DHAKA YOUTH MANIFESTO

How this happened
For the Youth, by the Youth, Youth Manifesto

Historically, in all times, the Youth remained vocal and raised their voice for cultural, political and economic freedom of Bangladesh—yet 76% of them think they do not have any impact on public policy decisions. Therefore, IID had undertaken the “Youth Manifesto” Program before the National Election in 2013.


UDM

All these fall under Mayor’s Job responsibilities:

- Public and City Health System
  - Public Toilet
  - Mosquito and Water borne diseases
  - Waste Management
  - Health and Maternal Care
  - Food Safety

- Road Management
  - Foot Path
  - Traffic Jam
  - Street lighting
  - Usable Road
  - City transportation

- Education and Information
  - School
  - Information Center
  - Library
  - Museum

- Governance
  - Coordination (with different agencies)
  - Communication (with the Councilors)
  - Prevent Corruption

- Culture and recreation
  - City Center
  - Cultural Center
  - Play ground
  - City Gardens

- Urban/City Planning
  - Housing
  - Market Management
  - Combat Accident
  - Environmental conservation
  - Urban development

- Water and Drainage
  - Safe water
  - Water logging
  - Drainage Management
  - Facilities of bathing and cleanliness

- Finance

What is of most importance to the Youth for democracy?

- A neutral election: 66%
- Freedom of expression: 43%
- Freedom of Trust: 48%
- Maintenance of law & order: 43%

IID has joined as the research partner in “Dhaka Debate” program of the Mayor candidates that has been jointly organized by ATN News and Dhaka Tribune prior to the upcoming Dhaka City Corporation election 2015. To highlight the needs and aspirations of the youth and voters to the candidates regarding this election is the objective of this Manifesto.
One day in DHAKA city

No water at Morning
No road to proceed
No relief from garbage
No Transport to move on
No footpath to walk on
No relief from sound pollution
No power or water supply

Dhaka is the 11th largest and fastest growing city of the world.
Dhaka population has grown three times during the last 25 years.
The present population of Dhaka city is 17 million which is projected to be 27 million by 2030.
30% of Dhaka city dwellers are poor.
3–4 million (3.4 lacs) people migrate from the villages to Dhaka city every year.

Youth Manifesto: Priorities in development of Dhaka City

1. Public Health and Waste Management
   - 9.7 Million ton waste is created annually in Dhaka city.
   - 20% of this waste is recycled.
   - Nearly 37% are left untreated and scatter.
   - The mosquitos grow in water bodies, spread diseases like Dengue fever.
   - Daily 1.5 Million Cubic Liter of water is disposed in the nearby Buriganga, Shitalakkha, and Turag river.
   - 64 Public toilets of Dhaka city are functional only, but most of them are unhygienic.
   - Over 5.5 million People suffer from the lack of public toilets while travelling within the city.
   - 30% of city dwellers do not have access to toilet facilities.

2. Water Supply
   - Daily water requirement in Dhaka city is 150 liter per person.
   - No arrangement of drinking water during any event at open or public place.
   - 31.4% households in the city do not have any water supply connection.
   - 1000:1 is the average ratio of water users in slums.
   - The water supplied by the authority of Dhaka is not drinkable.
   - 98% residents and 56% of the slum dwellers drink water after boiling.
   - 40% of (only) water is filthy and polluted water reaches to the water treatment plant.
   - 423 times of the city supply 1200 Million liter water everyday.
   - The deep groundwater has gone to alarminglower level due to excessive extraction of water that is not filled/lifted by rains.

3. Traffic Jam
   - On an average, traffic congestion takes 11 minutes for a passenger in every traffic turn and stoppage on the street.
   - 200 billion dollars economic loss due to traffic jam in which 1.20 billion due to passengers’ delay.
   - 40 billion in commerce and export sector.
   - 25 billion in environmental hazards.
   - 15 billion for medical and other reasons.
   - Daily 3.2 million working hours of the citizens lost on the street.
   - Hawker occupied, inadequate and dirty footpaths hardly allow to walk.

4. Recreational Facilities
   - 25% area remain open in an ideal city.
   - 5% area in Dhaka city is open, 0.9% garden and 0.4% play ground only.
   - Only 12% area in old Dhaka and only 12% area in new Dhaka city are open and green.
   - Prime Minister ordered to free all playgrounds and Children Park from encroachment in October 2010.
   - The future plan of Dhaka city is to keep 25% area open.

5. Education and Information Services
   - Majority of the 0.2 million street children in Dhaka city do not have access to education.
   - Children schools are growing without plan and in a suffocating environment, which disrupts communication and quality education.
   - 95% of the youth library users think that library and information services are very essential for the society.
   - Around one-third of the youth demands multipurpose library and community center for computer and internet facilities.
   - Since the open areas/gardens of Dhaka city are not ready for mass cultural gathering, the cleanliness, civic facilities and safety measures are disrupted there.

6. Mega City Dhaka
   - 2010: 12.5 billion.
   - 2015: 18 billion.
   - 2020: 24 billion.
   - 2025: 30 billion.
   - 2030: 39 billion.
   - 28% poor Dhaka city dwellers remain beyond civic services.