



Fostering Urban Development Through Women's Empowerment In Mid-Tiers Cities

How can gender-responsive urban and housing design contribute to habitat improvement of urban poor migrants in growing mid-tier cities like Sylhet, Bangladesh?

**TU Delft Bouwkunde
Research Plan**

MSc3/4 Architecture, Urbanism and
Building Sciences,
2023-2024
Global Housing Graduation Studio:
Architecture of Transition in

Research Supervisor
Rachel Lee

Design Supervisors
Dirk van Gameren
Marina Tabassum
Nelson Amorim Mota
Rohan Varma

Author
Marion Achach (5633478)

Content

4	Introduction
8	Problem Statement
14	Research Question
16	Theoretical Framework
22	Methods
24	References



Fig. 1: River Crossing
Alternatives During Keane
Bridge Maintenance, Sylhet,
Bangladesh (Author, October
2023)

Urban Migration

In an increasingly urbanized world, the global challenge is to ensure that cities provide safe and healthy living environments, thriving economies and social benefits for diverse groups for generations to come. Today, more than half the world's population lives in urban areas, with almost 90% concentrated in Asia and Africa. The trend towards urbanization is set to continue, with city dwellers expected to account for 68% of the world's population by 2050. In addition, it should be noted that 24.2% of the world's urban population lives in slums, mainly concentrated in three regions: Central and South Asia (359 million), East and Southeast Asia (306 million) and Sub-Saharan Africa (230 million) (UN, 2020). When examining the drivers of urban growth, one of the main factors to consider is urban migration. The United Nations defines urbanization as the process by which people move from rural areas to cities in search of economic, social, political and environmental opportunities. The decision to migrate is a multi-faceted one, shaped by both "push" factors associated with conditions in the country of origin and "pull" factors associated with the perception of life in the destination country, as described by Lee in 1966.

Today, in Bangladesh as in global migration trends, economic factors such as employment opportunities and social considerations such as marriage and education are the main drivers of migration. However, the influence of climate change and the resulting alterations will amplify the emergence of an ongoing trend, characterized by environmental migration. Pender's 2008 research highlighted the changes expected in Bangladesh as a result of climate change, including rising temperatures, increased rainfall and flooding, intensified cyclones, prolonged droughts and rising sea levels. These changes will affect the country's food security, water resources and biodiversity, with serious consequences for agriculture and ecosystems. Meanwhile Bangladesh is already highly vulnerable to climate change, with 171 devastating natural disasters between 1970 and 2005 (WEDO, 2008), the consequences of climate change are unprecedented and will have socio-economic repercussions. The Centre for Global Change (CGC) (2008) lists six main impacts. Firstly, an increase in the number of socio-economic disasters, including loss of life, increased hardship for vulnerable populations and significant damage to human settlements and national infrastructure. Secondly, increased threats to agriculture, fisheries and livestock have a detrimental effect on the nation's livelihoods and food security. In addition, the rural exodus is reducing income opportunities and productive activities. In fact, while for Khatun et al. (2021) migration can be presented as a "strategy to find desirable livelihoods in a new destination by escaping the environmental risks and vulnerabilities of origins",



Fig. 2: Man-Made Island
in Tahipur, Bangladesh, to
Withstand Natural Hazards
(Author, October 2023)

the challenges in terms of adaptation in the place of destination should not be overlooked. (Rana and Ilina, 2021). In addition, the consequences of rural exodus are affecting the rapid expansion of urban areas, in particular the access of the urban poor to drinking water and sanitation, affecting the accessibility of resources and the effectiveness of aid programs and safety nets. Finally, global warming and increasing heat waves will aggravate health risks, particularly for children and the elderly. (World Bank, 2000).

As a result, these impacts underline the urgent need to address the consequences of natural and man-made disasters on human settlements and access to housing. This situation affects millions of people every year, with no end in sight. With the increase in the world's population, the escalation of economic and social crises and climate-related disasters, millions of people have become refugees and internally displaced persons. This situation can be observed all over the world, and particularly in the Global South. Many current events illustrate this situation. For example, in Latin America, with the migration of populations from rural to urban areas due to economic conditions and the search for better living conditions, or in Asia, with the impact of climate change on housing conditions, forcing populations to move to safer locations. Closer to home, in Europe, the consequences of Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 have led to an escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian war and the movement of Ukrainians across Europe to seek refuge. The list goes on. Continuously and repeatedly, we can observe a common trend of displacement towards urban areas, seen as places where better living conditions can be offered and where more people can be accommodated. However, urban areas do not have unlimited resources, and global urban growth is increasing the need for suitable, affordable housing.



Fig. 3: Women of the
Sweepers Colony, Dhaka,
Bangladesh (Author, October
2023)

Migration, Vulnerabilities & Gender Disparities

“Gender is one of the most significant indicators of vulnerability”
(Alston 2013; Lane and McNaught 2009; FAO 2007b; Neumayer and Pluemper 2007).

Because everyone is different in terms of knowledge, skills, power relations, gender roles, health, wealth, race/ethnicity, age, physical abilities and disabilities, migration and its impacts have disproportionate consequences (GSC, 2008). Thus, the ability to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a natural hazard or an economic-induced migration depends on one’s vulnerability. The term vulnerability is used to define the variable impacts of life. In her book (2015), Alston characterizes vulnerability indicators by gender, poverty, educational disadvantage, reduced access to services, lack of employment options and other aspects of socio-economic disadvantage. In this research, I refer to the vulnerabilities that Enarson (2000) calls “social vulnerability”, defining that people’s differential access to and control over resources are closely linked to their ability to survive and recover from change. As such, women and girls are disproportionately affected by urbanization challenges due to their economic, social, and health vulnerabilities. Urbanization has exacerbated gender disparities in urban contexts, limiting women’s and girls’ access to resources, education, employment, and services.

Women and Girls, a Vulnerable Group

Over the 57% of the world’s population living in urban areas, 26.8% of them are women and girls. (World Bank, 2015) Yet, despite being half of the world’s population, women and girls are often marginalized. In 2013, two-thirds of the world’s illiterates were women and girls, who at the same time earn 10% of the world’s income and make up 70% of those living in extreme poverty (UNICEF, 2013; Global Poverty Project, 2013). In addition, according to the UN Women, UNDP and Pardee Center for International Futures prospective report, it is estimated that by 2030, 416 million women and girls will be living in extreme poverty, compared to 401 million men and boys. Although the gender gap narrowed over the past decade, a substantial gap remains in many parts of the world, particularly in the least developed countries (LDCs). In fact in 2022, 388 million women worldwide will be living in extreme poverty, 62.8% of them in sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Central and South Asia (20.9%), Latin America and the Caribbean (5.3%), North Africa and West Asia (5.1%), East and Southeast Asia (4.8%), and less than 1% in Europe, North America and Oceania (UN Women, 2022). On top of that, major events such as COVID-19, natural disasters and wars



Fig. 4: Man gathering at a Tea Shop, Women behind, Dhaka, Bangladesh (Author, October 2023)

severely affect the informal economy, which employs the vast majority of the working poor. In addition, women's vulnerability is exacerbated by the loss of control over natural resources such as water, means of production, information and decision-making, the collapse of educational and employment opportunities, and increased exposure to hazardous conditions. (Dankelman, 2010).

“Bangladeshi women are lagging far behind than their male counterparts. Women's and men's responses to these crisis situation, as well as their abilities to cope with them to a very large extent reflect their status, roles and positions in society: because of gender based inequalities, girls and women are typically at higher risk than boys and men” (UN, 2004; Enarson, 2002).

