

৭ম পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনায় নগরায়ণ ভাবনা

**Sustainable Urbanization in the Context of  
7th Five Year Plan**



General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission  
Bangladesh Urban Forum (BUF)



## Summary Recommendations of the Consultation Meeting on Sustainable Urbanization in the Context of 7th FYP

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This publication contains edited transcripts and reports of presentations and deliberations made at the Consultation Meeting on Sustainable Urbanization in the Context of 7th FYP which was held at BICC on 16th May, 2015. The views captured here do not necessarily reflect those of the organizers of the event. Excerpts of this publication may be reproduced without authorization, on condition that the source is indicated.

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# ৭ম পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনায় নগরায়ণ ভাবনা

Consultation Meeting on Sustainable Urbanization in the Context of 7th Five Year Plan

Saturday | 16 May 2015 | 10.00 AM - 1.00 PM | Windy Town, BICC

## Jointly Organized by

General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission  
Bangladesh Urban Forum (BUF)



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

# SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF 7<sup>th</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN



General Economics Division (GED) of the Bangladesh Planning Commission and Bangladesh Urban Forum (BUF) Secretariat jointly organized a consultation meeting on “Sustainable Urbanization in the Context of 7th Five-Year Plan” on 16th May, 2015 at BICC, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka. The main objective of this consultation meeting was to facilitate collective dialogue on the issues and concerns expressed by urban sector stakeholders on the urban contents of the draft Five-Year plan, as well as, to suggest further strategies on urban development.

In the opening session, guests expressed their aspirations for what they want to see in the 7th Five-Year Plan. Professor Nazrul Islam, Ms Pauline Tamesis, Country Director, UNDP, Mr Mohammad Shafiqul Azam, Secretary, Planning Division, Ministry of Planning and Mr Mohammed Moinuddin Abdulah, Secretary, MoH&PW delivered their speeches in the opening session. Dr Mashiur Rahman, Adviser to the Honorable Prime Minister on Economic Affairs spoke on the event as the Chief Guest.

# বার্ষিক পরিকল্পনায় নগরায়

## Urbanization in the Context of 7th

6 May, 2015 | 10.00 AM - 1.00 PM | Win

General Economics Division of Planning Commission and Bangladesh



In the technical session, Professor Shamsul Alam, Member of Senior Secretary, GED of the Planning Commission presented the draft version of the urbanization chapter of 7th Five year Plan (2016-2020). In his presentation he acknowledged the uneven patterns of urban growth in Bangladesh. He emphasize the hazards arising from rapid and poorly managed urbanization and the disproportionate sufferings of urban poor as a consequence. He also added urban poor being vulnerable to a variety of health hazards, as a well as natural and man-made shocks, with limited access to public services or forms of social protection. Chaotic urban development and the accompanying unemployment, environmental degradation, lack of basic services, crime and the proliferation of slums represent major obstacles to achieving a higher quality urban life in Bangladesh.

The draft plan was discussed by the eminent experts Dr. Hossain Zillur Rahman, Executive Chairman, PPRC; Dr. Roxana Hafiz, Professor, URP, BUET; Advocate Azmatullah Khan, Adviser, Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB); Ar. Iqbal Habib, Joint Secretary, BAPA and Mr. Naved Chowdhury, Advisor, DFID & Chair, BUF Urban Policy & Governance Cluster.

Key recommendations of the discussions are provided at pages (14-20) followed by the highlights of speakers and panelists comments in brief.

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**Professor Nazrul Islam**

*Chairman, Centre for Urban Studies (CUS), Dhaka*

In his opening remarks eminent urban expert Professor Nazrul Islam discussed the urban sector's stake in the national GDP. Urban people live off of only 7% of the country's land mass, but contribute to approximately 60% of the national GDP, substantially higher than the agricultural sector. Professor Islam noted that it is the high time to adopt a national policy for urbanization in Bangladesh.

Professor Islam congratulated the Planning Commission on bringing urban issues to the 7th FYP. He reminded the audience that in the first 5 year plan in 1973, created under Bangabandhu government, it placed a separate chapter on "Physical Planning, Housing and Tourism" but later in succeeding years, FYP failed to place prioritize urbanization. Fortunately, the Sixth five year plan (2009-2014) dealt with urbanization issues quite well. He expected the present government would approve the draft Urban Policy, as it was promised in the political manifesto of the ruling party.

