

**A Report on the Activities of Urban Development
Directorate (UDD) & Observation of the Implementation
of Development Plan on Various projects**

Submitted by:

KUET URP Team

Eugene Abhishek Rodrigues

Fariha Harun

Saiful Bashar

Submitted to:

Dr. Khurshid Zabin Hussain

Tawfique

Director, Urban Development

Directorate

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Abstract

UDD is a Physical Planning Organization in Bangladesh. Its function is developing Master Plan, Structure Plan, Detail Area Plan For the secondary towns of this country. UDD generally prepares DPP (Development Plan Proposal) and send that to Ministry for Approval. Ministry reviews it and at the same time Planning Commission also reviews it. Finally, the Proposal is modified under Ministry instruction. After that the plan is prepared and sent to Ministry. Then Ministry approve the plan after reviewing and then it is gadget passed at the parliament. Then the plan is implemented under the local authority. UDD organizes the review of the plan if necessary. At present a law has been passed to define UDD duty in review. In the past UDD has worked combinedly with UNDP, UNICEF, WB etc. international organizations on various project. Some of those projects were National Physical Planning Project in co-operation with UNDP (1978-87), Urban Housing policy and Programme development with UNDP (1978-1986), Urban and Shelter sector review with UNICEF and UNDP (1992-93). There were also projects like Development plan preparation for 392 Upazillas, preparation of Physical Planning ordinance. To prepare the report on activities and observation of some UDD projects several steps were followed. Report structure was briefed by UDD senior Planner. Secondary information was collected from UDD website, Office Library. UDD project directors and managers were also interviewed for assessing the present condition of different Plan Preparation Projects. Then the report was prepared and modified by consulting with the UDD planners. Mainly Sylhet-Barishal project, Mymensingh Project, Madaripur Project, Coxsbazar town Project is observed in this report. Necessary data about implementation of those plans were collected by interviewing the project directors' and managers. Sylhet Barishal project is implemented by Sylhet and Barishal City corporations. The review of this plan would be done in the near future. Mymensingh plan is still non-Gadgeted. But by WB Funding some drainage work had been done. It will be implemented by Local Authorities and Govt. organizations. Madaripur Project is for 20 years. This plan will be reviewed in 2021. Already Madaripur-Shariatpur Road development is going on under this plan. This project also face delay in budget sanction. Coxsbazar Town Plan is implemented by Paurashava Authorities. UDD is the organizer of review system. Revie in every five years may face delay due to funding problem. The impact and implementation of this plan can't be clearly assessed as there is lack of study report on this project. By the overall Observation it can be assessed UDD is responsible for Plan preparation and Review of the plan in 5 years. UDD may prepare urban development program for the sectoral agencies to implement the plan on the field level. But the Implementation is mainly on the hands of Local Authority and Development Organizations. UDD seldom interfere in the implementation process. Rather it works as a Planning Organization and Guide of Development.

List of Acronyms

KUET	Khulna University of Engineering & Technology
UDD	Urban Development Directorate
SP	Structure Plan
DAP	Detail Area Plan
DPP	Development Plan Proposal
UAP	Urban Area Plan
KDA	Khulna Development Authority
RDA	Rajshahi Development Authority
ADB	Asian Development Bank
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World bank
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
PWD	Public Works Department
SCC	Sylhet City Corporation
BCC	Barisal City Corporation
IDA	International Development Association

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Chapter-01: Introduction

1.1 Background

A country's master plan is prepared, modified and implemented by various development organizations. Bangladesh is a developing country. Different types of development plan preparation, modification and implementation is conducted by various organizations such as UDD (Urban Development Directorate), Rajuk (Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakhya), KDA (Khulna Development Authority), RDA (Rajshahi Development Authority) etc. Among them UDD works on the national level and other organization works at the specific city area. The function of UDD is very broad scaled. It prepares Master Plan of all urban areas of Bangladesh except 4 metropolitan cities which are Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi. It also prepares land use map of inner urban area, implement those plans and create relationships among various plan implementation. (UDD, 2017). This organization also provides advice to government about land development and proper use of land. It also conducts research on the socio-economic sector of Urbanization process and selects sites in the urban area for future development. It provides counseling for other development organizations. UDD provides urbanization functions and helps sectoral agencies related with urban development. It organizes seminar and workshop to create awareness about Urbanization, Human settlement and Physical planning. It provides training to officials and workers of different organizations related with planning and development. (UDD, 2017) Since establishment This organization has played a vital role in the Planning sector of Bangladesh.

