UN@HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

UN-Habitat

Bangladesh – Urban Sector



Bangladesh -

Fastest urbanization rates in the world

Urbanizing quickly

Urbanization is

- urban population
 growth from 1.9m in
 1950 to 46.1m in 2010
- Urban population growth from 4.3% to 28.1% in 60 years
- growing at 6% per year while national population growth is 2.2%

uneven

- 60% of urban population in 4 largest cities (Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi)
- 4% in 300 smallest urban centers

Dhaka

- 6th largest & fastest growing city in the world
 - 14.6m in 2010 (18.7m in 2020)
 - 400,000 new migrants every year
 - of which 140,000 are eco-refugees (affected by floods)
 - 70% of population live in 20% of land



UN-Habitat in Bangladesh

Urban poor communities mobilized to form representative and inclusive groups and prepare community action plans <u>UN-Habitat</u> - TA on People's Process, Community Banking	Poor urban communities have healthy and secure living environments <u>UN-Habitat</u> Community infrastructure support Latrine, Water Supply, Drainage, Footpath, Housing Improvements, etc.	UN-HABITAT COMPONENTS		
			2000 - 2012	2012
		COMMUNITY MOBILISATION		
		Towns/Cities	24	24
		CDCs	2,489	267
		Households	786,894	82,747
		Population	3,321,873	346,319
		BASIC INFASTRUCTURE		
Bangladesh		Com Contracts.	3,603	1,232
	Urban development models/strategies developed and Urban Policy	Disbursement	\$ 31.1 m	\$7.1 m
Management		Latrines	40,495	11,426
		Tube wells	5,668	1,360
		Drain	190 km	66 km
		Footpath	462 km	168 km
		<u>RESOURCES</u> (to 2014)		
		Budget	\$ 68.3 m	\$ 10.7 m



Issues

- poor housing condition
- high population density
- poor sanitation and inadequate water access
- income below the poverty level
- insecure land tenure

Areas of cooperation

- low cost housing

- community water systems and alternative options
 - management of solid waste and waste treatment



UN-Habitat

Bangladesh – Water and Sanitation



UN@HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE