

Input of the MoL for the 'Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 formulation Project'

In an agrarian economy like Bangladesh, the importance of land in the production process need not be overemphasized. Personal possession of land is considered to be a symbol of social prestige and security. Land plays a very important role in both income generation and social life in various ways. In view of the scarcity of land and the future population management, the ministry of land has a very important role to be played in the Delta Plan 2100 formulation project. The input from the ministry of land for the delta plan 2100 formulation project is summed up hereinafter.

1.0 Review of the Public Sector Policies, Programs and projects:

Constitution of Bangladesh has ensured all rights of the citizen of the country. Being guided by the declaration of human rights Bangladesh constitution has established the rights of its population of food, clothing, education, health, and shelter. In line with the constitutional obligation, Government of the people's republic of Bangladesh has allocated its charter of duties to be performed among the different ministries. In Bangladesh the Rules of Business and the Allocation of Business act as a guideline for the ministries and divisions. In the business of allocation 'Ministry of land' (MoL) has been given the authority for proper management of land, preservation of land rights and ownerships, collection of land taxes and revenues, survey and settlement, distribution of khas land to the destitute and the landless people etc.

According to these guiding principles the Ministry of land (MoL) has been imparted specific responsibilities for implementation through different national development documents and strategies. Recently developed development guideline for Bangladesh the 'Vision 2021' and the associated 'Bangladesh perspective Plan 2010- 2021' have set some solid development targets for Bangladesh by the end of the 2021. Those targets if achieved properly, the socio-economic environment of the country will be transformed from a low income economy to a middle income economy. The citizens, then, will have a higher standard of life, more access to information and the country will have less depth of poverty. To materialize this vision into a reality, the ministry of land has some specific targets to be achieved and those goals and targets have been reflected in the Sixth five year plan (6FYP), Seventh five year plan (7FYP). Besides these national documents, the international documents, for example the Istanbul Program of Action (IPOA), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and its targets, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its targets have also specified the activities & targets for the least developed countries (LDCs) to be achieved. The overarching thematic areas specified for the Ministry of Land in these complementing national and international documents are- Establishments of peoples' rights, minimization of land litigations, land zoning and land use plan, digitization of survey and land records, special zones for urban poor, improvements of slums, distribution of khas land to the land less hardcore people etc.

In Bangladesh a significant number of policy documents deal with land, water and crop sub-sector at large, although the contents of these documents deal mainly with land use associated with cereal crops, especially rice. The land sector policies include those related to land, water, integrated coastal zone management plan, National Jalmohal Management Plan, SaltmohalMangement Policy, Land use Policy, Rural Development, and Water Act etc. The cross cutting sector, covering crop production, fishery, livestock and forestry, appears less prominently both in terms of coverage and focus.

The existing land use policy was adopted in 2001. With the passage of time, some issues and concerns may have arisen in land use, in some cases, with new dimension. For instance, dwindling land resources, declining biodiversity, climate change, increasing/ decreasing of frequency and intensity of natural disasters, land use pattern, increasing trends of non-agricultural sector such as urbanization and rural settlements, require transformation of agricultural land to non-agriculture sector in such a way that would address challenges to meet demands. This necessitates revision and updating of the earlier document to make it relevant to the present land resources management context. Considering all these, some addition or alteration is necessary. The following policies may be reviewed for land resource management:- Land use Policy (2001); Coastal Zone Policy (CZP), 2005) and strategy; National Jalmohal Management Policy (2009); Saltmohal Management Policy (1992); Land Zoning; National Urban Sector Policy (2011); National Water Policy, 1999; Water Act, 2013; Environment Policy 1992; National Rural Development Policy, 2001; Livestock Policy and Action Plan, 2005; National Forest Policy 1994; National Agriculture Policy, 2010; National Fisheries Policy, 1998; National Wetland Policy; National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan, 1992; National Housing Policy 1993 and 2001

An overview of land use Policy (2001) and its cross cutting issues are presented below:

