

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
সিলেট আঞ্চলিক অফিস, নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর, সিলেট
সিনিয়র প্ল্যানার এর কার্যালয়
সিলেট আঞ্চলিক অফিস, নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর, সিলেট



স্মারক নম্বর: ২৫.৪৫.৯১৬২.১০৩.১৪.০০১.২১.২৩

তারিখ: ২১ মাঘ ১৪২৭

০৪ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২১

বিষয়: গেজেটভুক্ত সিলেট বিভাগীয় শহরের মাষ্টার প্ল্যান (২০১০-২০৩০) এর প্রস্তাবনাসমূহ বাস্তবায়নের অগ্রগতি প্রতিবেদন প্রেরণ প্রসঙ্গে।

জনাব,

যথাবিহীত সম্মান প্রদর্শনপূর্বক উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ের প্রেক্ষিতে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, গেজেটভুক্ত সিলেট বিভাগীয় শহরের মাষ্টার প্ল্যান (২০১০-২০৩০) এ বিভিন্ন উন্নয়ন কর্মকান্ড বাস্তবায়নে সেবা প্রদানকারী সংস্থাদের দায়িত্ব নির্দিষ্ট করা আছে (মাষ্টার প্ল্যানের সংশ্লিষ্ট পৃষ্ঠা সদয় দৃষ্টব্য)। বর্তমানে মাষ্টার প্ল্যান বাস্তবায়নের বিষয়ে বাৎসরিক মনিটরিং রিপোর্ট প্রস্তুতকল্পে গেজেটভুক্ত মাষ্টার প্ল্যানের প্রস্তাবনাসমূহ সেবা প্রদানকারী/বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থাসমূহ (গেজেটে উল্লেখিত) কর্তৃক কতটুকু বা কতটি বাস্তবায়িত হয়েছে তার তথ্য জানা একান্ত প্রয়োজন। ফলশ্রুতিতে, আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠান কর্তৃক মাষ্টার প্ল্যান বাস্তবায়নের অগ্রগতি প্রতিবেদন নিম্ন-স্বাক্ষরকারীর নিকট প্রেরণের জন্য বিনীত অনুরোধ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তিঃ বর্ণনামতে।

৪-২-২০২১

জনাব শাহীন আহম্মেদ
সিনিয়র প্ল্যানার

নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীস্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর,
সিলেট-৩১০০।

স্মারক নম্বর: ২৫.৪৫.৯১৬২.১০৩.১৪.০০১.২১.২৩/১(৭)

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০৪ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২১

সদয় অবগতি ও কার্যার্থে প্রেরণ করা হল:

- ১) উপ-পরিচালক, উপ-পরিচালক এর দপ্তর(ভৌত পরিকল্পনা), নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
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- ৩) সিনিয়র প্ল্যানার, সিলেট আঞ্চলিক অফিস, নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর, সিলেট
- ৪) সিনিয়র প্ল্যানার, থানা সেন্টার প্লানিং-২, নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
- ৫) সহকারী প্রকৌশলী, সহকারী প্রকৌশলী(সার্ভে), নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর
- ৬) সাঁট লিপিকার(পিএ), পরিচালক এর দপ্তর, নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর (পরিচালক মহোদয়ের সদয় অবগতির জন্য)

MASTER PLAN
for
SYLHET DIVISIONAL TOWN
(2010-2030)

STRUCTURE PLAN, URBAN AREA PLAN
and
DETAILED AREA PLAN

JUNE 2010



URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE (UDD)
Ministry of Housing and Public Works
The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Master Plan for Sylhet Divisional Town

Part-I : Structure Plan and Urban Area Plan
Part-II : Detailed Area Plan

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রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

বৃহস্পতিবার, নভেম্বর ১৭, ২০১১

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
গৃহায়ন ও গণপূর্ত মন্ত্রণালয়
পরিকল্পনা শাখা-৩
প্রজ্ঞাপন

তারিখ, ৮ কার্তিক ১৪১৮/২৩ অক্টোবর ২০১১

নং গৃগম/পরি-২/০৮/২০০৪(অংশ-২)/২২০—গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের Organizational Set up, Phase-II, (Departments/Directorates and Other Organizations under them), Volume XV (Ministry of Works), Chapter VI (Urban Development Directorate, June, 1983 এর Allocation of Functions এর ক্ষমতাবলে সরকার সিলেট এবং বরিশাল বিভাগীয় শহরের জন্য নতুন Master Plan এলাকা নির্ধারণ এবং অত্র এলাকাধীন প্রণীত Master Plan (Structure Plan, Urban Area Plan ও Detailed Area Plan) যথাযথ প্রক্রিয়া অনুসরণ করিয়া অনুমোদন করিয়াছে।

