

Khulna (the People's Republic of Bangladesh)

What is Town of Khulna?

Khulna is the country's third largest city in Bangladesh and has been known as an industrial city with a port.

Geography

Khulna City is located on a natural levee of the Rupsha and Bhairab rivers and characterized by Ganges tidal floodplains with low relief, criss-crossed by rivers and water channels and surrounded by tidal marshes and swamps.

History

Khulna has a history of about one hundred years. The city originated as a market town and seat of administration. During the early days, tobacco and sugarcane were traded here and it had a shopping link with Calcutta. Khulna was declared a municipality in 1884, became a railway link in 1985, district headquarters in 1961, and a city corporation in 1984. Industrialization took place in the 1960s.

Demographic Characteristics

- Moderately rapid population growth 3.8%) mainly due to rural-urban migration.
- Population composition characterized by a preponderance of children and low population of adults and aged population, resulting in a high dependence ratio.
- An imbalance in the gender ratio at 118 males per 100 females.
- A relatively high literacy rate compared with other cities.
- Gross population density is very high about 18,000 per sq. km.
- A large proportion of people is engaged in informal sector activity.

City Land-use Map



LEGEND

COMMERCIAL AREA	[Solid black box]
PLANNED HOUSING	[Grid pattern]
MIXED UNPLANNED HOUSING	[Vertical lines]
PUBLIC HOUSING	[Horizontal lines]
SEMI-URBAN / RURAL SETTLEMENT	[Diagonal lines]
ADMINISTRATIVE	[Cross-hatch pattern]
EDUCATION AND HEALTH	[Stippled pattern]
INDUSTRY	[Horizontal lines]
WAREHOUSE	[Dotted pattern]
TRANSPORT	[Diagonal lines]
AGRICULTURE	[Stippled pattern]
WATER BODIES	[Wavy lines]
SHRIMP CULTURE	[Stippled pattern]

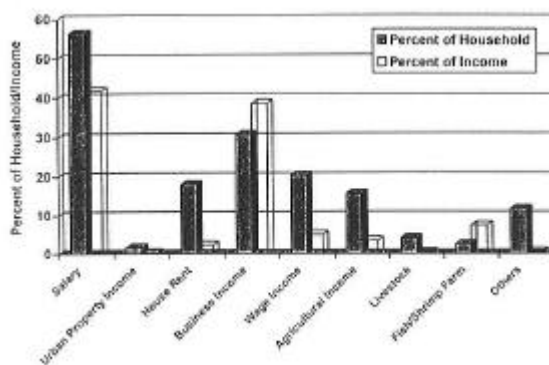
SCALE
 METERS 1000 0 2 4 6 KILOMETERS
 YARDS 1000 0 2 4 MILES

City Data at a Glance

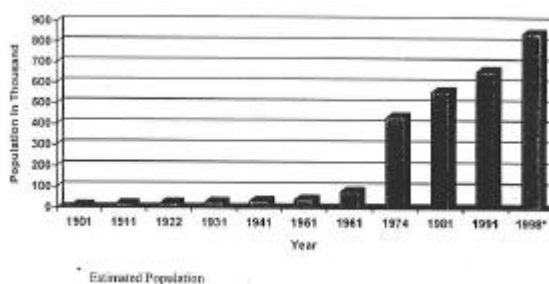
Area	46 Sq Km (4210 ha)	(KCC)
Population	(1990) 663,340	(KCC)
	(1998) 0.85m	(KCC)
	(1998) 1.18m	(KMA)
Workforce	(1986)	Non farm only
Total	245,753	100%
Manufacturing	-	52%
Trade	-	28%
Services	-	19%
Economy and Industry		
Manufacturing Sector (1990)		
Type	Units	% of Employment
Food & beverage	338	6.15
Jute	46	20.21
Tally/Pottery/Brick	74	1.75
Chemicals	39	2.49
Others	293	20.00
Total	790	50.60
Rest of labor force is in the informal sector. Women labor force majorities are housewives.		
Housing and Human Settlement (KCC)		
Housing stock	106,739	(1991)
Households	114,918	(1991)
Shortage	8,200	
Need	32,000	
Quality:	Concrete	30%
	Tin/GI Sheet	12%
	Kalcha	58%
Delivery System:		
	Private informal	90%
	Development Authority	4%
	Public Housing	1.5%
Main Problem:		
	Housing Finance	
	Low return from housing	
Environment		
Environment pollution moderate		
River pollution high		
Sanitation condition bad		
Solid waste management bad		

