



## Public Transport

The main thrust of public transport would be bus service which is proposed to be expanded on different routes as proposed by DITS. This policy has largely been executed. The DMDP also proposed for a commuter rail network as a major mass transit covering key parts of the existing urban and sub-urban areas of Dhaka City. This was a long term proposal to serve the high density areas. **Table-1.4** shows transportation development proposals in Group-E area.

**Table-1.4: List of Proposed Road Development in Structure Plan within Group-E area**

SI. No	Name of the road	Short term	Mid term		Long term	Implementing Agency
		1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	
<b>Major Road</b>						
M2C	Part of eastern by-pass from Kuniapasur to Chandra (2 km)	UD 565	COM 185	--	--	RHD
M8B	From Chandra to Joydebpur-Tangail Road near Kadda (5.9 km)	UD 1550	COM 515	--	--	RHD
M13	From Ashutia to Aricha Road near PATC via Ashulia (8 km)	UC --	--	--	--	LGED
M16	Savar By-pass from Keraniganj By-pass near Barajaynagar to Aricha Road near Jadurghat via Neemtali (10.3 km)	--	--	--	ROW 1545	LGED
<b>Road Widening</b>						
W4	Development of service road from Savar to University (6.5 km)	COM 1300	--	--	--	LGED
<b>Commuter Railway Network Development Program</b>						
R3	From Jahangirnagar University to Dhamsona	--	--	R.O.W.	UD	COM
R6	Mirpur north to Savarloop line	--	--	R.O.W.	UD	COM
R8	Dhamsona to Gazipur	--	--	--	--	R.O.W.
<b>Sub-way Proposal for DMDP Area</b>						
SU5	From Gabtoli to Jahangirnagar University	--	--	--	UD	BR

Source: DMDP Structure Plan (1995-2015)

## Sub-way Development

The DMDP anticipated very high population growth in Dhaka as a mega city, which vis a vis would increase its transport demand. The plan to ease the future traffic flow and mass transit of future Dhaka recommended for sub-way. The plan said, "Sub-way will definitely create opportunity to retain the characteristics of the old Dhaka allowing mass transi". It proposed to start sub-way development program for mass light railway network by the year 2000. But no attempt in this respect was taken subsequently.

### a. Application of the Structure Plan and the Urban Area Plan

A considerable time has elapsed since the DMDP Structure Plan and Urban Area Plan were accepted. However, large scale transfer of land is taking place resulting in land sub-division with provision of very narrow access. In some areas, industrial growth has taken place indiscriminately. Total disregard to controlled discharge of hazardous

industrial effluent especially by the emerging dyeing industry has resulted in large scale water pollution. In the absence of strong and effective development control measures new areas are developing in a completely haphazard manner and every year new areas are being occupied by settlements with little or inadequate infrastructure and utility facilities.

## **1.1 Public Consultation**

### **1.1.1 Consultation with Local Government Authorities**

#### **Consultation with Savar Pourashava**

A discussion program was worked out by the consultant to discuss about the problems and prospects related to spatial, social and economic development of the pourashava. In one discussion meeting Executive Engineer of Savar Pourashava informed that a draft municipal development plan (infrastructure and land use) was completed by Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives. Executive Engineer also informed about different ongoing projects for the improvement of the pourashava. It was informed that developments in pourashava is growing in an unplanned way. The tendency of mixed land use has increased all over the pourashava thus creating problems for residential areas. With the urban invasion farm lands are fast disappearing. He also informed that different industries/ commercial units are growing without following the planning and environmental standards. Pourashava was unable to provide adequate utility services to its citizens due to paucity of fund. He suggested that the industries that pollute environment should be relocated outskirts, and industrial developments should be restricted in certain areas for protecting environment.

#### **Findings of discussions:**

- It was understood from the discussions that spatial growth is taking place in a haphazard manner and it is prime time to stop it by not allowing unacceptable mixed use of land.
- Important roads need to be widened considering the present traffic volume and for next 15 years. Internal road conditions are also not up to mark and unsuitable for vehicular movement.
- Encroachment of land by different developers needs to be addressed properly because this is a big problem for Savar area.
- Land filling in different parts of the area is also creating problem for natural drainage. High valued agricultural lands need to be protected from non-agricultural uses.

#### **Consultation with LGED about UGIIP**

The urban governance and infrastructure improvement project (UGIIP) of LGED intends to support the sectoral investment plan of the GOB in selected secondary towns by means of ensuring good governance. The pourashavas are required to implement an urban governance improvement action plan first with a limited allocation of project funds to cover the most urgent infrastructure needs.

At the pourashava level, Town Level Coordination Committee (TLCC) has been formed to provide overall advisory services to the pourashava to ensure governance and in the process the pourashava have also been strengthened through introducing automation in office works and skill development.

#### **Findings of discussion:**

- The infrastructure development programmers include transportation planning and management, surface water drainage and sewerage system, housing and shelter, water supply and sanitation, solid waste disposal, and different utility services.
- The study include, identification of existing conditions, problems, determination of vision objective and goal for improvement and development, receive different development proposals from local committees and finally, prepare recommendations.
- Prepare a plan framework for pourashava that can help guide the development authorities on development issues in order to guide and develop pourashava as appropriate in order to reach the goal for a livable pourashava which is not only healthy and safer but also efficient and better.

- This could be assured through better socio economic service facilities that could be achieved through, effective use of micro credit program and primary health service opportunities and drainage structures, road linkages, improved garbage disposal and sanitation system.

