

Bangladesh National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

also known as **Livelihoods Improvement for the Urban Poor Project (LIUPCP)**



Goal

Sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of **4 million poor** people living in urban areas



Budget USD 120 million



Coverage Up to 36 cities and towns



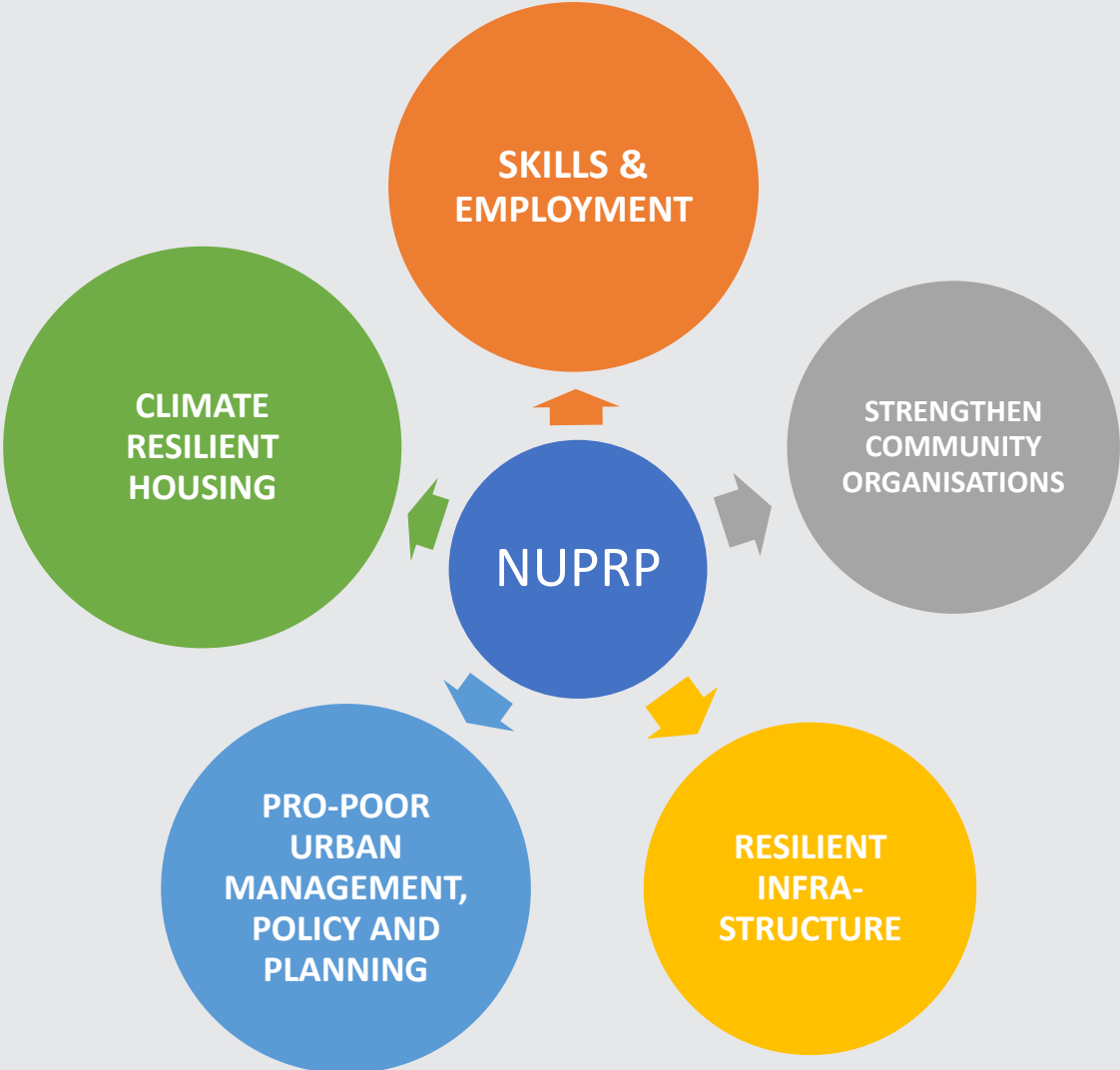
Implementing agency

Govt of Bangladesh (LGRD&C ministry) in close collaboration with City Corporations and Municipalities



Management & technical support

UNDP (with major funding from UKAID)



Who benefits from **NUPRP**

Household Level



Apprenticeship Grants for the Youth



Business Start-up Grants for Extreme Poor Women



Education Grants for Girls and Boys



Nutrition Grants for pregnant and lactating mothers and children



Housing for Extreme Poor Families

Community Level



Community Infrastructure Fund (footpath, drains, latrine, water, fecal sludge, etc.)