The Land use Policy (2001) has given emphasis mainly on:-

- (i) Minimizing loss of cropland, stopping indiscriminate use of land; preparing guidelines for and use for different regions, rationalizing land acquisition, and synchronization of land use with natural environment;
- (ii) Protecting agricultural land to meet the additional food requirement for increased population;
- (iii) Ensuring best utilization of land through “land zoning” for agriculture, fisheries, forestry, rural and urban settlement, industry, infrastructure etc through modern technology;
- (iv) Rehabilitating landless people on newly reclaimed land (char land, coastal reclaimed land, haoret);
- (v) Reserving government khas land for future development projects;
- (vi) Making land use environmental friendly;
- (vii) Increasing the opportunity of income generation through proper utilization of land resources to reduce poverty and providing food security;
- (viii) Protecting natural forest, river erosion and hilly areas;
- (ix) Protecting land from pollution;

- (x) Constructing multi-storied building for Govt, Semi-Govt and non-Govt organization in limited land;

The ministry of Land has undertaken initiatives many projects and programs in consonance with the national and international documents, but the initiatives has not been proved sufficient for the country and its population. The MoL activities can be grouped into six categories, (1) Survey and settlement, (2) Management of Land, (3) Collection of Land development tax, and (4) Distribution of khas lands to the landless people, (5) Management of Vested properties and (6) Land acquisition and requisition for different national purposes. The MoL has been performing according to the demands from its very beginning but the programs and the Projects are not up to the mark.

2.0 Lesson Learned and Key Constrains Faces:

Throughout the last four decades, MoL has gain some sights regarding the activities chartered in the various national documents. One overarching target chanted in all documents was to digitization of the land management system and survey & settlement activities. But unfortunately, the achievement is very poor. Still the land related services provided from both the head office and the related field land offices including the Union, Upazila and District level land offices are very old and there is no any proper and established digitized system. Though under the access to Information (A2i) project many innovative activities are been taken into uses locally, but these are still at the experiment level. Some pilot projects had been taken for the development of the digitization system, but he output is about to zero. Those projects though finished but with no visible output to be replicated nationally.

There are many constraints we faced throughout the past decades while applying the approved plans, programs and projects. Some constraints are structural and other are non-structural. Structural problems are somewhat related to the directorates and agencies of the MoL and the unskilled manpower related with the service delivery of the MoL. The non-structural activities are related with the acts, rules and the visible and/or invisible corruption in land related services sectors.

In Bangladesh, there are many laws in existence with regards to land management and survey operation. With the passages of time some of these laws have become redundant and have lost their relevance. Contradictions have also arisen in some cases. Therefore, the urgent need is the critical review of the existing Land Laws and to modify them accordingly. A team of experienced consultants may be engaged for that purpose.

In the year 2001 “National Land Use Policy” was introduced. Considering most of the land related problems and prospects all polices are yet to be implemented. The existing land use policy also required to be reviewed considering the present problems and issues related to land matters of the country to make it update and bring expected result. The key constrains are as follows:

- In Bangladesh, national level policies and local level plans are prepared, whereas regional, sectoral and sub-sectoral level plan and policies are mostly absent. As a consequence, there is lack of integration and coherence among different levels of plan.
- Bangladesh, basically an agriculture-based country, is experiencing decrease in cultivable land day by day due to urbanization, industrialization and construction of roads, hospitals, educational institutions etc. This needs to be addressed. So the present policy needs further modification and improvement.
- The research and observation shows that, the area of cultivable land is decreasing day by day. It also been stated in the Land use Policy 2001. This reduction is being caused by converting agricultural and to non-agricultural land uses. So it is not possible to implement the Policy.
- In the land use policy, there is scope to ensure best utilization of land through “land zoning” for agriculture, markets, settlements, etc. But this is not being implemented yet now.
- The government khas land should be reserved for future development projects, but it is generally seen that acquired land like that of BSCIC industrial city or most of the industrial areas, are mostly good agricultural lands and these are acquired in an unplanned way.
- Private housing companies are sprouting in all big cities including Dhaka, who are destroying fertile agricultural lands by occupying them for housing purposes.
- In land management, corruption is taking place in survey & settlement. So, policy regarding settlement of land is not being properly exercised.

