



## Urban Climate Change and Disaster

In 2018-19 UDP addressed climate change integration in the programme through promoting urban agriculture, climate-resilient housing and climate-resilient WASH infrastructure, renewable energy, fire prevention and waste management. Over 5000 clients in urban slums received seeds for growing their own agriculture



in their homes which is providing them with improved nutrition and source of livelihood. A pilot project of low-cost housing intervention is being implemented to address climate vulnerability in infrastructure. "Piped water system has been installed to

ensure safe water supply where other common technology is ineffective. Tube-wells have been constructed on raised platforms in flood-affected regions. A Community fire prevention project is being piloted in fire-prone low-income settlements. The use of renewable energy is being tested in communities which lack access to electricity through installation of solar street lights, solar-powered lamps etc. Municipal solid waste is being collected from low-income communities and being transported to secondary dumping stations. New drainage systems are being constructed to reduce waterlogging in low-income settlements. Looking forward, UDP will be conducting vulnerability assessments of climate-affected cities, focusing on intensive research and continue creating evidence through the pilot projects scale-up. There are 10,000 people including climate migrants who received skills and entrepreneurship training. UDP also provided 40000 urban poor with water supply, community toilets, waste and sludge management, drainage, footpath, access to road; 300 CDOs in 5 climate affected cities received training. New interventions like household-level solar system have been provided in 649 households and 200000 trees have been planted, making the cities greener. BRAC UDP provided plants in open spaces of 20 regions at the household and institution level to reinforce the importance of plantation in mitigating climate change impact.

**200000** trees planted, cities made greener



# Climate resilient affordable housing: The dream of the low income people

BRAC Urban Development Programme has launched a pilot project of low-income housing model in two climate-affected cities: Khulna and Satkhira with extending this project in 11 more cities. The initiative aimed to build low-cost climate resilient housing which would be cost effective and would fulfil the demand of the service receivers at the same time. Here, the term “climate resilient” is intentionally accentuated because this is the topmost priority. Starting from innovation in design, choosing eco-friendly material, encouraging beneficiaries for homestead tree plantation – each procedure is followed by keeping climate resiliency in mind. The project is locally overseen by City Development Fund (CDF) committee, comprised of community leaders, who manage the project implementation. The purpose of CDF is to provide access to affordable financial services in order to improve the tenure security and housing condition of the low-income communities. BRAC is trying to establish an exemplary model of low-cost housing so that the process can be replicated anywhere according to their environmental conditions. The socio-economic impact in the community is indeed noteworthy. Apart from an increased social status and improved economic condition, the clients are now being respected in their respective communities



more than ever before. The electricity bills have minimised to a great extent as the newly built houses are airy and have access to more sunlight unlike the previous ones which were not only unplanned but also congested. There has been a significant shift in the community perception as a whole along with the enhanced standard of living. The paradigm shift is noted as a positive behavioural change which results in effective community relationships. The people with better houses now have a higher sense of dignity and responsibility which is strengthening the unity within families and the community.

## Case Story Nilufa and her dream house

Nilufa lives in a climate vulnerable, low lying land in Modhumul Dangi community of Satkhira where most of the people have low income. Nilufa is one of them, who lives with her husband and has two children, one of them goes to the nearby primary school. Her husband is a mechanic in a cable company and occasionally engages in temporary small business to fulfill the family's needs. In total the family income never exceeds BDT 15,000 most of which was



spent on paying the monthly house rent. Though Nilufa's husband inherited four decimal land from his father, they could not build a proper house due to lack of money. Nilufa regularly attends Primary Group meetings organised in the community by BRAC UDP and saves BDT 100 monthly in the committee where she is a member. One day, she got to know from the Community Organiser (CO) and Programme Organiser (PO) of UDP that one of the loan services is being offered for building low cost houses at a very low service charge. Nilufa instantly shared the information with her husband and they wanted to explore more about the facility. They had a further discussion with UDP staff and got to know about the entire procedure. With the support of UDP, they applied for a loan at the CDF and received BDT 200,000 as loan. The family then added another BDT 120,000 from their savings and started constructing the house. Nilufa and her family both worked in the construction along with the masons. The dream house of Nilufa was ready in two months Nilufa now pays BDT 5,160 in monthly installments to repay the 3 year scheme loan. The impact of the newly built house has been beyond her expectation. She is no more scared of rainfall and stormy weather as she with her family now lives in a strongly built house. Flood water cannot reach the height of her balcony anymore. Besides, they save a good amount of money for not having to pay the house rent anymore, which instead they are using for the loan repayment. The new house made Nilufa and her family more confident and they are now planning for a better life for their children. Their house is now often visited by their relatives and children have ample place.



