



URBAN PARTNERSHIPS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

Bangladesh

2007-2015

Funds – DFID/UNDP

US\$ 120 MILLION

Project period

2007 – 2015

Target population

3 million urban poor people

600,000 families

3,000 communities

30 towns and cities

CITY CORPORATIONS

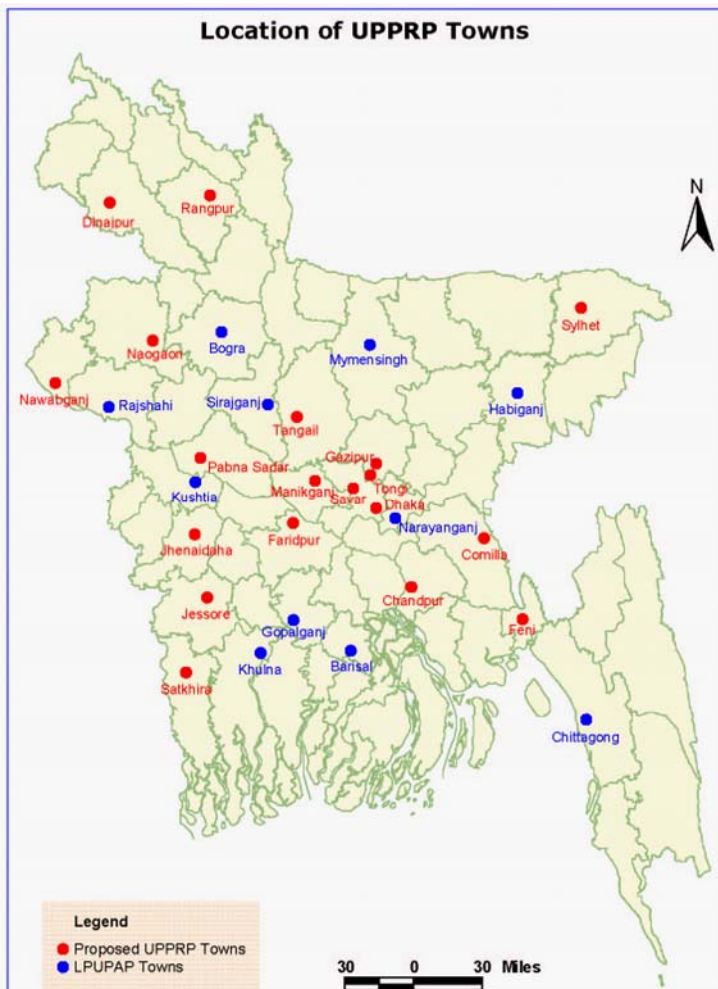
Chittagong	Rajshahi	Barisal
Khulna	Sylhet	Dhaka

POURASHAVAS

Hobiganj	Tongi	Comilla
Bogra	Rangpur	Dinajpur
Sirajganj	Feni	Faridpur
Narayanganj	Tangail	Jessore
Gopalganj	Pabna	Naogaon
Mymensingh	Nawabganj	Savar
Kushtia	Chandpur	Saidpur
Satkhira	Gazipur	
Jhenaidaha		



Location of UPPRP Towns



PROJECT PURPOSE

To improve the livelihoods and living conditions of 3 million urban poor and extremely poor people, especially women and girls

PURPOSE LEVEL INDICATORS

- **3 million urban poor, 50% women and girls, have improved living conditions, assets or incomes**
- **2.5 million people in urban slums, improved access to basic services, measured by proxy health indicators**
- **2 million urban poor people, 50% are women and girls, benefit from improved incomes as measured by an increase in family assets**
- **Models developed to improve the lives of the urban extremely poor (10% of those benefiting)**
- **Local government, urban poor community, civil society and private sector partnerships are established**
- **Participatory economic development and poverty reduction strategies are developed and implemented**
- **Sustainable sources of finance for housing improvements and entrepreneurship development used in 50% of project towns**

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PROJECT OUTPUTS

1. Urban poor communities and groups are mobilised to create healthy and secure living environments

Responsible agency: UN-Habitat

2. Urban poor families acquire resources, knowledge and skills to increase their incomes and assets

Responsible agency: UNDP

3. Pro poor urban policy environment delivering benefits to poor people

Responsible agency: UNDP / UN-Habitat

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COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

- Primary Groups 15-25 families
(savings-and-loans groups)
- Community Development Committees
(neighbourhood level)
- Clusters of CDCs
- Town level Federations



OUTPUT 1

Urban poor communities and groups are mobilised to create healthy and secure living environments

ACTIVITIES

1.1 Identify slums and non slum groups, form **community organisations and cross community associations**

1.2 Establish **community savings groups**, prepare **community action plans**, databases proposals for physical, economic and social development

INDICATORS

- Communities mobilised and form Primary Groups and Community Development Committees
- Clusters of CDCs and Federations of CDCs formed
- Women elected or appointed to 70% of leadership positions in community and cross community organisations

- Social, Economic and Physical Community Action Plans prepared and annually reviewed by all CDCs

ACTIVITIES

INDICATORS

1.3 Support to communities to meet demands for **water supply, sanitation, drainage, electricity and public lighting, waste management, road access and community facilities** through community contracting

- 100% of physical improvements undertaken through community contracting
- 450,000 families have access to hygienic sanitation and potable water supplies
- 2,000 communities undertake solid waste management and environmental sanitation practices
- Community and group health status improved (baseline survey)
- Extremely poor groups have access to sanitation and water supply services

1.4 Support communities to have access to **town level service networks** and facilities

- 1,750 project communities have access to one new town level service, as prioritised by the community

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ACTIVITIES

INDICATORS

1.5 Support communities to obtain improved **security of tenure**

- Less than 5,000 project families are forcefully evicted during the life of the project

1.6 Support improvements in **housing conditions.**

- Increase in investment in “on plot” and house improvements
- Access to funds for neighbourhood upgrading and housing finance

1.7 Improve access to affordable and approved **health service providers**

- Community and group health status improved
- Reduction in costs for health services

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Communities managing slum improvement ?

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SETTLEMENTS IMPROVEMENT FUND

- US\$ 45 million for settlements upgrading through Community Contracts to CDCs.
- CDCs undertake Community Action Planning Workshops deciding on their priority project proposals
- Proposals presented to Project Implementation Committee
- Project at local government level awards Community Contracts
- CDCs manage Community Contracts and undertake settlements improvement
- **GOAL:** Establish **Urban Poor Development Fund** at local level to continue CAP and Community Contracting

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HOUSING – Dream or reality ?

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IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

- **Security of Tenure:** reliable data not available, some studies undertaken
- Project interventions have increased security of tenure and reduced threats of eviction
- **Improved Housing** among priorities of issues previously not addressed
- Technical assistance to housing improvement can be provided
- Access to **Housing Finance** serious constraint
- Project needs support from **ERSO** to establish housing finance system for the urban poor in Bangladesh

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The Next Generation of Leaders

