Advancing the Resilience of Urban Poor Communities Through Locally Led Adaptation: Sharing UNDP Bangladesh's Experiences

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Background & Development Challenge – Deficits in Urban Areas

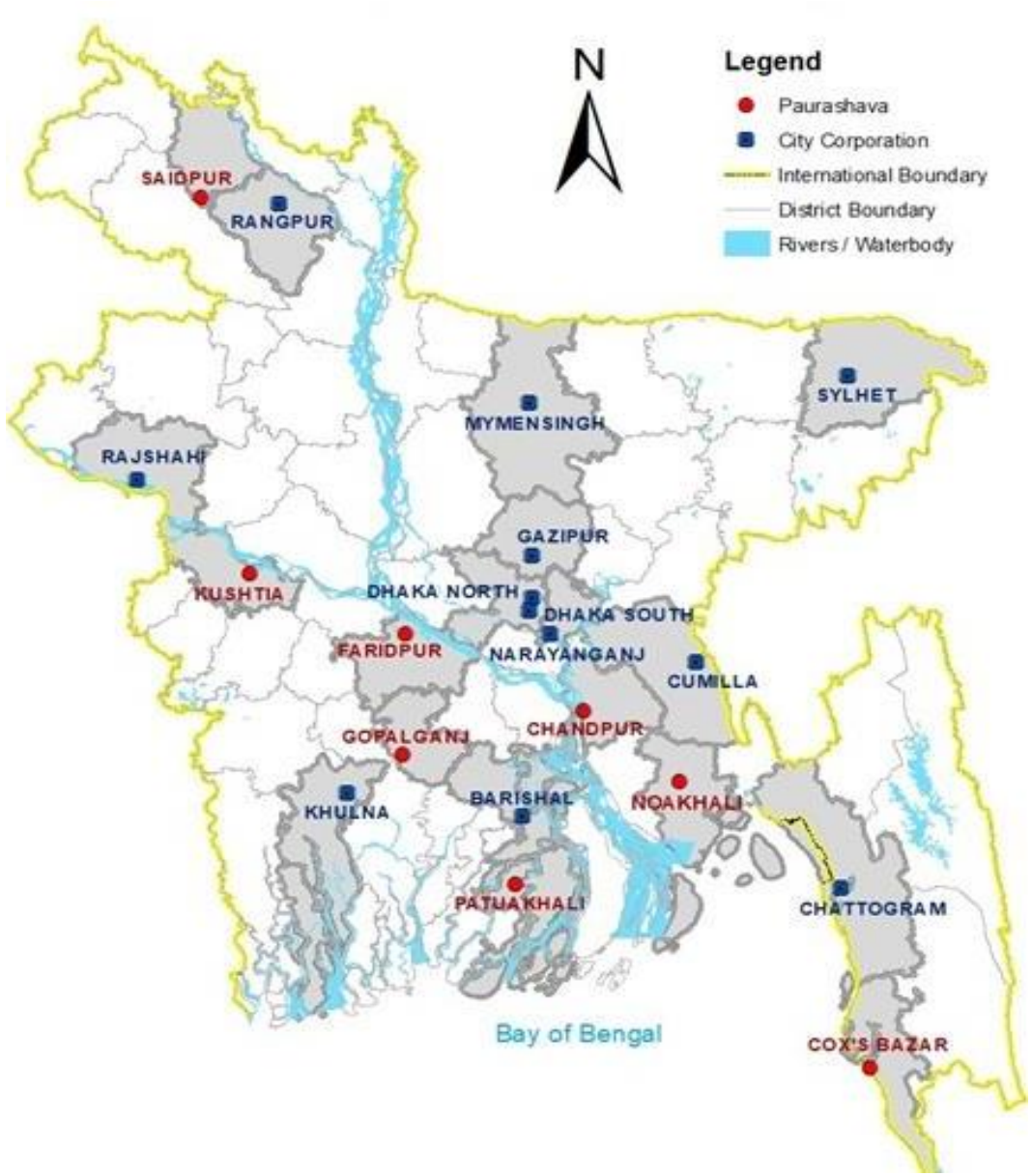
- 50% of the total population of Bangladesh is expected to live in urban areas by 2050.

