

# Climate change impacts on the urban poor - Climate Adaptive Urban UPG programme

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# How is urban setting different from other context



# Climate change impacts in urban areas



Livelihood loss



Landslide



Poor sanitation



Water Logging



Disease



Housing damage



## Urbanization is increasing rapidly in Bangladesh

- **Very little poverty reduction** occurred in Bangladesh from 2010 to 2016
- **Limited or no Social protection** schemes for urban poor

## 20.5% population of Bangladesh live in poverty and 8% of urban population live in extreme poverty

- **47 percent women** are not in education or employment or training

## Climate change is accelerating migration to urban locations

- **80% of the population** are at risk of flood, earthquake and drought in Bangladesh
- **More than 60 lac** people has already migrated in different parts of Bangladesh due to natural disaster

[Source](#)

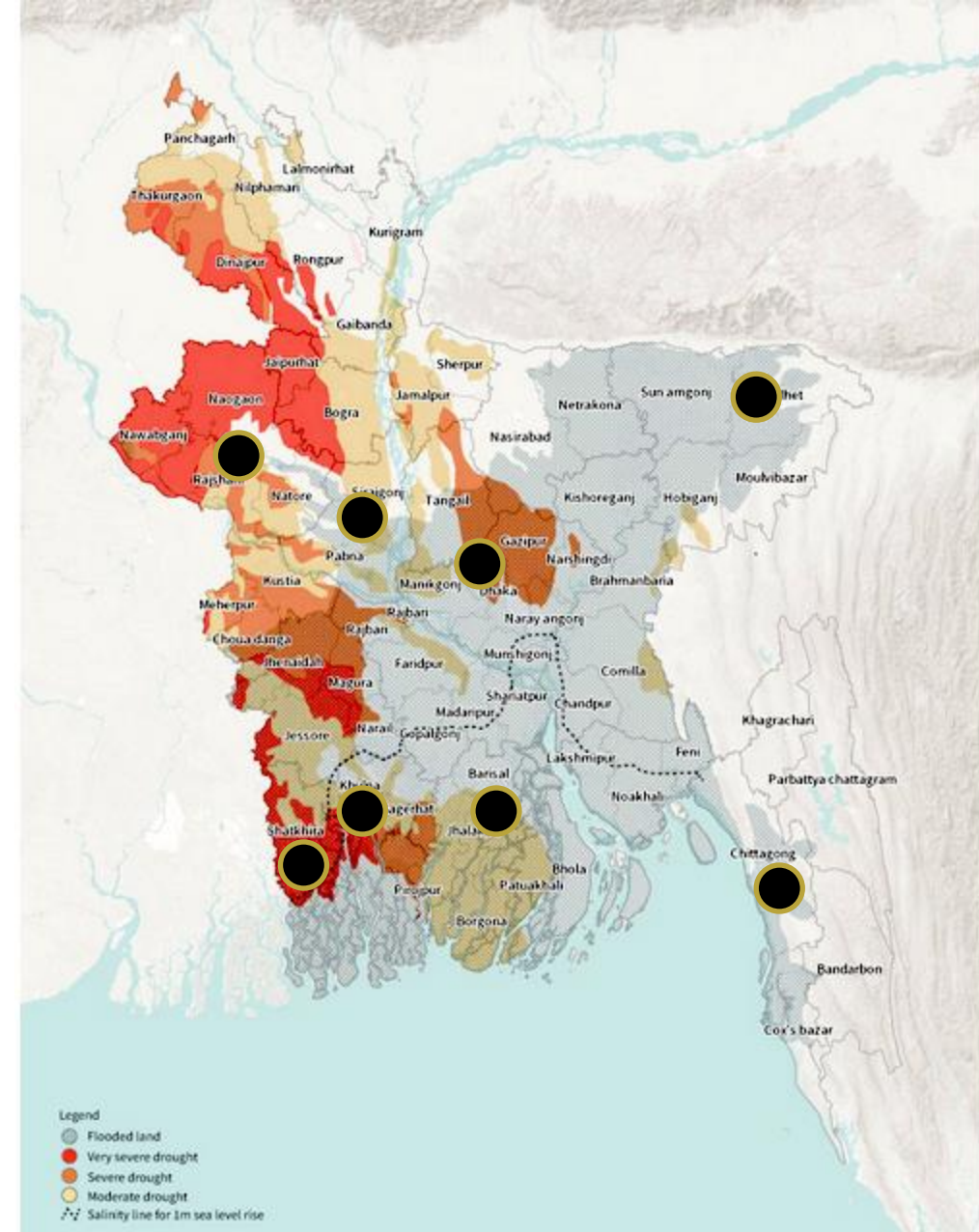


# Climate vulnerabilities in urban areas

<p><b>The Urban Areas</b></p>	<p>North-western, North-eastern, central, South-western and south eastern urban belt of Bangladesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat waves</li> <li>• High rainfall induced waterlogging</li> <li>• Cyclone</li> <li>• Salinity</li> <li>• High emission of CO<sub>2</sub> and environmental pollution</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Destination of climate induced migrants are creating pressure on resources</li> <li>○ Environmental and health hazards for all sections of the urban population</li> </ul>