3.0 Delta Plan 2100 Vision and Mission Statement, strategic goals and Key activities:

Mission Statement:

Ensure Efficient, transparent and people friendly digital land management system.

Vision Statement:

To ensure the best possible use of land and provide pro-people land services through efficient, modern, and sustainable land management system.

Strategic Goals and Key Activities Delta Plan 2100:

The strategic goals and objectives of the ministry of land have been finalized according to the Election Manifesto of the government, Perspective Plan 2010-2021, Sixth Five Year Plan, National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS), Bangladesh Climate change strategy and action plan (BCCSAP), MDGs, SDGs and other commitments and/or national and sectoral concerned reviews and papers. The newly signed Annual Performance Agreement (APA) of the MoL with the Cabinet Division gave MoL a very clear and quantitative direction in marching ahead. These goals and activities are very much aligned with the Delta Vision and Delta Objectives.

Strategic Objectives	Key Activities	Implementing Departments/Agencies
1	2	3
Modernization/Automation of Land Management system	1.Preservation of CS, SA, RS khatians and maps electronically by scanning. 2.Classification and updating of land based on its use 3.Automation of the land offices across the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District, upazila and union land office • Land Reforms Board.
Digitization of all Survey and settlement activities	1. Digital Survey of all Mouza across the country. 2. Preparation and publication of records of rights (ROR) by digital system 3. Provide Digital Maps to the land owners. 3. Establishment of digital data centre/ a digital land bank.	DLRS
Development of digital land records and collection of revenue digitally.	1. Construction of land offices 2.Demand and realization of land development tax and other revenue 3.Undertaking activities related to audit of accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District, Upazila and Union land office • Land Reform Board • Office of the Controller of Accounts (Revenue)
Complete the plot to plot digital land zoning.	Preparation of land classification based maps (zoning map)	Ministry of Land
Ensuring proper and planned use of land	1.Formulation of Land Zoning Laws and Rules. 2. Enactment of laws and policies on land use based on zoning map.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Land
Establishment of Digital data centre for the transboundary/ International Boundary.	1.Taking initiatives to resolve land boundary complications and joint field inspections 2.Construction/re-construction of boundary pillars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLRS
Establishment a pool of land Expert to ensure the digital land management system.	1.Provide survey and settlement training to BCScadre officers and JudicialServices officers 2.Provide survey andsettlement training to non-cadre officers and staffs 3.Make arrangement for higher education on land management and Land administration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLRS • Land Reform Board
Establishment of a high quality Training Academy	1. Provide Land Management training to officers and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Administration Training Centre

Strategic Objectives	Key Activities	Implementing Departments/Agencies
Rehabilitation and development of the socio-economic conditions of the destitute and homeless ultra-poor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction and transfer of houses. 2. Construction of flats by non-government investors and their sale and transfer. 3. Conduct training and extend loan for income generating programmes. 	• Ministry of Land
Make sure the use of e-service in Land Appeal Cases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disposal of land related cases 2. Digital system establishment in all activities of Land Appeal Board. 	• Land Appeal Board
Ensuring proper and planned use of land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of land classification based maps (zoning map) 2. Enactment of laws on land use based on zoning map 	• Land Appeal Board
Economic development and poverty alleviation through the Settlement of khas land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of khas land for settlement, identification of individuals/organizations and award for settlement 	• District, upazila and union land office
Protection of agricultural land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop the usage of agricultural land for house building 2. Construction of multistoried building for the landless people. 	• Ministry of Land

4.0. Current and Future Challenges

Ministry of Land being the authority of land management in the country has been facing many difficult challenges and will also have to face many future challenges:

The big challenge for the MoL is- **‘Protecting the agricultural land’**. Lands are mainly used for both agricultural and non-agricultural purposes. Agricultural land indicates Cropland, Forests, Mangrove Forests, River, Lake, Beel and Haor, Tea Estate, Salt pan etc. Non-agricultural land includes Rural Settlement, Urban and Industrial area, establishment of different institutions, roads, highways, and for various service sectors. It indicates that the land use pattern is continuously changing, while the suitability of land is also changing. Findings of different study indicate that the area of Agricultural Land is decreasing while the Urban, Industrial and Rural Settlements are gradually increasing. This scenario might create adverse **impact on food security and settlement in future**. So, protecting the agricultural land is and also would be the great challenge for MoL.