Further Consultation with local governments was carried out through:

- Dhaka City Corporation,
- Savar Upazila Parishad
- Concerned Ward
- Union Parishad

### 1.1.2 Consultation with Different Communities

#### Consultation with World Vision (NGO)

Activities and services of the organization provided to the local people. cover local level institution development through which local people can uplift their lifestyle by themselves. Through discussions it was understood that they had program on education sector, with special attention on children, with assistance in the form of cash or kind. They are also providing assistance to institutions like, renovating school buildings for creating better educational environment. If necessary they are also providing school furniture, flip charts, electric fans, blackboard, to enhance number of enrollment. Considering health and hygiene issues, on urgent basis, they also provide facilities like installation of latrines, playground facilities and sports materials

World Vision has been performing different activities as part of their area development program and helping community people to change their living condition and environment in a sustainable way. Under infrastructure development sector it mims in improving the already existing rural roads (Type 3) which lead directly to markets and urban centers, schools, hospitals, and other main roads. Improvement of these roads enhanced acquisition of farm inputs, marketing of agriculture products etc. These also help poor people to add new source of income like rickshaw pulling, opening of small business along the roads.

#### Findings of discussions:

- NGO is trying to help the local community to improve their lives in a sustainable way.
- Social development of the poor households is the main objective of the organization.
- Two of the main thrusts of the organization are to help the distressed women by improving their social status and make them be able to become an income earner in the family and help children to grow as educated and healthy citizens.

### 1.1.3 Public Hearing

As per Section 74 of Town Improvement (TI) Act 1953, RAJUK carried out a two month long public hearing on the Detailed Area Plan from October 3, 2008 to December 4, 2008. The public hearing was carried out through:

- Media Coverage
  - ▶ Print
  - ▶ Electronic
- Press Conference
- Web based Publication
- Display of Maps (Hard Copy)
  - ▶ RAJUK Auditorium
  - ▶ DAP, PD Office
  - ▶ RAJUK Zonal Office at Dhanmandi
  - ▶ RAJUK Zonal Office at Mohakhali
  - ▶ RAJUK Zonal Office at Uttara
- Explaining different aspects of the Plan to the stakeholders by experts
- Digital Display upto individual Mauza Plot level in GIS Platform

- Collection of Complaints in prescribed format and preparation of checklist
- Collection of Complaints in the form of letter to Chairman/Project Director.

**Table-1.5: Summary of Responses Received in Public Consultation and Actions Taken**

Total No. of Responses Received	No. of Application Expressing Appreciation About the Plan	No Comment	Action about Complaints/Suggestions		
			No. of Application Having Complaints/ Suggestions	No. of Application Addressed	No. of Application Unable to Address
869 (100.00)	170 (19.56%)	3 (0.35%)	696 (80.09%)	150 (21.55% of 696)	546 (79.23% of 696)

In Group-E area about 869 responses were received during public hearing. These responses were checked and analysed by the consultant. Out of total responses, 170 expressed appreciation about the whole plan or its different aspects. Three respondents made no comment about the plan. But most responses were requests to declare their areas a land use as per their desire or free their land from any development proposal or development restriction. The consultant carefully studied all these petitions and tried its best to accommodate only the requests that were found feasible. The **Table-1.5** gives a summary statistics about the responses received and actions taken about them. Out of 869 petitions having complaints/suggestions, 19.56% expressed their satisfaction about the whole plan or any particular development proposal in the plan. The number of complaints/suggestion receive stands at 696, out of which 21.55% were addressed or accommodated that were found reasonable, and 79.23% could not be addressed for various reasons including restriction of the Structure Plan and on other environmental and planning grounds.

#### 1.1.4 Consultation with Public Representatives

A series of consultation meetings were held with the Honorable Members of the Parliament of the RAJUK jurisdiction to appraise them of the draft final DAP and obtain their valuable suggestions and recommendations. Almost whole August and half of September, 2009 was spent on this consultations. The outcome of the consultations may be summarized as follows:

Honorable parliament members appreciated the endeavor and expressed that in order to develop Dhaka in planned way all necessary measures including implementation of the draft DAP should immediately be undertaken. Some members made specific suggestions for widening of certain roads, making suggestion for new connectivity. Some members wanted changes in the landuse proposals. The consultant accommodated their suggestion only where higher level plan allowed. Suggestions that did not conform to the higher level plan could not be adhered to.

#### 1.2 Draft DAP Review by Review Committee

To give top priority to environmental considerations and also to ensure civil society participation in plan making process, RAJUK organized a 13 member Technical Working Group (TWG) representing professional groups and environmental activists. The TWG examined the various aspects of the plan proposals including the environmental issues. A series of tripartite meetings were held with representatives from RAJUK, consultants and the TWG. The major observation of the TWG covered the following issues:

- (i) Population projection.
- (ii) Conformity of the proposed land use of DAP with DMDP and from planning principles and norms.
- (iii) Standards for amenities.
- (iv) Issues of transportation.
- (v) Development management tools/strategies.
- (vi) Issues of data discrepancy.

On the recommendation of TWG, a Review Committee (RC) was set up and was assigned to finalize its review report based on discussion by March 30, 2009. But the consultants differed on the RC report and it was decided to resolve the issues through discussion among the RC, RAJUK and the Consultants. Accordingly a series of tripartite meetings were held and finally, the matter was resolved through consensus reached by all the three parties. According to consensus following decisions were taken.