অতএব, সরকার অত্র প্রজ্ঞাপনের দ্বারা নতুন Master Plan (Structure Plan, Urban Area Plan ও Detailed Area Plan) এর অনুমোদনের বিষয়টি, অনুমোদিত Master Plan সহ সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের অবগতির জন্য প্রকাশ করিল।

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য : অনুমোদিত মাস্টার প্ল্যান ও প্রতিবেদন এর কপি নগর উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর, ৮২ সেগুন বাগিচা, ঢাকা-১০০০ এবং জেলা প্রশাসক, সিলেট ও জেলা প্রশাসক, বরিশাল এবং সিলেট সিটি কর্পোরেশন ও বরিশাল সিটি কর্পোরেশন এর কার্যালয়ে জনসাধারণের পরিদর্শনের সুবিধার্থে সংরক্ষিত থাকিবে।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে

মোঃ গোলাম মোছাদ্দেক
সিনিয়র সহকারী প্রধান।

মোহাম্মদ জাকীর হোসেন (উপ-সচিব), উপ-পরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারি মুদ্রণালয়, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।

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(১৪৭৯৭)

মূল্য : টাকা ২.০০

d. Surma River

The river Surma is a great asset of Sylhet City that plays multifaceted role for the city. It is a navigation route to a source of water and also a source of recreation. The river should be preserved for future sustainable source of surface water supply for the city when the city's ground water would be depleted. Its banks can serve as breathing space and recreation for the city dwellers. The river should be kept pollution free applying regulatory measures based on environmental regulations, banks should be preserved. No industry should be allowed within 100 m of the river bank.

5.6 Structure Plan Policy Recommendations

The policies, drawn in this section, are to remain valid for a period of next 20 years, upto the year 2030. The policies have been drawn on major urban issues that would have implications on the overall future development of Sylhet Divisional Town. The issues covered in these policies include, transport and communication, drainage, water supply, waste management, industrial and business development, housing, recreational open space, education and health, urban poor.

5.6.1 Policies for Urban Area Development

Any future growth policy should aim at intervening the existing problems and put forward measures for potential problems. Unforeseen use of low cost but valuable land, lack of public sector resources for infrastructure development, lack of development initiatives at the right place and to the right direction are all the major problems of urban development. The following urban area policies have been drawn up in order to encounter all the above and other problems of urbanization and urban space use.

Policy UA/1: Organised use of Urban Land

Present use of urban land is chaotic and unorganized. This trend is not conducive to create a healthy and livable urban area fulfilling all environmental conditions. For the sake of promoting sustainable urban development, functions in urban areas must be organised through systematic and balanced use of land using the tool of land use zoning.

Implementing Agency: SSC.

Means of Implementation

Preparation of land use zoning plan and implementation through the relevant provisions of EBBC Act 1952.

Policy UA/2: Infrastructure Development in Existing Spontaneous Areas

Necessary infrastructure is needed to be provided in spontaneously grown existing urban areas.

Justification

Development and promotion of infrastructure would help accelerate urban growth and maximize use of land in existing urban areas.

Implementing Agencies: SCC, PDB, LGED, DPHE, JGTL.

Means of Implementation

Infrastructure development programmes and projects can be undertaken in priority or problem areas with appropriate budget allocation. Mechanisms may be evolved to involve local community as partners of development by sharing either land or cost of development of infrastructure.

Policy UA/3: Promotion of Participatory Urban Development

The policy of involving local community in urban development should be practiced by urban development agencies through a process of participatory mechanism. NGOs and CBOs can be involved to share many of the responsibilities of the public sector agencies. Concerned agencies can undertake pilot projects followed by full scale partnership projects after successful achievement.

Justification

Community involvement would ensure better and quicker implementation of urban development projects. This approach will also save public money hitherto allocated for urban development that can be diverted to other priority areas of development.

Implementing Agencies: SCC, PDB, LGED, DPHE, NGO, CBOs.

Means of Implementation

Necessary legal and administrative measures will have to be undertaken to support and safeguard partnership programmes before taking up actual participatory and or partnership projects.

Policy UA/4: Practice of Enabling Strategy in Urban Development

The urban development agencies should adopt enabling strategy in urban development through development of basic urban infrastructure and promotion of settlements on private initiatives.