Another one of the important challenges is the **Rehabilitation of the landless and the poorest of poor people of the country**. Bangladesh is an over populated country which put heavy stress on the national economy particularly food production. The increase in population and their settlements are responsible for decreasing the land for agriculture production threatening the food security. Government is trying to reduce the birth rate through various education and awareness building programmes.

The oversized population creates challenges for the future development of the country’s economy,

exerting huge pressures on environment and available resources, limiting agricultural growth, reduce food production due to reduction of arable land for housing and non-agricultural purposes, thus slowing down the rate of poverty reduction. Increase in population is responsible for creating unemployment situation and deficit of the national budget. The unemployed population are restoring to different types of anti-social activities which are threat to social unrest and domestic security.

The United Nations (UN) had been publishing country level population estimates and projections since 1950s. Considering three fertility variants scenarios namely medium, high and low from 2010 up to 2100, each sharing the assumptions made with respect to mortality and international migration (GED, 2015). The total population fertility rate of Bangladesh projection indicates to be declining significantly just after 2015, and would reach 1.8% and it is expected to continue at the end of the 21st century (GED, 2015).

On the basis of those three variants of GED (2015), the total population of Bangladesh is expected to be as follows:

- In the medium variant, total population in Bangladesh is projected to **grow 151.1 million** (in 2010) to **201.9 million in 2050**, reaching its maximum level of 203.7 million in 2060. In the next period, 2060 - 2100, total population is expected to decrease very slowly to 182.2 million in 2100.
- In the high variant comparable figures for total population are **235.6 million in 2050**, 251.7 million in 2060 and increasing to even above the **300 million levels** (306.8 million) in 2100.

Burgeoning growth of population will be a crucial factor for over-exploiting the natural scarce resource like **land**. This population will also be responsible for shrinking per capita share of land and making the resource base for agriculture, forest and wetlands more vulnerable and marginalized. And thus, in one hand the number of people living below the poverty line decreasing but in another hand the number of landless people is also increasing. And this landlessness has a direct correlation with the rate and depth of poverty. World Bank statistics shows that, 45% of the poor population is from the landless people (those having land less than 0.05 hectares or 5 decimals). So, rehabilitation of the landless and the poorest of the poor is a great challenge for the MoL

Another important and deadly issue is the **challenges related to Climate Change**. The past and the future climate change may cause great disaster in the food security of Bangladesh. If the climate change scenarios remain unchanging, a large of Bangladesh may be inundated by the sea level rise. So, taking proper measures is one of the challenging issues for the MoL in the coming days.

Establishment of Digital Land Management System (DLMS) is the prime target of the MoL to face all the current and future challenges. In the last few years, the MoL has not been able to achieve its targets and goals in case of establishing DLMS. The Digital Information System (DIS) will ensure proper and planned land use which also strengthens access to land and property rights to all citizens of Bangladesh. It will help to conduct surveys of design and khatian using modern equipments (GPS, ETS, Data Recorder, Computer, Map Processor, Software, Platter, Printer etc.)

and preparation of record of right and khatians. It will strengthen management for land resources, strengthen access to Land and Property Rights to all Citizens of the country, computerize existing Mouzas maps and khatians and create authentic land records. With the automation of land records and land related information it would be easier to provide land related services to the land owners more easily, effectively and accurately.