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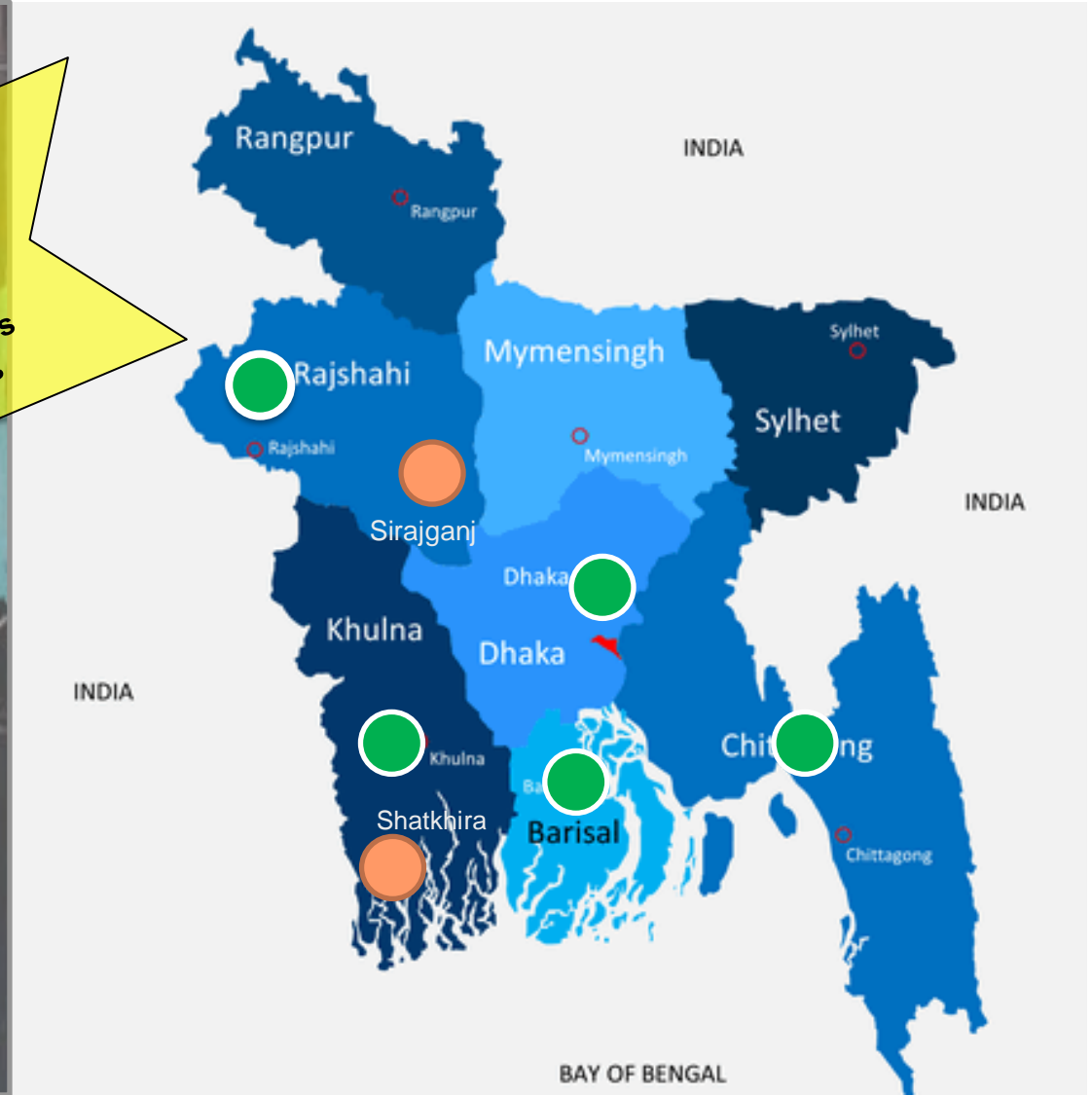
## Source:

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- BCCSAP (2009). Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Ministry of Environment and Forests. GoB.
- GoB Risk Atlas (2016). Multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessment, modeling and mapping. Department of Disaster Management. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.
- World Bank (2018). Bangladesh's Hotspots: The Impact of Temperature and Precipitation Changes on Living Standards. [worldbank.org/SouthAsiaHotspots](http://worldbank.org/SouthAsiaHotspots)





# Geographic reach in 2021





# Modality & learning of Urban programme

- Targeting of vulnerable urban areas and selection of climate induced migrants
- Adaptive enterprise (moving businesses) to reduce risk of livelihood from disasters
- Climate tolerant homestead farming and tree plantation for nutritional intake and additional income
- Hands-on-coaching to expedite business growth, build confidence, raise awareness
- Season based discussion to aware participants on region specific natural hazards
- Collaboration with stakeholders to avail basic services and adaptation measure





# COMMUNITY BASED CLIMATE ADAPTATION

- Community-based Climate Resilient Groups
- Risk assessment and climate adaptation action plan
- Climate resilient sanitation facilities (elevated, structural)
- Locally managed waste management system
- Rain water harvesting for fresh water supply
- Drainage facilities to reduce waterlogging
- Elevated foot ways



# Thank you



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