Justification

Enabling strategy will allow the private individual and real estate developers to take advantage of the infrastructure facilities and develop their structures. The land owners intending to build houses will be encouraged to build their dwellings taking advantage of the infrastructure leading to faster urbanization. Investment in commerce and industry as well as employment will be faster.

Implementing Agencies: SCC, LGED, PDB, JGTL.

Means of Implementation

This policy can be implemented by adopting appropriate promotional working policies by the concerned development agencies. Appropriate laws can be enacted in favour of enabling strategy and or existing laws can be reformed to attain the objectives of enabling strategy.

Policy UA/5: Initiatives for Urban Fringe Area Development

As new areas of urban development initiative should be taken to expedite development in the fringe by means of infrastructure development.

Justification

Fringe areas under slow development offer excellent opportunity for planned development either by means of infrastructure development or through total acquisition of land. There will be less cost involvement due to low density involving less eviction. There will be fewer hindrances in motivation of the local residents in favour of planned development.

Implementing Agencies: SCC, PDB, DPHE, NGOs.

Means of Implementation

Undertake site and services projects in the fringe to avoid major eviction. Adoption of participatory approach to new urban area development supported by innovative ideas of spatial development. Long motivational activities will have to be carried out for this purpose. Public sector with NGO's technical and initial financial support and cooperation by service giving agencies will make the task easier.

Policy UA/6: Utilization of Khas Land for Urban Development

For development of infrastructure the development agencies should make use of the khas land available.

Justification

Khas lands are public land that should be made best use for community purpose. Instead of evicting people from their own land for implementing development proposals as much as possible khas land should be used.

Implementing Agency: SCC, Ministry of Land and DC office.

Means of Implementation

SCC should collect a complete list of khas land within its jurisdiction takeover them to build infrastructure proposed in the plan. Ministry of Land must provide necessary cooperation in this regard.

5.6.2 Transport and Communication Policies

Policy TC/1: Existing Narrow Local Roads need to be Widened

Wherever possible, to create accessibility for growing number of traffic, the narrow roads should be opened up by widening.

Justification

It is very likely that the number of personal transport ownership will increase in future. Without wider roads this will simply add to traffic congestion. To get rid of ensuing problems steps should be taken immediately to widen existing narrow roads.

Implementing Agency: SCC and LGED

Means of Implementation

Make an inventory of narrow city roads, negotiate with the land owners and motivate them in favour of widening. Provide compensation wherever needed based on appropriate policy.

Policy TC/2: New Local Road Development should follow Standard Width not below 20 ft. or 6.10 m. City Corporation should not take up any Road for Development below 20 ft.

Justification

Narrow roads invite traffic congestion. There is scope for developing wider roads in new areas.

Implementing Agency: SCC and LGED

Means of Implementation

SSC may form body to explore the idea by exchange of views with land owners and LGED should follow in road proposal while constructing new road in the outskirts.

Policy TC/3: Improvement of Road Intersections

Justification

Sylhet is now a metropolitan city, which is growing very fast. By the year 2030 it will become a city of nearly a 3 million people. Improvement of major intersections will make traffic movement smooth and safe, apart from reducing congestion.

Policy HA/1: Promotion of Housing Area Development in New Urban Area

Justification

The pace of housing development is slow due to lack of infrastructure. There is a need to create standard infrastructure facilities to create livable environment that will promote housing.

Implementing Agencies: SCC, NHA, PDB, DPHE, LGED and BTCL.

Means of Implementation

Urban development agencies should promote private housing development through development of basic physical and social infrastructure based on enabling strategy. Creation of access and collector roads and other line services including neighborhood complexes at suitable locations in rapidly growing areas.

Policy HA/2: Promotion of Housing for the Low Income Group and the Poor by the Public Sector Housing Agencies

Justification

In a market economy there is a need to protect the vulnerable groups from utter collapse. Housing is one of the most vital issues in an urban environment which helps maintain good health that increases skill leading to higher productivity. It is also a source of social security. Due to high cost of land and housing the vulnerable urban poor are often deprived of affordable housing. This calls for government intervention in providing housing to the urban poor.

Implementing Agency: SCC, NHA, Bangladesh Bank, NGOs, PDB.

Means of Implementation

Undertaking low cost housing programmes for the low income and the urban poor community based on innovative cost recoverable ideas with secured tenure.