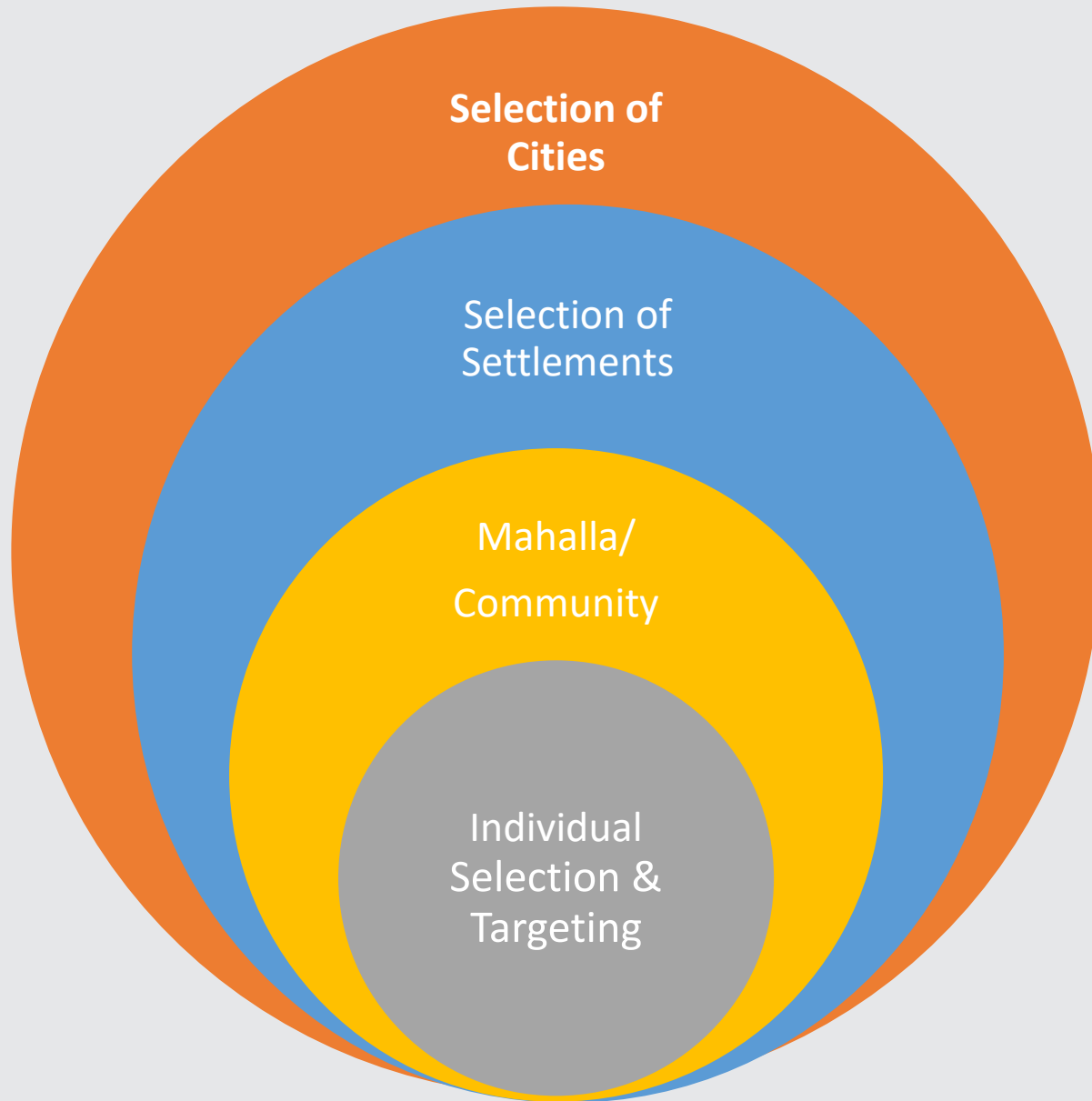


Climate Resilient Municipal Infrastructure Fund (CRMIF)



Community Housing Development Fund (CHDF)

NUPRP Targeting Strategies



01

- Selection of Cities And Towns
- Poverty, Climate Change and Governance
- City Index