## Solar energy based mini piped water system in Cox Bazar's uphill area

Matyia Toli resides in one of the uphill areas of Cox's Bazar along with eleven other families. The area lacks regular supply of electricity and water due to its remote location. The settlement is situated on 200 feet height, making it difficult to extract and connect to groundwater supply. Every morning the people had to climb upto 200 feet in order to collect just two pitchers of water. In continuation to resolve water related crisis, BRAC UDP involved the community and asked for assistance in their activities. While the BRAC-community partnership was strong enough to install the system in such a high altitude, the availability of power to run the system appeared to be a major barrier. The barrier was overcome when it was decided to use solar energy to run the pump and Green energy BD joined the partnership by installing solar panels. The company considered humanitarian factors and granted community the solar panel at the lowest possible rate .

**This water supply system** has ensured an immediate outcome as water now reaches their doorsteps through mini-piped water supply system. As a result, people do not need to carry water from distant places anymore. Apart from this immediate outcome, there has been several underlying influence of this intervention. For instance, this intervention has been a community driven one. While actively participating in installation of the pump, people have worked in an integrated approach which resulted in fostering a profound unity. With this unity, people now enjoy a better interpersonal relationship. Moreover, since fetching water from distant places are no longer a concern, individuals now have more time for themselves and their Families. Overall, this solar system water supply has commenced a better lifestyle for the people in Matyia Toli.



# Climate resilient WASH Infrastructure

In the 2nd quarter, BRAC UDP provided WASH facilities for 490 students including 23 disabled students and 21 teachers in Bolashpur Abashon Non-Govt. Primary School of Mymensingh City Corporation. In addition, 356 people in South Dhanghara community of Gaibandha municipality have also gained access to safe drinking water from the Arsenic & Iron removal plant (AIRP) installed by UDP. 20 community managed toilets with multiple chambers and 10 deep tube wells have been constructed, 110 road lights,



1570 meters drain and 1250 meters footpath at different city/town level have been constructed. UDP has established three mini- piped water supply systems at Tongi, Cox's Bazar and Gazipur that have helped 1750 people to gain access to safe drinking water facilities. Water supply line of Satkhira municipality has been extended to 320 meters which is providing safe water to around 650 community people.

22 water filters have been distributed in 20 schools at Gazipur City Corporation where 3850 students and teachers are getting safe drinking water. A deep tube well with submersible pump has been installed with solar electricity at Cox's Bazar municipality. Through these



interventions, UDP has been over all contributing to its slum upgradation commitments. While the water supply has helped the community to invest their time in more productive work, the community toilets gave extra relief to



the women as they now have female friendly and separate toilets for themselves

## Impact

- The School WASH facilities have encouraged students to lead a healthier life in school premises and outside.
- It is also creating a sense of hygiene and responsibility in them.
- The drainage systems have solved the long due issues of water logging, flood, wastage in the communities which also resulted in making the slums environmentally friendly with more convenient lifestyle for its residents.

# Waste Management

BRAC UDP has been working in all 12 City Corporations and 8 Municipalities with partnership and collaborative process for the management of solid waste. In this quarter, BRAC UDP has provided 2 trucks, 150 non-motorized vans, 2 motorized vans for waste collection and have constructed 2 concrete bins and have distributed 30 plastic bins for



household usages. City Corporations and municipalities are taking considerable amount of interventions by collaborating with BRAC UDP. Initiative like, Clean Campaign and Day Observance held to raise awareness among the community people about environmental issues and the importance of a clean environment. Altogether our 220,000 beneficiaries are gradually coming out from health hazard risks. Cities adapting proper waste management procedure are now able to utilise their land spaces properly and the roads are free of bad smell and roadside trash. A

sense of responsibility has fostered among the communities as they are contributing towards maintaining their own neighbourhood by keeping it cleaner and greener.

