

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

Yugesh Pradhanang

International Programme Manager

UNDP Bangladesh

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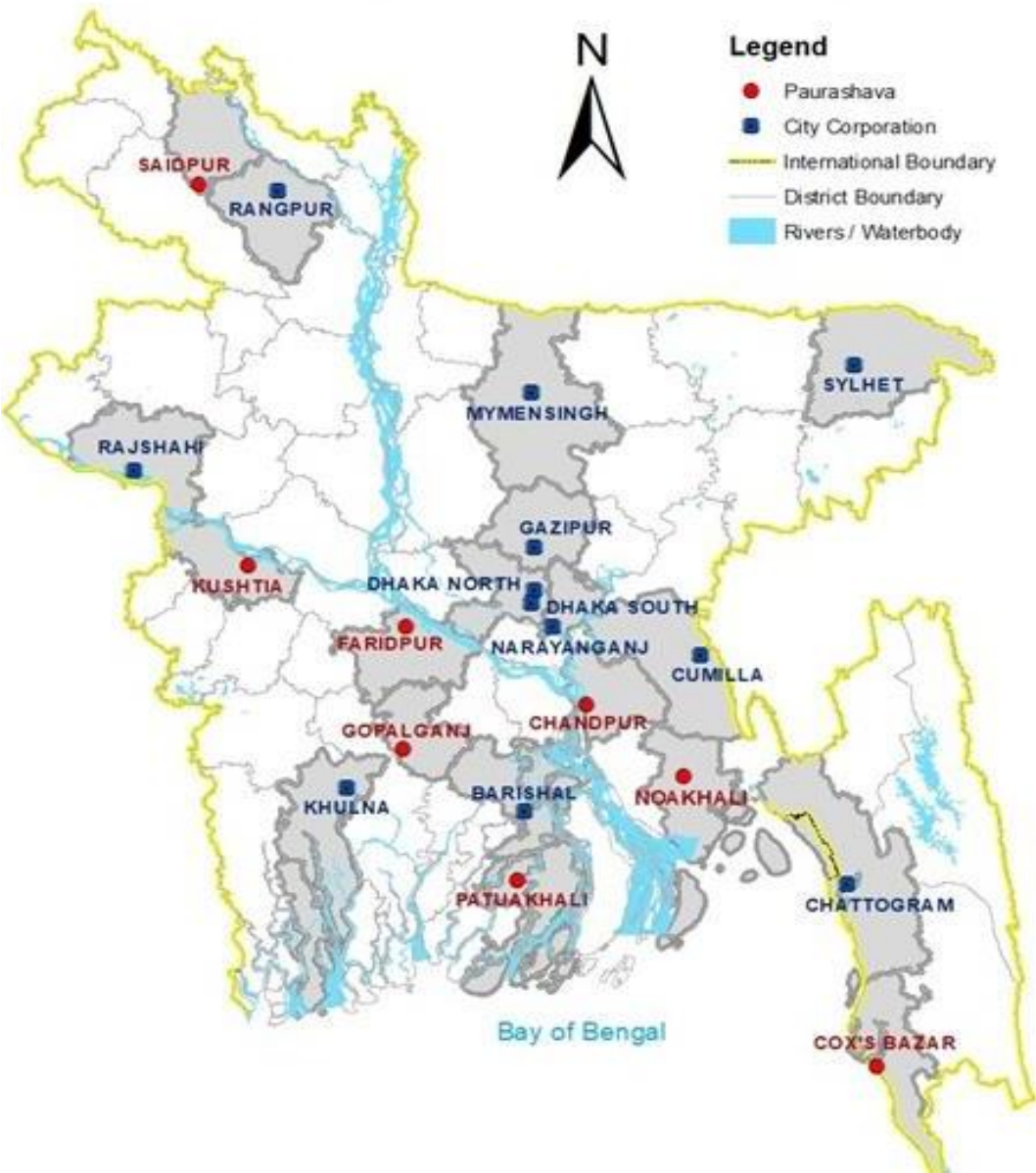