The other challenges are given as follows:

1. Strengthening Local government institutions to implement land zoning;
2. Land ceiling of rural areas be minimized and ceiling determination of the urban areas be considered by land limitation;
 - Khas, Char, Haor and Marsh land kept reserved for future distribution among the poor to ensure their maximum utilization;
 - Land ceiling for homestead of both urban and rural areas be determined as minimum as possible;
 - Growth centre based development activities in rural areas be included in the land use policy for maximum utilization of land;
 - Strategy for women empowerment and child right be included;
 - Provision of data base be included for proper planning and development of land management issue;
 - Fertile land not be diverted from crop purposes;
 - Policy regarding awareness building be included to ensure optimum use of land;
 - Policy decision will be needed with regards to waste management to keep the land inhabitable and pollution free;
 - Society/Community-based cultivation be given priority to ensure maximum utilization of land to avoid the tendency of land division into pieces;
 - A provision be included to ensure environmental protection and protection from the adverse effects of global warming and climate change;
 - Policy to focus on development and management of protected areas such as eco parks, botanical garden and safari park under a reformed legal framework;
 - Proper management of jalmahal, balumahal and other mahals be ensured for poverty reduction;
 - Protection and conservation of wet lands, hilly areas, tea gardens, and rubber gardens including coastal land be ensured;
3. Delivery of land related services to the people through modernized and efficient land administration is ensured.

5.0 Sectoral and Sub Sectoral Development Strategies and Policies for BDP-2100:

5.1 Automation of Land Management

With the computerization of land records fraud and forgery will be prevented and records will be easily available to land owners. This will greatly reduce disputes on land matters. As a result, there will be reduction of clashes/killings including court

cases arising out of land issues and this will reduce poverty by ensuring land ownership rights of poor people.

With the modernization of land records the possibility of exclusion of women's names from records will be reduced which will establish women's rights on land. This will reduce torture and violence against women and will increase their social security.

5.2 Rehabilitation and development of the socio-economic conditions of the destitute and homeless ultra-poor

- The distribution of houses, flats, sanitary latrines, tube wells etc. will ensure the social security of rootless, landless, assetless and those ultra-poor families of the country made homeless by river erosion as well as the rootless, landless ultra-poor slum dwelling families in Dhaka city. In addition, training and loans provided to these families and involving them in income generating programme will reduce poverty.
- The names of both husband and wife appear in the settlement deed of land and allotment of houses. This will ensure women's social rights and social security.

5.3 Poverty alleviation through the settlement of khas land

- Settlement of agricultural khas land among the landless poor will increase agricultural production and create opportunities for income generating activities for the poor. Income generating programmes and employment opportunities will also be created by the settlement of khas land for the establishment of industries, tea gardens, rubber gardens and agricultural/aqua culture farms.
- Employment opportunities will be created for women with the settlement of khas land for the establishment of agricultural farms, tea gardens/rubber gardens, industries and other activities.

5.4 Improving the efficiency of the officers and staff in land administration

- There will be no direct impact on poverty reduction. But the officers and staff will enquire more knowledge how to manage poverty related projects and programmes.
- Various training will be provided to women officers/staff in land administration to improve their efficiency that will assist women's empowerment.

5.5 Development of a land records maintenance system and increase in revenue

- Forgery of land records will be reduced by preservation of correct records and with the reduction of land litigation people will not be losing financially. This will help to reduce poverty by reducing the number of land related cases.
- With the proper maintenance of land records, the share of the women flock will be ensured and thus they will benefited by the Inheritance Law.

5.6 Ensuring land ownership rights through land surveying and the disposal of land related cases

- By ensuring land ownership rights to all, including poor people, by conducting land surveys the income generating activities of the poor people will increase. This will help to reduce poverty. In addition, employment opportunities will be created by the appointment of seasonal staff for survey work.

- With the proper maintenance of land records, the share of the women folk will be ensured and thus they will be benefited by the Inheritance Law.

5.7 Ensuring proper and planned use of land

- Proper use of land will have impact on production and food security and creating employment of people in the different sectors of the economy. It will thus help in reducing poverty in the rural area.
- Planned use of land will create employment opportunity for the rural women folk and thus they will be benefited.

