

Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh: organizational gap analysis- case study on Ministry of Housing and Public Works

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ABSTRACT

The lack of financial support and proper research in housing has been identified by the Government of Bangladesh as one of the major problems in improving sustainable housing condition of lower and middle-income families in Bangladesh. Unplanned urbanization in the city area leads to impoverish living status which undermines the economic growth and becomes a barrier to achieving the goal-11 (sustainable cities and communities) of sustainable development goals (SDGs). Ministry of Housing and Public Works (MoHPW) has a mission to develop a planned, safe and sustainable housing with affordable cost for the low and middle-income people ensuring the best uses of lands through suitable planning and research. To identify the low and middle-income households of this study, a circular of Bangladesh Bank refinance scheme of 2008-2009, has been followed where it has been defined as those whose monthly household income is within the upper ceiling of BDT 50,000 (USD 600). The residential housing sector of Bangladesh is characterized by a three-tier market. First are those households with the highest disposable income, able to afford high-quality housing. The second tier is the relatively narrow stratum of middle-income households. The third tier is the low-income households. The attempt of this study is to find out the challenges after assessing the housing status of lower and middle-income people and tries to link up with goal 11 of SDGs which has been mentioned in the strategic objectives of MoHPW. This study done mainly based on secondary data while primary data also collected through a questionnaire survey to sketch the real picture of the present condition of the housing of people. Recommendations of the study help in mapping mission of the said ministry and achieving goal 11 of SDGs and tried to bridge the knowledge gap by identifying the risk factors in the sustainable housing through the idea of the smart city.

Keywords: SDGs, housing, unplanned urbanization, sustainable cities, affordable cost

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INTRODUCTION

The overgrowing population is still a major concern for achieving sustainable development goals with limited resources. This situation is worst in developing countries especially in Asia. The estimated population growth in Asia is 1.4 billion, in Africa is 0.9 billion, and in Latin America and the Caribbean region is 0.2 billion by 2050 (UN, 2012). This growing population has direct impacts on housing and settlement. The UN-Habitat expressed deep concern saying "The future of cities depends on how well and how soon access to adequate housing will be provided for all" (Kacyira, 2016). It implies the necessity of planned housing for each country to ensure a better living in future mainly in an urban area as the world is going through a massive urbanization nowadays (Liu, 2016). According to a report of the United Nations, 54% of the world's population lives in urban areas, with an expected increase to 66% in 2050 (UN, 2012). Therefore, housing becomes one of the major issues for the urban planner as well as environmentalists. Sustainable urbanization is considered as a crucial mechanism to protect the interest of all stakeholders.

Bangladesh is a densely populated country and has one of the lowest land-person ratios in the world with below standard of housing condition (Haque, 2013). While good housing is a pre-requisite for human development and welfare, it seems still a major lackage in Bangladesh. A suitable housing provides shelter, security, amenities, and maintaining privacy to the human beings for a decent living. Moreover, the constitution of Bangladesh binds the Government to play an effective role in ensuring Housing rights to all as basic rights as a citizen. The national housing policy-1993 commits to take initiatives in housing as a provider, for poor people and as a facilitator in all housing initiatives. In Bangladesh, 30 percent of its total population is living in urban areas and this trend is increasing. Thus, it is estimated that by 2030 the rate of urbanization will be more than 40 percent (Shams, 2014). Therefore, it is high time to have a modern housing and settlement master plan aligning with SDG goal-11 to fulfill the target.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Sustainable development is the most pressing challenge facing by the world nowadays. The main challenge is combining the growth of the world economy and development in a way that is socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. SDG implementation has been targeted for 15 years is also a challenging for developing country like Bangladesh. Different ministries, organizations, autonomous body and NGOs are working to achieve the goals where some organizations are working as lead and co-lead position. Thus, coordination among the implement partners is a big challenge. Repetition and overlapping actions may cause loss of time and resources (Rahman, 2020). While working on assessing ministry-wise performance regarding SDGs

implementation, a major setback faced about ministries' mandates. As ministry has pre set mandates and these are not all aligned with SDGs, it becomes pertinent to take new projects which turn to some extent as a mammoth task for the ministry to implement within targeted period. Moreover, coordination among departments, sections and other sister concerned organization of a ministry is also a challenging task to keep data and record. Initially the ministry was unwilling to providing data and it was hindrance to getting accurate data in time. In addition, the activities on SDGs is on progress and thus it is very difficult to come in ultimate findings while reporting any concluding comments of any goal, target or indicators whether it has not been done or partially done.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this study is to assess the ongoing activities of MoHPW in case of achieving SDGs and to find out the gap (if any). Thus the following objectives are sorted out:

- i) To know the current status of the MoHPW in implementing SDGs;
- ii) To assess the organizational performance regarding SDG implementations and
- iii) To help the ministry in achieving goals through providing recommendations as a mid- term evaluation of SDG.

JUSTIFICATION

SDGs have created enormous opportunities before Bangladesh government streamlining its national development efforts. Simultaneously, it offered huge criticalities. As a signatory of the SDGs, the Bangladesh government is committed to achieve these goals with a view to accelerate the country's development. Having endorsed the agenda, government is now obligated to embark upon a comprehensive program of implementation, developing a national strategy, agreeing upon a national monitoring framework and a process for annual reporting, and establishing multi-stakeholder advisory groups to support implementation. Above all, government needs to show a strong public commitment to implementing the SDGs.

At this stage of SDGs implementation, the government needs skilled workforces for translating these goals into reality with their full potentials. A uniform understanding about SDGs among the government workforces at different levels are important to embark on SDGs implementation. The people who are assigned to developing or implementing the national SDG strategy must possess the same understanding and spirit about SDGs like people who are assigned to perform progress monitoring or evaluation. As the ministries are main implementing partner of SDGs, and they are intend to implement the projects. Therefore, a study on assessing their performance is necessary to find out whether they are in right track or not. It is also important to know if any

gap remaining with them. This study is intended to conduct a midterm evaluation like reviewing the ongoing activities of MoHPW.

METHODOLOGY

Both primary and secondary data has been used in conducting this study. Primary data collected through questionnaire survey and through KII. Moreover, direct observation method and meeting with ministry's concerned focal point of SDG is also applied in case of collecting primary data. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and a validation workshop have also been arranged for collecting primary data where almost all focal points of 58 ministries were present and opined their comments. Secondary data has been collected through pursuing different reports of government, non-government organization, web materials, various articles, journals, published and unpublished thesis and books. The collected data are analysed mainly by matrix using simple descriptive statistics in graph and tabular form.

ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

Ministry of Housing and Public Works was known as Communication and Building (CNB) before independent of Bangladesh. The main function of MoHPW is to ensure a better housing and settlement for the countrymen. There are 12 other departments and wings working under the MoHPW. These are National Housing Authority (NHA), Rajdhani Unnayan Katripaksha (RAJUK), Chattogram Development Authority (CDA), Rajshahi Development Authority (RDA), Khulna Development Authority (KDA), Cox's Bazar Development Authority (CoxDA) Public Works Department (PWD), Department of Architect, House Building Research Institute (HBRI), Urban Development Department (UDD), Directorate of Government Accommodation and Directorate of Internal Audit. The ministry has 124 manpower currently in against of 185 approved posts. The eight hierarchical tiers organogram of the MoHPW preserve higher rank for the Minister and the lower tier for Senior Assistant Secretary/ Assistant Secretary rank (MoHPW 2017).

The MoHPW working with a mission to construct sustainable and safe infrastructure through ensuring proper planning, adequate research and optimum use of land for cost-effective housing and planned urbanization. The ministry is playing a vital role to ensure sustainable accommodation facilities mainly for the government employees through implementing many projects. However, a very common allegation raised by the people about the government housing projects is poor quality housing and lengthy process of finishing the construction projects. Consequently, MoHPW is still unable to achieve public faith since it is the oldest and one of the largest ministries of Bangladesh. Thus, ultimately private housing sector popularly known as the developer come forward.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF MOHPW

To achieve the goal of building safe and planned accommodation, MoHPW is working as follows:

- i. Planning and undertaking of activities to solve the housing problem of the country;
- ii. Preparation of architectural and structural design of public buildings and other infrastructure, their construction and maintenance;
- iii. Preparation of laws and policies to promote the housing sector;
- iv. Planned urbanization, proper use of land and development;
- v. Undertaking activities to solve the accommodation problem of government officers and staff;
- vi. Conducting research and innovate technology on urbanization, housing, construction of buildings, construction materials and techniques;
- vii. Management of land and abandoned property under this ministry; and
- viii. Creation of opportunities for involvement of the private sector in solving urbanization and housing problems