1.2 Objectives

- To learn about UDD and its functions
- To identify the Plans and projects conducted by UDD and the implementation process of those plans.
- To prepare a report about the whole activities and visions of UDD.

1.3 Scope of the report

The scope of the report is acquiring detailed knowledge and information about the Plan preparation and implementation, development work process, various development projects and their outcomes, urbanization process and its sectoral development of urban areas of Bangladesh. The Metropolitan city plans only provide information about major city planning. But UDD report will provide ideas about the Planning and Development process of other regional urban area which are a major part of Bangladesh. This information will give the reader a clear idea about the condition of development and planning implementation of Urban sector of Bangladesh. The land use maps of the urban area provide a clear idea about land use distribution, land use condition and density of various land uses.

1.4 limitation of the project

as the internship was conducted during June which is the closing time of a Budget year, most of the officials were busy preparing the annual audit and report. So, interviewing them about various projects were difficult. They tried to help us but due to busy schedule that was minimal.

By acquiring the information about planning process of Urban sector of Bangladesh Idea about regional town planning and development is identified. But the Major city planning process and development condition couldn't be identified as our report is only UDD based. So, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Khulna etc. city planning situation was neglected in that report.

To observe the Impacts and implementation percentage there is lack of study related with the development programs. So, finding specific data wasn't possible.

Chapter-02: Literature Review

2.1 Historical Background

In the early sixties with the increase of population and economic development the necessity of a regional office for physical planning was felt. On 17th July 1965, Urban Development Directorate(UDD) was created under the control of Works, Power and Irrigation Department of East Pakistan. Functions allocated to UDD was enhanced in 1983, by the Martial law committee on Organizational setup headed by Brigadier Ekramul Haque Khan which was approved by Review Committee. (Directorate, 2012). The Major function of UDD was to advice government on the matters regarding Land use, Urbanization and Land management, to prepare and coordinate regional plans, master plans and detailed layout and site plans for the already developed areas and as well as new urban centers except areas covered by Four Major Metropolitan Cities. UDD has collaborated with UN (United Nations) agencies in many projects such as National Physical Planning Project (With UNDP, 1978-1987), Urban Housing Policy and Program Development (With UNDP assistance, 1978-1981, 1984-1986), Housing sector Institutional Strengthening Project (With ADB assistance, 1992-1993) etc. Over the years UDD had prepared several Master plans and land use maps and reports. The Major Plan and reports were Bangladesh National Report on Human Settlement (Habitat-II), 1996, Bangladesh Country report for Urban Indicators-2001, Preparation of Master plans/ Land use plans for 15 Upazillas/Paurashavas such as Gopalganj, Kotalipara, Tungipara, Kalaroa, Patharghata, Godagari, Homna, Sakua etc., Preparation of Master plan, Structure plan and Detailed area plan for Sylhet and Barishal Divisional Towns (2006-2010) etc. (Directorate, 2012). On recent years UDD is working on Preparation of master plans for Fourteen Upazillas, Collaboration with Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme(CDMP-II) and Jessore-Benapol Project.

2.2 Major Functions of UDD

- To advice the Government on matters of Urbanization, Land management and land use.
- To prepare and coordinate regional plans, master plans and detailed layout and site plans for the already developed areas and as well as new urban centers except areas covered by Four Major Metropolitan City Development Authority (Rajuk, CDA, KDA, RDA).
- To undertake socio-economic research and collection of data for the determination of location and current pattern of future development.
- To prepare programs for the urban development for execution by the sectoral agencies and secure approval of those programs from the National council and assisting the sectoral agencies to select sites for the implementation of the programs.
- To act as a counterpart organization and focal point in the government for all internationally aided physical planning and human settlement programs in the country.
- To organize seminars and workshops for creating better physical planning awareness and to disseminate through regular publication of the research and planning materials on urbanization and human settlement planning and development.