Graph

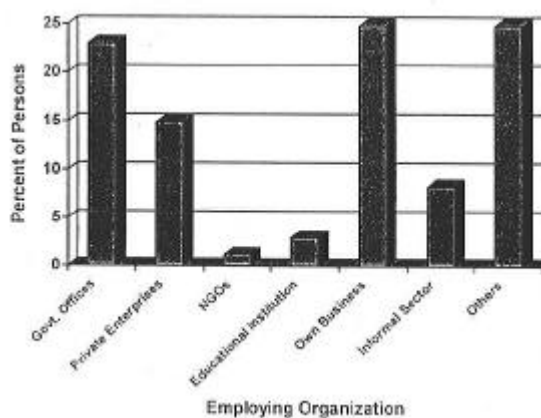
Source and Distribution of Monthly Household Income



Population of Khulna City Corporation Area



Distribution of Working Members by Employing



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Potentials for and Constraints against Development

Endowments and Potentials

- Its location in the south-west region of the country with a number of growth centers.
- A good navigable river.
- Educational hub and tourism base of the area.
- Flood-free flat land for development
- A regional capital with large hinterland
- Port facilities
- An existing industrial base

Constraints

- The city is physically divided due to the absence of a bridge over Rupsha river.
- Stagnant economy with relatively heavy reliance on traditional manufacturing industries.
- Insufficient and irregular supply of power and water.
- Widespread poverty.
- Infrastructure not properly developed
- Low land to the east and west

Planning Issues

- The physical shape of Khulna City is controlled by its geo-physical condition. The planning options must be consistent with such condition.
- The linkages of Khulna City with other towns and growth centers can make it a most important city in the region.
- It is very important to revive its economy through industrial development.
- Development infrastructure, particularly, Rupsha Bridge, Airport, EPZ and the development of Mongla Port.
- More investment opportunities to be created.
- Institutional strengthening for growth management.

City Diagnosis

- Livability has been deteriorating due to a widening gap between inadequate public services and growing population especially urban poor.
- Competitiveness has also been decreasing due to the failure to attract new investments.
- Municipal finance capacity is limited, partly due to low collection rate and lack of efforts to attract external investment and assistance.
- City governance and capacity building issue remains the most serious constraint for more effective management of the city.

City Scape



Visions on the Future

- Growth of city economy;
- Equitable distribution of city income;
- Improved living conditions/social welfare of the urban poor;
- Expansion of urban areas with adequate infrastructure/utilities and services;
- Improved public health, literacy and education, and capacity of women.
- Increased own sources of funds and improved city government credit worthiness;
- Reduced pollution and developed flood- and disaster free city;
- Improved living conditions and city beautification;
- Greater access to land for the urban poor and effective supply of urban land;
- Improved public transport services and effective infrastructure/facilities, operation and maintenance;
- Affordable services for the urban poor; and
- Efficient, competent and accountable city government.

Priority Strategies

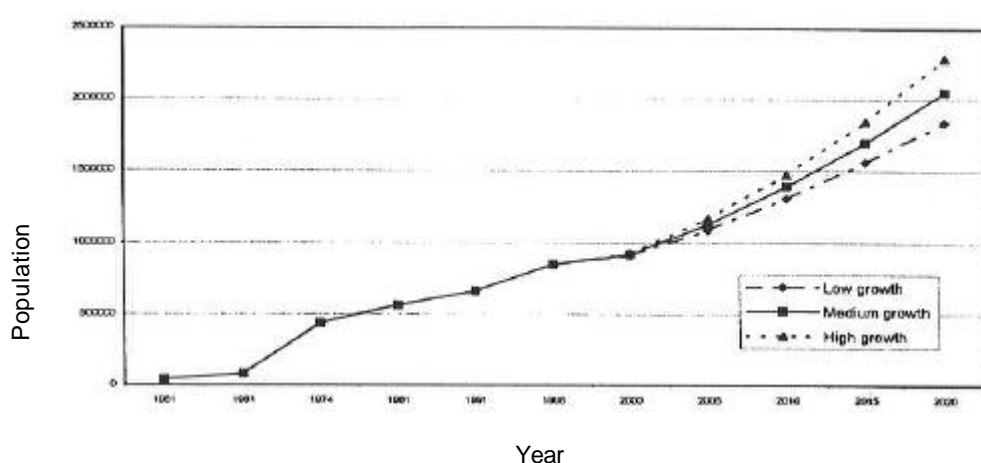
Umbrella Strategies:

Regional Integration: Major physical components include the upgrading of Mongla Port, construction of Rupsha Bridge, improvement of Mongla-Khulna road, construction of a new airport (between Khulna and Mongla) with a link road to Bagerhat; and construction of Khulna bypass.