5.8 Resolution of domestic and international land boundary complications

- Security of the people within border area will be strengthened and thus create uninterrupted work opportunity.
- Same case will be applicable for the women of the border area.

5.9 Development of a land Bank

- This will ensure the digitalized service delivery of the Land offices to the Citizen.
- This will bring down the number of land related litigation and establish a fair and justice in the land related complications.

5.10 Priority Spending Areas/Programme

Priority Spending Areas/Programme	Related Strategic Objectives
1	2
<p>1. Computerizations of Land Records: In order to remove the inconsistencies and complications in preparing and maintaining land records under the traditional system, the computerization of land records has been given highest priority to modernize land management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization of Land Records
<p>2. Settlement of government khas land: As this is a poverty reduction programme it is a priority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development and poverty alleviation through the settlement of khas land
<p>3. Record Preparation: Priority is given to updating the land ownership rights of land owners considering its importance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring land ownership rights through land surveys and disposal of land related cases
<p>4. Training: Training to develop human resources is a priority in view of the land administration reforms and modernization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the efficiency of the officers and staff in land administration • Capacity Building of the officials of Ministry of Land at various level.
<p>5. Allotment of Houses and Flats: It is a priority programme of Ministry of Land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and development of socio-economic conditions of the

because this is a poverty reduction programme	destitute and homeless ultra-poor
6. Enhancing revenue earning: Priority has been given to fixing Land Revenue correctly with a view to increasing revenue earning	• Development of the land record maintenance system and increase in revenue

6. List of Potential Programs /Projects for Achieving the Targets (Attachment-1)

The list of the potential programs/Projects for achieving the targets is shown as attachment1.

7.0 Institutional mechanism for monitoring progress of BDP-2100 implementation and list of indicators (covering input, output and impact indicators).

- (i) Developing a monitoring index which will help to channelizing resources for development
- (ii) Developing the focused and specific indicators for overall performance tracking for the plans, programmes and projects

8.0 Suggested Mechanism for Improving Implementation Capacity of the Public Sector Policies, Programmes and Projects

- Strengthening the attached departments and agencies of the MoL. The reformation in, specially, of the Department of Land Record and Survey (DLMS) and Land Reform Board (LRB) might be more important. The land administration training centre (LATC) should be promoted to a full-fledged Institute to provide diploma and MS degree on land management and land administration.
- The management of the service delivery to the people is not highly organized at present. So, the Land reform board can be given responsibility of the total management activities and its name can also be changed from land reform board to Department of Land Management.
- A pool of experts on modern land management & administration should be formed. For this, higher education on land management should be started under the ministry of land.
- Protection of the ownership and rights of both men and women on lands by timely completing the work of updating the land Record of Rights is to be ensured;
- Appropriate steps should be taken to develop Land Information System (LIS) with updated information and services regarding land affairs;

- Programme for Rehabilitation of the landless and asset less people with the establishment of Cluster villages or ‘Gucchaya Gram (Climate Victim Rehabilitation)’ should be constructed with a view to alleviation of rural poverty;
- Considering the gender equality, joint ownership of both men and women can be adopted in the Agriculture and Non-agricultural Khas Land Settlement Policy;
- Guidelines should be prepared for distribution of khas land among helpless, poor, widow and physically challenged women.