- To conduct in service training of the officers and staff of organizations involved in spatial planning and development.
- To advice the existing urban development authorities on their operations at their request.

2.3 Previous project of UDD:

Table 2.1 Previous Projects

Project Name	Timeline
1. Urban Housing Policy and Programme Development (1 st phase) with UNDP assistance	1978-1981
2. National Physical Planning Project (1 st phase), in co-operation with UNDP)	1978-1982
3. The Draft Physical Planning (Land Use) and Development Control Ordinance in its Land Policy Context	1983
4. National Physical Planning Project (2 nd phase), with UNDP, UNCHS assistance	1983-1987
5. Urban Housing Policy and Programme Development (2 nd phase) with UNDP, UNCHS assistance	1984-1986
6. Preparation of land use/masterplan of 392 Pourashavas	1984-1991
7. Preparation of Structure Plan, Urban Area Plan and Detail Area Plan of 50 District Towns	1984-1981
8. Physical Planning(Landuse) and land Control ordinance	March 1985
9. Final Report in Physical Legislation	September 1985
10. Housing Sector Institutional strengthening Project, ADB assistance	1992-1993
11. Urban and Shelter Sector Review, with UNDP, UNICEF and UNCHS assistance	1992-1993
12. Preparation of Bangladesh National Report on Human Settlement (UN Habitat)	1996
13. Bangladesh National Report: Programmes of Implementation of the Habitat Agenda	1996-2001
14. Preparation of Bangladesh Country Report on Urban Indicators	2001
15. Preparation of Land use/Masterplan of 8 Pourashavas of the country	2004-2008
16. Preparation of structure plan, Master plan and Detailed Area plan for Sylhet and Barisal Divisional Towns	2006-2010

17. Preparation of Development plan of madaripur	2015-2035
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Some of the major Project is described bellow:

Preparation of structure plan, Master plan and Detailed Area plan for Sylhet and Barisal Divisional Towns (2006-2010) : The objective of the project was to prepare structure plan, Master plan and Detailed Area plan to control overall development in the next 20 years for Sylhet and Barisal Divisional Towns. The project has ensured 21039 acres land use in Sylhet and 1867.16 acres in Barisal division. The budget of the project was 551.89 lakh which was provided from the Revenue of Bangladesh government. The project was started from 2006 and completed in 2010. The structure plan is effective upto 2030. (Mosaddek, 2010). It includes Physical Infrastructures such as: main roads, railway lines, bridges, main buildings, hills, rivers, flood prevention structures etc. Urban area plan of Sylhet and Barisal targets to develop a framework for present and future landuse & Infrastructure construction suggestion for the future development of this towns. UAP is related with Structure plan. It is implemented within the first 10 years of structure plan. It includes roads, residential area (density control, govt residential area construction, area of a ward), social facilities, community facilities and recreation, Physical infrastructure development. This plans preparation includes environmental development such as Physical Environment, Biological Environmnet, Social Environment & Economic Environment etc. (Mosaddek, 2010).

Preparation of Development plan of Cox’s Bazar Town and Sea-beach up to Teknaf (2009-2010): The project was proposed to ensure the structure plan, Action Area plan, Urban Area plan to develop Cox’s Bazar town, Sea-beach from Cox’s bazar to Teknaf, Moheskhali Town and St.Martin Island as tourist development area, to ensure the proper land use for tourist city, to ensure recreational area, develop beach cultural tourism. The cost of the project was 384.671 lakh which was provided by Bangladesh govt. revenue. Project duration was January 2009 to December 2009. But due to some unexpected situation the duration increased as 2009-2010 without changing the budget.