He found the consultation gave way to promising opportunities for the future of urbanization in Bangladesh. He concluded by thanking the Bangladesh Planning Commission for their deep concerns and discussing the strategic document with the respective stakeholders.

*It is the high time to adopt a national policy for Planning urbanization in Bangladesh*

UNDP Country Director Ms Pauline Tamesis emphasized the importance of sustainable urbanization, not only for Bangladesh, but for Asia as a whole, as these cities support the world's growing urban population. A lot of Asian cities are progressing toward the megacities with the lack of urban facilities and amenities. She said that cities need to be attractive, competitive, safe and resilient for their sustainability.



**Pauline Tamesis**

*Country Director, UNDP*

She also stressed the need for greater public spaces in the city and access to affordable housing, ushered by strategic development as pre-requisites of developing a sustainable city. She went on to emphasize 3 aspects of successful planning for the 7th five year plan; they consisted of VISION, PLAN and PEOPLE. Setting the vision for 2021 involves an inclusive approach, where sustainable development can be stimulated by multitude stakeholders.

*Cities need to be attractive, competitive, safe and resilient for their sustainability*





**Mr. Md. Shafiqul Azam**

*Secretary, Planning Division, Ministry of Planning*

Mr. Azam expressed his experiences with the planning commission and preparation of 7th FYP. He felt economic plans rarely get discussed enough, and that current pace of urbanization could have been reduced if urban advantages and opportunities were replicated in rural areas. He noted the advantages and disadvantages of both urban and rural areas.

***Urbanization could be reduced if urban advantages and opportunities were replicated in rural areas***

There are pull-push factor of urbanization. He articulated his points by suggesting greater employment opportunities be created in rural areas, as a measure to alleviate the current stress on urban areas. Creating reasonably equal opportunities in both rural and urban areas also reduce many urban-rural inequalities. Furthermore, he stressed on bettering the living standard of urban life with access to good transport facilities, housing, safety, education and other basic urban services.

Mr. Abdullah said that Ministry of Housing and Public works will be a major stakeholder for implementing urbanization strategies of the 7th FYP. For achieving sustainable development, it is important to continue the urban plans and pursue development as per the plan.



**Mr. Md. Mainuddin Abdullah**

*Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Public Works*

He specifically focused on the importance of proper planning and implementation to tackle issues in the fastest growing urban areas. At the same time, he noted, it is important to protect and conserve natural ecosystems when conducting development work.

***Pragmatic legal framework is needed for the improvement of urban livability***

Mr Abdullah identified good urban services, public spaces, development control and illegal occupation of natural areas as challenges in urban areas. Decentralization of facilities is necessary to protect large cities from growing even larger. Lastly, appropriate legal framework is needed for the improvement of urban livability.



**Dr. Mashiur Rahman**

Advisor to the Hon'ble PM on  
Economic Affairs

***The  
government's  
aim should be  
to develop all  
parts of the  
country  
together***

In his speech Dr Mashiur Rahman stressed mainly on the optimum utilization of land as it is a very scarce resource for Bangladesh. There will be a need for reform in land administration and regulation to improve land management. He felt the country's historically complex land management system has its roots in unplanned land use within cities and towns. He agreed that local government institutions lack technical manpower for preparing spatial planning, but by recruiting planning professionals we can ensure better use of land.

Bangladesh should be proud that the country explicitly recognizes the need for spatial equity and balanced development of the country. He gave importance on ensuring the spatial balance and equity among the regions of Bangladesh. He noted that it is necessary to develop infrastructure and establish education and training institutions to boost the development in lagging regions. He emphasized on proper decentralization and utilization of local resources. Finally, the

government should plan to nurture and utilize the potential of these regions and prevent any constraints on their growth.

The government's aim should be to develop all parts of the country together. Spatial dimensions of Bangladesh are important because resources are divided and certain region possess particular advantages. For example, a port would have roads connected to it, or a region with electricity means that industries would be located there. Therefore, Dr. Rahman emphasized, it is necessary to give preferential treatment to less advantaged areas, while decentralizing resources, facilities and Government powers.



