

# Asset based Approach for Enhancing Resilience of Urban Poor in the context

## Climate Change:

How far is it Transformative Climate Action in Bangladesh?

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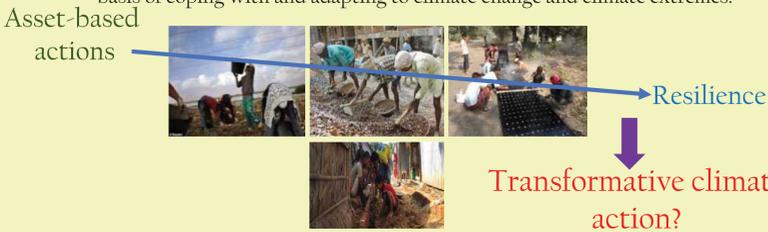
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### Climate Change and Urban Poor

Cities in the global South are particularly at risk in the context of climate change. The risks from a changing climate for the urban poor are often even greater, exacerbated by the multiple deprivations that they face living in the urban environment and these deprivations range from insecurity of land titling or shelter and relatively high rent, poor urban commuting facilities, to minimal credit or capital support and limited access to service delivery (such as water, sanitation, waste disposal, public safety, health care and education).



The poor are not helpless victims and rather argues that they have plenty of assets which can form the basis of coping with and adapting to climate change and climate extremes.



### Nexus between Asset-based Approach and Resilience

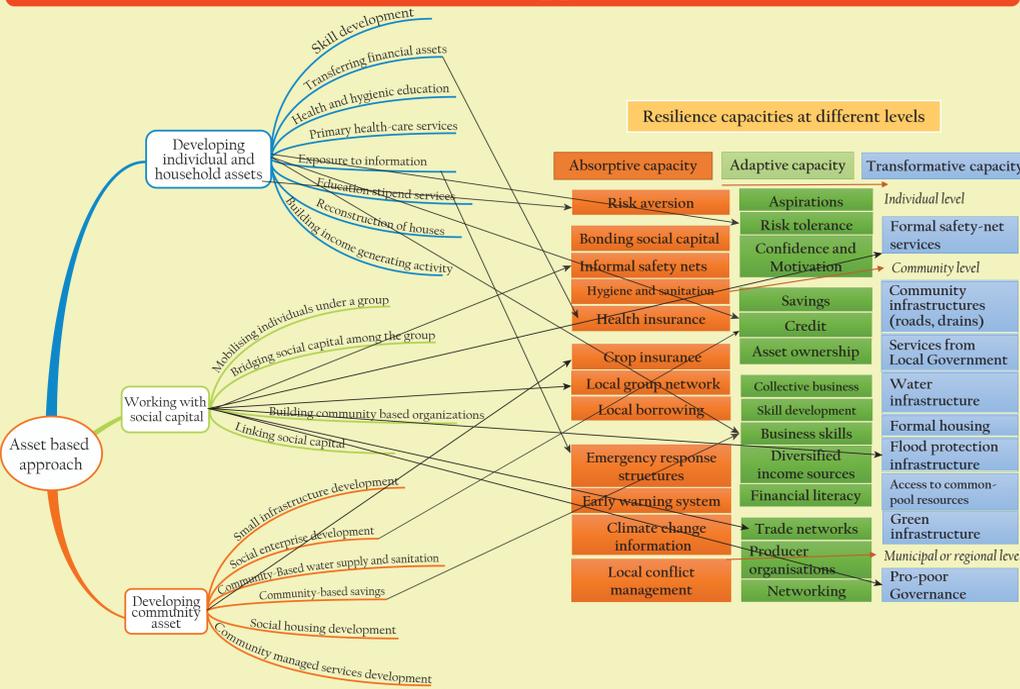
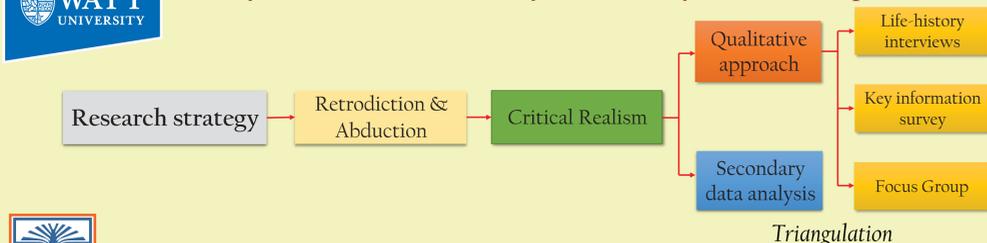


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of Asset-based Approach and Resilience Capacity