## Clean Cumilla Campaign

BRAC Urban Development Programme (UDP) in Cumilla is working jointly with Cumilla City Corporation (CCC) since 2016 with an aim to reduce multidimensional poverty for the urban poor. Managing waste is one of the major challenges faced by Cumilla City Corporation. UDP was able to motivate the City Corporation authorities for the severe impact of their unplanned waste management system. Upon realising the importance of this issue, they arranged the largest awareness campaign with the theme "Let's start cleaning from myself". An awareness rally took place consisting of students and members from the civil society including the honorable MP of Cumilla-6 where it was decided that BRAC and CCC will distribute 400 waste bins in equal contribution where the city authority will take responsibility of waste collection. Two Months have passed since that initiative and CCC have stayed fully committed with their words provided in the national forum. BRAC has distributed altogether 250 sets of waste bins in the schools and offices of Cumilla city. Waste is being collected regularly and the people are becoming more habituated to the improved cleanliness. Authorities are now thinking of recycling the waste.





## Capacity Development

BRAC-UDP intends to provide different types of training for staff, stakeholders and target people on a regular basis. In this quarter, UDP provided trainings on Leadership and Organizational Development, Savings Credit Management; Urban Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction; Health Hygiene and Reproductive Health; Gender Analysis, Integration and Safeguarding policy orientation . In total, 269 staff participated in these training sessions. UDP organized capacity building training for the elected members of Community Development Organization (CDO) committees. 970 participants from different CDOs across 20 cities received the training. UDP arranged an inclusive training on climate change and DRR in 13 cities where knowledge about weather, climate and geographical limitations of the area was shared. UDP trainers suggested the participants to increase climate resilience through plantations ensuring the green effect in every project for addressing the urban impact of climate change. UDP staff were instructed to disseminate knowledge and awareness about climate change in the community level and to take more afforestation projects and plant trees in any empty space within our project implementation area. 150 people received this training. UDP also provided training on “Enterprise development for developing knowledge and skills for small enterprise” to 410 participants to enhance their livelihood options. As many as 181 staff from all regions were trained for orienting and mobilising the community. UDP’s field staff from various regions received training on issues like drug addiction, water sanitation and hygiene, right to education.

The impact of these regular trainings have been far stretching

- The participants now have stronger sense of livelihood and entrepreneurship
- Stronger institutional capacity development
- Sensitised on urban poverty and climate change issues
- Gender and Safeguarding policies introduced in community level
- Increased community savings credit management resulting to more deposits

# Livelihood: Vulnerable climate change induced migrants

During the period of April-June 2019, UDP provided various kinds of assets for developing entrepreneurship of grocery shop, tea stall, clothing, food carts, shopping packet (Thonga), shopping bag, baking cake (pitha), selling vegetables, fuel wood, fish, fruit; making candles etc. 1185 low income people received livelihood support until June 2019, whereas 550 climate migrants and vulnerable households received support and improved their economic strives. In this case, UDP especially considered communities at high risk of climate change from different cities and towns. Such support encouraged people to stay with self- confidence in their newly settled areas and to improve their lives. Individuals are now able to live with dignity and enjoying a positive shift in their lives. UDP introduced cost sharing concept to increase their ownership and enhance programme sustainability.

1185 low income  
beneficiaries received  
livelihood support till June  
2019

550 climate migrated  
and vulnerable households  
received support to improve  
their economic struggle