Policy HA/3: Promote the upgrading of Slum and Squatter Settlements

Justification

The slum and squatter dwellers are the most deprived section of the urban community. Their needs should be addressed on priority basis.

Implementing Agency: SCC, Department of Social Welfare, NGOs.

Means of Implementation

To ensure housing with safe water, sanitation and electricity through GO and NGO collaboration, implement programmes for upgradation of environment of slum-dwellers, the disadvantaged, the destitute and the shelter less poor.

Policy HA/4: Encourage Private Sector Real Estate Developers for increasing Housing Supply

Justification

Private housing companies can serve well the upper income groups of the society to meet their housing demand with the public sector playing the role of facilitator.

Implementing Agency: SCC, Bangladesh Bank, NGOs and PDB.

Means of Implementation

Public sector as facilitator can provide, physical and social infrastructure and credit facilities to the private real estate developers.

Means of Implementation

Provide micro credit without collateral. New financial institution with adequate fund will create opportunities to finance small and medium scale investors.

Policy ECON/5: Promotion of Informal Sector Economic Activities

Justification

Informal sector economic activities are essential parts of a developing country's urban life. Amid huge unemployment and poverty the urban poor people tried to find out their own ways of survival adopting informal economic activities. Besides, these activities provide important services to the urban dwellers and add to keep the urban economic wheel moving. It is, therefore, needed that urban informal sector activities should be promoted.

Implementing Agency: SCC, Department of Social Welfare, Bangladesh Bank and NGOs.

Means of Implementation

Provide micro credit without collateral. Create areas for habitation of low income people, provided with physical and social services. Create ways and means so that informal activities can be carried out every where without disturbing the normal life.

5.6.9 Tourism and Recreation

To attract tourists and visitors a city needs its own attractions. Promotion of tourism and recreation facilities can serve as pull factors for tourists.

Policy TR/1: Promotion of Tourism

Justification

Tourism will bring more outsiders, both national and international into the city; make them spend money, which in turn will generate new employments. Improved infrastructure and accommodation services and facilities can help promote tourism in the city and surroundings. Better urban services and facilities will not only promote tourism but will also results economic upliftment of the city and its hinterlands.

Implementing Agencies: RHD, LGED, SCC, Parjatan Corporation.

Means of Implementation

Budget allocation for undertaking additional development projects in the field of road and transport, accommodation, etc. and development of tourist attraction like, tea garden, dorgah, other recreational spots.

Policy TR/2: Promotion of City Level Recreation Facilities

Justification

Recreation facilities, like central park, playground, fun fair can attract tourists and visitors. There is good market for such services.

Implementing Agencies: SCC, Parjatan Corporation, Ministry of Sports & Culture, private developers.

Means of Implementation

Budget allocation for undertaking recreational development projects. Selection of appropriate locations and evolving innovative ideas.

Policy TR/3: Promotion of Local Heritage Based Tourism

Justification

Upholding local heritage and culture can help promote tourism. They may include handicraft, culture, archaeological/historical site, places of religious importance, tea garden.

Implementation Agency: SCC, Department of Archaeology, Department of Culture and Religious Affairs, NGOs.

Means of Implementation

Conservation of heritage, promotion of traditional culture, development of infrastructure.

5.6.10 Environment

Uncontrolled urbanization is a major cause for urban environmental degradation. Adoption of appropriate policies and their implementation would help reduce the threat of urban environmental degradation.

Policy ENV/1: Prevention of Hill Cutting

Justification

Cutting of hills in the city must be brought to stoppage in order to maintain ecological balance and bio-diversity as well on aesthetic grounds.

Implementing Agency: SCC, DOE, DC office.

Policy ENV/2: Prevention of Encroachment of Chhora and River

Justification

Chhoras are the natural drainage system of the city. They must be protected to allow smooth flow of storm water. River is also source of recreation and aesthetics of the city. Strict measures are needed against the encroachers.

Implementing Agency: SCC, LGED, DOE.

Policy ENV/3: River Erosion Protection

Justification

Erosion of the Surma River at some points might endanger widening of erosion areas threatening loss to land and properties.

Means of Implementation

Construction of new groyenes in threatened areas based on proper feasibility study. Activities related to bank mattress may also be tried.

Implementing Agency: BWDB, SCC.

Policy ENV/4: Promotion of Recreational Open/Green Space

Justification

Urban areas are turn overcrowded where open space disappears fast with increase of population. Open space for recreational purpose should be kept reserved before they are lost amid physical growth.

Means of Implementation

Recreational open space to be earmarked in city plans, allocation of budget for land acquisition and development of open space.

Implementing Agency: SCC, DOE.

Policy ENV/5: Promotion of Social Forestry

Justification

Enhance afforestation to create livable environment.

Implementing Agency: BWDB, RDA, SCC, DOE, DOF, LGED, BMDA.

Means of Implementation

Undertaking participatory and benefit sharing social forestry project, encourage setting up nursery and strict law enforcement against tree cutting.

5.7 Policy Implementation

Implementation of policy recommendations are largely a political will. It will involve a number of public and private sector organizations as stakeholders. This calls for strong political commitment and motivation. There must be consensus among local politicians about the need for boosting the local economy that is a pre-requisite to the prosperity of Sylhet.

Mitigation

1. Stop katcha, hanging and pit latrines.
2. Create underground sewerage system for SCC area.
3. Use pucca latrine with septic tank and soak well.
4. Prohibit indiscriminate dumping of medical and solid waste in drainage, chhoras and river.
5. Improve sanitation condition of slaughter house, fish market and katcha bazars.
6. Prohibit the direct discharge of city waste water to any chhoras, low lying areas and river.
7. Establish waste water and sewerage treatment plant.

Responsible Organizations: SCC, LGED and DOE

g. Groundwater Depletion

Groundwater level of Sylhet city is facing constant lowering over the last few decades. It has been calculated that in 2030 the lowering of ground water level might be 20m (DPHE Report). Eventually fall of groundwater table is a common phenomenon in project area during dry period (Feb.-May). Some deep-set pumps of SCC remain out of function during dry season for fall of groundwater table. With expansion of urbanization and industrialization through this project, the groundwater table may further fall if present trend of using groundwater is continued.

Mitigation

1. Use the Surma river water for pipeline supply to households and industries.
2. Introduce rainwater harvesting system.
3. Stop filling of ponds and water bodies to maintain the groundwater level through recharge and leaching process.

Responsible Organizations: SCC, DPHE and NGOs

h. Groundwater Pollution

Groundwater pollution due to manganese, iron and hardness is a major problem in the project area. With expansion of urban area, more dependency on groundwater sources may increase the pollution level of sub-surface water.

Mitigation

1. Use surface water of the Surma river.
2. Introduce rain water harvesting.
3. Reduce dependency on groundwater.
4. Preserve surface water source like ponds, chhoras, ditches and rivers for irrigation.

Responsible Organization: SCC, LGED, BWDB, DOE and NGOs

i. Loss of Wetlands

Wetlands are mainly affected first by the urbanization process. Earth filling fills up the ponds, haors and chhoras. Waste water affects the aquatic ecosystem and makes the ponds, chhoras and haors unproductive and as a result the aquatic plants, fishes and animals have to die or migrate to other places. For high price of highlands, the developers enlarge their hands to the low cost wetlands. There is no strict regulation on earth filling of ponds. The SCC can fine only Tk.500 if some one fills the ponds. However, Wetlands Conversation Act exists in Bangladesh, which is applicable only to natural beels and khals. Number of ponds in Sylhet city is reduced every year to accommodate housing and commercial structures. Wetlands play an important role as a reservoir of rain and flood water. They are also important to maintain the balance of ecosystems and for replenishing the ground water level through seepage.

6. Initiate health education program to aware people on the effect of open defecations, using katcha, hanging, bucket latrines, etc. and about the usefulness of hygienic sanitation system.
7. Establish central sewerage treatment plant to treat the discharged sewerage.

Responsible Organizations: SCC, DPHE, LGED and NGOs.

i. Parks and Recreational Places

Osmani Shishu Park within city area and Adventure World at extended area and the Surma riverside walkway near Keane Bridge are the main recreational sites in the city. The tea garden and Parjatan Motel area are also beautiful sites to visit. However, with implementation of this plan, new open space, playground, parks, lake, etc. will be created and give more leisure places for the people.

Enhancement Activities

1. Ensure new open space, playground, parks, increasing facilities to visit the tea gardens etc. to increase recreational facilities in the newly developed area.
2. Develop the Surma river side as tourists spot with properly designed modern facilities to attract outside visitors also.