In Bangladesh, gender disparities and related problems persist in various aspects of life, from education and healthcare to violence against women and early marriage. These problems are deeply rooted in cultural practices and societal norms. Men have a stranglehold on land ownership, decision-making roles, production, leadership and trade, while women face constraints linked to restrictions on their mobility known as Purdah, cultural norms, legal constraints and the dominant influence of the Islamic faith. In addition, the acceptance of violence against women, dowry practices and early marriage perpetuate gender disparities. As Connell (2011: 7) notes, “men and boys play a central role in shaping gender equality”. Moreover, strong limitations are embedded in the sexist social customs of Bangladesh, where women are expected to conform to practices such as wearing saris, nose rings bearing the symbol of their husband's family, and being submissive. They often have to be accompanied by a male member of their family outside the home and, unfortunately, violence is considered commonplace. Purdah, the custom of protecting women from the sight of unrelated men, is particularly widespread in rural areas. As a result, women in Bangladesh face problems related to nutrition, infectious diseases and access to healthcare, with purdah customs often requiring the presence of a male escort during medical visits.

Urbanization and Impacts on Cities

Global urbanization has led to more than half the world's population living in cities, bringing economic and social opportunities but also intensifying challenges related to living conditions,



Fig. 5: Governmental-provided Social Housing Versus Urban Settlements, Dhaka, Bangladesh (Author, October 2023)

poverty, and sustainable development, disproportionately affecting marginalized groups, particularly women and girls. The existing gender-based disparities in urban contexts, perpetuated by unequal access to resources, educational disadvantages, limited employment opportunities, and cultural norms, exacerbate the living conditions of vulnerable groups and their access to affordable, adequate, and secure housing. Therefore, providing adequate and affordable housing for urban populations is a pressing challenge in Bangladesh, where the current system relies mainly on private land ownership, while government-provided social housing remains limited and inaccessible for many. This lack of government-provided housing has stimulated the growth of private housing structures, contributing to middle-class income generation but at the expense of the poorest communities, leading to the emergence of informal settlements in the urban landscape and on the outskirts of the city, where people face inadequate living conditions with limited access to resources and services.

In light of this, there is a growing recognition of the need to adopt a gender-based approach in urban design and development. By doing so, design can address these disparities by empowering marginalized communities, and enhancing overall urban living conditions. The integration of gender-sensitive principles in urban planning and development can provide opportunities for women and girls to actively participate in decision-making processes, access education, employment, and services, and ultimately, contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable urban development.



Fig. 6: Living Conditions of the Urban Poor, Dhaka, Bangladesh (Author, October 2023)

Enhancing Living Conditions through Gender-based Design

As urban environments evolve, it is essential to explore the positive effects of a gender-based approach to urban design on social integration, economic growth, and sustainability for all. This research seeks to investigate the potential benefits and challenges of such an approach, its impact on gender disparities, and its overall effect on urban well-being. As such, following Charles Correa's statement to promote land redistribution and social reform in villages, in order to increase their retention capacity (Correa, 1989), this research focuses on the dynamics and impacts of migration from rural areas to the urban settlements of Sylhet City and **how can gender-responsive urban and housing design contribute to habitat improvement of urban poor migrants in growing second-tier cities like Sylhet, Bangladesh?**

This research question can be broken down into sub-questions:

Migration

How are the living conditions in migrants' places of origin carried over to their place of refuge in the city, necessitating adaptation to their new living conditions?

To what extent is the degree of trauma experienced by migrants influenced by their reasons for migration and how design should carefully respond to individual needs?

Gender-based Issues

What vulnerabilities did women and girls face in their place of origin, and how were they transferred to their destination?

What vulnerabilities do women face in second-tier cities?

To what extent do gender-based inequalities exacerbate vulnerability?

Development & Urban Integration

To what extent could contributing to habitat improvement in terms of livelihoods,

social integration, access to housing and infrastructure benefit poor urban migrants, and could consequently benefit the whole?

How can flexible and adaptive design in response to ongoing crisis better address the need for income generation in urban housing?