02

- City Wide Poverty Mapping
- 16 Development Indicators
- Poor Settlement Index

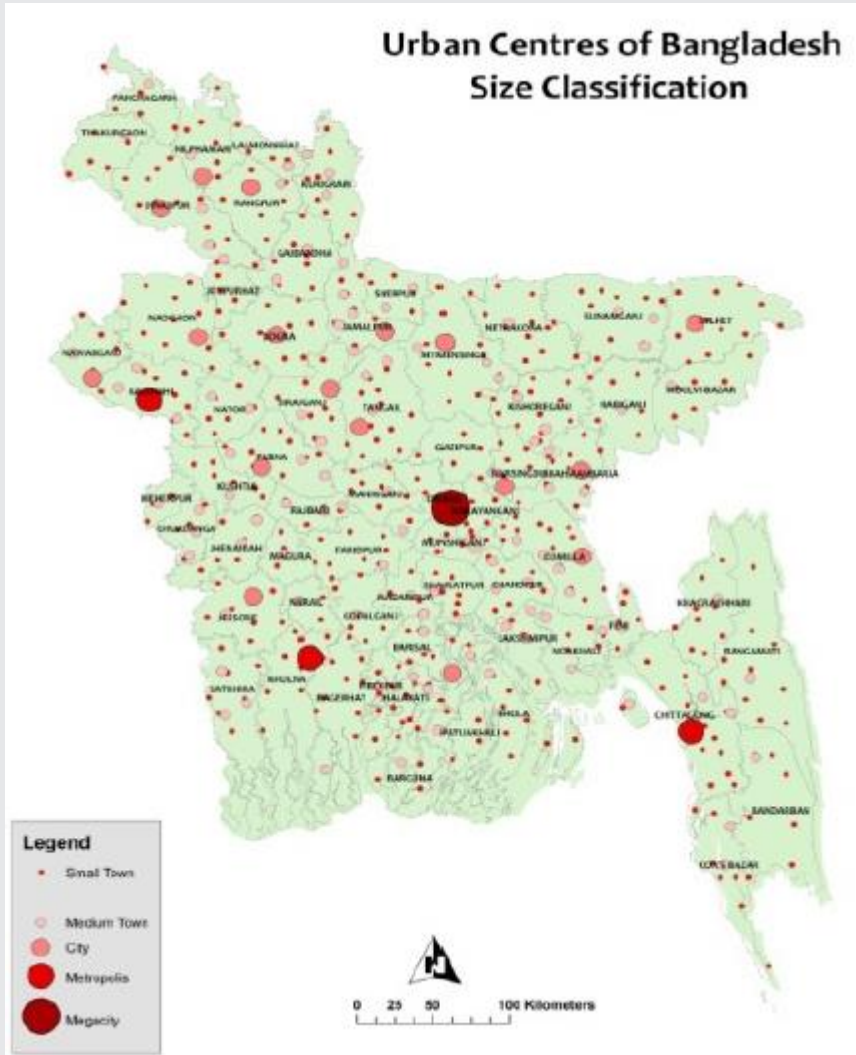
03

- Community Action Planning
- Register Household Members
- Household profile based on 10 MPI indicators

04

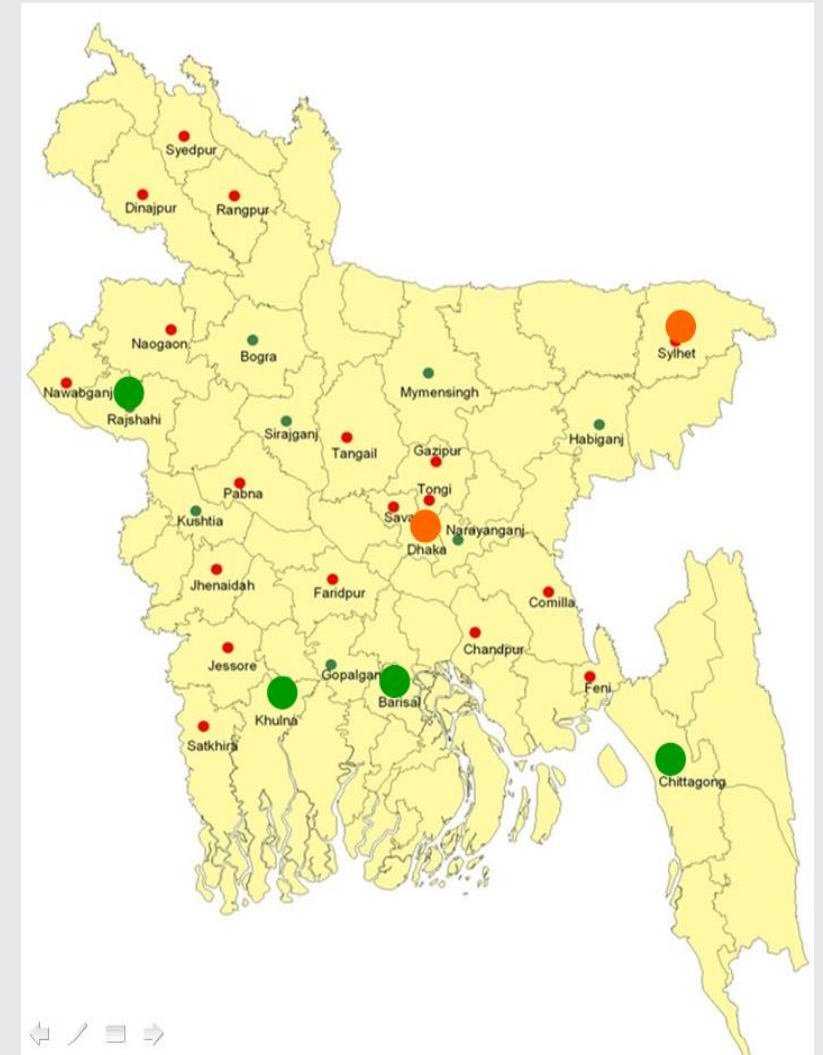
- Verified list of eligible beneficiaries
- Verified list of eligible schemes for interventions