# Livelihood grant changing the fate of Parvin and her family

A large group of people in informal settlements are living in extreme poverty. Often they have to starve for days and remain deprived from basic rights because of penury. Parvin begum is one of them. She is a middle aged woman living in Varthkhola Shayed Miah Colony, Sylhet for more than 15 years now. She has four children and her husband owned a brokering business. At that time, Parvin and her husband did not have enough money to support the childrens' education. Hunger engulfed their daily lives as they used to starve frequently. More difficult times were seen by them when her husband's business was at a loss. BRAC Urban Development programme has been working



to provide easier and safer lives to individuals just like Parvin by providing livelihood assistance to improve their condition. She was a Primary Group member and while sharing their situation in the group meetings, Parvin came to know about the support that UDP provides. The loan is disbursed in a 50-50 modality, where 50% of the money is recovered from clients in monthly instalments. She applied for the loan and successfully obtained it. As an assistance, BRAC UDP provided her clothes worth BDT 5000. She ferried from one household to another selling these clothes and received instant profits. Realising this profit, her husband decided to shift his business and join Parvin in her efforts. Her husband took a loan of BDT 30,000 from a bank and enlarged their business. With their dedication and aspiration to lead a superior life, they have moulded a business that provides them a profit of BDT 2500-3000 weekly.

# Financial Inclusion Services for RMG workers

BRAC UDP has partnered with 29 RMG factories to improve the wellbeing of 50,000 RMG workers in a holistic approach. One Stop Service Centers (OSSC) are operated in three locations-Gazipur, Tongi and Savar. Garment workers lack the access to financial services. According to a survey by BRAC, majority of the workers spend their money on food, house rent and children's education. Every one in two RMG workers were found to be interested in pension and saving schemes and one in three workers were interested in insurance and credit products. But they were unable to avail existing financial services available in the market due to lack of awareness, poor access in formal banking system, fear of fraudulence and confidence on online banking facility and lack of customised financial products. To address these challenges BRAC in partnership with Bkash, BRAC Microfinance Programme and Pragati Life Insurance Ltd. introduced reliable and customised financial services for RMG workers. The main objective was to change financial behaviour as well as increase financial protection and safety net for the RMG workers. Customized savings and Health insurance products were designed to bring RMG workers into the financial stream. Thus 5,000 RMG workers will be enrolled in financial schemes. Eventually, other RMG workers are expected to enroll in formal savings and health insurance schemes. Customized Health Insurance scheme have been introduced for RMG workers covering health and life insurance that also includes attractive maternity benefits. The support of the project staff in opening, continuing and claiming for the insurance benefits is also very comfortable for the RMG workers. Only health insurance is taken under the rules of VAT that includes 15% of the premium. So, in this customized insurance product, the project includes life insurance with health insurance and could avoid VAT for the RMG workers. During the period, 1009 RMG workers

were enrolled in micro health cum life insurance services and also claimed one life insurance and 300 health services by the Pragati Life Insurance Ltd. Customised DPS( Deposit Premium Scheme) has been designed for RMG workers to grow their habit of saving. Now there is high demand for DPS among RMG workers and they are eager to save different amounts in installments.692 RMG workers have personal bKash accounts and 1074 RMG workers are enrolled in the DPS scheme. Due to the contribution from UDP project, and the customisation of the financial products, the drop out rate from such services have significantly reduced.

## Financial Literacy Changed financial behaviour of Shaheb Ali

Shaheb Ali, fourth child of his family has migrated to Gazipur from Rangpur in 2007 for better job opportunities. He was employed at SMS New Generation Sweater Factory. Shaheb used to send money to his family and relatives with agent mobile banking or courier service which were unsafe and costly. He came to learn about the Financial Literacy Workshop from Jahidul Islam, programme organizer (PO) of UDP and attended the workshop on 10th November 2017 held at One Stop Service Center (OSSC) of Gazipur. In that workshop, he got to know the details about Deposit Pension Scheme (DPS), mobile banking, health insurance and the importance of savings in daily life and other offered facilities by BRAC. Later, in February 2018 he opened a personal Bkash mobile banking account and is now sending money to his family directly without any hazard and at a minimum expense. Now, he is planning to open a DPS account very soon.



