

STRATEGY FOR URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT IN BANGLADESH

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Introduction

Urbanization and the Urban Sector

- ✓ Rapid urbanization during the last few decades especially between 1961 and 2001. Urbanization is a must for rapid economic growth.
- ✓ Over-whelming predominance of the capital city Dhaka. 32.63 percent of the total urban population of Bangladesh live in Dhaka.
- ✓ predominance of a few metropolitan centres and uneven distribution of urban population in the country.

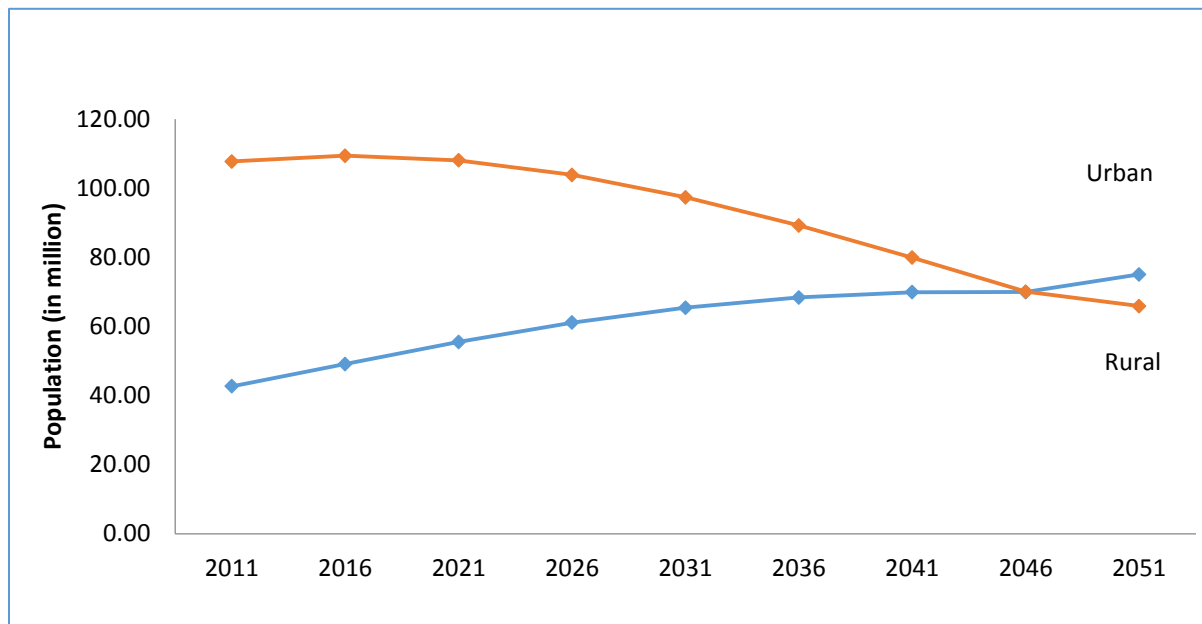
Importance of the Urban Sector

- ✓ The share of the agricultural sector in GDP is declining from 60 percent in 1972-73 to only 14.90 percent in 2011/2012 (Ministry of Finance, 2012).
 - ✓ Household income in urban areas is much higher than in rural areas (BBS, 2011).
 - ✓ Urban areas have higher share of national economic production.
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Introduction (Contd.)...

Urbanization and the Urban Sector

- **Chart : Projected Rural and Urban Population: Bangladesh: 2011-2051**



- Source: Bangladesh Census, and estimations shown in Islam, 2015.

Growth of Urbanization

Table : Trends of Urbanisation in Bangladesh (1901-2011)

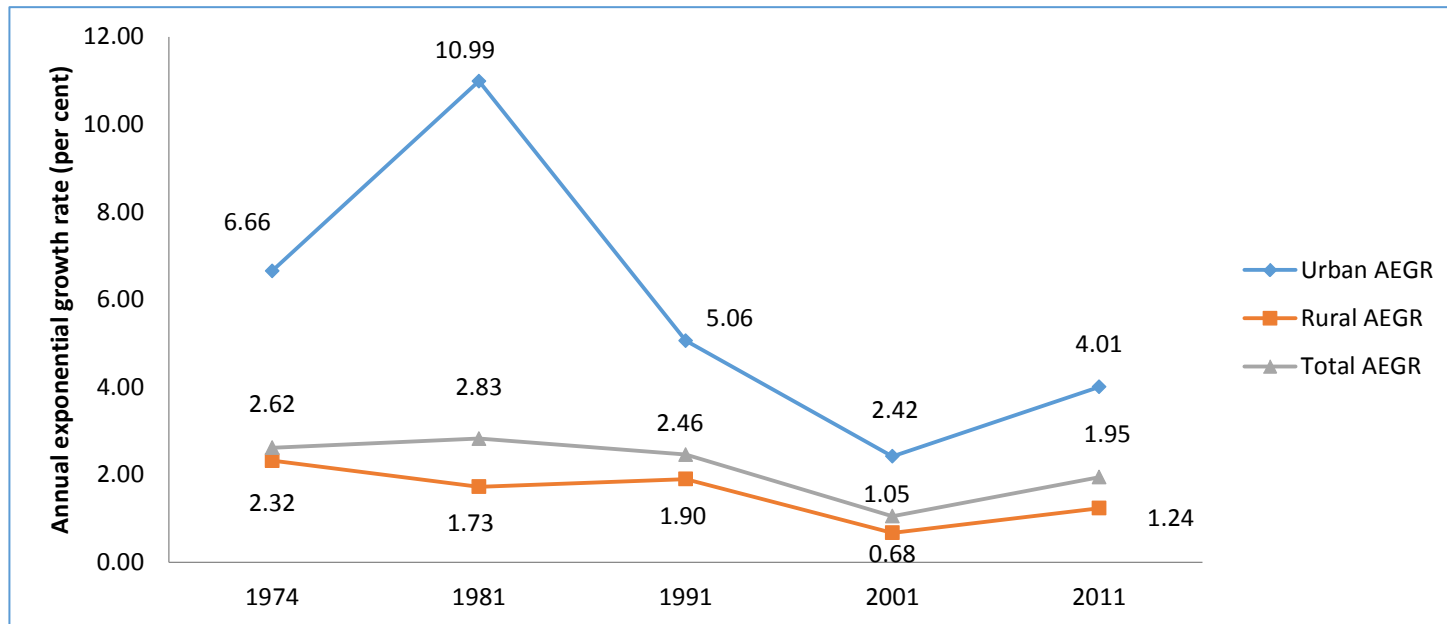
Year	Urban Population (in million)	Rural Population (in million)	Percentage Urban	Urban annual exponential growth rate (per cent)	Rural annual exponential growth rate (per cent)	Urban Rural Growth Differential (AEGR)
1901	0.70	28.23	2.43	--	--	--
1911	0.81	30.75	2.56	1.39	0.86	0.54
1921	0.88	32.38	2.64	0.85	0.52	0.33
1931	1.07	34.53	3.02	2.00	0.64	1.36
1941	1.54	40.46	3.66	3.59	1.58	2.01
1951	1.82	40.24	4.33	1.69	-0.05	1.74
1961	2.64	48.20	5.19	3.72	1.80	1.92
1974	6.27	65.21	8.78	6.66	2.32	4.33
1981	13.54	73.58	15.54	10.99	1.73	9.26
1991	22.46	89.00	20.15	5.06	1.90	3.16
2001	28.61	95.25	23.10	2.42	0.68	1.74
2011	42.70	107.80	28.37	4.01	1.24	2.77

Source: Bangladesh Census and estimations.

Growth Trends

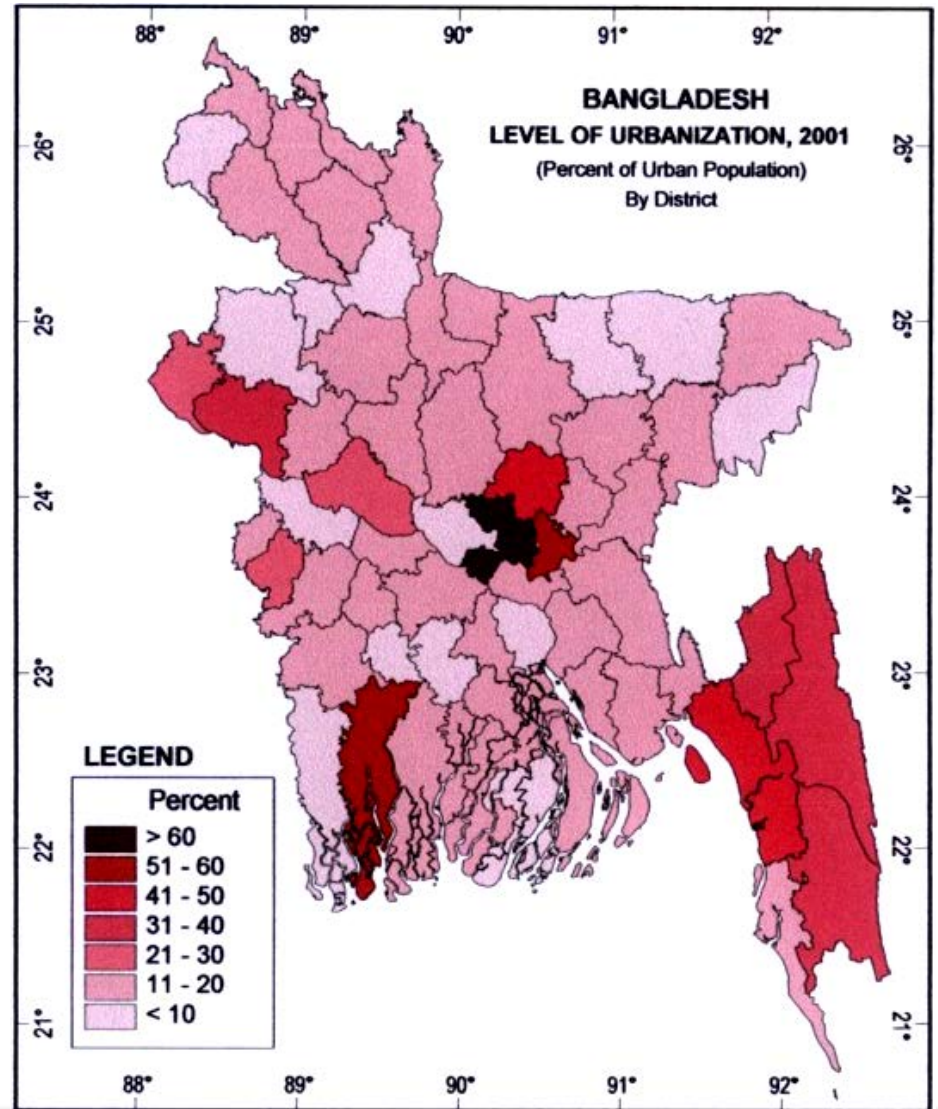
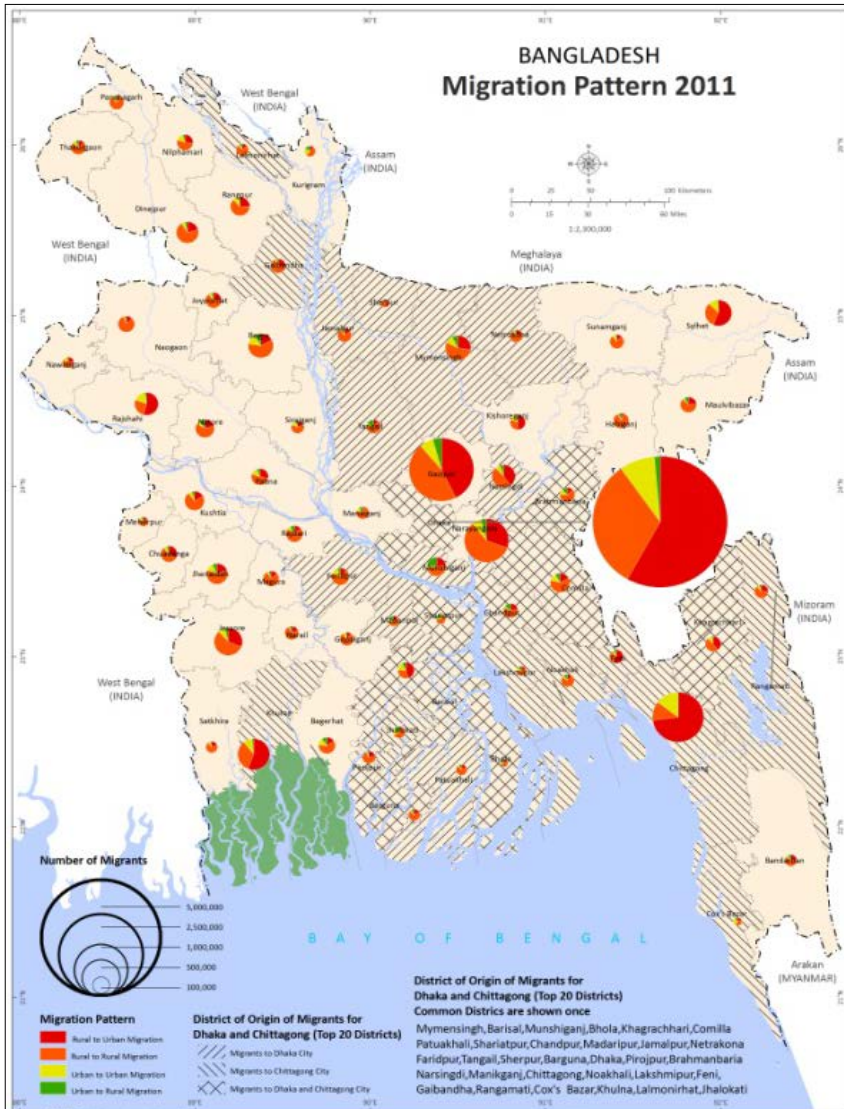
Urbanization and the Urban Sector

Chart: Annual Growth Rates of Population: Urban, Rural and Total: 1974-2011



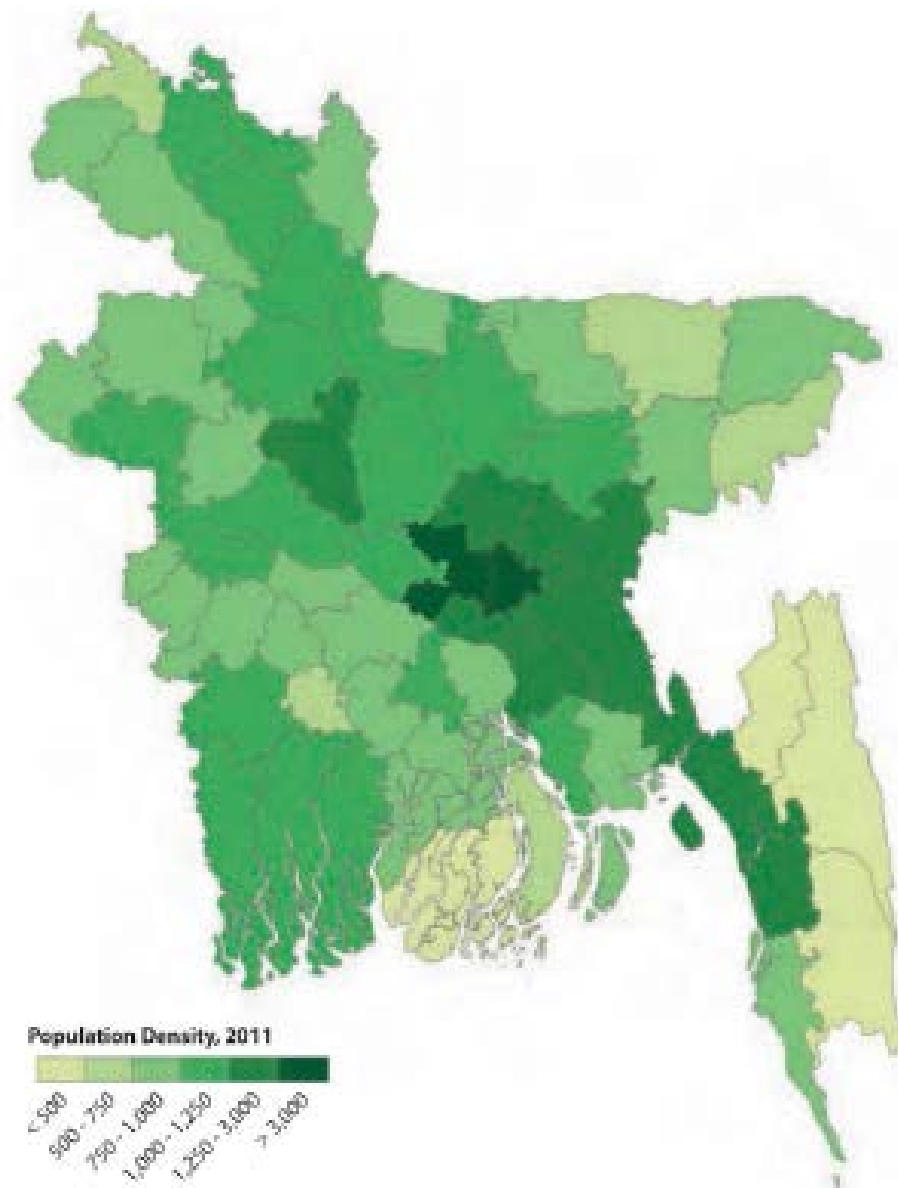
- Source: Bangladesh Census, and estimations.

Urbanization Scenario



Urbanization Scenario

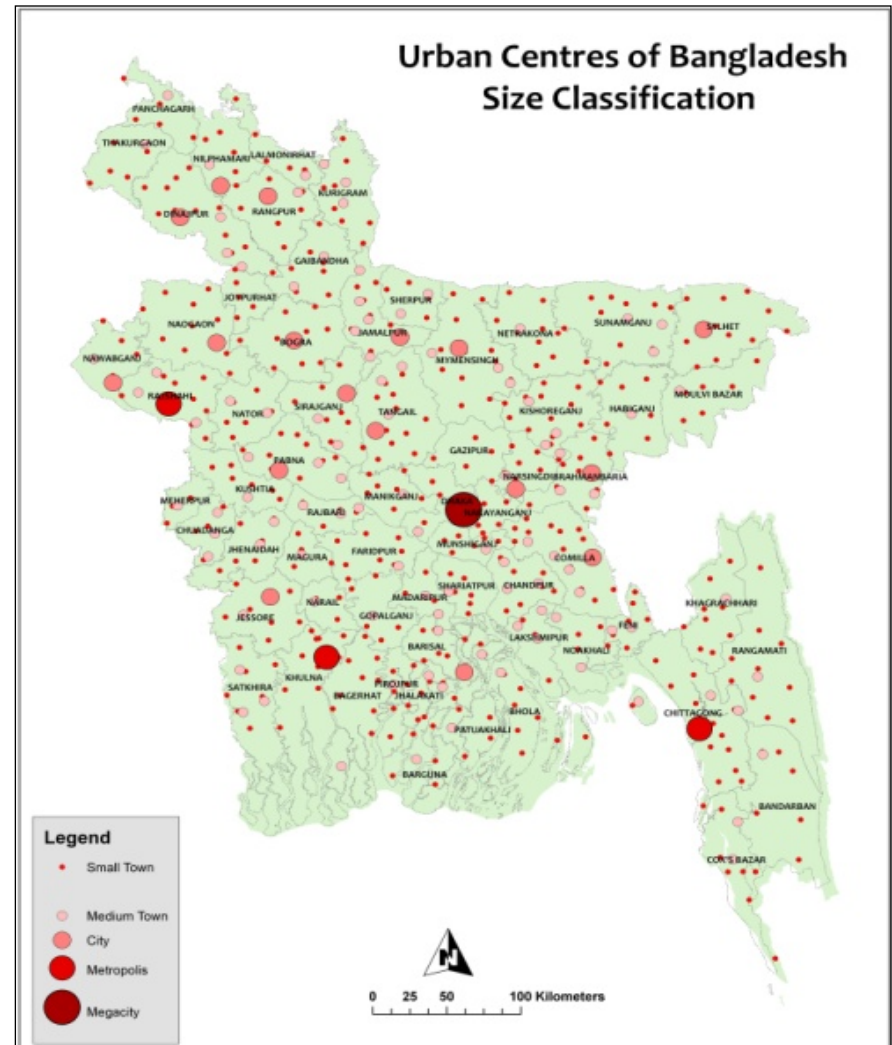
Figure : 2011 population density map (Muzzini and Aparicio 2013)



Growth of Urbanization

Bangladesh has some 570 urban centres, of which one (Dhaka) is a megacity, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet are metropolitan areas, 25 urban centres are cities (with population of over 100,000) each and the rest are smaller towns. There are 11 City Corporations and over 322 Pourashavas (Municipalities). The other towns have the Union Parishad type of local government.

Bangladesh is fairly well balanced in the sense that almost all divisional cities are metropolitan cities, all districts have a city or a town of reasonable size, and each of the old 460 thanas/Upazilas have at least one small town. However, **Primacy of Dhaka** is very prominent with over 44% of the total urban population.

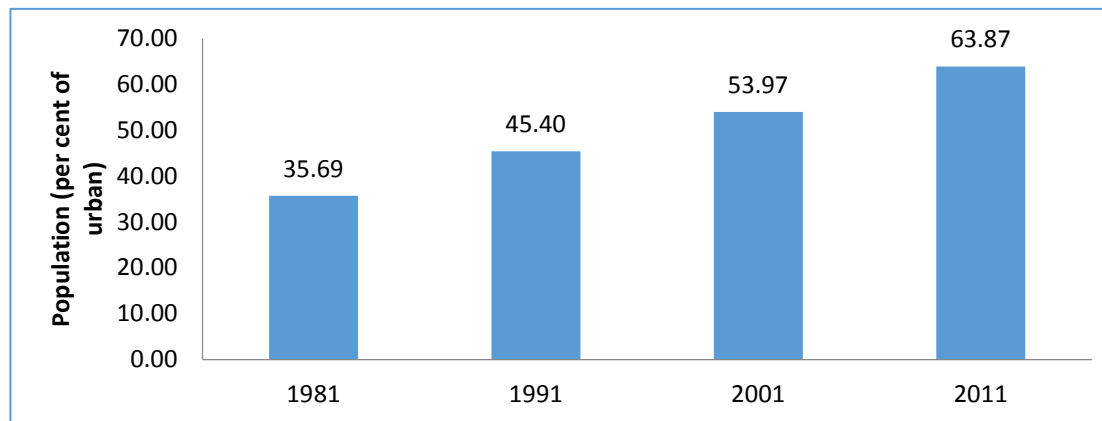


Urbanization: Primacy of Dhaka

	Population (in million)	Per cent of urban population	Per cent of total population	Share with respect to the second largest city	Share with respect to the sum of the second, third and fourth largest cities
1981	3.44	25.41	3.95	2.47	1.50
1991	6.84	30.46	6.14	2.91	1.76
2001	10.71	37.44	8.65	3.16	1.97
2011	18.90	44.26	12.56	3.58	2.26

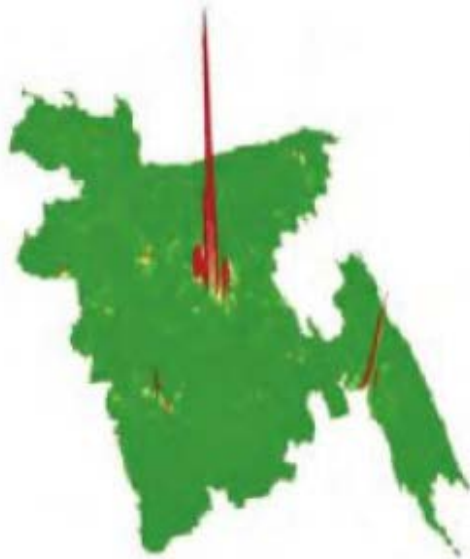
Source: BBS and estimation

Urbanization: Primacy of Metropolitan Area



Urbanization: Primacy of few cities

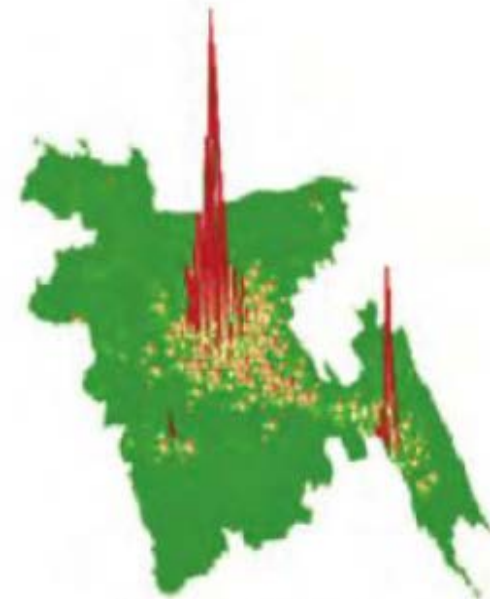
a. Bangladesh in 2009



b. Bangladesh as a lower-middle-income country, two scenarios



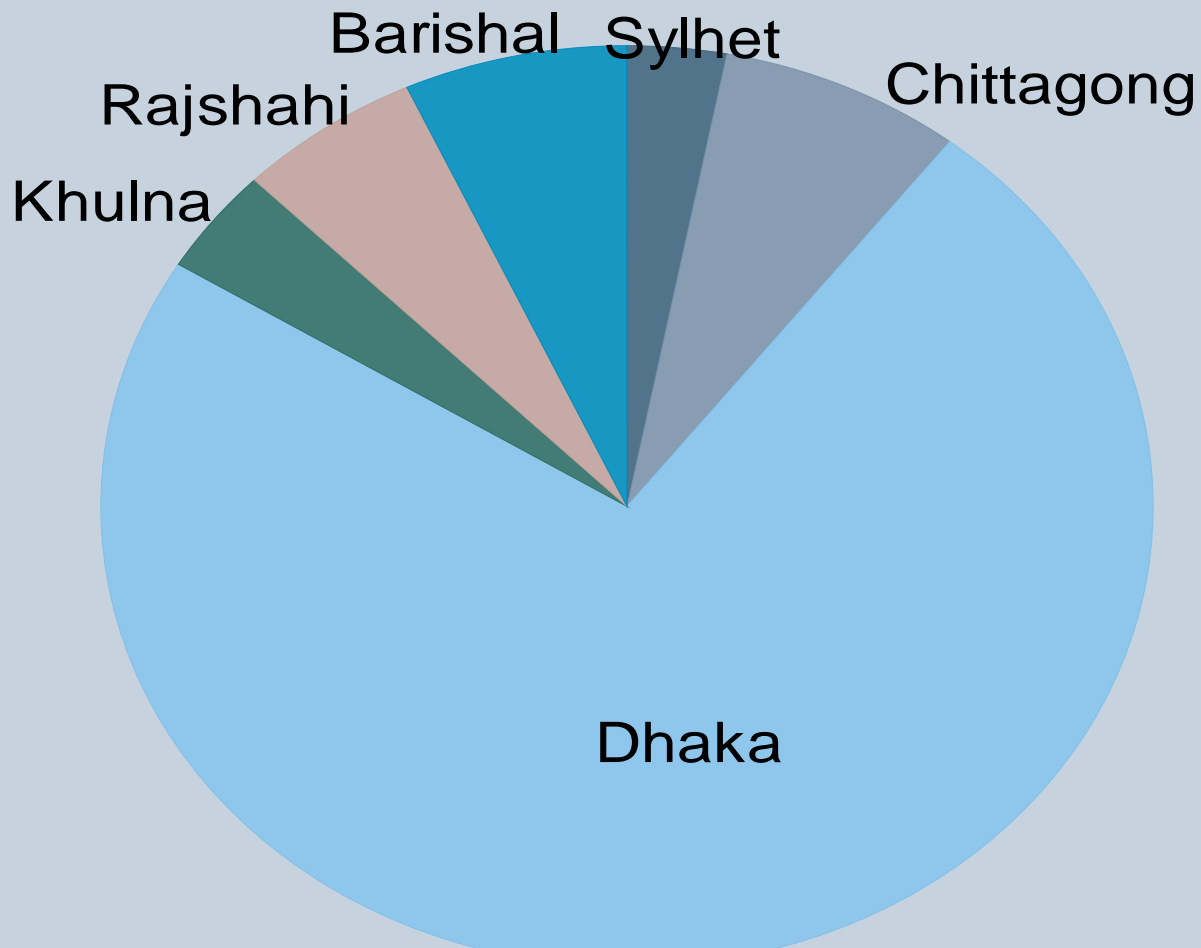
Scenario A: Higher-value-added production



Scenario B: Greater nonfarm diversification

Figure: Economic geography of Bangladesh (Muzzini & Aparicio 2013)


ADP allocation per City Corporation 2002-2009



Source: 2011 Sixth Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, GoB



Urbanization: Challenges

- The **Massive National and Urban Population**: Present and Future
 - Regional / **Spatial Imbalance** in Urbanization
 - The Urban Economy: **Competitiveness, Formal and Informal Sector Dichotomy, Inequality and Poverty.**
 - Access to **Land and Housing**
 - Access to **Urban Utility Services**: Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Waste Disposal, Fuel, Telephone.
 - Access to **Education and Skill Development**
 - Access to **Health**
 - Transportation and Traffic**
 - Environmental Management: **Pollution** (Water, Air, Sound and Visual), **Climate Change Impact, Disasters**
 - Urban Financial Resource Constraints**
 - **Poor Urban Governance:**
 - Non integration with National Planning**
 - Absence of National Physical Planning (and comprehensive local level planning)**
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Urbanization: Governance Challenges and Result



Figure: Framework for the effects of urban growth on urban governance and development in Bangladesh (Rahman, 2013)



Policy makers -are looking for or need to be fed with strategic options for urban development

- **Setting the Urban vision (e.g. Urban growth corridor, number of primary and secondary cities and their size and shape, competitive advantages, diversity and connectivity, resilience etc.)**
- **Urban Governance Strategies (appropriate legal and institutional framework)**
- **Urban Transportation Strategies**
- **Strategies for Access to urban housing and land**
- **Other urban services delivery mechanism**
- **Strategies for Reduction of Urban Poverty (Social security and basic amenity)**
- **Ensuring social recognition, sense of citizenship of the marginalised group**

Big challenge: Political economy and accountability?????????

e.g. translating the policy planning into actions





Thanks



Urban housing

Urban Housing Situation

Table-1: Urban Housing Deficit

Year	Housing Deficit in urban areas	Total Urban Population (Million)
1991	0.95 million units*	20.87
2001	1.13 million units*	28.81
2010	4.6 million units	43.43
2021	8.5 million deficit (projected)	60.00

Table-2: Percent of Urban Households by Structure Types

Type of Structure	2001	2010
Jhuprie	7.58	1.56
Kutcha	47.15	41.85
Semi pucca	23.26	28.92
Pucca	22.01	27.67
Total	100	100

Source: S. Jahan, 2012*; HIES, 2010; BBS, 2001; National Housing Authority, 2005; Author's estimation

Source of Drinking Water, 2011 (Percentage Distribution)

Characteristics	Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved Source	99.4	98.2	98.5
Piped	37.2	01.2	10.2
Public tap/Standpipe	07.0	0.5	2.1
Tube well	54.6	95.8	85.5
Protected Well	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rain Water	0.3	0.5	0.4
Bottled Water	0.3	0.0	0.1
Non-Improved Source	0.6	1.8	1.5
Unprotected well	0.0	0.3	0.2
Tanker Truck/Cart with drum	0.1	0.0	0.0
Surface Water	0.4	1.4	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water Treatment prior to Drinking			
Boiled	23.4	0.6	6.3
Bleached/chlorine added	0.4	0.3	0.3
Strained through cloth	1.0	0.3	0.5
Ceramic, sand or other filter	10.8	2.3	4.4
Other	0.4	0.6	0.6
No treatment	68.7	96.2	89.3
Percentage Using an Appropriate treatment Method	30.9	3.2	10.2

Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, NIPORT, 2013

Basic urban services

✓ Sanitation

Table-6: Percent of Urban Households with Toilet Facilities

Year	Toilet Facilities		
	Sanitary	Other	None
1981	32.4	54.5	13.2
1991	56.2	30.4	13.3
2001	67.3	25.34	7.36
2005	79.8	18.5	1
2007	77.14	21.8	1.77
2010	76.12	23.11	0.77

Source: BBS, 2005a; HIES Survey, 2010, BBS.

Basic urban services

✓ Solid Waste

Table-8: Urban Solid Waste Management (generation rate = 0.5 kg/capita/day*)

Year	Urban Population	Waste generation tonne/day	Waste Collection Rate
2001	28808477	11695	
2004	32765152	16382	
2005	32765516	13333	55% **
2010	39029250	19515	55%
2021 (projected)	60000000	30000	

Source: Waste Concern, 2005; Department of Environment, 2004 (ADB, 2000); and Author's Estimation

✓ Electricity, Fuel and Telephone

Table-11: Urban Households by Electricity and telephone Connections in 2010


Division Paurashava	Households with		
	Electricity	Mobile Phone	Non-mobile Phone
Barisal	82.33	76.67	5.35
Chittagong	92.31	88.25	9.47
Dhaka	96.15	87.21	5.05
Khulna	83.83	71.80	4.22
Rajshahi	75.53	67.91	2.81
Rangpur	68.68	71.58	5.26
Sylhet	88.94	85.50	13.00
National	90.10	82.74	5.79

Source: HIES, 2010 (BBS, 2011)



Basic urban services

Strategies for Delivery of Basic Services

- ✓ 1. Performance-based System of Incentives
 - ✓ 2. Accountability and Transparency
 - ✓ 3. Decentralization and responsibilities to elected bodies
 - ✓ 4. Participation
 - ✓ Private sector
 - ✓ Community-Based and Non-Governmental Organizations
 - ✓ Private Enterprises
 - ✓ 5. Regulating Private Enterprises
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Urban transportation

Transport Infrastructure and Service

Table: Road Facilities in Different City Corporations

Division	Total paved road (km)	Level of service, paved road (m/person)	WBM and kutcha roads (km)	Total road length (km)	Level of service, all road types (m/person)
Barisal	670.3	1.05	432.0	1102.3	1.73
Chittagong	1117.9	0.82	1285.1	2403	1.76
Dhaka	1755.7	0.62	1447.1	3202.8	1.14
Khulna	864.6	0.77	1268.7	2133.3	1.89
Rajshahi	1456.9	0.64	1509.1	2966	1.30
Sylhet	361.7	0.92	197.9	559.6	1.42
Total	6227.1	0.72	6139.9	12367	1.43

Source: NILG-LGED, (2002)

Urban transportation..

Table-: Distribution of Urban Transport Modes by Percent of Work Trips

Transport Mode	Percent of Work Trips
Bus/Minibus	12
Other Motorised vehicles	20
Non-Motorized (Bicycle, Rickshaw, Walking etc.)	65
Total	100

Source: World Bank, 2007

Table-: Modal Share in Dhaka Metro Area, 2009

Transport Mode	Percent of Trips
Walking	19.8
Car	5.1
Auto Rickshaw	6.6
Rickshaw	38.3
Public Bus	28.3
Other	1.9
Total	100

Source: DTCB and JICA, 2010



Urban transportation..

Problems of Urban Road Space and their Causes

1. The Varied Traffic Mix
 2. The Absence of a Dependable Public Transport System
 3. Inadequate Road Infrastructure
 4. Inadequate Traffic Management Practices
 5. Undue Encroachment of Road Space
 6. Poor Road User Behavior
-

Urban governance..

Problems of Urban Governance and Management

✓ Multiplicity of Organizations and Lack of Coordination

Agencies Involved in Management and Development of Dhaka City