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Attachment-1

List of Potential Programs /Projects for Achieving the Targets

Ministry: Ministry of Land

Executing Agency: Ministry of Land

Sl. No.	Goals/ New Project	Targets	Activities (Policy/ Programme/Project)	Programme/ Project wise Indicative Costs (Lk. Tk.)
1.	Digitization of Land Management System	<p>I. Digitalization of the land zoning maps upto Mouza and Ward levels</p> <p>II. Implementation of the “Protection of Agricultural Land and Land Use Act” at the field level</p>	<p>Preparation of digital land zoning maps upto Mouza levels for the rural areas and Ward level for the Municipal/Pourashava areas of Bangladesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the proposed- “Protection of Agricultural Land and Land Use Act” • Procurement of Satellite Image upto 0.50 meter X 0.50 meter for clear image of Mouza and Plots; • Developing the capacity and awareness among the stakeholders. 	32820.00
2.	Pilot Project for Digital Land Zoning upto Mouza & Plot Level and Establishment of Land Data Bank in 14 (Fourteen) Upazilas of Bangladesh.	<p>I. Preparation of digital land zoning maps upto Mouza / Plot Levels</p> <p>II. Establishment of Land Data Bank</p> <p>III. Implementation of “</p>	<p>The main activities of the proposed pilot project are as follows:</p> <p>i) Preparation of digital land zoning maps upto Mouza and Plot levels in selected 14 (Fourteen) upazilas;</p> <p>ii) Establishment of Land Data Bank in those Upazilas</p>	2550.00.

Sl. No.	Goals/ New Project	Targets	Activities (Policy/ Programme/Project)	Programme/ Project wise Indicative Costs (Lk. Tk.)
		Protection of Agricultural Land and Land Use Act"; IV. Appropriate planning and management of land resources Management.		
3.	Modernization, updating/upgradation of all Land Management Laws and Acts under a Manageable /Computerized System.	<p>In Bangladesh, there are many laws in existence with regards to land management. Some of these Laws are enacted long time ago. With the passes of time some of these laws have lost their relevance and call for modification of them. All of these laws are to be reviewed by the expert teams whether there are any contradiction in application of laws</p> <p>Therefore, what is urgently needed is a critical review of the all Land Management Laws and Acts under a SingleSystemand updated them considering the prevailingsituation of land administration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the laws and ordinance related to land management should be brought under a Computerized System • Updating all the existing laws and ordinance related to land management considering the existing situation • All Land Laws/ Ordinance should be computerized and made available to the website • Proper application of Land Laws to be ensured 	2550.00.
4.	Rehabilitation and Development of the socio-economic conditions of the destitute and homeless ultra-poor including women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and transfer of houses • Construction of flats by non-government investors and their sale and transfer • Conducting training and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and transfer of houses; • Construction of flats by non-government investors and their sale and transfer ; • Conducting training and provide loan 	115500.00.

Sl. No.	Goals/ New Project	Targets	Activities (Policy/ Programme/Project)	Programme/ Project wise Indicative Costs (Lk. Tk.)
		extending loan for income generating programmes	for income generating programme	
5.	Poverty alleviation through settlement of khas land in the newly reclaimed char land especially in the south-western region of Bangladesh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of khas land for settlement • Identification of individuals/organizations and award for settlement 	Poverty Reduction and Women Empowerment	7550.00
6	Reduce of poverty state of river eroded and Climate victims landless people	Rehabilitation for 1,00,000 landless families by 20 years (2017-2036). Can be implemented phase wise (540700.00)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Homestead area for cluster village under FFW program. • Construct individual house, Latrine, Kitchen for each family. • Provide 1(one) appropriate Tubewell for each 5 families for ensuring safe drinking water. • Provide socio-economic activities among the settlers with micro-credit program. • 	100700.00
7	Reduce of poverty state of river eroded and Climate victims landless people (2 nd Phase)	Rehabilitation for 84,000 landless families by 14 years (2037-2050). (16,716,15.00)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Homestead area for cluster village under FFW program. • Construct 4 to5 storied building for rehabilitating each 40 families with latrine, Kitchen for each family. • Provide water supply. • Provide socio-economic activities among the settlers with micro-credit program. 	101615.00
8	Reduce of poverty state of river eroded and Climate victims landless people	Rehabilitation for 250,000 families by 50 years (2051-2100). (2,95,144,57.00)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Homestead area for cluster village under FFW program. • Construct 4 to5 storied building for 	200057.00