Preparation of Madaripur Upazilla Master Plan: This project was the first in Bangladesh to be implemented by UDD and Local Development Authority. It was signature on 17 February, 2013. To develop this plan Disaster management and Environmental Threats has been specially considered. It includes Land use, infrastructural characteristics, Geographical description Hydrology, environment, Agriculture, Socio-economic Condition, Disasters, Flood control etc. (farid, 2015) Area were categorized into Four types. They were: Paurashava Area, Urbanization Control Area, Urban Progressive Area, Rural Settlement Area. National guidelines are available for implementation of Physical planning. The plan will be effective until 2035. Total project area is 285 sq. km. The area consists of Paurashava area and 14 Union Councils. UDD is in charge and guide of the work region plan and framework plan. For this a regional office will be set up on Faridpur District. Later an office will be opened on Madaripur upazilla. The plan will be reviewed in 10 years. This plan can be modified by the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Public Works.

UN-UDD project :

UDD has been working to achieve its goal with World Bank, IDA, ADB and some International organization. Some of these project is given bellow:

1. Urban Housing Policy and Programme Development (1st phase) with UNDP assistance, 1978-1981.
2. National Physical Planning Project (1st phase), in co-operation with UNDP, 1978-1982)
3. National Physical Planning Project (2nd phase), with UNDP, UNCHS assistance, 1983-1987.
4. Urban Housing Policy and Programme Development (2nd phase) with UNDP, UNCHS assistance, 1984-1986.
5. Housing Sector Institutional strengthening Project, ADB assistance (1992-93)
6. Urban and Shelter Sector Review, with UNDP, UNICEF and UNCHS assistance, 1992-1993.
7. Preparation of Bangladesh National Report on Human Settlement (UN Habitat), 1996
8. Technical Assistance for the design of urban area development and Environmental improvement, with World Bank, IDA Assistance.
9. A project titled "Pakistan: location and planning of East Pakistan" that was undertaken by united states in 1960 and executed in the mid 1960s.

UNDP, UNCHS & UDD Joint study:

Several studies were completed jointly by UDD with UNDP & UNCHS under the project "Bangladesh physical planning project". Some reports are mentioned bellow:

- Final report of Prof. Milton kaplon, International Consultant in Planning Legislation, National physical Planning Project (BGD/81/005-BGD/72/104), January 1983.
- The Draft Physical Planning (Land Use) and Development Control Ordinance in its Land Policy Context, David L. Willcox (26/2/82-28/3/85).
- The Physical Planning (Land Use) and Development Control Ordinance 1985, updated by David L. willcox and Nuruzzaman Choudhury, March 1985.
- Final Report of Mr. Nuruzzaman Choudhury, National Consultant in Planning Legislation, 7-21, September 1985.
- National Housing Policy 2010.
- Urban and Regional Planning and landuse Management Act 2011.

2.4 Current projects of UDD

At present UDD is conducting various major projects. Among them Preparation of Land use plan/Master plan for fourteen Upazillas and Jessore-Benapol Project are major projects. This projects are under implementation in various phases. On this portion of the report the overall concepts of this two project will be discussed.

Jessore-Benapol Project

UDD is a national organization dealing with the urbanization, land use and land management. A meeting was held at 14 February, 2012 by the Executive Committee of National Economic Councils (ECNEC) about the issue of town development in Benapole. Mainly the development of land port of Benapol was considered in that meeting. Objective of the project is to develop a plan for an area of 324 km² town. Other objectives are to ensure smooth flow of goods, services and passengers by ensuring a suitable transport network for sustainable development, to propose land use which are compatible with the transport system, to identify the impact of Jessore-Benapol corridor, to allocate space for different kinds of facilities and to anticipate new growth which are compatible with future land use. There are several scopes of that project. They are: To develop land use plan on different scale, to comprise the proposed plan as a whole package of amenities, to allocate zones for different commercial, residential and industrial uses, to establish development plans for primary, secondary and tertiary roads.