01. Selection of Cities

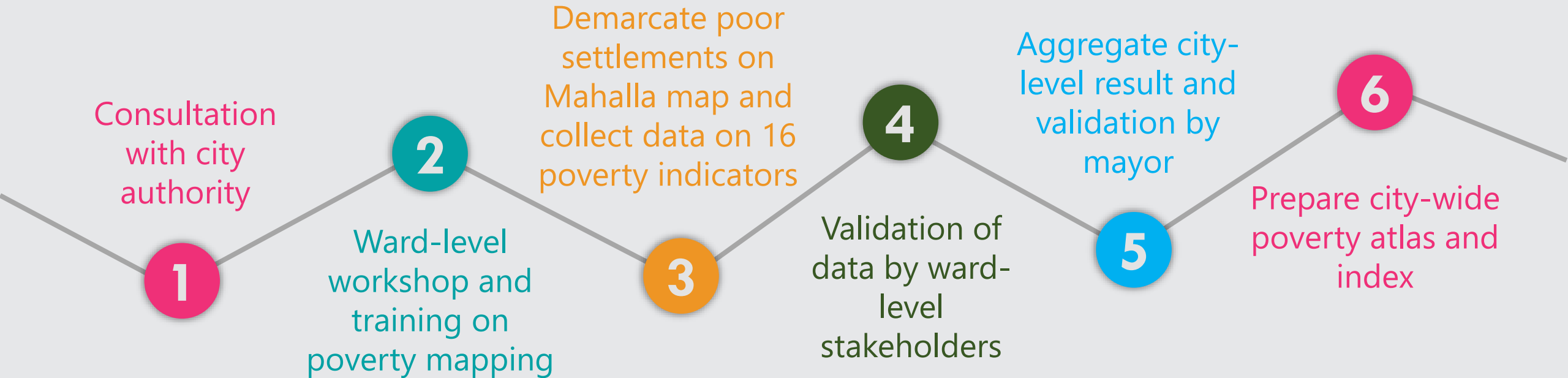


Selection Criteria

- Intensity of Poverty
- Climate Vulnerability
- Urban Governance Performance



02. City-wide Participatory Poverty Mapping



SETTLEMENT LIVING INDEX:

16

INDICATORS

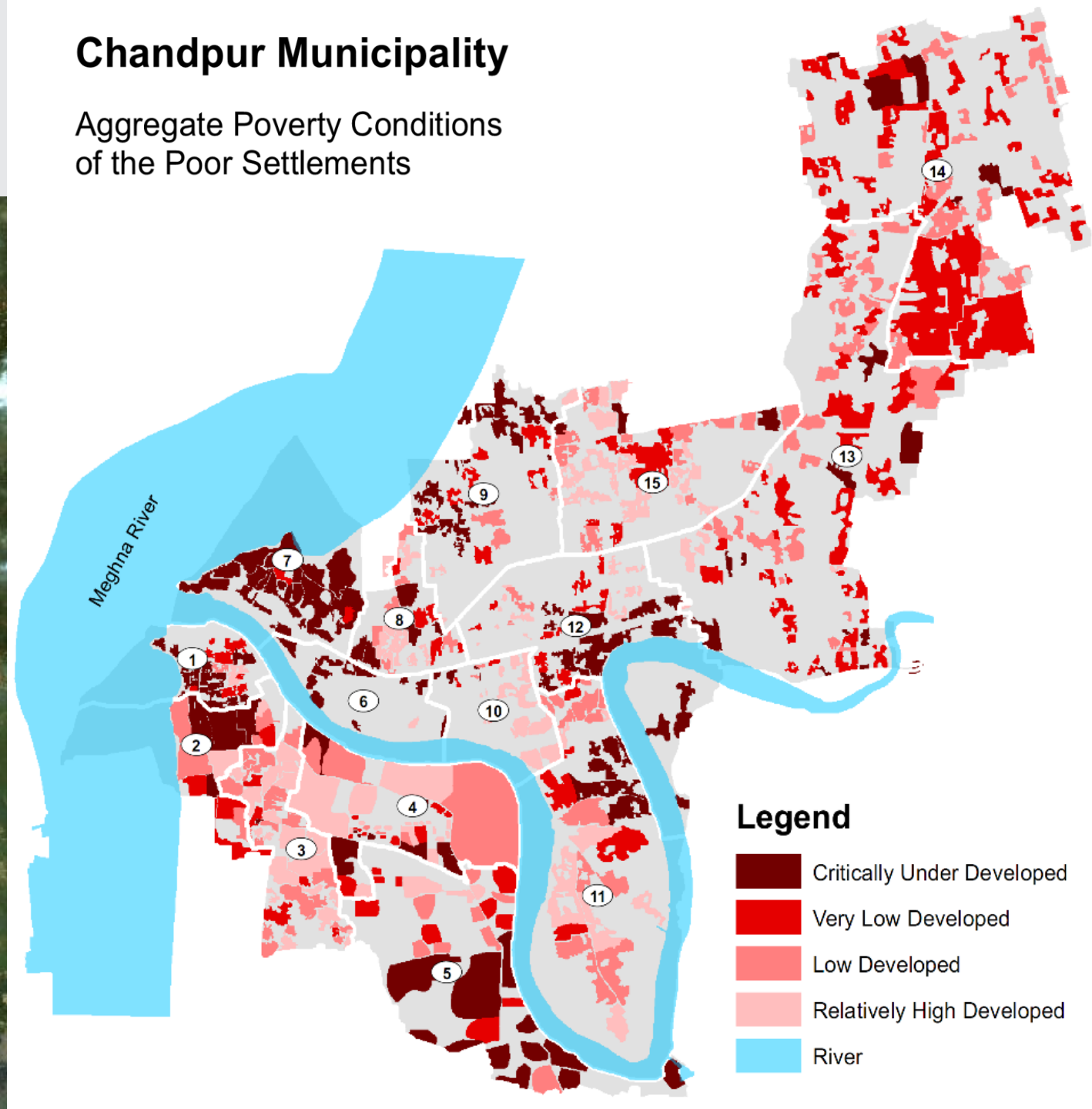
- Access Roads
- Drains
- Electricity
- Solid Waste
- Water Supply
- Sanitation
- Street Lighting
- Education
- Employment
- Income
- Social Problems
- Land Tenure
- Housing
- Evictions
- Land Occupancy
- Land Ownership

2. City-wide Participatory Poverty Mapping



Chandpur Municipality

Aggregate Poverty Conditions of the Poor Settlements



Prioritization of Wards for Targeting

City level Priority Poverty Indicators

	Top priority indicators	Medium priority indicators	Low priority indicators
Infrastructure Indicators	Roads Drains Solid waste Sanitation	Electricity	Water supply Street lighting
Livelihood Indicators	Employment Income		Education Social problems
Land Tenure and Housing Indicators	Housing		Land tenure Eviction Land Ownership Land Occupancy

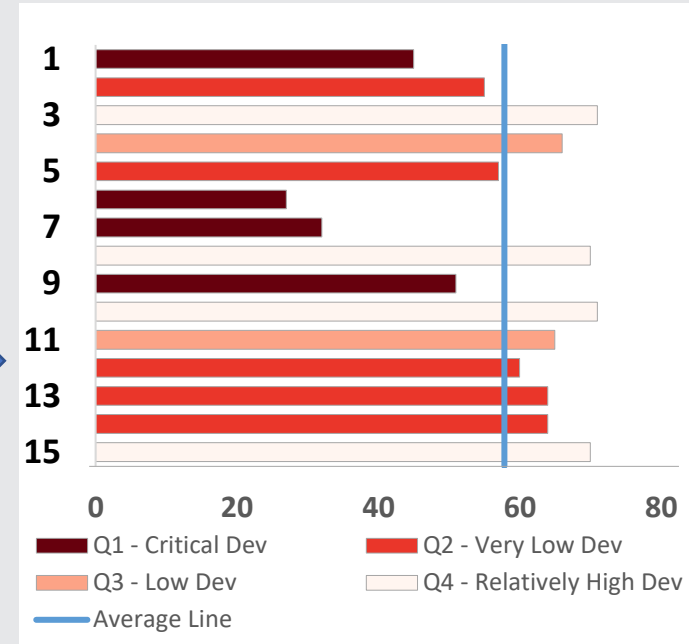
Assigning Weights

Priority	Assigned Weight
Top Priority	0.24
Medium Priority	0.31
Low Priority	0.45
Total	1.00