सुविधासम्पन्न शहरीकरण का मार्ग  
Sustainable Urbanisation in the Context of 10th 5-Year Plan

Wednesday, 10 May, 2016 | 10:00 AM - 3:00 PM | Venue: Delhi, India  
The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India



**Naved Chowdhury**

*Adviser, DFID*

We might need to re-evaluate the urban policy to make it go forward. Future strategies need to be integrated to bring the urban programs forward. To reap the best benefits from private and public sectors, urban policy should be formulated in a well ordered and structured manner. Naved Chowdhury recalled some institutional bottlenecks in the coordination among urban sector players, and mentioned that through institutional reform one can steer the benefits of urban development in the right direction.

As resources need to be used prudently. The involvement of the private sector, alongside the public sector, is crucial in urban planning. A great advantage of the private sector is their expertise in finance and technical support, which can be applied to the urban development process. He stressed the need to explore ways in which the private sector could engage and share responsibilities in development operations.



**Architect Iqbal Habib**

*Joint Secretary, BAPA*

Mentioning two words “DISASTERQUAKE and “CLASSQUAKE”, Architect Iqbal Habib insisted on the need for integration of the economic class into the FYP plan. He added, that the lower class in the city lack access to financing options for housing due to the lack of collateral. This in turn marginalizes a great deal of people, who otherwise have the financial ability to repay their loan.

Furthermore, the issue of “city government” has to be brought in the 7th FYP. Upazilas are void of functioning electricity and other basic services. In order to respond to these needs and coordinate in development activities, representatives of urban local governments need greater authority and support.

Connectivity and smooth mobility are two pre-requisites for a country’s prosperity. Though Bangladesh is a small country, we haven’t been able to make proper highways for national and inter regional connectivity and mobility. Therefore, transport remains a massive problem in the country. Urban transportation strategies should emphasize the “pedestrian-preference” policy and implementation of a mass transportation system. Even in Singapore, people walk 7 km a day but in Dhaka we can’t walk even 4 km a day because of a lack of pedestrian facilities in the city. Developing a walkable city should be a priority of urbanization.

We need to plan every inch of our space by adopting the national urban policy. To build a resilient city, we have to construct buildings in compliance with building codes and the tectonic characteristics. Physical planning must be prepared by integrating geography and geology to reduce the risk of earthquake’s and disasters.

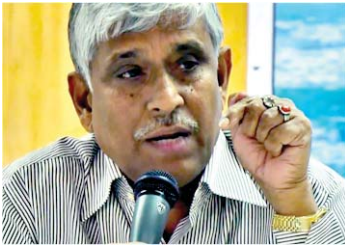


**Dr. Roxana Hafiz**

*Professor, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, BUET*

Dr. Roxana Hafiz mainly focused on the housing issues of urban areas. She urged that whatever policies and strategies we adopt in the upper level, they must be translated into the space. Without translating them to the ground these we cannot expect the benefits of plans. Housing is a bare necessity for all peoples, therefore, the government should plan for providing housing to people irrespective of their economic class or gender.

Migration to the big cities escalates existing problems of cities. We need to search the reasons of migration and address them in the source accordingly. Researchers in urban planning should always look for new appropriate techniques for solving the problems of urban areas.



**Advocate Azmatullah Khan**

*Advisor, Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB)*

Advocate Azmatullah Khan mainly talked on governance issues of urban local governments in Bangladesh. He claimed that municipalities in Bangladesh have enhanced their service delivery to the people and simultaneously peoples' expectations of local urban governments. To meet the demand of the people and improve the functions of municipalities, sufficient funding is a

pre-requisite. Therefore, a provision for two types of budgetary systems in the country, one for national expenditure and another for local government expenditure.

Non-tax revenue earned by the government from a municipality should be shared with the local government. Municipalities usually provide all the services, but get only few taxes from the plot owners and establishments. Therefore, national income from any area should be shared with local government institutions.

He also appreciated the performance based projects in the municipalities, as they tend to be more successful. He urges to treat municipalities as local governments with power and capacity to implement section 59 of the constitution, and section 14 and 115 of the Local Government Act 2009.

Lastly, Mr. Khan said without delivering "4F"; function, functionaries, fund and freedom, municipalities will not perform as local governments are expected.

Today, urban issues are receiving greater attention than before, even as Bangladesh's massive urban sector, comprising of 525 urban centres, continues to grow. As the 7th five year plan is a document of broad strategic policy directions, GED of the Planning Commission shall considers the real life situations and interests of people living in Bangladesh's urban centres. Though to relieve apex cities of their stresses and simultaneously improve weak regions, second tier cities must receive special attention in the planning phase.