The study area includes all the Paurashavas and Unions through which the N706 (Bhatiapara-Narail-Jessore Road) will pass through. So the total area includes 3 Paurashavas which are Jessore, Benapol and Jhikorgacha and 9 Unions which are Sharsha, Arabpur, Ulashi, Diara, Upashahar, Chanchra, Godkhali, Panisara, Nabhran. (Islam, 2012) This Highway will connect our country with several countries as being the part of AH1 it will be connected to AH41 (Teknaf-Myanmar-Dhaka-Mongla) and AH2 (Banglabandha-Dhaka-Tamabil). Benapol Land Port is very important for export import of goods with India. Almost 80% of all land export is conducted through this Border area. As the political ties with India is increasing several mega projects has been taken to make this area developed such as The Padma Bridge project, Khulna-Mongla railway line, Revitalization of Mongla port and Benapol Land Port etc. These projects are believed to impact economy of southwestern part of Bangladesh in a broad scale.

This comprehensive plan consists of Structure Plan, Urban and Rural area plan and Action area plan. Structure plan makes the implementation of strategies flexible. (Islam, 2012) Structure plan is generally for all the area of the project. It's duration 20 year. Urban area plan is for 10 years which include plans for the 3 Paurashavas. Action area plan has duration of 5 years. It identifies both the locally and regionally important projects. Local infrastructures are identified for the three Paurashavas. The regional infrastructures are proposed for the whole area. Almost 70% of the project area is rural. So, it depicts the rural characteristics of the project area. (Islam, 2012) Total area is in a moderately safe zone. Occasional floods and water logging are the prime issue of the project area. Extensive survey on formal and informal sector of economy has been conducted and a list of growth centers based on their impact on national and regional economy has been identified. Connectivity among this center has been ensured by hierarchical roads.

Urban Area Plan has been prepared for three paurashavas only. Benapole is considered for promoting business and Industries. Jessore as old town is expected to continue its function in the years to come. Strategies of Structure plan are translated through Urban Area Plan where strategic zones are further fragmented into land use zones. Requirement of different infrastructures are identified and tentative locations for those infrastructures are also identified. Action area Plan has been prepared to develop a list of bankable projects whose mechanisms are identified and priorities are defined. (Islam, 2012)

Table 1.2 Planning Boundary for Benapole-Jessore area

SL No.	level of Planning	Name of Unions/ growth centres	Planning Area (Sq. Km.)
1	Sub-regional Planning Level	Abhaynagar, Bagherpara, Chaugacha, Jhikargacha, Keshabpur, Monirampur, Jessore sadar, Sarsha Upazilla	2585
2	Structure Planning Level	Sarsha, Benapol, Arabpur, Diara, Ulashi, Jessore, Upashahar, Chanchra, Jhikargacha, Godkhali, panisaras, nabaharan	324
3	Urban Planning Level	Jessore paurashava, Jessore Upashahar, Arabpur, chanchra, Jhikargacha, nabharan, benapol Paurashava	130
4	Rural Planning Level	Entire Rural area	194

Source: DPP, 2015

Fourteen Upazilla Development Plan Project

As Bangladesh is a developing country, most of the development plans are prepared for the major urban areas. Therefore, the benefits of development are only enjoyed by limited no. of urban population. This has caused national imbalance in the development of different levels of the country. Lack of accessibility to important services are the cause of backwardness of the rural areas of Bangladesh. The contribution of secondary towns in National GDP is very high. The contribution has increased from 25-38% in 1992 to 45% in 2001. These secondary towns are becoming booming investment sector for medium to large businesses. Recent construction of national highways connecting district headquarters and other towns has shaped the secondary towns to become important part of the process of urbanization.