# Learning and Innovation

UDP designed new innovative interventions to resolve emerging urban challenges in 2018. Following in 2019, the implementation phase of pilot projects are going on - renewable energy, sustainable drainage, safe transportation, water and sludge management, livelihoods, financial inclusion and fire prevention in informal settlements. The detailed updates and learnings of the innovative pilot projects are provided below:

## Renewable energy

This pilot project concerns testing and solar energy as a source of renewables. From the belief and evidence that solar panels could be one solution to address the problems of lack of energy, BRAC-UDP identified communities in various locations and provided them with solar power for their homes. Socially vulnerable areas were identified, for



instance, the areas with no light source are threatening for the people passing by. There may be case of accidents because of absence of light or any social occurrences may commence. These vulnerable spots were provided solar energy lights in order to alleviate this issue. This intervention will be further expanded in imminent times in different cities according to the community needs. These solar panel ensured an alternative to electricity that assured better mobility. Students can now study their own houses and shops remain open even after dusk. Other than households, local shops and community toilets are also using this alternative electricity source in electricity deprived area. Aside that, people suffering in the scorching heat of summer now have solar powered fans in their houses and shops due to the solar electricity.

## Fire prevention in informal settlements

Fire hazard prevention pilot project focused on improving the capacity of low-income communities to prevent and

fight fire incidences. Activities like-fire risk assessment, placing of precautionary posters and stickers for community awareness, training of volunteers/fire heroes on fire prevention and response, testing new fire sensors, exit and safe space, resource mapping etc. The pilot project is almost towards closure, all the data and evidence have been recorded for process documentation.

## Sustainable drainage system

BRAC-UDP is working in 7 climate-induced locations in Bangladesh - Dhaka, Barisal, Cox Bazar, Khulna, Satkhira, Sirajgonj and Chittagong. Poor drainage system led to increased risk of flooding especially during the rainy season. UDP improved the drainage system solving the problem of water logging, waste disposal in public places. The community is also adapting to healthier living environment. 40,000 have benefitted from this initiative in multiple informal settlements.

## Urban Innovation Challenge

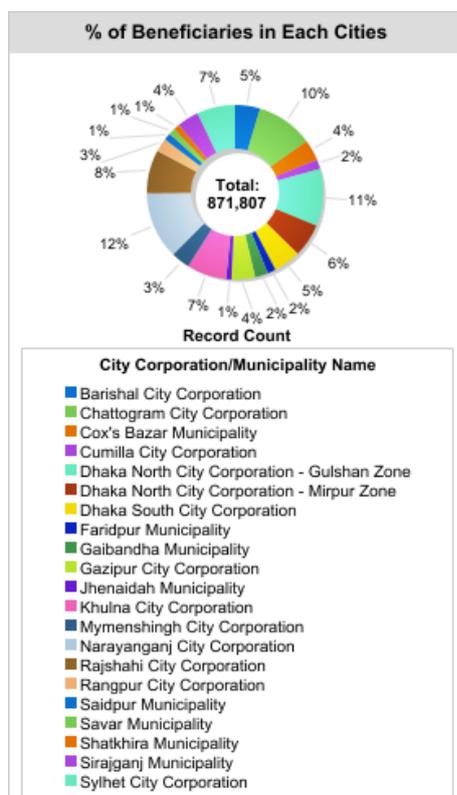
UDP invested in innovations through exploring business ideas in fine specific challenge areas, to explore innovative ideas that can be piloted in urban development context. These challenge areas are; Renewable Energy, Climate Change, Healthcare, Housing and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). The winners were provided with BDT 500,000 each to pilot their innovative ideas in different cities where UDP operates. Moreover, each team is mentored by relevant sector specialists from UDP. Currently, all the pilot projects are going through testing in the field. Team Shomonnoy working on low cost urban housing is working on their project on building 3 storied housing for families living in slum area of Narayanganj



where as Team Jotno has scaled its operation in few UDP operated slums where they are providing the residents with diagnostics support. Team Laister under renewable energy category has tested their prototype to generate biogas for household use and currently waiting for certification. Team SWL Technologies are currently finalising their revenue model in order to make effective use of solar panel in extracting water from ground to overhead reservoir. WatCities has been working on rain water harvesting and already installed first of their many upcoming tanks .