Creating Index

- Infrastructure Index
- Livelihood Index
- Land Tenure and Housing Index
- **Overall Poverty Index**

Aggregate Poverty Index



In addition, **poor population** and the **density** are also considered as two different indicators for calculating poverty indices

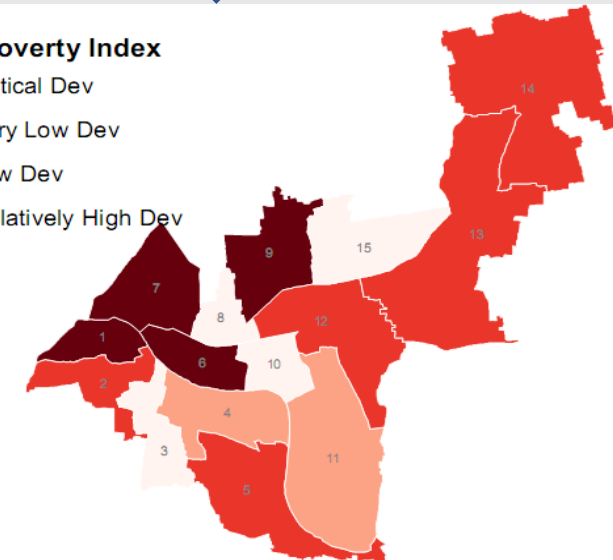
Prioritization of Wards for resource allocation

Priority Wards	Proposed resource allocation (%)	Actual allocation (SEF)	Actual allocation (SIF)
1 st Priority Wards (Critical Development)	50%	80%	65%
2 nd Priority Wards (Very low development)	30%	20%	25%
3 rd Priority Wards (Low development)	15%	*	*
4 th Priority Wards (Relatively high development)	5%	*	10%
Total	100%	100%	100%

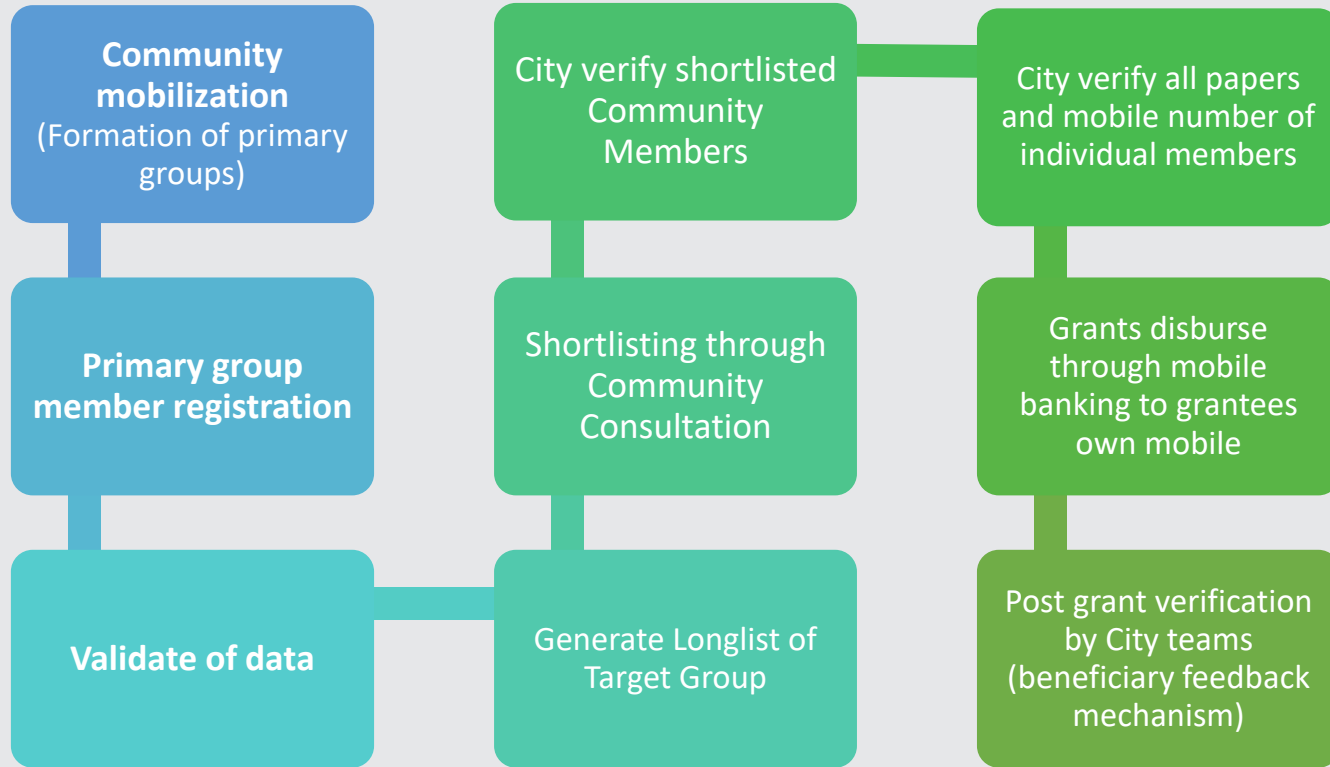
* No CDCs were formed/ mobilized in this category of the Wards for the 1st year grants allocation