In reality the secondary towns had developed unplanned due to lack of planning practice and failure to understand the efficient land use for the socio-economic development of the residents. This unplanned development is causing the low-level living condition of the residents and reduction in investment sector which impacts the employment opportunity and causes financial problem of the residents. So, the planning for secondary towns should be a concern at national level. Rural areas surrounding those secondary towns should be considered for development as more diversifying economy is available there which can ensure the proper distribution of income. Economic linkage between urban center and rural area should be strengthened as rural areas are agricultural production center and urban centers are the main markets for agricultural products and also the supplier of agricultural inputs. Moreover health, education, social etc. services can be found on the urban centers. So, the linkage is very necessary. A comprehensive plan is required to develop the upazillas properly planned and to ensure the balanced land transformation and use. Initially 9 upazillas were considered for the development plan by Ministry of Housing and Public works. Total project areas were 2748 sq. km. and target

population was 2.7 million. The Upazillas were Dohar, Nawabganj, Raozan, Hathazari, Shibpur, Rajpura, Ishwarganj, Ramu, Shibchar, Bagmara. Later 5 more upazillas were added in the project. They were Faridpur, Sariaikandi, Sonatola, Saghata, Gangi. Then, total areas were 4336 sq. km. and the population was nearly 3.9 million. 5 planning teams were formed for the project. 4 of them included 3 upazillas and 1 included 2 upazillas.

There were five components in Planning package. They were Sub-regional plan, Structure plan, Urban area plan, Rural area plan, Action area plan. Sub regional plan were prepared for eleven districts according to guidelines from national policies, Formulated and Integrated different sectoral strategies. This plan would study land study which includes review of existing land use and development plans, settlement pattern, Change in land category, Locatio and level of major facilities etc. It also studies Hydrology (Local rivers, morphological development and impact of FCD at sub regional level), Environment studies (Environmental Policies, Laws, Acts, Guidelines, Biological and Social Environment), Hazard Management (Review of Guidelines, hazard mapping), Water resource management, transport studies (overview of existing transport situation, general situation of road infrastructures, Road and water transport, travel pattern etc.), Population study, Study of basic services, Economic activities, Heritage, Archaeology and Tourist management.

Structure plan is the inventory of existing physical, economic, demographic, social and infrastructure features and an analysis of the major existing problems. SP was formed for 20 years. This SP for Upazillas would cover up to 2033 with the content and meaning of the development policy of Planning commission and guidelines laid in the Poverty Reduction strategy paper (PRSP), National Water Management Plan (NWMP), Disaster management Plan etc.it studies on Hydrological study of the Upazilla and connecting rivers, Disaster management, lands Study: Change in Land use, Livelihood study, Agriculture and Fisheries, Population Study, Ecology and Transport System. The land zoning categories under SP would be main flood flow zone, sub flood flow zone, mixed use planned zone, mixed use spontaneous zone, Rural settlements, Industrial low hazards zone etc. The outputs are Conservation Plan, Interpretation of proposal of upper level districts, Framework for local plan, Provide guidance for development control.

Urban Area Plan provides an interim mid-strategy for 10 years and covers for the development of urban areas within the project area. Contents of the UAP are Existing land use survey, scale of survey: 1:3960, survey of Development, population Survey: census, municipal record, Traffic survey (Traffic flow in major arterial roads, Trip generation survey, statistical analysis of the past trends etc. road surveys, Industrial surveys, Recreational and Open space, water supply data, power supply, telephone service, growth of the town, health facilities, educational facilities, shopping, municipal budget, municipal achievements etc.

Rural Area Plan(RAP) is a long-term plan for 20 years. The contents are Existing land use survey, survey for development activities, population survey, Traffic survey, road surveys, Industrial surveys, Agricultural, sources of portable water, power supply, growth of the village, health facilities, educational facilities, sanitation facilities, graveyard facilities, physical feature surveys etc.

