

NOGOR BULLETIN



Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

BRAC Urban Development Programme (UDP) is currently working to provide water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management facilities to people living in urban poverty in 400 slums in 20 cities and towns in Bangladesh.

In partnership with Sylhet City Corporation (SCC) and community, BRAC UDP installed community sanitation facilities with a three-chambered toilets and four submersible pumps in three wards. The initiative is taken to provide pure and safe drinking water among the community people and ensure hygienic and healthy environment. The SCC provided Tk 88,000, the community provided Tk 352,000 and rest of Tk 440,000 (50%) was provided by BRAC UDP.

UDP has completed the construction of four drainage systems and two small community lanes in the slums of Rajshahi City Corporation (RCC). In Sirajganj municipality, UDP constructed two roadways and two drainage systems which would be later managed by the community leaders.

In Gazipur city, UDP has constructed six water points and many other construction works, including, drainage system and roadway.

In Mymensingh, city mayor inaugurated a WASH block at Bolashpur Abashon Non-govt. Primary school in August. A four-chambered WASH block consists of modern facilities, including, menstrual hygiene management facilities, disable-friendly and child-friendly facilities, hand washing devices, water purifier, etc was set up. Total cost of the block was Tk 485,000 where the city corporation and school management made some financial contribution. A mini water supply project worth Tk 1,500,000 was set up at Kristopur Malancha Colony.



UDP teams have constructed 26 toilets in Faridpur, six toilets in Rangpur that made 250 households beneficial directly. UDP constructed 2 one-chambered sanitation facilities in Barishal, 1 three-chambered toilet in Sylhet, 4 two-chambered toilets in Chattagram, three water piped network points in Cox's Bazar, one community toilet in Narayanganj and two community toilets in Cumilla.

440,000 BDT was contributed by BRAC UDP to install community sanitation facilities with three-chambered toilets and four submersible pumps in three wards in Sylhet

1,500,000 BDT was contributed for building a mini-piped water supply system in Kristopur Malancha Colony, Mymensingh

250 households are accessing from six toilets constructed in Faridpur

Voice of the Community Regarding WASH Interventions

Abdur Rashid, a resident of Boubazar, Korail, is a beneficiary of the local latrine which has been constructed in their area under BRAC UDP's WASH project. He alongside his family are tenants in the building beside the latrine.

Rashid said, before the latrine construction, they had an inconvenient situation as the toilet made of tin walls which were not hygienic or sanitary. It was also directly linked to



a drainage system which got clogged up often and caused discomfort to everyone in the area. Whenever monsoon arrived they had to use it while even being submerged. Due

to this, many diseases such as diarrhoea got a leeway to spread. There was also the problem that both men and women had to use the same toilet. The former latrine didn't even have a roof. It also lacked access to water all the time. So, all in all, it was very problematic for everyone in the area.

Now, the residents of the area are very glad the latrine is made of bricks and has a proper rooftop. It also has a partition so that men and women can use it side by side. It has access to water as required. As it isn't linked to a clogged drain anymore, not only does the disease spread less but whenever monsoon arrives the mosquito problem is also very less. The latrine is maintained by the residents of the area and cleaned by an alternate household every week. Abdur Rashid alongside the other locals of the community are very satisfied and hope that more proper latrines are built in the area.

Tree Plantation

In Rajshahi City Corporation, the city mayor inaugurated UDP tree plantation programme at Lalon Shah Park in September. UDP distributed 14,500 saplings of different fruits, forestry and herbaceous that have a role in mitigating climate disaster.

In Sirajganj Municipality, mayor inaugurated the tree plantation programme, where UDP distributed 10,500 saplings.

In Gazipur city, UDP distributed 4,000 saplings among 736 households of 25 slums. UDP distributed 13,000 saplings in 33 wards through councilors among the students of two schools in Mymensingh.



In Dhaka, community women took part in green urbanization by planting the saplings and seeds provided by UDP. In Khulna, 17,200 types of different saplings were distributed. In Barisal, UDP distributed a total of 1000 seedlings among 250 people in 18 communities.

Both Faridpur and Jhenaidah municipality have planted 10,000 trees all together to their own cities. In Chattogram, UDP distributed 20,000 saplings through the support of city authorities and 3,000 saplings in Cox's Bazar municipality.