MAPPING OF THE MANDATE FOR ACHIEVING SDGS

Mapping mandate is the rational assessment of efforts, capacity, and constraints of an organization. In this study, mapping mandate has been depicted based on the functions of the organization mentioned in the allocation of business² and annual performance planning (APA) of MoHPW and the resources it has. Innovative and creative utilization of existing manpower and maximum utilization of resources can help to ensure this achievement. Thus, the focus of this mapping is to draw an action plan to achieve goal 11 of SDG as it is directly aligned with the mandate of MoHPW. In the handbook of mapping of ministry targets in the implementation of SDGs aligning with 7th Five Year Plan it has clearly mentioned: "By 2030, MoHPW will ensure access for all adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums" (GED, 2016). Therefore, the ministry should take an action plan to achieve the target. Research-based action plan formation is prerequisite to get an effective result in this regard. Following action plans should be taken as cited in the guidelines.

For smooth completion of these works and make them sustainable Result based Monitoring (RBM) is essential to oversee the action plans. For low-cost housing with sustainable compartment, it is essential to promote new approaches to collateralization and guarantee mechanisms as well as financial support is required in the time allocated for performing better. Adopting targets to ensure access for all adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrading existing slums should be given top priority. Finally, it

² Allocation of business is the job description of different ministries and departments of approved by cabinet division of Bangladesh.

is essential to take initiative to prepare them thinking innovatively about inclusive approaches to providing housing and addressing the challenges of affordability. All these things should be taken keeping the situation of the low and mid-income family in consideration. Long term planning should be taken and it is essential to revise the previous ones. For this government of Bangladesh (GoB) can take the initiative to form a special fund for housing schemes for the middle and lower income groups. This fund can be bolstered with the help of donor agencies such as the World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and others. The GOB can also operate these housing schemes by developing low-cost on its own lands by utilizing this fund and then mortgaging the same among willing takers. The costs of home ownership are likely to fall even further with this approach. Not only the urban areas, systematically all areas of the country or the rural areas need to be brought under a low-cost housing finance system.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study focused on reviewing the role and duties of the organization and applied 360° performance appraisal processes. It has found the status and flaws as following:

Organizational Performance Analysis

Substantial inconsistencies found while assessing the performance of the MoHPW as well as a slit observed in its goal objectives and strategies. In its vision, it has just emphasized on planned cities whereas, MoHPW is the highest public organization in housing that bears the obligation to ensure planned accommodation for all citizen. In Bangladesh, it has more than 85 thousand villages but the vision of MoHPW ignored the villages. Moreover, vision only building a planned city is not enough to offer sustainable accommodation for the long run. Thus, its vision seems incomplete. In addition, there is no clarification of the time limit of the vision of MoHPW. Therefore, it is not clear how long the ministry wants to build planned cities. On the other hand, in its mission, it has mentioned the construction of sustainable and safe infrastructure through ensuring proper planning, adequate research and optimum use of land but not emphasize on innovative and resilient housing which is very essential as a land area for housing is limited and it has a huge population.

Lack of stability also found in its strategic objectives and its functions. In strategic objectives it has rightly mentioned to preserve Green Zone and Public Spaces but there are no specific activities mentioned in functions on what type of public space it will preserve and how. It has eight strategic objectives and five compulsory strategic objectives which are very pertinent but in functions statement, it has only seven activities which are not adequate to achieve these objectives. In its Annual Performance Agreement of 2017-

2018 (section -2), it has shown final result indicator of Preserving Green Zone and Public Spaces remain unchanged from 2015 to 2020 which indicates that they have no progress in five years. Construction of Fly Over is also shown in its APA activities (No. 4.5) but there is a separate ministry to do it. In APA it has shown, Making free of the illegally captured playground but till date, it has no success in this task. However, it has a target to acquire 6.10 acre land of the playground by making free from illegally captured. Though there is no data regarding how many and what its volume playground are illegally captured are mentioned (APA, 2017-2018).