Strategy Integration: Any strategy for the betterment of a sub-sector and/or issues needs to be carefully assessed against other related strategies. The objective of this strategy is to promote coordination and institutional development through identification and implementation of integrated projects.

Institutional Development: Adequate institutional reforms for enhancing governance in terms administrative management capacity and accountability, financial management, operation and maintenance of public infrastructure and utilities as well as involvement of city dwellers and various stakeholders in the process of planning and projects implementation.

Chart of Projected Socioeconomic Framework in 2010 and 2020



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Strategic Goals/Targets

- Restructured large scale state-owned industries;
- Adequate infrastructure for Khulna's business/commercial function;
- Accountable and transparent institutional base;
- Inventory of slums/squatter areas;
- Expanded coverage of beneficiaries of NGOs, CBOs and citizens initiatives.
- Institutionalize "Master Plan".
- Reorient development activities of KDA for strategic infrastructure.
- A policy and mechanism on rehabilitation/renewal of existing urban areas, including slum/squatter areas and city center.
- Tangible programs for primary education and health care in the shortest possible time with special attention to children and women in urban poor.
- Skill upgrading program and facilities.
- Upgraded urban planning and management capacity of government.
- Effective and efficient financial management system.
- An increase in the generation of own-resources through good tax collection.
- An improved air quality.
- Expanded user charges and beneficiaries pay principle for infrastructure development and public services.
- Improved drainage condition and reduced pollution.
- City beautification.
- Efficient and transparent land management system.
- Efficient use of idle lands.
- Expanded housing financing schemes.
- An improved traffic management, infrastructure and public transport.
- Efficient public utilities and decreased service backlogs.
- New sources of water supply.
- Address urgent needs of urban poor for public utilities and services.
- Delineated functions of KCC and KDA wherein KCC attends to city dwellers and KDA on planning and development of urban structure.
- Strong coordination between KCC and KDA.

People Crossing Rupsha River by Ferry



Bus Terminal



Proposed Projects/Programs by Sector

Sector	Project/Program
Institutional Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity Building for Personal of KCC/KDA 2. Assessment of Urban Poor in Khulna City 3. Financial Capability Building of KCC and Related Agencies
Poverty Alleviation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of Informal Workers 2. Mirer Danga Low Cost Housing Project
Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrated Development of Railway Land at the Bank of River Rupsha
Land & Housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Development for Housing through Public-Private Partnership 2. Housing and Civic Facilities Development 3. Squatter Resettlement Project 4. Construction of 200 Flats for Middle Income People 5. Sonadanga Housing Project
Urban Transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rupsha Bridge 2. Khulna City By-pass Road 3. Construction of Footbridge at Different Point 4. Noapara By-pass Road
Public Utilities and Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dual Water Supply Project (DWS) 2. Crash Program of Water Supply 3. Study of Ground Water Contamination from Arsenic and Possible Solution 4. Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) 5. Rain Water Reservoir 6. Rehabilitation of Water Supply System 7. Interim Water Supply Project
Environmental Disaster Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Children's Park, River Side Park, Botanical Garden 2. Tree Training 3. Khulna Zoo 4. Supply and Installation of Cremation Furnace 5. Improvement of Khulna (Katcha) Bazaar 6. Improvement of Existing Drain and Construction of New Ones 7. Construction of Storm Sewerage System 8. Solid Waste Management, Disposal, Construction of Sanitary Landfill and Environmental Development Project including Recycling of Solid Waste

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For the Implementation

Regional Integration

Rupsha Bridge and Mongla Port.

Public Utilities and Services:

Safe drinking water.

Financial Services

- Updating tax base for internal resource generation.
- Strengthening tax collection.
- Strengthening audit performance.
- Strengthening accountability.

Human Resource Development

- 1) Providing manpower training in the following fields:
 - Planning
 - Growth management
 - Financial management
- 2) Improving the quality of life of city dwellers

A Message from the Mayor

The whole process of CDS needs the sincerest commitment and effort from both the city government and stakeholders to make it effective, workable and successful. Let us know our own problem from own political, economic, social, cultural, and physical perspectives and needs and work together to make Khulna City a sustainable place and to ensure a better quality of life for people from all walks of life for today and tomorrow.

Sheikh Tayebur Rahman

Photo of Workshop