In Narayanganj, UDP distributed 3865 packets of seeds and in Cumilla, around 4000 saplings were distributed.

Low-cost Climate Resilient Urban Housing

The Initial aim of BRAC was to pilot the housing model in a small scale. This piloting was conducted in the southern part of the country namely Khulna and Satkhira. After successful piloting, BRAC UDP is now scaling up the model in other operational cities of the programme.

BRAC UDP aims to build houses that can withstand natural calamities, improve the reliability of service provision and enhance the lifespan of the house structure. The resilience



of the house was enhanced by the use of brick, for heat resistance, materials such as, Ferro cement, in the house construction. The plinth of the house was raised significantly as an adaptation measure to water congestion. The houses do not have any plaster in its walls, thus, the walls can be washed whenever required, making it free of salinity intrusion.

To ensure self-managed and sustainable housing, UDP follows the principles:

1. Affordable and demand-driven design,
2. Developing the capacity of the financial organization for better management of housing finance,
3. Building capacity of masons and builders for improved workmanship,
4. Cost-effective and efficient design,
5. Supervised construction work for quality control, and
6. Climate-resilient infrastructure

Aside these, there are many other engineering aspects have been accounted while construction that make these houses climate resilient.

In Rajshahi, UDP team has constructed three low-cost urban houses and 12 more are under construction. The City Development Federation (CDF) has received Tk 3,000,000



for construction of 15 low-cost houses.

In Khulna, one house was built for six brothers of a joint family and three houses for six members of another joint family in Satkhira. In Faridpur, UDP completed construction of three low-cost houses and started construction of six others.

Livelihood Asset Transfer

In Sylhet, UDP team provided livelihood support to 80 extreme poor households. It has provided 20 categories of business support like grocery business, tailoring, van, rickshaw, scrap, tea stall, pickle, restaurant, packaging business, cloths, vegetable business, cosmetic, mobile, candle, betel leaf, saloon and so on.

In Rajshahi, UDP team in the second phase has decided to support poor families with income-generating materials in 19 slums. As per their demand and plan, UDP team will support these 241 families through the livelihood initiative.

In Khulna, UDP provided livelihood support to 189 females, while 21 males received support in Satkhira.

UDP team selected 25 slums in Gazipur City Corporation and identified their skills through a survey. As per their demand and plan, UDP will support these 93 selected families in these initiatives.

Under the livelihood support programme, UDP in Mymensingh distributed Tk 1,412,000 among 184



beneficiaries in the 50% cost recovery model. All of them are doing their businesses successfully.

In Dhaka, 44 dropout children received education stipends that ensured their educational development and 45 families got allowances to start businesses.

In Barishal, 119 beneficiaries were provided livelihood support to develop different small enterprises. UDP provided signboards, furniture, utensils and register books to maintain the regular sell and profit.

To ensure food safety, UDP provided business support to five street vendors in Barishal who are operating small street food businesses.

In Faridpur, UDP has provided livelihood support to 10 female and 28 male to help their businesses grow.

UDP has provided livelihood support to nine people in Chattogram and 60 people in Cox's Bazar.

In Rajshahi City Corporation, UDP supported 32 ultra-poor families with income-generating materials in 26 selected slums.



UDP has listed 300 entrepreneurs in Narayanganj and 50 in Cumilla to provide support to improve their livelihood.

Redesign Real-time Monitoring

BRAC Urban Development programme is working on collecting quality data from the working areas. UDP monitoring team has redesigned the previous questionnaire and also developed a new questionnaire to collect quantitative data. UDP monitoring team is using Salesforce system to collect real-time data on service integration, climate change, effective urban planning and governance, housing and CDO.

This new update of the questionnaire has added a new value to UDP's strategic decision making. UDP Real-time Monitoring team has redesigned the orientation training and getting feedback from the field. The team has provided orientation training to field staff and officials of the UDP Head Office. UDP monitoring team has provided orientations to 300 Community Organisers and 72 Programme Organisers for collecting error-free data. For

making data-driven decisions at the city level management, Field Co-ordinators, Regional Co-ordinators, Monitoring & Evaluation Officers, and trainers were also trained about how to use data and where to use it.

