# Where Mayor's Steps are required



Research Associate in **Dhaka Debate** and the Initiator of **Youth Manifesto** Program











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



### Gathering Opinion

Gathering opinion from the youth of all class and occupation through online, household and street survey



### Verifying the relevance

Verifying the relevance of public opinion with the legal responsibilities of the mayor



### Collecting data and information

Gathering opinion from the youth of all class and occupation through online, household and street survey



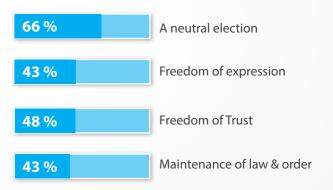
## Campaign and observation

Observing the results of Manifesto campaigning and implementationin an easily understandable way



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.

#### What is of most importance to the Youth for democracy?



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.



### Youth Manifesto: Priorities in development of Dhaka City



## 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 scattere

The mosquito grown on water bodies spread viruses of different diseases including Dengue fever

> Daily 1.5 Million Cubic Liter filthy 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

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



Water logging situation becomes unbearable during the rainy season due to unplanned urbanization

**Drainage** 

System

Canals have been filled up and turned into lakes, for example – Dhanmondi, Gulshan, Banani, and Baridhara Lake

Water from 80% area of the city is disposed in the river through 27 canals flowing over a length of 60 km in the Eastern part of Dhaka city

Unplanned development, problems in waste management and construction material wastage/debris are the major causes of water logging

Only 25 millimeter rain can cause water logging in different parts of the city due to the poor drainage system



#### 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** of 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 16% of the slum dwellers drink water after boiling

40 % (only) water of filthy and polluted water reaches to the water treatment plant

423 TWs of the city supply 1200 Milliliter water everyday

#### The deep groundwater has gone to

**alarmingly lower level** due to excessive extraction of water that is not filled/lifted by rains



#### 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 lam in which:

120 billion due to passengers' delay

40 billion in commerce and export sector

and other reasons

25 billion in environmental hazards
15 billion for medical

Daily 3.2 million working hours of the citizens lost on the street Hawker occupied, inadequate and dirty footpaths hardly allows to walk



### 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

5% 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 20% area open



## **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

# Mega City Dhaka

3-1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030

Dhaka is the 11th largest and fastest growing cities 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

28% of Dhaka city dwellers are poor .4 million (3-4 lacs) people migrate from the villages to Dhaka city every year poor Dhaka city dwellers remain beyond civic services

# One day in DHAKA city>



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Let us know your opinion:

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** 





