Urban Mobility in Bangladesh Challenges and Strategies

UN-Habitat Bangladesh

Overview of Bangladesh

- Urban population is about 30%
- Dhaka is ranked as one of the world's most unlivable cities
- 45,508 people live per square kilometer in Dhaka core area.
- An estimated 300,000 to 400,000 migrants arrive annually
- Reach to 25 million in 2025 from 15 million now



Migration on Mobility

- Searching for work
- Easy access to informal sector
- Higher income probability
- Education and other services
- Impact of climate change
- Visiting Dhaka every day for trade, business, health treatment, and persuasion (Tadbir), etc.





Status of urban Poor

 5.5 million people were living in 9048 slum settlements. Of them 3.4 million people live in 4,996 clusters of slums in Dhaka in 2006



- Population density in slum is roughly 200 times greater than average
- About 1.5 million women are employed in more than 4,000 factories who also live in slums at a deplorable living condition



Movement/Occupancy of transports in Dhaka (2001,2011)

Mode	2001	2011
Bus	11%	6%
Rickshaw	45%	40%
Auto rickshaw	18%	5%
Car/jeep	14%	39%
Tempo, Van	12%	10%
and others		



- About 80% use rickshaw because of availability and about 62% use because of door-to-door service.
- About 58% of women regarded the present bus service as overcrowded



Speed and cost of Traffic in Dhaka

- Average Speed is 12 to 25 km/h.
- During peak hour traffic is intolerably slow in the central business district.
- It is difficult to schedule more than 1 meeting per day, and it often takes 1-2 hours to get just part way across town
- The poor families spent 16.5% of their monthly income for transport
- The richer people spent only 8.2% of their monthly income.
- Others spent about 12% of their monthly income

Development Initiatives

- Greater Dhaka Metropolitan Area Integrated Transport Study (DITS), 1993
- Dhaka Metropolitan Development Plan (DMDP)
- Dhaka Urban Transport Project (DUTP), 1997–1999
- Strategic Transport Plan (STP), 2005
- Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Project (DSUTP), 2010
- BRT and Corridor Restructuring Implementation Study and Preliminary Design Work for the Uttara-Mohakhali-Ramna-Sadarghat Corridor in Dhaka, 2010-2011
- Feasibility studies for Mass Transit Programmes
- Secondary town infrastructure project

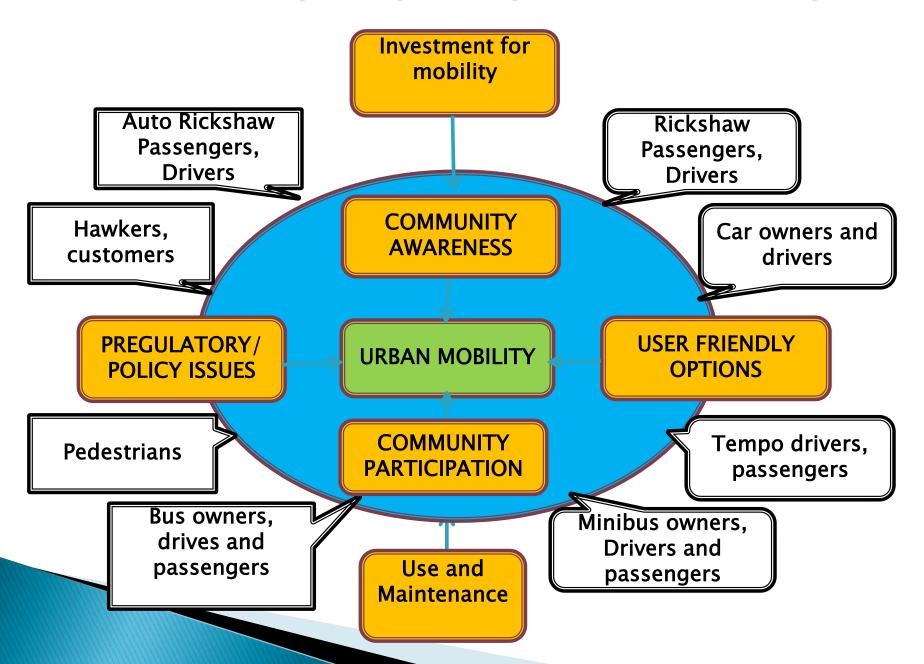
Agencies involved

- There are several authorities and agencies (RAJUK, CDA, KDA,RDA,UDD, PWD, LGED, CC., etc.), engaged in planning and implementing development projects for improving urban mobility.
- Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA)
- Traffic Department, DMP
- Dhaka Transport Coordination Board in 1998 now Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority (DTCA)

Challenges for urban Mobility

- Human issues and participation
- Implementation of legal provisions
- Planning within unplanned & unregulated development environment
- Address the need for poor who is 40% of total
- Cost for infrastructure development
- Mass transport system development
- Minimize the time gap between demand and investment

People's participation in Mobility



Immediate needs

- Awareness of all stakeholders
- Enhancing equitable access
- Focusing to bring people and places
- Enhance acceptability, convenience, reliability and efficiency
- Institutional, regulatory and governance Measures
- People's Participation at all levels
- Honor and Share good practices

Conclusion

- Community awareness and participation are integral part of investments, technologies, regulatory measures and use, operation & maintenance.
- Let us ensure optimum utilization of the available facilities with respect to law, other users to save time, money and resources.
- Our combined effort can make the difference in keeping the city functional and dynamic.

THANK YOU