### Research Design

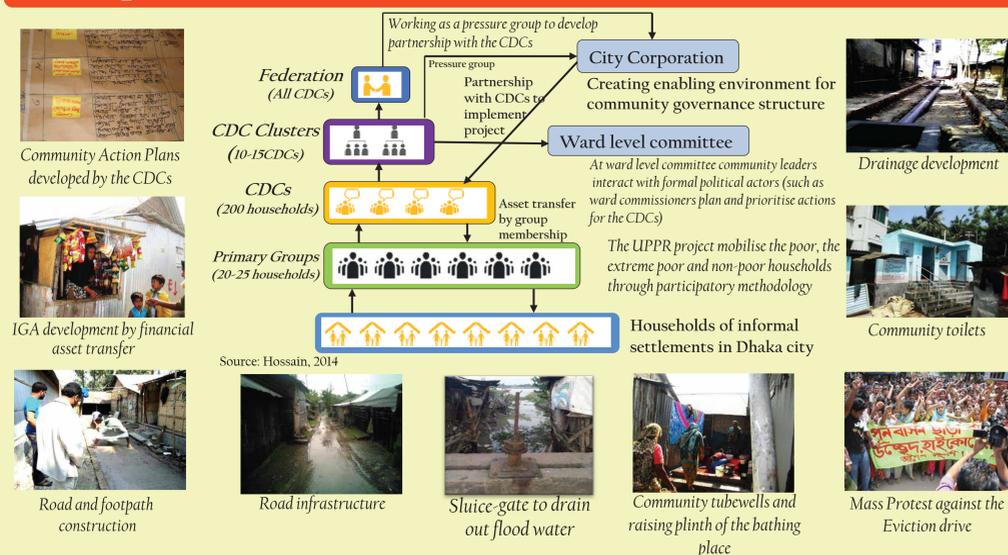
2011-2014 Pro-Poor Urban Adaptation to Climate Change in Bangladesh: A Study of Urban Extreme Poverty, Vulnerability and Asset Adaptation



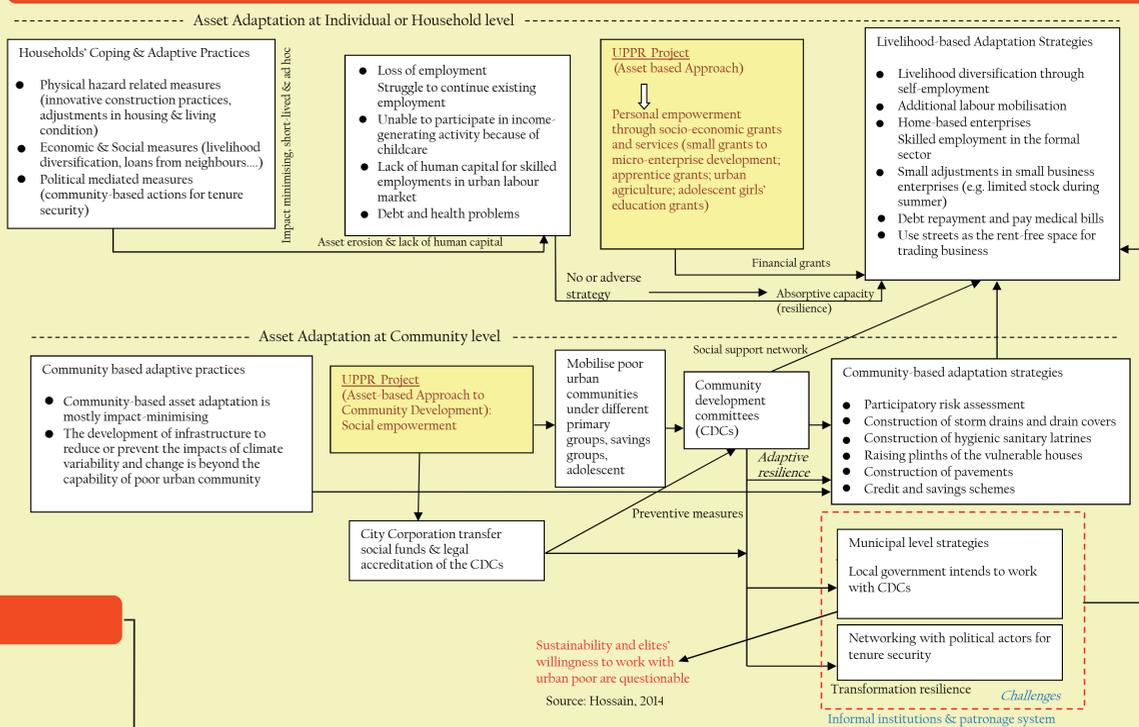
2017-2018 Community Mobilization Strategy for Building Urban Poor Organization: The Role of Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Programme

- A detailed comparison of five slum and squatter settlements was undertaken, and findings of questionnaire survey were triangulated by discussions with key informants and analysis of the academic and "grey" literatures. In each settlement, we applied the same methodology for data collection:
- introduced research objectives and purposes to community leaders and conducted a community mapping;
  - conducted a questionnaire survey of all households;
  - conducted focus group discussions with primary group members and members from community development committees (CDCs); and
  - held discussions with key informants about our findings, to check accuracy and validity.