To implement the actions, MoHPW has to coordinate of three other ministries namely Ministry of Finance, Ministry of environment, forest and climate change, and LGRD along with some other departments like Local Government Engineering Department, Law and Justice Division (LJD), Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division (LPAD) and Statistics and Informatics Division as an associate. However, working modality and coordination mechanism of such ministries and departments is mentioned at neither in APA nor in the allocation of business of MoHPW. Hence, MoHPW has to find out the specific task and make a working budget to achieve the goals by conducting assigned works within time. Thus, the specific gap of the ministry is mentioned in the table below:

Table-1.1: Performance appraisal of Ministry of Housing and Public Works in achieving SDGs

Mandate	Goals and		Laws/ Policy	Action Taken	Required Action	Comments
	Goals	Targets				
<p>Building safe and reasonable housing for all</p> <p>Sustainable sanitation for all</p>	11.6	<p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>6.2 By 2030 achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all</p>	<p>Building Construction Rules-2016</p> <p>Dhaka Improvement Trust Rule' 1969</p> <p>National Policy for safe water supply and sanitation-1998</p>	<p>1. To ensure residential facilities for government officials PWD has already taken 25 nos Govt. flat projects.</p> <p>2. There is a total provision of flat construction is 9702 nos. Out of these projects 1512 nos flats construction work is completed under 4 nos projects by June 2018.</p> <p>3. By 2019 another 114 nos flat construction completed and by 2020 rest of the flat construction completed.</p> <p>(Source: SDG implementation Review Report 2018, MoHPW).</p>	<p>1. Coordination among MoHPW and city corporation, RAJUK is immense necessary</p> <p>2. Separate project on slum and sanitation development is required.</p>	<p>1. According to BBS, -2014, a total 22, 32,114 people live in slum of which is 6.33% live in City.</p> <p>2. To fulfill SDG's 11.1 target, upgrading existing slum is ignored in action taken. therefore, separate project should be taken to upgrade slums</p> <p>3. Improving community access to clean water and safe sanitation is not emphasized.</p>

Mandate	Goals and		Laws/ Policy	Action Taken	Required Action	Comments
	Goals	Targets				
	11	11.2 By 2030 provide access to safe, affordable accessible and sustainable transport system for all, improving road safety for vulnerable persons women, children and disability and older persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Metro Rail Act, 2015 •Bus Rapid Transit Act 2016 •Revised Strategic Transport Plan 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Implementation of the MRT Line-6 project from Uttara to Motijheel under the supervision of Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority (DTCA). • Construction of the 46.73 km. long Dhaka elevated express way from Hazrat Shah Jalal International Airport to Kutubkhali of Dhaka- Chittagong highway. • 42 km long Dhaka-Ashulia elevated express way from Hazrat Shah Jalal International Airport to Chandra Dhaka East-West expressway • Bus rapid transit (BRT) for mass transit • Construction of a multi-lane tunnel underneath the river Karnaphuli in Chittagong 	1.Coordination among ministry of LGED, Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges	Project completion within targeted time is a big challenges

Mandate	Goals and		Laws/ Policy	Action Taken	Required Action	Comments
	Goals	Targets				
	11	11.3 by 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	<p>1.Private Housing Project Land Development Rule' 2004</p> <p>2.Real Estate development & management act 2010</p>	<p>•Construction of 8.8 km walk way on both sides of at Gulshan, Banani and Baridhara lake.</p> <p>•Construction of 2.4 km drive way at Hatirjheel - Badda- Sahajadpur</p> <p>•Renovation and decoration of 8.8 km water body, 2.1 acre land area park, green belt and 2.12 acre land sports field.</p> <p>•5-developemnt aoturity under the MoHPW is currently implementing 84 projects for its own financing in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and different district and Upazila level. With these projects, 51075 plots and 38948 flats are being constructed. Apart from the 28 completed projects, 30220 plots and 5757 flats have been allocated among low and middle income groups. Besides this in 36 nos pipeline projects, there is a provision of 8105 nos plots & 88606 nos flats.</p>	<p>1. Support in economic, social and environmental links between urban and rural areas by national and regional development planning is needed.</p> <p>2.Improve Resource mobilization and better service delivery</p>	<p><i>Challenge:</i> Along with population growth, urbanization is considered as the next most alarming threat to the housing sector. Land is becoming increasingly inadequate to provide housing solution to all and as a result demand for apartments is increasing rapidly.</p>

Mandate	Goals and		Laws/ Policy	Action Taken	Required Action	Comments
	Goals	Targets				
Sustainable, safe and planned urbanization	11	Co-lead in one target (11.a) and associated with 2 targets (11.b and 11.c). By 2020, Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlement	Detailed Area Plan (DAP) Gazette	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Co-lead by National Housing Authority targeted 11.a: “Preparation of Detailed Area Plan 2016-2035 for DMP area. Taken a project of “Urban Resilience Project RAJUK Part (2015-2020) 	Planning for long term and coordination among implementation partners	
Beautiful and livable city	11	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Begunbari and Hatirjheel park area Development of Walking track around the park Establishment of two way road service at near Hatirjheel area. 	All captured lake, playground and parks should be recovered	Strengthen of Institutional capacity is essential.

Mandate	Goals and		Laws/ Policy	Action Taken	Required Action	Comments
	Go als	Targets				
Master Plan and Detailed Area Preparation	9	9.1 Develop quality, reliable sustainable and resilient infrastructure including regional and trans-border infrastructure to support economic development and human well being with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Draft Master Plan has been finalized •Technical Development to Upgrade Structural Integrity of Buildings in Densely Populated Urban Areas and Its Strategic Implementation towards Resilient Cities in Bangladesh (TSUIB). 	Need to finalize the draft master plan	The purpose of the Project is to reduce disaster risk and promote urban safety of Dhaka which shall be achieved through accomplishing four outputs;

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII)

To know the current status and challenges of MoHPW, a KII has been conducted on 10 April 2019. Key Informant was Dr. Md. Monirul Huda, focal point of the ministry regarding SDG and Engineer Mominur Rahman, Desk officer of SDG. Researcher wanted to know whether focal point has any clarification regarding the mandates of their ministry those are aligned with SDGs.

In reply to this query focal point said most of the mandates mentioned for MoHPW are fixed long before than SDG come into as agenda. Therefore, usually there have some matter of addition and exclusion. However, it becomes a challenge for ministry to align with all goals of SDG within 2030.

In response to another question regarding current activities of the ministry in order to achieve SDGs, focal point answered MoHPW is trying its best to achieve SDGs and thus different activities are ongoing based on targets of SDG. Nevertheless, ministry has many other duties to do and it is working for ensuring a better housing and settlement mainly in urban area.

In a question regarding target achievement of Annual Performance Agreement (APA), focal point replied that mainly their ministry is working to fulfill the target they made in APA. Most of the projects of MoHPW and its

budget have been allocated aligning to APA. However, still there is lacking in achieving all target of APA in time.

While wanted to know the opinion of focal point regarding what more MoHPW could do in achieving the SDGs in Bangladesh as a lead organization, focal point replied apart from the 27 mandates, MoHPW has taken many other initiatives to achieve SDGs. Keeping the thought of urban resilience, a project entitled “Urban Resilience Project RAJUK Part (2015-2020) has been taken and another project entitled “Urban Building Safety Project” by PWD has been proposed. These two projects are aligned with SDG goal 11 and target 11b. However, it is not covered to our mandates ministry wants to implement it for the betterment of our city people specially Dhaka dwellers.

It will help to address the adverse impact of climate change. The project will implement based on five components mentioned in following aspects:

Five components:

1. Risk sensitive land use planning
2. Vulnerability assessment of essential and critical facilities and lifelines
3. Electronic construction permission system
4. Establishment of urban resilient unit
5. Professional accreditation and training of engineers, architects and planners
6. Enforcement of Building code

In replying to another query regarding whether they feel any shortage of knowledge and understanding of concern manpower regarding SDGs in MoHPW focal point replied actually SDG is a big thing to understand. Consistency of development projects and linkage with SDG goals, target and indicators is important. Therefore, knowledge on SDGs is essential to align with performance of ministry in case of development works. In ministry, our problem is frequent change of assign manpower for SDG or any other matter. Thus, ministry feels shortage of expertise people. In that sense, focal point said yes there is shortage of knowledge and understanding regarding SDGs.