Urban planning should be conducted considering the size, variation and potentiality of the urban centre. At the same time, we need to balance between spatial growth and urban economy. For sustainable development to prosper there needs to be a committed collaboration between spatial and economic planning.

The new realization is that social indicators of the urban poor are worse than those of the rural poor. Urban poor can create an economic foothold of urban areas but the social advantages are not there. Social indicators of urban poor are needed to be seriously considered while planning. Urban areas of Bangladesh have very complex and multidimensional problems that need to be addressed through political and economic channels\*.



**Dr. Hossain Zillur Rahman**

Executive Chairman  
PPRC

\* Political economy is a study and use of economic theory and methods that influences political ideology. Political economy is the interplay between economics, law and politics, and how institutions develop in different social and economic systems, such as capitalism, socialism and communism. Political economy analyzes how public policy is created and implemented.



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**Sustainable Urbanization in the Context of 7th 5-Year Plan**

Saturday | 16 May, 2015 | 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM | Windy Town, BICC

Jointly organized by General Economics Division of Planning Commission and Bangladesh Urban Forum Secretariat



## Setting the Vision for Urbanization in Bangladesh

- At the onset the Urban chapter should be structured around a strong, clear and innovative Vision statement. This vision statement should not only be framed within the 5 year term of the 7th Five-Year Plan, but should also speak to a more long-term vision for Bangladesh's urban centers and urbanization processes. Clear

objectives to achieve the goals of the Vision statement for urbanization in the 5-year term should accompany the vision statement. In order to achieve these objectives, specific initiatives with clear targets should be developed. These targets should be specific and measurable so that progress can be evaluated at specific intervals of the 7th Five-Year Plan. This will also benefit future urbanization strategy chapters of subsequent Five-Year Plans as well as other Planning Policies/documents.

- The policies, strategies and Vision of the 7th Five-Year Plan chapter on urbanization strategy should reflect the strategies and principles included in the NSDS (National Sustainability Development Strategy).
- Objectives and goals in the urbanization strategy in the 7th FYP should complement the Post-2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals, particularly, proposed SDG 11, "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable."
- Processes of urbanization in Bangladesh will continue to develop and thus it is imperative to adopt this National Urban Sector Policy to ensure that urbanization is sustainable and planned.
- Mechanisms should be included to evaluate the objectives and targets of the urban policy in order to measure progress.

## Climate Change and Resilient Urban Planning

- Climate Change is often considered solely as a rural issue in Bangladesh, however, it is likely to accelerate the rural-urban migration, thus increasing the burden on urban centers. Stronger emphasis on Climate Change should be included in the urban strategy. Urban centers must plan for changing climate patterns and large climate events. Urban planning

must incorporate strategies that promote climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. Risk sensitive land use planning related to urban and regional planning should be further developed.

- Building urban resilience and ensuring sustainable development requires a closer interface between integration of urban governance, climate and risk-sensitive development planning, and coherence of systems, services and resources.



## Rules, Regulations and Governance (Decentralization)

- Planned decentralization should ensure the spatial balance and equity among all regions of Bangladesh.
- Proper decentralization should not only be limited to issues of resources and facilities, but also the decongestion of

Government power from the center to local levels of administration.

- The plan must strongly support “city governments” with emphasis as people’s representatives in urban local governments. Local representatives must be given proper amount of authority in order to respond to urban realities at the local level and to coordinate development activities.
- There is a need for the adoption of appropriate policy that shifts from a central and top-down perspective, towards an approach that considers the smallest relevant scale for urban services delivery
- To reduce local governments’ dependence on the central government, local government bodies need to increase their revenues to strengthen their resource base. As a result, this will enhance their autonomy and the process of decentralization.

## Municipal Finance

- National and local reform processes need to provide opportunities and incentives to increase the local resource base and efficiency in the

use of these resources and of government assets, including enabling local government to access the capital markets and to leverage its funds with private sector resources.