- Rising internal climate displacements from climate hot spots to urban areas: Estimates say Bangladesh may see 13 million internal climate migrants by 2050.

- Adaptation Deficits in Low-income communities make them most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and associated hazards.

- Costs of adaptation remain high and technical capacities to implement solutions effectively are limited.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme



Intervention Areas	11 City Corporations and 8 Municipalities
Implementing Partners	LGD, MoLGRDC, in close collaboration with City Corporations and Municipalities
Current Presence & Reach	19 Cities/Towns as of 2024 and 4 million beneficiaries

https://urbanpovertybd.org/

Building Urban Resilience through Locally-Led Adaptation

Target setting & vulnerability assessment: Poverty Mapping, MPI Scoring & Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA)

Community Mobilisation & Organisation established.

Community-led approach by local women leaders to identify local priorities and solutions

Strengthening Socio-Economic Resilience of Vulnerable Communities through Strengthening of Adaptive Livelihoods & Skills Development

Community-led Planning & Implementation of Climate-Resilient Infrastructures in the community

Structured linkages established between Urban Poor & Local Governments to integrate inclusive, climate-smart development into city planning process & budget

Reaching 4 million urban poor through women led community organisation across 19 cities and town

Support to finalise National Urban Policy

COMMUNITY-BASED CLIMATE-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURES.

- Community-led approach and Community Contracting Process.
- Context specific adaptations.
- Social and Environmental Safeguarding conducted.
- Operations and Maintenance for sustainability.
- Collaboration with City Corporation and Municipalities and sharing of responsibilities.

Community Led
Climate Resilient Infrastructure

- ✓ Climate-resilient infrastructure helps 1.9M urban poor better cope with climate risks
- ✓ 98% of program households report improved living conditions vs 40% in control areas
- ✓ 298,413 urban poor have access to safe drinking water
- ✓ 228,215 urban poor have access to sanitation facilities

Climate-resilient Housing for Low-income People

Access to finance for low-income communities without collateral for 1,445 HHs through the Community Housing Development Fund (CHDF).

Climate-smart designs to withstand greater climate hazards, including flooding & heat stress – context-specific.

Loan tenure

2-5 Years

Interest rate

6.7% (flat)

- ✓ NUPRP has developed prototypes of affordable housing models for urban low-income, addressing geographic needs and climate vulnerability
- ✓ Reduced economic shocks in relation to climate-inflicted loss and damages.

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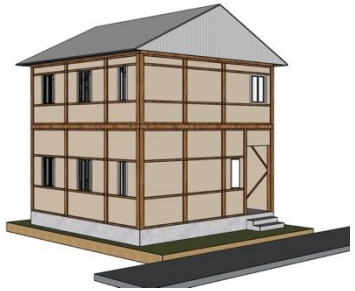

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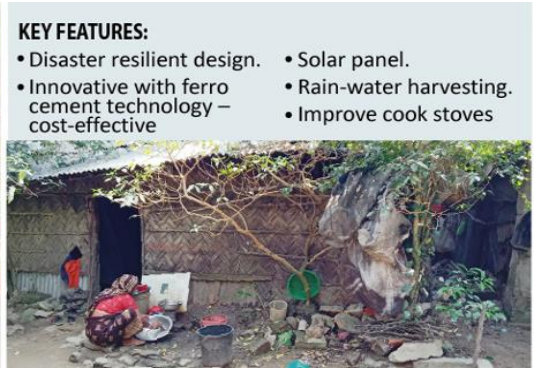
Prototype Housing Model