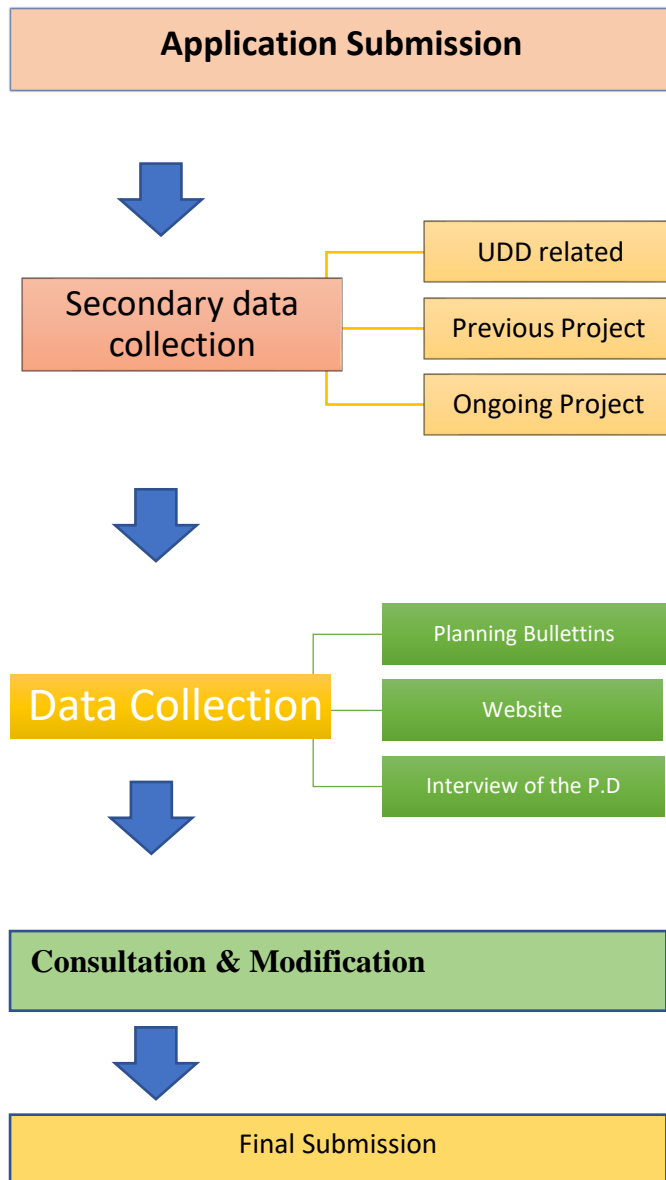
Action Plan is a separate document covering the first five-year period of the structure plan. It examines in the context of structure plan those items that might be implemented in this period. AAP guides land use and infrastructure within the area potential for immediate intervention

based on public demand and necessity. It consists of three parts: Summary of resources available, project selection and project evaluation. The analysis of available resources looks at the past availability of funds and attempts to assess funds likely to be available for the upazilla itself for development in the plan period. Project evaluation looks at projects which might be locally funded over the five-year period, given budgetary and other constraints and projects which cannot be locally funded.

Chapter-03: Methodology

There were several steps in the report preparation & internship work. Those steps are described

3.1 Methodology:



Application Submission:

An Application from the team of Khulna University of Engineering & Technology (KUET) had been submitted to the senior planner of the Fourteen Upazilla Development Plan Project.

Secondary Information Collection:

Secondary Information has been collected about three types of facts. They are: About UDD, About previous Projects of UDD and About recent Projects of UDD.

Data Collection:

Data has been collected from Planning Bulletin, UDD Website, Office Library and Interviewing the Project Directors and Managers.

Consultation & Modification:

The draft report was shown to the Senior planner and Project planners. They provided advice for the correction on the report. According to their advice the report was modified.

Final submission:

After the review from the senior planner Report was finally edited and modified. Then the final report was submitted in Printed copy.

Chapter 4: Observation & Discussion

4.1 Observation on Coxsbazar Town Development Plan Preparation

The observed information is collected by consulting with this project's Director Begum Farjana Samiruddin. This plan is implemented on the local level by Coxsbazar paurashavas and locally responsible government organizations such as LGED, Regional UDD office etc. This plan is said to be reviewed in every 5 years. The review request could come from the local stake holders who are implementing the projects. As this type of review requires funding from government which is very hard to find because of lack of budget, for that Review in every 5 years is not always possible. So, review system faces delay. To learn about the implementation percentage and impacts of this plan A study should be done by Government fund. But as no such study has been done yet, that information couldn't be collected. But by the opinion of Project Director 5-year Review and Impact study will be occurred in near future. Modifying of This type of Project is very hard as those have been already gadget passed. To modify overall process needs to be done again which can take very long time due to being approved again by ministry and planning commission.