Explaining to another question like what they think regarding the shortage of skills or know-how to achieve SDGs in their organization, focal point said actually, skills grow over a time. It is not a matter of day. He has been given the charge recently. However, they are working sincerely and positively to achieve SDG. Ministry has already taken many initiatives and achieved some success. Ministry of Housing and Public Works is a big one. It has five development authorities in Dhaka, Chattogram, Rajshahi, Khulna and Cox’s bazar. Besides, there are district and Upazila offices. But still it cannot be said that this ministry no shortage of skills to achieve SDGs as it is a huge job.

The ministry has specified its duty to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it becomes necessarily important sometimes to work with other ministries and departments. Problems arise then. It is a matter of holistic approach. It is not possible to achieve SDGs alone. Therefore, it is essential to works with

coordinating others. MoHPW is related to 6 SDG targets. Among the targets MoHPW is leading 2 targets (11.1 and 11.3), Co-lead in one target (11.a) and associated with 3 targets (11.7, 11.b and 11.c). As lead ministry MOHPW is focusing on SDG goal 11's Target 11.1 is "By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums" and 11.3 is "By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.". Co-lead target 11.a: "Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, pre-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning. Associate targets 11.7: By 2030, Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces in particular for woman and children, older persons and persons with disabilities. 11.b: By 2020, Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlement adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusions, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters. Ministry needs some time and manpower to achieve the target. People who assigned in this ministry are knowledgeable. But it has to work on different approaches.

Lastly, researcher wanted to know the challenges of MoHPW facing to achieve SDGs and focal point said while going on implementing SDGs, assigned for this ministry many challenges found based on works nature. Citing example, focal point said that, somewhere it is found taking quick decision is a big challenge, where another it is found lack of coordination is a big challenge. Actually, it comes over slot of works or project based. In case of SDG goal 11 and target 11.3 it can be said that challenges is:

In Dhaka and Chittagong city residential accommodation problem of the Government officials is an acute problem. The directorate of Accommodation and Public Works are not capable to provide residential facilities as per requirement. In the statistics of CA&G office total no of government officials in Dhaka city are 1, 48,915. On the other hand according to the directorate of Accommodation and Public Works statistics in 2014 only 13052 nos residential flats are available for government officials that are only 8% cover the existing government officials. MOHPW is taking government apartment project for government officials to enhance these facilities from 8% to 40% by 2020 according to instruction of Prime Minister.

For implementing SDG target 11.1 upgrading slum ministry took community-based housing project for "Urban Poor" with financial assistance of World Bank where 5700 Household will be benefitted. Considering land scarcity in the capital Rental Apartment Project for Slum dwellers is also implementing which will ensure shelter for 10 thousand poor families.

Ministry of Housing and Public Works found following challenges:

CHALLENGES

Along with population growth, urbanization is considered as the next most alarming threat to the housing sector. Land is becoming increasingly inadequate to provide individual housing solution to all and as a result demand for apartments is growing rapidly.

There have structural challenges as well like the structure and mandate of MoHPW is different than that of other functional ministries. MoHPW is largely dependent on other agencies for accomplished of its targets. However, some of the activities can be implemented through its attached agencies and projects. Specialized unit like PWD, NHA, Rajuk, CDA, KDA, RDA, HBRI and UDD can also be utilized in this regard.

There have some other common challenges, like:

- i. Lack of Awareness of mass people about housing program of the government.
- ii. Accurate data on city dwellers including slum dwellers.
- iii. Lack of electronic database.
- iv. Want of effective co-ordination among MoHPW, MoF, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Law and other sector agencies.
- v. It is difficult to prepare and implement actions as lead organization without being a functional ministry MoHPW. As some departments and organizations attached with this ministry thus it is difficult always to coordinate with all others concern.
- vi. Monitoring of implementing tasks through attached agencies.

CONCLUSION

Sustainable development is the most pressing challenge facing the world. The fundamental challenge is combining the growth of the world economy and development in a way that is socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. In September 2015, the world's leaders signed on to a new global sustainable development agenda, a striving series of goals known collectively as the "Sustainable Development Goals" or "SDGs". This is an ambition of setting an integrated social, economic and environmental vision for the people and the planet. The SDGs respond to the recognition of our shared responsibility to current and future generations to be thoughtful stewards of our world, a responsibility that lies with developed countries and developing countries alike. Though the goals and target of SDGs has been set up considering all countries of the globe but it is difficult for developing countries like Bangladesh to achieve these goals within time frame of 2030.

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