Responsible Organizations: SCC, Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation.

j. Solid Waste

Sylhet City is now producing about 180 mt of solid waste everyday. Expansion of city boundary as well as human settlement will enhance solid waste generation. The solid waste management will be a big environmental management problem for Sylhet city in future. The present management system of solid waste is unhygienic. The SCC is now collecting and dumping openly both biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste together in Lalmatia landfill outside the project area and roadside of by-pass road. The leaching from this landfill can pollute both the ground and surface water and ultimately may create health risk among the local inhabitants. Many people collect compost from this landfill. The use of this mixed compost in agricultural field is very dangerous for human health and environment. Because this type of compost contains a high amount of toxic metal like lead, cadmium, mercury, nickel, chromium, etc., which are harmful to human health. These metals may enter into the food chain through vegetables and food grain.

With expansions of SMP and city boundary, the environmental problems from solid waste will increase further for increased generation of waste in new urban and semi-urban area.

Mitigation

1. Point separation of solid waste is required for good quality of compost production. This separation should be done at household level, market and bazar places. The SCC through NGO's involvement can motivate the city dwellers, shopkeepers and vegetable traders to dump the biodegradable (e.g. rice, remains of fish and meat, curry, vegetables, fruits, leaves, cow-dung, etc.) and non-biodegradable (e.g. plastic, poly-ethylene, iron, steel, glass, ceramics, rubbish, etc.) wastes separately in bins. Then SCC will collect and dump these two types of waste separately in sanitary landfill. The biodegradable waste will be converted into good quality compost within 54-60 days and SCC can sell this compost to the farmers. For non-biodegradable waste, SCC can lease the landfill to local people for collection of plastic, steel, iron etc., which have good recycle market in Bangladesh.
2. Old open dumping space will be covered immediately by soil and sand.
3. Selling of compost of old dumping space must be stopped for the sake of public health and environment.
4. Dumping of solid waste on both sides of by-pass road should be immediately stopped.
5. A new landfill is required for SMP area, the suggested site may be somewhere along the Sylhet- Jaflong Bypass Road.

Responsible Organizations: SCC, Dept. of Environmental Science, SUST, and NGO's.

3. Initiate local people and NGOs for nursery set up.
4. Scrutinize National Tree Plantation Day with local communities, schools, clubs and NGOs.
5. Firm implementation of law on unauthorized cutting of road and embankment side trees.

Responsible Organizations: SCC, BWDB, DOF, CBOs and NGOs

7.2.4 Economic Environment

a. Traffic Congestion

Sylhet city become a place of traffic congestion due to rapid growth of economic activities. Traffic congestion is space-based problem. It occurs at particular junction and or at a particular land use area. Extension of city boundary and growth of population will increase movement of vehicles in and around Sylhet city. Number of rickshaws will also increase to meet the people's demand. Rickshaws will be the main cause of traffic congestion in Sylhet city in future. The areas of likely congestion spots are the following:

- i) Humayun Rashid Chattar Intersection
- ii) Rikabi Bazar Intersection
- iii) Zinda Bazar Intersection
- iv) Court Point Intersection at Bondor Bazar
- v) Nayorpul Intersection
- vi) Taltola Intersection
- vii) Amborkhana Intersection
- viii) Chowhatta Intersection
- ix) Subanighat Intersection

Mitigation

1. Introduction of bus service in certain parts of Sylhet city.
2. Restrict licensing of new rickshaws.
3. Make one way road from Bondar Bazar to Amberkhana
4. Strict implementation of traffic rules to improve traffic management.

Responsible Organisation: SCC, LGED, RHD.

b. Fire Hazard

With expansion of city boundary and population the probability of fire may increase for more offices, institutions, markets, growth centers and industries. Electric short-circuit is mainly responsible for fire hazards in urban area. However, human error may also cause for fire sometimes. Slums and some industries like garments and plastic products are more susceptible to fire hazards.

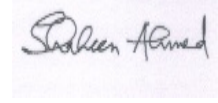
The present two fire stations at Taltala and Gotatkar are not enough to cope with future fire hazards.

Mitigation

1. Set up one new fire station at Bahar.
2. Collect modern fire prevention devices.
3. Refrain people from using low quality electrical wire in buildings and industries.
4. Ensure periodical checking of electric lines.
5. Create awareness of people about fire hazards.
6. Ensure fire-fighting devices in new industries, high-rise buildings and markets.
7. Strict implementation of BC rule.
8. Large and medium scale water bodies should be conserved for quick and huge supply of water at the time of emergency.

Responsible Organizations: SCC, PDB, DOE and Fire Service and Civil Defense

৭) অফিস কপি



৪-২-২০২১

জনাব শাহীন আহম্মেদ

সিনিয়র প্ল্যানার