In the mean time, new options were added in the system to analyze future decision makings from Salesforce's large number of data. UDP Programme Organisers now have mobile phones to input data in the new system. At this moment, UDP has data of almost 872,000 low-income people across the 20 operational areas. UDP is now working on improving the quality of data.

In Khulna, Real-time Monitoring and Redesign Orientation session were held where 43 people took part.

UDP monitoring team is playing an important role in the following issues:

1. Quick decisions for programme quality assurance at all levels (Management & process monitoring, outcome monitoring, Quality controlling)
2. Insight generation (validate, outcome learning) for new intervention/initiatives
3. Programme management & resource planning
4. Establish a dataset related to the pro-poor urban development
5. Knowledge sharing
6. Programme reporting
7. ERMG project on board

Events

ADB TA First National Consultation Workshop

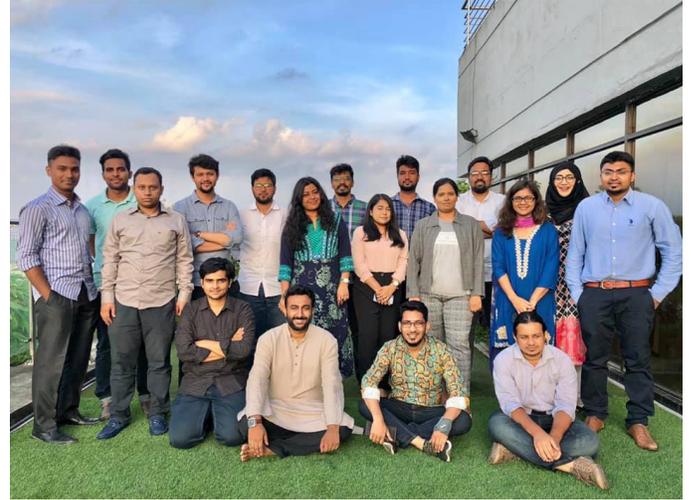
The objective of ADB TA First National Consultation Workshop was to discuss urban problems and probable solutions and plans for fundable programmes.

Asian Development Bank and BRAC gave a group presentation focusing on how to find the solution by not only focusing on just housing but also on land tenure, employment and social protection. The workshop focused on strengthening livelihoods, social protection, understanding climate risks and financial support. The workshop discussed; how climate change and disasters are affecting the country's economy.

The attended guests were- Sabina Faiz Rashid, Dean, James P Grant School of Public Health, Tazkin Ahmed, Mayor, Satkhira Municipality, Md. Abdul Goni, Mayor, Savar Municipality, Shafiqul Islam, LGED, A K M Abul Kalam, President, Bangladesh Institute of Planners, Shafiqur Rahman, Professor, Jahangirnagar University, Md. Noor Islam, Executive Engineer, Rajshahi City Corporation. The panel members were- Saidul Karim Mintu, Mayor, Jhenaidah Municipality, Argha Sinha Roy, Senior Climate Change Specialist, ADB, Farida Nasreen, Additional Secretary, ERD, Ministry of Finance, Engr. Taqsem A Khan, Managing Director, Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, Abdullah Al Mohsin Chowdhury, Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Azmal Haque, Secretary of Khulna City Corporation, Mr. Abul Kalam, Bangladesh Institute of Planners, David Richard Dodman, Director of International Institute for Environment and Development and Muhammad Abdul Mannan, MP, Chief Guest, Ministry of Planning.

Urban Innovation Challenge Bootcamp 3

The third and last bootcamp of Urban Innovation Challenge 2018 took place on 14th September at BRAC Centre. The main objective of the camp was to drive the incubatees to be investment-ready. Financial projection, investment pitch



and elevator pitch were covered by consultants from Project Interaspects. The incubatees will pitch their idea to BRAC investment committee in the first week of 2020.

ERMG Job Fair

With the objective of creating job placement for newly skilled Ready-made garment workers from BRAC One-stop Service Centre (OSSC) and ensuring a good collaboration between employers and job seekers, two job fairs were held in Tongi and Gazipur. The programme was organized jointly by UDP and Skill Development Programme (SDP) of BRAC helped 100 skilled RMG workers to be recruited in 20 RMG factories. KM Rahatul Islam, CEO of Gazipur City Corporation, attended as the Chief Guest while Dr. Selim Sheikh, PRO of Gazipur City Corporation, and representatives from BGMEA SEIP project were also present at the fair.