Sl. No.	Goals/ New Project	Targets	Activities (Policy/ Programme/Project)	Programme/ Project wise Indicative Costs (Lk. Tk.)
	(3 rd Phase)		rehabilitating each 40 families with latrine, Kitchen for each family. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide water supply. • Provide socio-economic activities among the settlers with micro-credit program. 	
9	Strengthening of land resources management project.	To develop skills and performance through training.	Capacity Development of Land Resource Management.	250.00
10	Seven Divisional LATC establishments Project.	To build officers and staffs working in field of land management as capable, skilled and transparent.	Good Governance in Land Management	10500.00
11	Vertical Extension of LATC building (from 5 th floor to 11 th floor) Project.	Capacity building of LATC through development of existing infrastructure.	Modernization and Conversion of Land Administration of Training Centre into a developed training academy	1588.00
12	200 KV electricity productions through setting up solar power panel system.	Produce and supply of electricity using sun light in LATC bhaban to reduce environment pollution.	Electricity production from natural resources.	500.00
13	Formation of a land resource pool project	Ensure establishment of digital land management system in Bangladesh.	-40 Master's degree on land Management from the Foreign countries -20 PhD on land administration and/or Land Management from foreign countries -Open a new institute on land administration and land management in BUET university -Mainstreaming land related literature in the text books in secondary and higher secondary level.	10000.00
14	Digital Survey and settlement project	Establishment of a Digital survey and settlement system	-Establishment of a digital land bank.	25000.00
15	Digitization of Khatian Project.	Preserve the existing Mouza Maps and khatians.	Provide the information regarding the existing records of land	20000.00
16	Assistant Commissioner office	Ensure the digital service delivery	All services will be automated and citizen	30000.00

Sl. No.	Goals/ New Project	Targets	Activities (Policy/ Programme/Project)	Programme/ Project wise Indicative Costs (Lk. Tk.)
	digitization project		will get all sorts of services through online from UDC and home. Online connectivity will be developed amongst DC office, Upazila land office, SR office and Union land office.	
17	Protection of agricultural land project	Awareness building to preserve the agricultural land to ensure food security.	Awareness build-up to stop the uses of cultivable land for house building and or other commercial and industrial purposes.	2500.00
18	Satellite town building project to protect the agricultural land	To rehabilitate the landless in a satellite town	Building compact township in the sub urban khas land	50000.00
19	Certificate of land Ownership (CLO) project	All land owners would get land Certificate.	To establish the ownership of land	10000.00
20	Strengthening of DLRS project	To make DLRS efficient for future survey & settlement challenges	-upgradation of the different post in the DLRS - creation of some engineers and Programmars and other related posts in the DLRS - Formation of a strong Planning and Development cell in the DLRS -Mentoring to build a group of expert on survey and settlement activities.	11200.00
21	Establishment and up gradation of Survey Institute	To make available the quality education on digital survey.	Upgradation of the institute and curriculum of the institute	6000.00
22	Establishment of Survey settlement training academy	To make the survey training more institutionalized at Savar	Construction of a permanent training academy at Savar	15000.00
23	Land data bank establishment Project	Make available all the land related data to the land owners digitally	Establish a data bank in the Bhumi Bhaban Complex	50000.00
24	Land related Acts, Laws, and Rules updating project.	To update all the land related act, rules, regulations etc	-update all the act, rules and circular etc. -to make consistent all the land related rules and regulations and circulars.	500.00
25	Preservation and	To preserve the biodiversity of the	Preservation of khas ponds at District and	200000.00

Sl. No.	Goals/ New Project	Targets	Activities (Policy/ Programme/Project)	Programme/ Project wise Indicative Costs (Lk. Tk.)
	beautification of the Ponds and Jalmohal throughout the country.	environment and preserve the ponds at upazila and zila level	Upazila level and construction of walkway around the pond.	
26	Conducting Digital survey in the newly reclaimed area in Bangladesh project	Establishment of rights on the newly reclaimed char lands.	- To conduct the diara survey at the newly reclaimed area in the coastal areas.	10000.00
	Total Project= 26		Total Cost	1941540.00

Sd/-

(04.02.2016)

(MesbahUIAlam)

Secretary, Ministry of Land



(MD. MAHBUBUR RAHMAN)

Assistant Chief

Ministry of Land