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
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

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
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

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<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Identify slums and non slum groups, form community organisations and cross community associations</td>
<td>• 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</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 Establish community savings groups, prepare community action plans, databases proposals for physical, economic and social development</td>
<td>• Social, Economic and Physical Community Action Plans prepared and annually reviewed by all CDCs</td>
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### ACTIVITIES

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<th>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</th>
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<td>1.4 Support communities to have access to town level service networks and facilities</td>
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### INDICATORS

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

### ACTIVITIES

| 1.5 Support communities to obtain improved security of tenure |
| 1.6 Support improvements in housing conditions. |
| 1.7 Improve access to affordable and approved health service providers |

### INDICATORS

- • Less than 5,000 project families are forcefully evicted during the life of the project
- • Increase in investment in “on plot” and house improvements
- • Access to funds for neighbourhood upgrading and housing finance
- • Community and group health status improved
- • Reduction in costs for health services
Communities managing slum improvement?

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
HOUSING – Dream or reality?

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

• Security of Tenure: reliable date 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
The Next Generation of Leaders