Aggregate Poverty Index

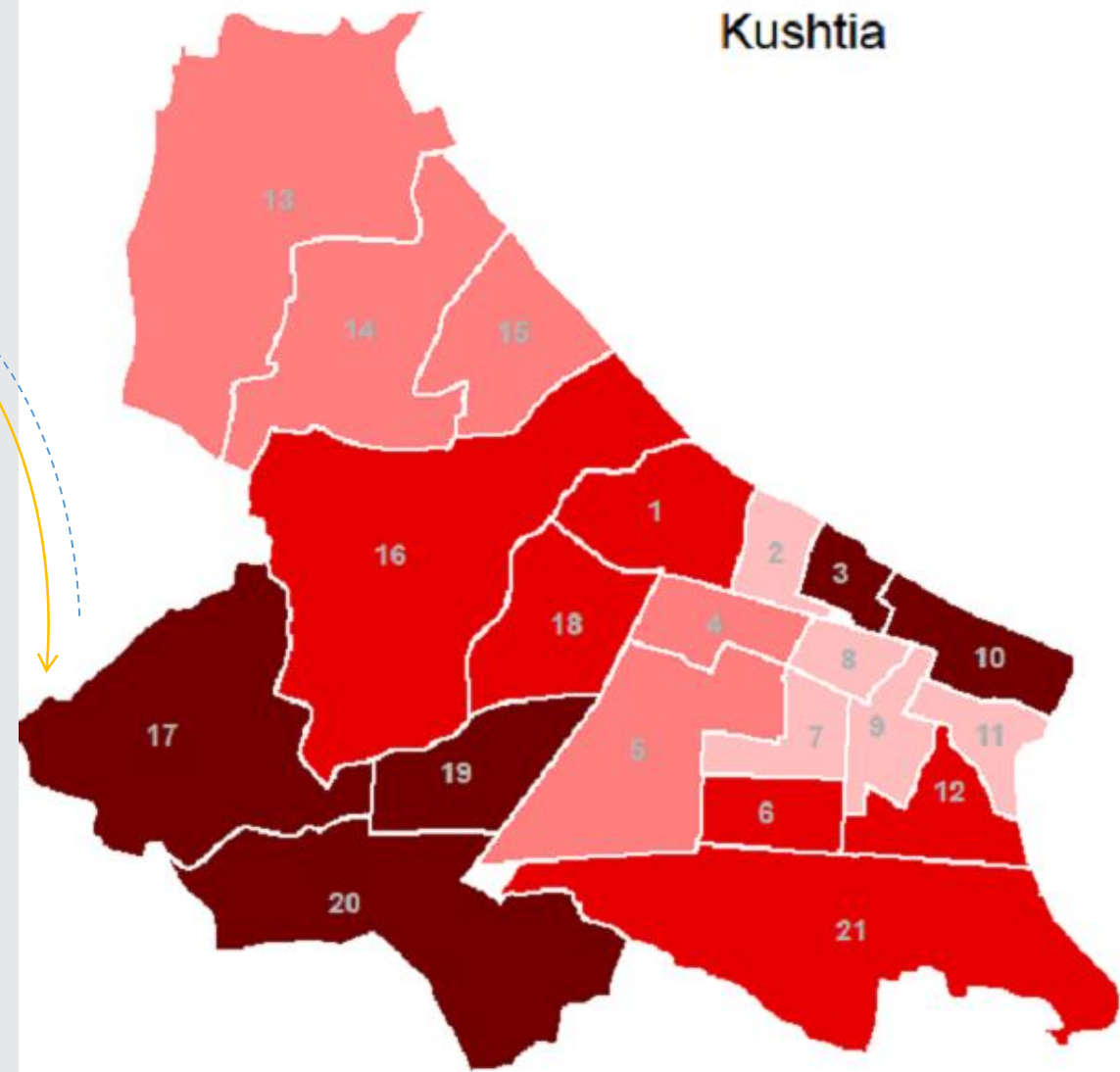
- Q1 - Critical Dev
- Q2 - Very Low Dev
- Q3 - Low Dev
- Q4 - Relatively High Dev