Background & Development Challenge – Deficits in Urban Areas

- 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

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

Support to finalise National Urban Policy



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

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



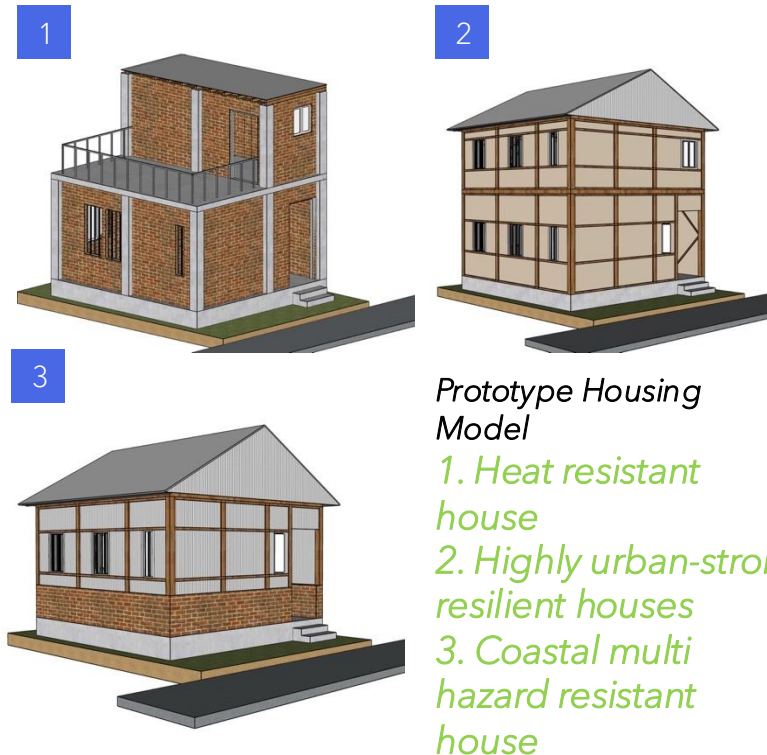
- ✓ Climate-resilient infrastructure helps 1.9M urban poor better cope with climate risks
- ✓ 98% of program households report improved living conditions vs 40% in control areas
- ✓ 298,413 urban poor have access to safe drinking water
- ✓ 228,215 urban poor have access to sanitation facilities

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.

- ✓ 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.



Loan tenure
2-5 Years

Interest rate
6.7% (flat)



KEY FEATURES:

- Disaster resilient design.
- Innovative with ferro cement technology – cost-effective
- Solar panel.
- Rain-water harvesting.
- Improve cook stoves



LOW-COST HOUSING FOR URBAN POOR THROUGH GOVERNMENT FUNDING



KUSHTIA



CHANDPUR



GOPALGANJ



NOAKHALI



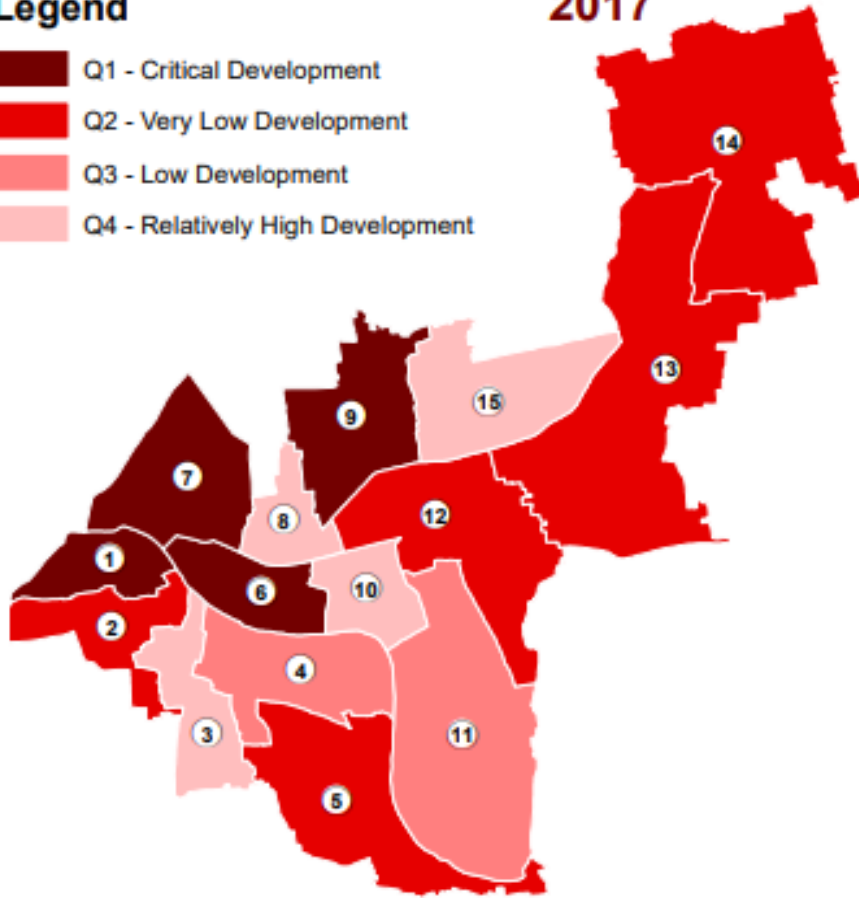
RANGPUR

- ✓ 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

Legend

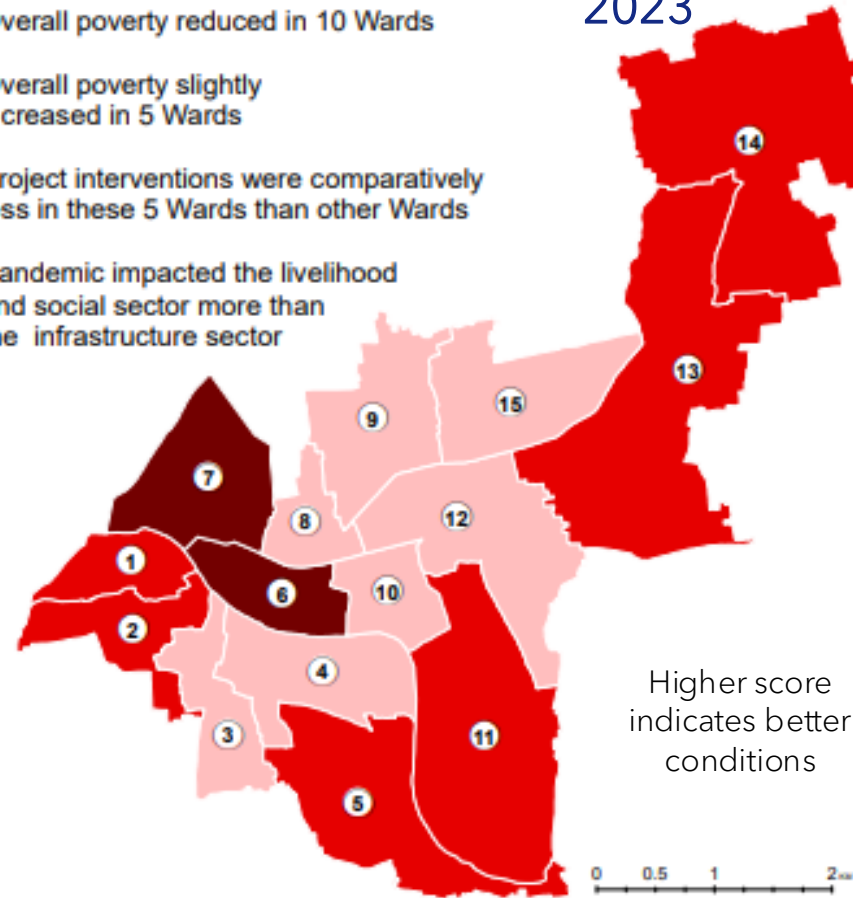


2017



- Overall poverty reduced in 10 Wards
- Overall poverty slightly increased in 5 Wards
- Project interventions were comparatively less in these 5 Wards than other Wards
- Pandemic impacted the livelihood and social sector more than the infrastructure sector

2023



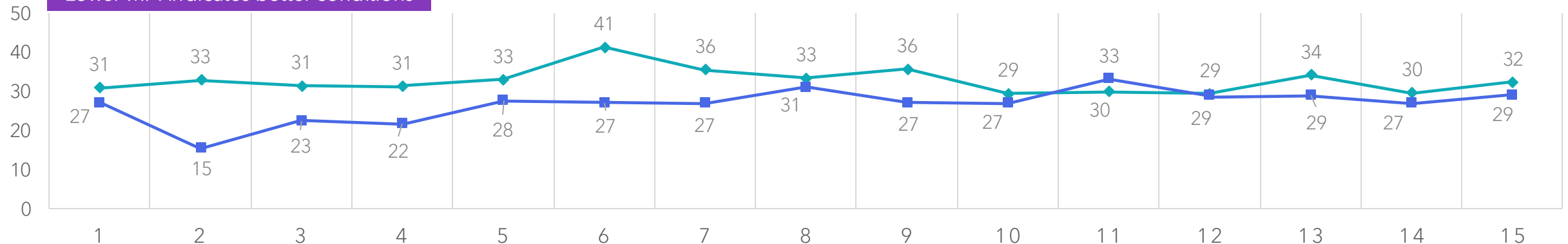
Higher score indicates better conditions



COMPARISON OF POVERTY CONDITION AFTER NUPRP INTERVENTIONS IN CHANDPUR

Lower MPI indicates better conditions

— Average MPI Score Before — Average MPI Score After



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!