ERMG Project Update

To ensure well-being of RMG workers by reducing multidimensional vulnerability, BRAC UDP has been running a project on empowering the RMG workers in Tongi, Gazipur and Savar. The project has received tremendous response amongst the stakeholders.

Skills Development

Training provided in the One-stop Service Centre (OSSC) with the partnership of BRAC SDP reached to a new level. Primarily the project provided NTVQF level-1 free



skills training of two months. Eventually, the skill training programme became popular

among the participants and RMG management as well. This created new demand for the learners who want short period customised training for themselves in exchange for fees. The training found itself to be very popular among the participants as they were getting jobs as soon as they finished one-month customised training.

Community-level Intervention

Community-level intervention is done by providing water points, developing a drainage system, waste management, establishing safe latrines, setting street lamps and livelihood for RMG workers and their families.

Sustainability of the project

The project stepped into the business model in small steps thinking about the sustainability of the project.

Primarily, at the OSSCs, primary health care services, including blood sugar and blood grouping diagnosis, are provided to the community people in exchange for a small fee. Now, sanitary napkins, spectacles and other required items are also provided as per their need.

Case Stories

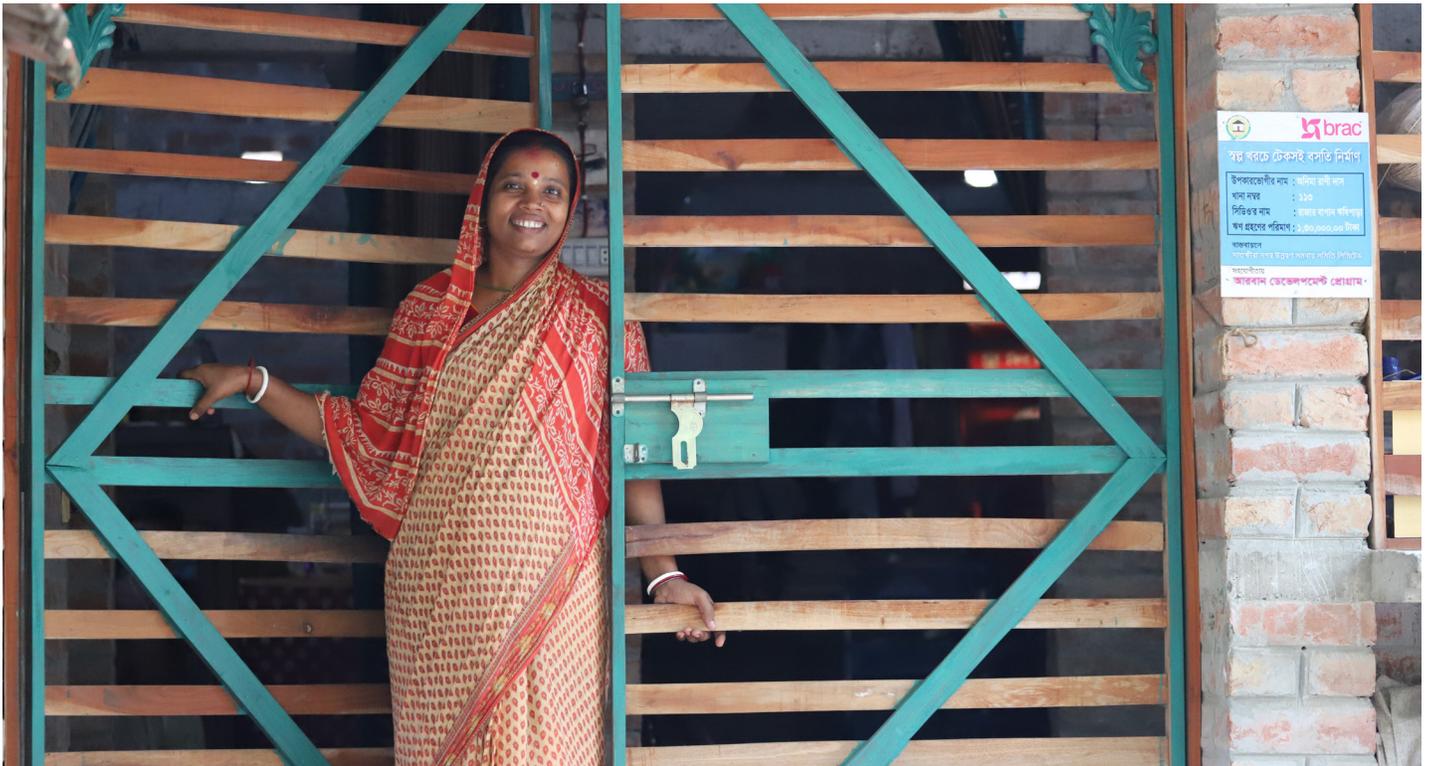
Anima Rani Das: **In Her Dream Home**

In the area of Rajarbagan of Rishipara in Satkhira, most of the houses were made of clay or mud. Problems of water supply, sanitation facilities, drainage etc. were high. As proper sanitation facilities were unavailable, people used to defecate in open places that contributed to the spread vector rapidly. The family of Anima Rani Das, comprised of Anima's husband, offspring and mother-in-law, was one those families living in the messy and unhealthy environment. With the poor income of her husband's van-pulling and her housekeeping, their life is enduring in misery. Whenever calamity struck, their bamboo-made house tilted that required repair almost every week. The cost of day to day life and weekly house repair took off a major chunk of the household income. Anima had an untold dream of a safe house with basic amenities but everyday struggle for living hardly respite her making her dream house a reality.

Then in October 2018, UDP team came to their area to promote sanitation, water supply and proper housing. Anima learnt that how she could realize her dream house

at a low-interest loan. She applied for the housing loan project and secured the assurance. She received technical assistance from UDP engineers and architects in designing her dream house on their land. She provided the required 30% of the initial money for the housing from her family's little savings. After that, she started receiving the rest of the 70% of the money as loan in three instalments at 6% interest rate. With the money, she procured low cost but sustainable construction materials and monitored day to day construction activities of her house. After six months, she entered into her dream home, where there were living rooms, kitchen and a toilet.

