of non-resident Bangladeshis where applicable in consultation with the Non-Resident Cell of the Department of Economic Relations;
- Initiatives to seek the cooperation of various financial institutions where applicable outside the designated development partners.

Sector	Projected Cost (Investment and study projects)					Total (Crore)
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	
Rural Communications	11,731	18,911	24,013	29,076	36,440	1,20,170
Development of Growth Centre and Hatbazar	303	540	1,428	3,671	3,317	9,259
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	1,344	2,000	2,260	2,554	2,680	10,838
Waste Management	0	272	715	1,353	865	3,205
Community Space and Entertainment Facilities	0	792	1,247	1,263	803	4,105
Upazila Development Plan (Master Plan)	0	30	30	1,490	1,855	3,405
Pilot Village Project	0	150	150	150	150	600
Technical Assistance	2	18				20
Total	13,380	22,712	29,843	39,556	46,110	1,51,602



In conclusion, this work plan will as guiding document to implement the present government's election pledge i.e. 'My Village-My Town': Expansion of Civic Urban Amenities in Every Village. The integrated action plan outlines its background, goals, time-bound programme, policy relevance, responsibilities and strategies. The do's and don'ts of expanding the modern facilities of the town to the village are also clearly mentioned in the plan. In addition to the Local Government Division, the concerned ministries, divisions, departments and directorates will have to come forward for the successful implementation of this action plan. Proper implementation of this will lead to the progress of building a prosperous Bangladesh, which will ultimately play a significant role in realizing the dream of Golden Bengal of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Local Government Engineering Department
Public Health Engineering Department
Local Government Division

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives