

স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ

টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভিষ্ট (এসডিজি)

- **Protecting surface water resource base of greater Dhaka**
- **Encouraging future industrial development only in designated industrial development zones**
- **Drainage rehabilitation of Dhaka city through excavation of canals**
- **Shifting the dependence on water supply from groundwater to surface water, with improvement in surface water quality**
- In-service training for continuous and essential component of HNP sector development programs for capacity development of the health work force.
- Government will conduct a number of programmes to strengthen human resources
- **Conduct proper Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation inclusive of governance and stewardship**
- Ensuring safe water facilities for all through the development of different water supply options
- **The development of different water supply options in affected areas**
- **Ensuring safe water facilities in the hydro-geologically difficult and problematic areas**

- **Establishment of WSS HRD centre in DPHE to ensure adequate supply of trained and skilled manpower**
- **Establishment of the NAWASIC (National Water Supply & Sanitation Information Centre) in DPHE**
- **Establishment of water quality examination, monitoring and surveillance systems**
- **Update and strengthen “Organizational Setup” of DPHE to orient it to support the LGIs**
- **Continue with hydrological and hydro-geological investigation for ground and surface water**
- **DPHE has to carry out and look after information management and R&D activities of the WSS sector to support policy making and strategic planning**
- **Gradual shift of DPHE from its exclusive role of “Service provider” to the role of “Service provider and Facilitator”.**
- **Modern water management technology to be promoted to enhance irrigation efficacy and water productivity through optimal use of available water resources**
- **Ensuring sanitation facilities for all through the development of different sanitation options**
- **Sustaining & replication of Total Sanitation Campaign with a variety of water supply initiatives**
- **Ensuring sanitation facilities in the hydro-geologically difficult and problematic areas**

- Ensuring safe sanitation facilities for all through the development and up gradation of different sanitation options
- Increase access to sanitation facilities to all rural people.
- Urban areas need integrated water treatment and efficient water supply facilities.
- **Shifting the dependence on water supply from groundwater to surface water with improvement in surface water quality**
- **Construction, operation and maintenance of water treatment plants, water abstraction facilities and water distribution system for providing drinking water to public, industries and commercial organizations**
- **Monitor, control and prevent environmental pollution and degradation related to water**
- Undertake environmental assessment
- **Implementation of emission, effluent and waste management strategy**
- Expansion of small scale irrigation technology and surface water for irrigation
- **Implement Water Act 2013**
- **Implement programmes of BDP 2100**
- **Design and implement different Water Management Programme**

- Programme for dry season irrigation coverage
- Efficient use of irrigation water
- **Increase surface water use for irrigation**
- Limit ground water use for irrigation
 - Local Government will be charged to expand the role of citizen committees and strengthening participation of citizens from different groups
- Creation of water reservoir/rain water harvesting in rain fed/coastal/hilly areas to be encouraged,
- **Ensured implementation of provisions of community participation under the Social Forestry Rules, Water Management Policy, Forestry Sector Policy, WATSAN Policy and so on**
- Community participation in relevant associations and groups would be ensured and monitored
- Ensuring cities are sustainable and more efficient with promotion of environment friendly activities in development of interventions.
- **Disseminate newly developed technologies and building materials which will be agriculture and environment friendly, disaster resilient and affordable. On a pilot basis, steps should be taken for construction of 75 low cost multi-storeyed residential building at different villages during the 7th Plan period**

- **In urban and peri-urban areas the government should preferably not transfer land in freehold to occupants, rather choose leases as the instrument for granting tenure for publicly-owned land and especially local authority land**

- Leases with various conditions of title should be utilized and this may vary according to the capacity of the authority, the urban area and the residents;

- **Implementation of the revised Master Plan of Urban Local Bodies**

- Ensuring legitimate comprehensive development plans for future development of urban areas of Bangladesh

- Ensuring regionally balanced urbanization through polycentric decentralized development and hierarchically structured urban system

- Undertake responsibility for planning and implementing a wide range of infrastructure provision in urban and peri urban areas.

- **Development of Growth Centre centric Urban centres in selected Upazillas of Bangladesh-300 Nos**

- Implementation of the disaster related programmes/projects undertaken due to adverse impacts of climate change

- Approval, administration and monitoring of safety net programmes.

- Construction and Maintenance of small bridges/culverts, multi-purpose disaster shelters, cyclone shelters, flood shelters with a view to eliminating/reducing disaster risks.

- Establish, strengthen and improve the national disaster response mechanism.

- The Municipal Corporations and Paurashavas will be mobilized to register all births.

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.3.4 Rural Transport

- **Updating of a Road Master Plan.**
- **Adoption of a Rural Roads & Structures Maintenance Strategy**
- **Maintenance plan and according higher priority to maintenance over new construction**
- **Exploring technological options to construct quality roads with available construction materials**
- **Introduction of measures to stop overloading**
- Development planning supported by proper land use planning
- Ensuring quality of construction
- More involvement of Local Government Institutions (LGI) for ensuring utilization and maintenance of constructed facilities.
- Adoption of procedures to maximize generation of employment for the poor

- Union Parishads and Upazila Parishads should have approval authority for roadside infrastructures so that they can play a role regarding drainage. **The “Rural Road & Structure Maintenance Policy-2013”** has made lot of directives to arrange adequate funds for maintenance by Public Private Partnership, involvement of LGIs etc.

7.3.5 Strategic Priorities of LGED for Rural Transport Development and Management

The first priority will be to **Double lane/Upgrade and maintain selected busier Upazila Roads, Union Roads that are being used by a large number of commercial vehicles including maintenance/rehabilitation of bridges/culverts in these roads.** At the same time, connection with rural roads with railway and waterways will be given priority in order to promote and integrate multimodal transport system. Proper maintenance of the existing paved rural network will also be included in first priority.

The second priority will be to **improve Upazila Roads, Union Roads and prioritized Village Roads including culverts/bridges which have strategic importance to connect road network, railway and waterway.** Preparation of a Land Use Map to initiate planned development will also be included in the second priority.

The third priority will be to **improve Growth Centres and construction of ‘ghat’ facilities at Growth Centres located on the bank of inland waterways to ensure better integration of road and water ways** and thereby stimulating the rural transport and trading system. Also, development of rural waterways will be included in the third priority.

The major strategies are as follows:

- **The rural infrastructure development/improvement will be planned and implemented based on the findings of Effect/Benefit/Impact/feasibility studies carried out in respect of rural infrastructure development projects of LGED.**
- **A simpler and quicker way for feasibility study and deriving the ERR will be developed for the rural roads.**

- **A guideline for investment prioritization and selectivity will be developed** and calculation of economic rate of return will be adopted to guide the major investment decisions.
- **Rural Road Master Plan of LGED** will be updated. The updated Master Plan will be followed for infrastructure development projects covering Upazila and Union roads including bridges/culverts, bridges/culverts on village roads and development of growth centres/markets, ghats and Union Parishad HQ etc.
- For sustainability of rural infrastructure, adequate maintenance system and a viable funding mechanism based on local resources and emphasizing local participation and ownership will be arranged.

The main targeted priorities for rural road development and maintenance during the 7th Plan will include the following:

- **Improvement of the Upazila Road (5000 Km).**
- **Double lane/Widening/ Upgradation/Rehabilitation of selected Upazila /Union Roads that needs up-gradation being used by a large number of commercial vehicles (10000 Km)**
- **Improvement of road safety engineering at junctions of LGED roads with National Highways**
- **Improvement of the selected Union Road (8000 Km)**

- **Improvement of prioritized Village Road (12000 Km)**
- **Re-construction/Double lane of Bridges and Culverts on Upazila Road, Union Roads (12000 Meter) being used by a large number of commercial vehicles**
- **Construction of Bridges and Culverts on Upazila Road, Union Roads (140000 Meter)**
- **Construction of Bridges and Culverts on prioritized Village Road (50000 M)**
- **Development of Growth Centres and Rural Markets -1200 Nos**
- **Construction of all remaining Union Parishad Complexes (1900 Nos)**
- **Extension of Upazila Complexes (400 Nos)**
- **Construction and rehabilitation of Cyclone Shelters and killas (1238 Nos)**
- **Land Use Planning and Management Project in the Upazillas of Bangladesh Development of Growth Centre centric Urban centres in selected Upazillas of Bangladesh-300 Nos**
- **Improvement of road safety engineering in rural roads to minimize road accidents.**
- **Periodic and Routine maintenance of Paved and Herring Bone Bond (HBB) roads & structures on rural roads**

7.3.6 Strategies for Improvement in Rural Transport

The strategies to meet the above priorities include the following:

- The development strategy for the rural transport will be reoriented for efficient external access through optimal integration of road and inland water transport and off-road internal accesses;
- Improvement in resource mobilization will be made through introduction of user charges and fees by the agencies in all areas of transport and for all use of transport network;
- Provision of required incentive packages for the private sector for greater participation will be ensured, not only in transport services, but also for infrastructure building;
- Identification and implementation of preventive, emergency and post-disaster mitigation measures will be made;
- Adequate care will be taken while developing transport network and service so that these do not cause environmental pollution and affect ecological balance;
- Attention will be given to improve transport safety standards including specific attention to women safety in all means of transportation with a view to substantially reducing the incidence of accidents.
- National standard for road design, geometry and loading capacity will be set, especially for the rural roads connecting the upazilas with zila.

7.4 DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN THE 7TH PLAN

Table 7.5: 7th Plan ADP Allocations for Local Government and Rural Development

(Taka billion, 2015/16 prices)

Ministry	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Local Government Division	166.5	191.9	216.2	240.3	268.8
Rural Development and Co-operatives Division	10.2	13.7	15.5	17.2	19.2
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	5.1	7.0	7.9	8.7	9.8
Total Sector	181.8	212.6	239.6	266.2	297.8

Source: Seventh Plan Projections, GED

Table 7.6: 7th Plan ADP Allocations for Local Government and Rural Development

(Taka billion, current prices)

Ministry	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Local Government Division	166.5	203.4	242.1	283.8	333.0
Rural Development and Co-operatives Division	10.2	14.5	17.3	20.3	23.8
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	5.1	7.4	8.8	10.3	12.1
Total Sector	181.8	225.3	268.2	314.4	368.9

Source: Seventh Plan Projections, GED