- Strengthen national and local institutions to encourage more effective management by territorial governments of local revenues and expenditures, and of their assets.
- Non-tax revenue earned by the government from a municipality should be shared with the local government. Fund sharing agreements should be formulated, to meet the demand of the people and improve the functions of the municipalities, sufficient funds will be needed.
- Lack of adequate maintenance expenditures, inadequate user charges and cost recovery practices contribute to weak financial capacity for Paurashavas. More so, lack of timely reassessment and under valuation of property leads to property taxes not being fully realized, resulting in poor resource mobilization.
- The creation of a Municipal Development Fund (MDF) can provide local governments a borrowing option to develop local infrastructure. It should be gradually transformed into an Infrastructure Development Bank with activities guided by market forces, and guidelines on creditworthiness of loans from local governments.

## Urban Poverty

- Enact and implement urban policies that support plurality of tenure and continuum of land rights to enhance tenure security for the urban poor.
- Allocation for the urban poor by the city/municipalities should be included in policies and planning.
- The plan should recognize that housing issues are closely related to human rights and targeting the most poor and vulnerable groups are crucial if the situation is not to deteriorate.
- Considerable progress in urban poverty reduction has been made, reduced from 45% to 30% in the last decade
- Non-income indicators reveal that, though an estimated 82% of the residents have access to safe drinking water, more than 6 million people in urban areas remain without access to safe water; about 40% of the households have to resort to open defecation or use unsanitary hanging latrines, and only 25% of urban households live in dwellings with a permanent structure.
- Inadequate urban services are hindering efforts to reduce poverty, while the environmental conditions in urban areas are deteriorating because of excessive stress from an increasing surge of urban dwellers.

## Urban Informal Economy Sector

- The informal sector of urban areas is a big contributor of urban economy and should receive attention and support since the urban informal sector is vital for a sustainable urban economy.
- The growth of economic activities in the “informal sector” or micro-enterprises is an important component of economic development in urban areas. Therefore, any strategy to alleviate poverty should focus on this heterogeneous sector, which covers multiple economic activities ranging from petty trading and domestic services to manufacturing, transport, and construction.
- Urban local government institutions can provide a favorable environment for informal sector activities in a number of ways. Activities may include providing access to credit, providing training and capacity building, supporting home-based income-generating activities, providing social protection, and providing land for business operations.
- Supporting home-based production (or cottage industry) is also an important income-generating activity among the poor. In view of the potential importance of home-based production for the urban poor, the regulatory framework can be adjusted to permit those activities while maintaining safety and providing infrastructure.
- As a measure to increase efficiency and productivity of home-based activities, information and advisory services should be provided for marketing, access to credit facilities should be improved, as well as information and training on safety measures and practical vocational training courses.

## Urban Design/Planning

- Urban Planning must make cities of all sizes attractive, competitive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Urban planning should be done with considering the size, variation and potentiality of each respective urban centre, recognizing the local realities.
- Urban planning policies should give due emphasis on creating good quality public spaces in the city through proper urban planning and development control.
- Ecosystems and ecological dynamics must be considered as important spatial elements and integrate this perspective in planning at different scales
- Address urban growth proactively by supporting secondary cities and developing planned city extensions at scale, and connecting it to the city fabric and with adequate public space.
- Upgrade informal settlements and integrate them in the city through better connectivity, location of services and facilities.

## Land Management and Tenure Security

- Urban land management must focus on the optimum utilization of land. Land should be understood as a scarce resource in Bangladesh and thus it is imperative that all urban centers must have proper land use plans. Furthermore, land use plans must also take into account water management issues.
- Comprehensive reforms in land administration and management system should be explored and should include contribution from all stakeholders. Current uncontrolled urbanization processes in Bangladesh have their roots in the country's historical complex land management system.
- Urban land use plans must work to mitigate the unsustainable consumption of land and to prevent unplanned urban sprawl.
- Facilitate land tenure security and access to land and property rights, as well as access to finance for low income households.
- Strategies should be developed and put in effect to protect open spaces, water bodies, wetlands, water catchment areas and other ecologically sensitive areas from physical development.
- Legal frameworks must be strengthened and accompanied with effective regulations to ensure natural ecosystems are protected from destruction by unplanned development.

## Urban Transportation

- An integrated approach to land use and transport planning is essential. Such integration needs to be promoted at the highest level through national urban policies and National Urban Transport

Policies why is one capitalized but the other is not? that are developed as statutory instruments that provide a vision for sustainable urban development. Policies should also include defining roles, responsibilities and relationships amongst different sectors, agencies and stakeholders in guiding actions across regional, metropolitan and community/neighborhood levels.