4.2 Observation on Sylhet-Barishal Master Plan Preparation

For learning the present situation of this project, Project Manager Begum Farzana Samiruddin has been interviewed. This plan is implemented in the field by Barishal City Corporation, Sylhet City Corporation, LGED, UDD regional office etc. This project's review will be done in 2018. Modifying this plan will also be tough as Government projects are very thorough and Govt. offices has accountability to higher levels. To implement this project City corporation faces budget problem, delay due to slowness in budget sanction, Influence by the local powerful people. To prepare the DPP of this type of plan there is slowness in cooperation between different government organizations. This project is implemented by the city corporations following the plan prepared by UDD. A study has been conducted in Barishal City Corporation to get a scenario on the implementation status of master plan for Barisal divisional Town. It has been found from the field visit that people were at first reluctant in implementing the master plan. But under the dynamic leadership of the mayor Plan has been implemented effectively. Public participation in the plan implementation has created mass awareness about the master plan in Barisal City. More Co-operation among sectoral agencies would increase the implementation status. (UDD, 2015).

4.3 Observation on Madaripur Upazilla Development Plan Preparation

For this project implementation condition Project Director Mr. Sharif Mohammad Tariquzzaman has been interviewed. This plan is for 20 years. Action area plan is only for 5 years. This plan is now implemented by 2 paurashava authority in Madaripur. LGED, PWD, RHD and other government organizations are involved in this project. Total 33 Govt. organizations are involved. This plan implementation will be reviewed in 2021. Funding problem can be occurred in this project review. Under this plan Madaripur-Shariatpur Road is being constructed which has positively impacted the transport system. This plan can be modified if suppose road alignment has been changed, then whole plan will be reviewed and approved again and will be newly gadget passed. On 19/02/2016 a workshop was held in

madaripur DC office on data presentation, Implementation strategy of the proposals and using technique of the project website. On this workshop, Honorable minister of shipping Mr. Shahjahan khan delivered master plans and maps of each unions to the Union chairmen. (Tariquzzaman, 2016)

4.4 Observation on Mymensingh Master Plan preparation

For this Project information Project manager Ahmed Akhtaruzzaman has been approached. On his behalf, Planner Israt Jahan has provided the information. This plan is still non-gatgeted. This plan is implemented by Mymensingh Local Authority. Other Government organizations are also involved in the implementation process. It will be reviewed after 5 years. Already Drainage development work has been done on Mymensing town under this plan by the help from World Bank funding. The impact and problems can't be identified due to lack of this project related study. Mouza map preparation, digitization and floor wise Physical feature survey, socio-economic survey and other surveys are completed in the project area. On 15/10/15 to 31/10/2015 a public hearing was conducted at 10 unions and municipality of Mymensingh with all kind of peoples to collect opinions of people on draft structure plan. Considering the Mymensingh strategic Development Plan Un-Habitat have decided to start a project on “mainstreaming Climate Change into national urban policy”. (khanam, 2016) All data and information about the project is available for all in the project website.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

UDD as a Physical Planning organization is responsible for the Development of Master Plan, Structure Plan and Detail Area Plan of most of the Urban areas in Bangladesh. Since establishment it has fairly contributed in the infrastructure, social, economic, physical development of secondary towns in Bangladesh which has increased the percentage of Contribution in National GDP by those towns. By the Major projects like Sylhet-Barisal Master Plan Preparation, Mymensingh Plan Preparation and Coxsbazar Development Plan Preparation UDD has impacted the development of regional areas of Bangladesh positively. Recently UDD is working on Jessore-Benapole Project, Fourteen Upazilla Development Plan preparation etc. UDD also reviews this plan after every 5 years to check the implementation level. So, Over the years UDD has contributed very Highly in this country and will continue to do so in the years to come.

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