1. Heat resistant house
2. Highly urban-strom resilient houses
3. Coastal multi hazard resistant house



LOW-COST HOUSING FOR URBAN POOR THROUGH GOVERNMENT FUNDING

KUSHTIA

CHANDPUR

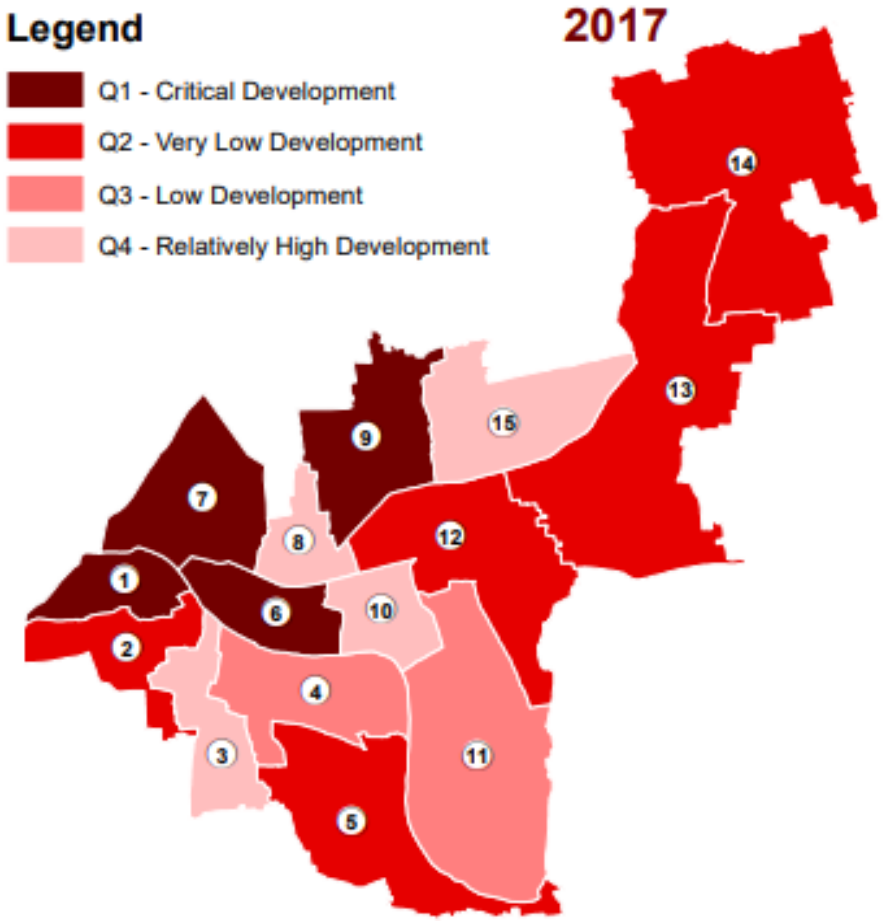
GOPALGANJ

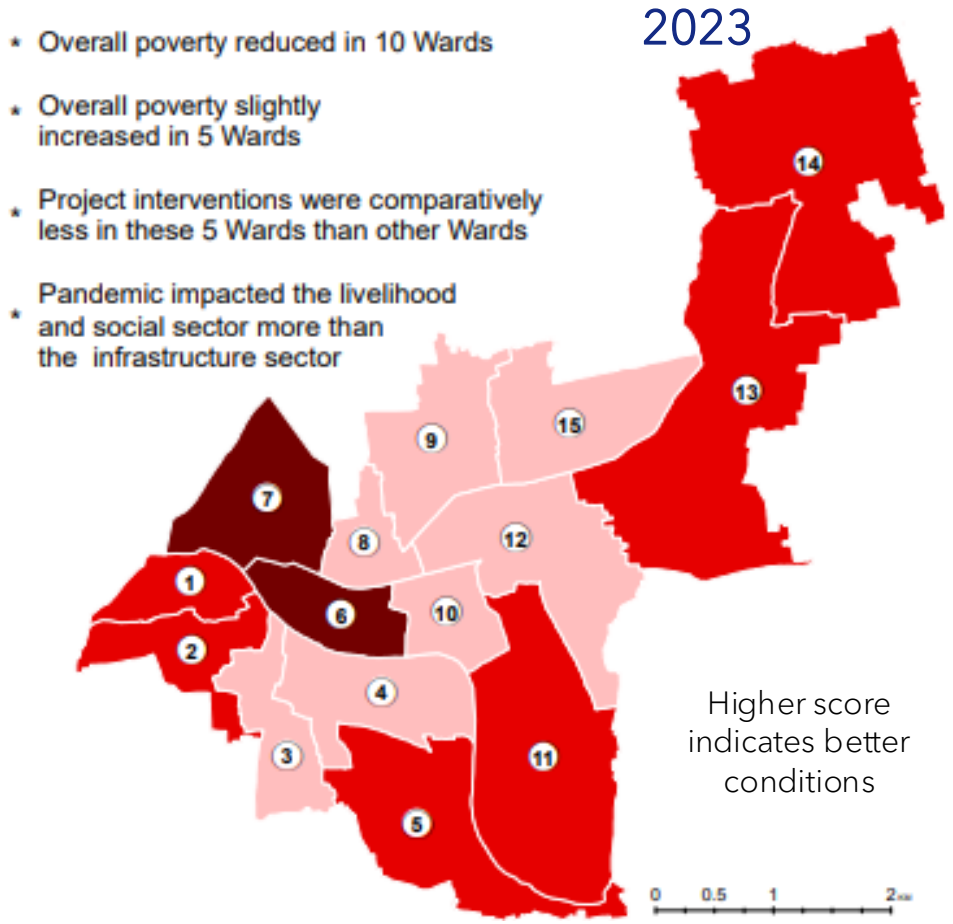
NOAKHALI

RANGPUR

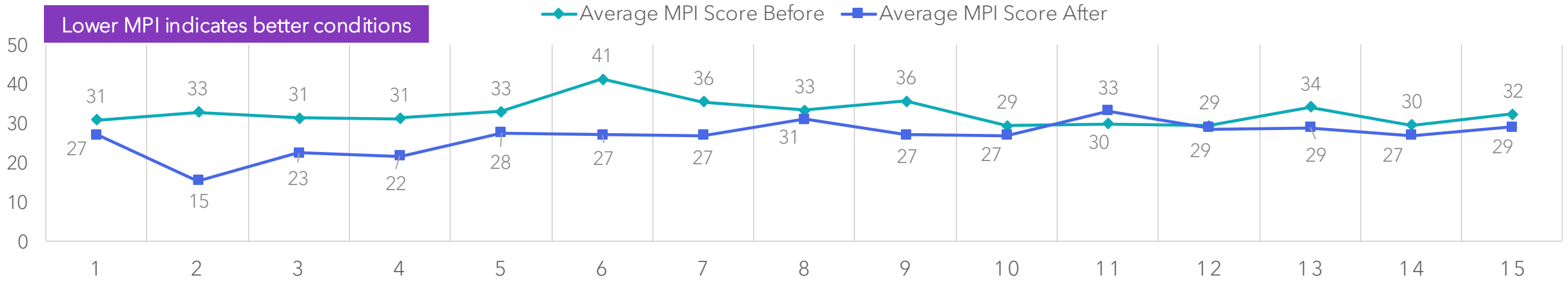
- ✓ Easily Accessible Water Facilities
- ✓ Fire Fighting Facility
- ✓ Energy Efficient
- ✓ Environment Friendly
- ✓ Kitchen Garden
- ✓ Gender Inclusive
- ✓ Use of Hollow Grey Blocks
- ✓ Eco-friendly Practices
- ✓ 99 Years Lease

COMPARISON OF POVERTY CONDITION AFTER NUPRP INTERVENTIONS IN CHANDPUR





Lower MPI indicates better conditions



IMPACT ON URBAN POVERTY

- 48.6% of the slum population receiving NUPRP interventions are below the national poverty line
- 52.9% of urban slum households receiving NUPRP interventions are affected by climate-related disasters
- 79% of grant/support recipients say they can have a voice in influencing local government decision-making.

✓ 98% of program households report better living conditions *vs* 40% in non-program areas

✓ Income poverty rates dropped from 66% to 42% among beneficiary families.

✓ Key improvements:

- Household income ↑ 35%
- Food security ↑ 14%
- Overall poverty ↓ 7%

- The participating cities and towns have increased their budget for urban poor communities from $1.9 million in 2022-23 to $5.1 million in 2023-24.

THANK YOU!