- Urban transportation strategies should emphasize a “pedestrian-preference” policy that will create viable and safe options for personal (walking) transportation. Infrastructure for cycling should be included in the design of new roads.
- Clear objectives with measurable targets for an effective mass transportation system within urban centers and between urban centers should be formed and implemented.
- Developing public transport alternatives such as large-sized and double-decker buses on trunk routes can help reduce congestion.
- Investments should be made towards accommodating cyclists, in the form of bicycle lanes, as they can reduce congestion and pollution.
- One other way of easing pressure is to strengthen transportation linkages with surrounding urban centers. Comfortable bus and rail-based commuter services will encourage people to stay in surrounding satellite towns and commute to their work places in the city, taking pressure off the city roads.
- Making better use of existing infrastructure can offer much benefit if there is proper maintenance of roads, drainage systems, and pedestrian facilities like sidewalks and garbage disposals.
- Traffic management, through the BRTA, Police and City Corporations/Paurashavas, can reduce the problem of traffic jams significantly, with the addition of greater enforcement of traffic rules and regulations.

## Use of Technology and ICT for Urban Service Delivery

- To reduce urban environmental impacts, improved data disaggregation at local levels to support local planning and monitoring of urban development. Encouraged citizen participation and accountable use of technologies should be ensured for innovative public management, participation and accountability. These will be based on the following;

- a. adopting technology to improve outcomes;
- b. balancing inclusiveness and responsiveness when using technology;
- c. public openness through technology and
- d. engaging citizens as partners in urban governance.

## Pro-Poor Urban Strategy and Building Inclusive Cities

- Urban strategies must also be inclusive for the extreme poor and poor. Strategies such as housing, transportation and infrastructure, need to be addressed.
- Access to public spaces, education and community spaces must be inclusive for all citizens. Urban planning must take into account people with disabilities, the elderly and children.
- Special emphasis should be placed on including the perspectives of women, youth, elderly persons and other marginalized communities in urban planning decisions. Gender equality perspectives should be mainstreamed into all decisions around budgeting, infrastructure investments, land-use, urban services and urban planning.
- Create a pro-poor national urbanization development project, taking into account carefully projected urban migration.

## Urban-Rural Dynamic and Migration

- The rural population reached a peak of 105 million in 2010 and is projected to decline to 89.5 million by 2050. Conversely the urban population is projected to reach 112 million by 2050 and would still be growing. In effect, all future population growth in Bangladesh will be urban, implying that all natural increase in rural areas will be offset by net rural-urban migration and in the longer run net rural-urban migration will exceed rural natural increase.
- Among the massive urban spectrum of 525 urban centres, the plan should outline key strategies to decrease the trend of migration to large cities by developing and strengthening district headquarters and selected Upazilas as viable alternatives to large cities such as Dhaka and Chittagong. Weaker regions and Second Tier cities must receive adequate attention in national urbanization policy.
- Steps in creating reasonably equal opportunities and adequate service and infrastructure delivery in rural and peri-urban areas should be introduced in order to reduce urban-rural inequality and rural-urban migration.

## Urban Housing

- Due to the inability of the formal system to supply housing to the growing number of urban poor, the informal sector has largely taken over the process of supply. Its contribution to the total supply is about 60%, mainly in the form of self-built houses.
- In urban areas the public sector has contributed directly and indirectly to more than 10% of all urban housing activity during the last 40 years, but currently there is a growing need to incorporate the private sector.
- The housing sector accounts for a significant share of wealth and resources and when managed effectively, it can be an important source of economic growth, stability and resiliency. Consequently, it is a major component of the social development agenda of the country.
- Encourage innovative and more inclusive housing finance systems, including incentives for housing finance providers who lend to low-income groups and alternative financial institutions for low-cost housing.
- Strengthen the provision of institutional incentives to the private housing finance sector and stimulate efficient lending without exposing the state to excessive risk.
- Promote new approaches to tenure, collateralization and guarantee mechanisms. Encourage housing microfinance and promote community finance and various incremental loans adapted to gradual building processes.
- Sustainable housing design and building principles should be promoted. These include, striving for climatic appropriateness, energy-efficiency, lower carbon emissions and environmental friendliness in the production processes of materials.
- Alternative financing models including PPP (Public – Private Partnership) for housing should be encouraged to provide greater access to housing finance for the poor.