03. Community Profiling



Digitization process



Aggregate Poverty Index

- Q1 - Critically under Dev
- Q2 - Very Low Dev
- Q3 - Low Dev
- Q4 - Relatively High Dev

04. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

<https://nuprpbd.info/>



Dashboard Interactive Map Entry Alerts Approvals Survey Admin Admin Documents Log Out (Belayet Hossain)

PG Member Information

Number of PG members

- Age of PG members
- Religion of PG members
- Ethnicity of PG members
- Marital status of PG members
- Disability status of PG members
- % of PG members who are HH head
- Gender of PG members
- Employment status of PG members
- Education attainment of PG members

Number of PG members (all cities)
716,709

Number of PG members, by city Export

City/Town	Number of PG Members
Chandpur	25,441
Chittagong city corporation	108,232
Cox's Bazar	13,449
Cumilla	19,924
Dhaka South	46,782
DNCC	76,334
Faridpur	11,594
Gezipur	51,240
Gopalganj	9,948
Khulna	96,144

Showing 1 to 10 of 20 entries Previous 1 2 Next

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM/ ONLINE DATABASE

- One-stop shop, accessible by all
- Online, password-protected
- Realtime monitoring support adaptive project management
- Powerful tool but needs management and maintenance

- Poverty Profiling
- MPI
- Local Economy Assessment
- Tenure and Housing Assessment
- Climate Change and Vulnerability Assessment-CCVA
- Institutional and Financial Capacity Assessment -IFCA

Mymensingh

2019 Poverty reduction vision + strategies

Urban Poverty Vision:

An inclusive and clean city, where the poor benefit from growing economic opportunities, and everyone can access and receive basic services; a city that promotes resilience, participation, human development, opportunity, and trust.



Urban periphery

- Build housing
- Invest in new infrastructure + service
- Strengthen CDCs
- Complete community planning (CAPs)
- Apprentice grants (construction + manufacturing)

City centre

- Officially recognize slums
- Connect poor communities to basic services
- Conduct community planning (CAPs)
- Apprentice grants (services + IT)

Riverbank Settlements

- Strengthen riverbanks
- Build + connect drainage
- Increase community resilience

2019 Targets

- 4,857 SEF grants to poor
- 523 infrastructure projects (benefiting 19,300 people)
- \$ 867,641 for SEF/ SIF investments
- 86 CDCs capacity strengthened and active
- 10 Clusters Capacity strengthened
- 800 Savings and Credit groups strengthened
- 10% increased tax revenue of City Corporation from better basic services
- Community housing development fund created

Planning + Coordination

- 1. Participatory Community Planning**
Listen and respond to the voices and needs of the poorest through a ward-level planning process across the whole city.
- 2. Transparent and accountable budgeting**
Increase local public revenue through the establishment of an accountable and transparent tax collection system, and budget allocation process.

Community Mobilization

- 3. Target CDCs for capacity building**
Identify high impact poor communities for targeted community-level trainings and other capacity building interventions.
- 4. Activate and strengthen CDC Clusters**
Emphasize the important role of Clusters by training, empowering, and motivating them.
- 5. Complete Community Action Planning**
Push for the early completion of CAPs for all poor communities throughout the city.

Livelihoods + Wellbeing

- 6. Targeted apprentice grants**
Target apprenticeship grants to match the needs of different areas of the city -- in the periphery grants support construction and manufacturing skills, in the center towards services and IT.
- 7. Linking stakeholders for job creation**
Increase employment of the poor by linking stakeholders to fill gaps. Make connections between trained workers and employers, and between grantees and training institutions.
- 8. Productive public spaces**
Promote small business development in expanding areas of the city with infrastructure and operating arrangements that provide access to the market and connect with value chains.

Housing

- 9. Connect poor to housing finance**
Activate and build capacity of community housing finance institutions to create accessible housing loans for the poor.
- 10. Create new housing for the poor**
Develop secure housing options for the poor that are integrated into basic service networks in expanding areas of the city

Infrastructure

- 11. Officially recognize poor settlements -- extend basic services to all**
Officially recognize poor settlements so all can legally access basic services; extend new infrastructure and services to new settlements in the periphery.
- 12. Collect tax revenues and reinvest in areas of expansion**
Collect tax revenue for electricity, sanitation, trash collection, and water, where services are reliable and of a good quality. Reinvest revenue into providing services to settlements in new areas.
- 13. Build resilience to flooding, waterlogging**
Protect riverbank communities in at-risk areas from flooding and water logging.