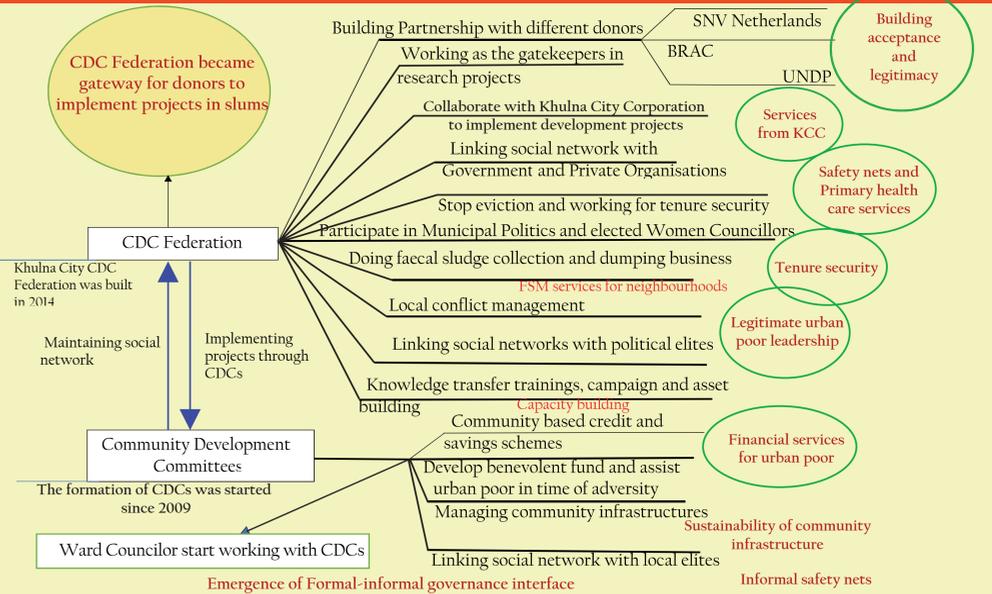
### Impact of Asset transfer on Resilience of Urban Poor



### The Impacts of UPPR Project in terms of Resilience Building



### Does Asset-Based Approach Consider as Transformative Climate Action?



### Lessons Learnt from Khulna City, Bangladesh

- The CDC Federation case indicates promising signs of sustainability that was being achieved through building collaborations with different institutions and donors. In order to achieve and sustain transformative changes, it is essential to call for a major rethinking and wholesale change in urban governance and its enabling environment. In this case, it is essential to build collaboration between the key agencies or institutions affecting urban development and poverty reduction. Central government should focus on development authority and city corporation, as part of a comprehensive effort by Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) to strengthen local government and agencies influencing Khulna's development. In general, with clear roles and responsibilities, agencies should be given authority, but made accountable for implementation. In addition to key public institutions, strengthening the voice and the ability of citizens (especially different categories of the urban poor) to reveal their preferences and hold their governments to account, will be essential in sustaining the reform of city. In addition, poor urban communities' participation in urban development planning, financial management and service delivery is also important.
- While there have been important steps forward in Khulna City, Bangladesh in community mobilisation and community-led service provision, attention must be paid to CDC Federation to ensure that grassroots mobilisation becomes a vehicle for breaking, rather than reinforcing, existing social order and inequalities. Therefore, community-managed savings groups in slums and squatters can be taken in order to strengthen their capacity for grassroots mobilisation.
- Understanding the issue of tenure security, it recommends integrating tenure security issues in asset-based approach. Advocacy role of NGOs can be instrumental in this regard. Understanding the complex nature of tenure status of the urban poor this study does not recommend for any site and services scheme rather this study advocates for building a synergy among different stakeholders to protect the urban poor from any perceived threat of eviction.
- There is heterogeneity among the urban poor considering their level of poverty. From the observation urban extreme poor can be categorized as extreme transitory, destitute and extreme chronic poor. There are significant differences among these groups in terms of asset, education and literacy. However, these divergences were not addressed in this project as the project interventions were not targeted considering the level of poverty among the urban poor.

### References

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