- Access to the public spaces, education and community spaces for disabled people/ physically challenged people, elderly and children should be considered.
- The issue of health and environment should be included in the urbanization strategy.
- Allocation for the urban poor by the city/municipalities should be spelled out.
- The issue of urban waste management in slums should be outlined in the plan.
- Root causes of rural-urban migration should be addressed to reduce the problems of overpopulated urban areas.
- Urban governance issues in cities should be properly dealt with by taking appropriate measures.
- Utility service issues should be ensured through formulating proper action plans.
- Informal sector of urban areas should be considered as a big contributor of the urban economy.
- Urban strategies for poor in terms of housing, transportation and infrastructure need to be addressed.



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52. Pervez Ahmed, UNDP
53. Professor A K M Abul Kalam, URP, JU
54. Professor Dr Md Ghula Murtaza, PUDI
55. Professor Golam Rahman, BIP
56. Professor Nazrul Islam, CUS
57. Sabira Yasmin, GED
58. Salma Khan, PDAP
59. Sally Cawood, University of Manchester
60. Samira Noor Porna, BMP
61. Selina Begum, UPPR
62. Shadlee Rahman, UNDP
63. Shaila Khan, UNDP
64. Shimul Sen, GED
65. Shofiqul Alam, Unicef
66. Shormina, BASA
67. Sijitha Sekharan, UPPR
68. Syedul Hasan, Rotaract Club of Baridhara.
69. Uday Shankar Das, UDD
70. Waliza Akhter, UPPR

## Journalists

73. Wasif Gaws, GREYSHACK
74. Anwar Rosen, Janakantha
75. M R Kawser, Somoy TV
76. Mannan, Somoy TV
77. Farhan, Bdnews24.com
78. Mehedi, Bonik Barta
79. Likhon, Channel 24
80. Fahim Hossain, Channel 24
81. Ziaul Huq Sabuj, Bangla Vision
82. Mohsin Kabin, ATN News
83. M Karim, Channel 9
84. M Saifullah, UNB
85. Arif Mahmud, Bdnews24.com
86. S M Rashidul Islam, BSS
87. Md Ashraful Islam, Prothom Alo





## ৭ম পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনায় নগরায়ণ ভাবনা

### Sustainable Urbanization in the Context of 7th Five Year Plan

Saturday | 16 May 2015 | 10.00 AM - 1.00 PM | Windy Town, BICC

Jointly organized by: General Economics Division of Planning Commission and Bangladesh Urban Forum Secretariat

09:30 *Registration*

10:00 *Opening Session*

#### Welcome Remarks by

Professor Nazrul Islam, *Chairman, Centre for Urban Studies*

#### Remarks by the Special Guests

Ms. Pauline Tamesis, *Country Director, UNDP*

Mr. Mohammad Shafiqul Azam, *Secretary, Planning Division, Ministry of Planning*

Mr. Mohammed Moinuddin Abdullah, *Secretary, MoH&PW*

#### Remarks by the Chief Guest

Dr. Mashiur Rahman, *Adviser to the Honorable Prime Minister*

#### Remarks by the Chair

Professor Shamsul Alam, *Member (Senior Secretary), GED*

10:40 *Technical Session*

#### Welcome by the Moderator

Abu Alam Md. Shahid Khan, *Adviser to the BUF Secretariat*

#### Main Presentation on the Draft 7 Five Years Plan by the GED Team

11:00 - 11:15 - *Tea Break*

11:15 *Comments by the Distinguished Panelists*

Dr. Hossain Zillur Rahman, *Executive Chairman, PPRC*

Dr. Roxana Hafiz, *Professor, URP, BUET*

Advocate Azmatullah Khan, *Adviser, Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB)*

Ar. Iqbal Habib, *Joint Secretary, BAPA*

Mr Naved Chowdhury, *Advisor, DFID & Chair, BUF Urban Policy & Governance Cluster*

12:00 *Open Discussion*

12:45 *Report back on the Key Issues*

12:50 *Concluding Remarks by*

Professor Shamsul Alam, *Member (Senior Secretary), GED*

13:00 *Closure*

13:00 - *Lunch*





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