# Real Time Monitoring: UDP's road to data driven decision making

BRAC Urban Development Programme has adopted a real-time monitoring system. For this purpose, UDP subscribed to licensed Software As A Service (SAAS) provider "TaroWorks" initiated by the Salesforce platform. UDP has already completed piloting in small scale in one of the project areas, Korail. Later, that has been scaled up in 300 slums across 20 cities till 20th May 2018. Besides, readymade garment workers are using digital devices in One Stop Service Centre (OSSC) for real-time monitoring under ERMG project. UDP has provided mobile phones and internet access to a total number of 300 COs and 72 POs for collecting data. Besides, the field staff and colleagues from HO are getting Community partners license and are practicing data-driven planning and decision making process. By adopting this system, all staff are able to check field condition



anytime and conclude any decision based on the actual data. It will curtail the frequent necessity of field visits and travelling. Another feature of Salesforce, which is "Einstein AI" - will be convenient for future management activities by predicting integrated informations. Paper consumption can be reduced drastically if the system is introduced. On the other hand, the data bank can be used for developing enterprises to meet up the demand at slum level. These data can be useful for advocating different projects to develop customized products for our beneficiaries.

## Ongoing Research

**A Qualitative Assessment of Public-Private-Community Partnership approach to Sustainable Development of the Urban Poor.**

BRAC Urban Development conducted a research titled, 'A Qualitative Investigation of Public- Private-Community

Partnership approach to Sustainable development of the Urban Poor' is aiming three thematic objectives; Explore process of UDP pilot projects, Changes the intervention commenced and the sustainability notion of these interventions in different locations across the operational cities. Interventions include mini-piped water supply system, sanitation system upgradation, drainage facilitation, Arsenic Iron Removal Plant, road construction, renewable energy project, city-wide waste management system. The community has actively participated in identifying problems, mobilising each other, purchasing required supplies, monitoring and maintaining facilities. The study also revealed that the partnership among public-private and community has been beyond financial involvements and rather a collaborative effort in all phases of interventions.

### Findings

- In implementation process, community actively participated in Community mobilisation, identification of the problems, Purchase of the required supplies, monitoring and supervision as well as in maintenance of these intervention
- The partnership among public-private and community has been beyond financial involvements and rather a collaborative effort in all phases of interventions
- Accountability of the people towards these interventions would be one of the prime standpoints to ensure future sustainability

### Baseline Survey of RMG workers

The Baseline Survey for Empowering the RMG Workers Living in Urban Slums of Dhaka Project of BRAC Urban Development Programme was conducted by James P Grant School for Public Health of BRAC University. To conduct this study, it utilised both qualitative and quantitative techniques to survey 486 respondents from 8 different RMG factories. The study exhibits a set of important findings that entails statistics related to RMG workers' Health and injury, Expenditure, Income, Insurance, skills, safety and violence etc.

### Findings

- Amongst the workers, 20% of them have their family expenditure below BDT 10,000, 31.1% between BDT 10,000 and 15,000, 25.1% between BDT 15,001 to 20,000 and 23.7% has their expense above BDT 20,000
- Whereas, income of these workers is quite less as 13.4% has their income below BDT 6,000, 35.8% between 6000 to 7000, 39.5% between BDT 7,001 and 10,000 and 11.3% earn more than BDT 10,000
- 86.8% of the respondents believe, RMG workers need to be trained before they start working in factories. In case of further training, 49.4% believes they require further training to become an efficient workforce.

# Events and partnerships

## Pre Budget Dialogue on Pro Poor Urban Development

Municipalities and City Corporations generate less revenues to maintain their basic functioning and implement development projects. Budget allocation from the national government is also insufficient. To increase budget allocation from the national government, BRAC UDP, Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB) and Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) arranged the event at Brac Centre in the capital. The event mainly focused on multiple ways for generating and allocating funds for addressing the problems of the urban poor. Khalid Hossain, Joint Secretary General, MAB and Mayor, Madaripur Municipality made the keynote presentation. He focused on the present challenges and future of pro-poor urban development of Bangladesh where he mentioned that there are 2.16 crore dwellers of 327 municipalities across Bangladesh and only 43,000 permanent and 22,000 temporary employees to support them. Speakers and municipality mayors participating in a pre-budget dialogue called for increasing municipal budget for additional staff to support the municipal functions. Md. Shah Kamal, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief said that there is a special allocation in the budget in terms of social protection for the poor but there is no segregation for the urban poor. This must be distinguished to ensure the services for urban poor. He also suggested a segregated block

allocation for the urban poor in the national budget. MA Mannan MP, Minister, Ministry of Planning said, “The present government has undertaken a number of projects to provide housing and other services for the urban poor and this will be continued.” He emphasised on the development of the informal sector, increasing services especially in urban healthcare and other facilities and opportunities available for the urban poor across the country. He agreed with the budget limitations of the local government and committed to work for the solution of this problem. Dr. Hossain Zillur Rahman, Executive Chairman, PPRC, moderator of the event insisted on looking at WASH, housing, transportation, as an investment rather than safety net programs, that will also help to identify the urban poor as a strength rather than a burden. He also shared that the models developed by NGOs can be scaled up and replicated but the focus should be on equity and sustainability along with pro-poor policies. Asif Saleh, Executive Director, BRAC said: “Public-private partnership initiatives can be undertaken to finance the housing for the urban poor people. Also, we should give special attention to tackling the increasing pressure of rural migrants on the urban space and fire hazards.”



## UN Habitat Assembly

The first session of the UN-Habitat Assembly was held from 27-31 May 2019, at the headquarters of UN-Habitat in Nairobi. Member states of the United Nations participated in the deliberations of the UN-Habitat Assembly. In addition, the Assembly was attended by the United Nations Agencies, Local authorities and non-state actors including civil society, youth and women group representatives, the private sector and the Academia. BRAC Urban Development Programme participated on behalf of BRAC Bangladesh in the Assembly. Ms Hasina Mushrofa, Mr Washim Akhter and Mr Reasat K Faisal attended the five day Assembly from UDP. UN-Habitat's Slum upgrading unit together with BRAC Bangladesh, UDP organised a number of side events during the Assembly. BRAC UDP facilitated one event - Implementing the SDGs and New Urban Agenda (NUA) in informal settlements and slums. UDP along with Urban Development Directorate (UDD) also had daylong stall to display UDP's knowledge products and publications to participants. Ms Hasina elaborated in the event of how BRAC Bangladesh and BRAC UDP is working to achieve the global goals for sustainable development in the urban sector.

## Partnership with Lumkani

BRAC in partnership with Lumkani have implemented 500 fire sensors in 480 households of Korail slum under the Fire Prevention in Informal Settlements pilot project. Lumkani has developed an early-warning system to reduce the damage and destruction caused by the spread of shack/slum fires in urban informal settlements. The business of Lumkani addresses the challenge of shack fires - which trap people in cycles of poverty - using innovative Internet of Things (IOT). These factors together are a formidable force for lasting & sustainable change.

## Partnership with ICCCAD

UDP and International Centre for Climate Change and Development - ICCCAD signed strategic MoU to exchange knowledge and technical expertise with the aim to bridge academic - practice divide, joint project and research design and conduct action research. UDP and ICCCAD is organizing national events jointly for the last three years, this strategic MoU will further enhance effective working relationship and widen future working scope.



# Field Achievements



A 300 ft Footpath at Rowfabad CDO of Chattogram City Corporation (CCC)



Inauguration of a 75 ft over bridge at Rowfabad CDO of CCC

Distribution of clothes of Eid-UI-Fitr by local development partner Nahid Foundation



Video Docudrama Screening in a colony of Sylhet City Corporation (SCC)



Training on Climate Change and Disaster Management for CDO leaders in Sylhet region on June 2019



Distribution of seeds and seedlings to the pro-poor family of the slum areas in Faridpur region



A low-cost housing is under construction at Shatkhira region



A completed drainage system in Shatbariya, Jhenaidah



Distribution of plants to the community for tree plantation through local councilor in Barisal region



CAP workshop on CDO level in Dhaka region



Fire volunteer training for 50 community members by Fire Service Department in Dhaka region



Water Collection Point installed in a community at Gazipur City Corporation



A complete community toilet at Baze Kazla of Rajshahi region



Installation of water filter for school children to access pure drinking water in Gazipur region



Promoting tree plantation in free spaces of urban slums, Khulna region



Urban Agriculture , beneficiary in shatkhira



Capacity Development Training on Health and Hygiene for Adolescent in Mymensingh City Corporation



Construction of 687 feet drainage & Footpath in Narayanganj City Corporation



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



Strategic partnership arrangement – delivering real results together

## Contact BRAC

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