After two months of the grace period, they started to pay back their loan. Now, they don't have to repair the house every week, they can save much more than before. Anima is now able to send her children to school regularly. The dream house not only provides shelter, comfort and safety but also raised her social status in the neighbourhood that inspire others.



Tanjila Sultana: A Model HR Officer

Tanjila Sultana hails from Bagerhat and works as HR & Welfare Officer at Oishi Fashions (Pvt.) Ltd in Tongi of Gazipur. As a welfare officer, her role is ensuring the wellbeing of the workers in the factory. The company had an agreement with a local hospital where healthcare services were poor and the factory workers were not satisfied. After expiring of the agreement, the factory was searching for better healthcare service providers. In the meantime, Tanjila came to know about BRAC One-stop Service Centre (OSSC) and its integrated services: primary healthcare, legal aid, skill training, and financial inclusion. With the help of the HR Manager of the factory, Tanjila managed to sign an MoU between Oishi Fashion (Pvt.) Ltd and BRAC UDP.

Tanjila became one of the peer educators from the factory and after receiving peer educators training from BRAC, her insight on primary healthcare and legal issues improved significantly. The training helped her understand the emergency situations for the workers, and to work for their wellbeing. She realised that she learnt a lot from the training that rebuilt her insight and understanding. She succeeds to convince the production unit that if the workers are healthy,

the production will be increased.

Now, she refers her coworkers to the OSSC for getting healthcare at an affordable cost. Whenever she hears of a worker is sick or in need of medical emergency, immediately she advises them to take healthcare services from the OSSC. Several workers of that factory also received the legal aid service from the OSSC. Through Tanjila, about 25



health insurance account was opened at Oishi Fashion Ltd. The goal of this project matches with her job responsibilities. Nowadays, Tanjila has become a trusted friend of the workers, as she stays beside their needs.



BRAC Safeguarding Policy

Safeguarding for all

What is safeguarding? 'Safeguarding' refers to the ways of protecting individuals from any kind of misconduct or harassment - such as sexual harassment, oppression, intimidation, humiliation, violence, discrimination, neglect and exploitation.

Who is this policy meant for?



Stakeholders of BRAC's programmes



Partners and donors



BRAC employees and volunteers

Who are most prone to safeguarding risks?



Children



Adolescents



Women



Adults Children with special needs



People with disabilities

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility

Contact BRAC

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