How can gender-responsive design benefit the whole, in terms of:

- improving the quality, affordability, and accessibility of housing for urban poor migrants
- promoting social integration and community building in urban settlements
- improving access to employment and economic opportunities for urban poor migrants
- supporting the development of small businesses, informal enterprises through entrepreneurship in urban poor settlements
- ensuring access to inclusive social services and education for all

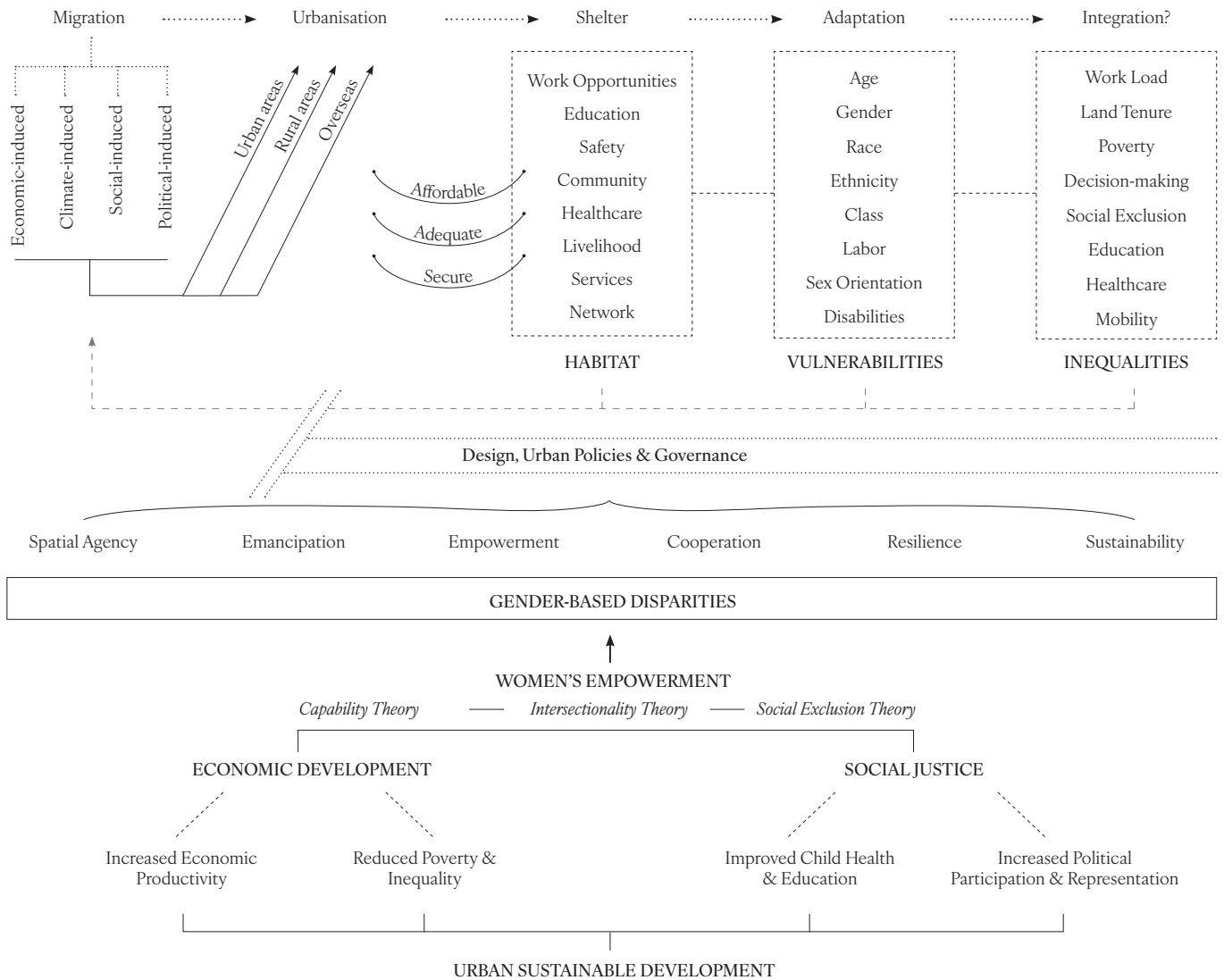


Fig. 7: Framework Diagram
(Author, November 2023)

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Few articles and studies focus on the living conditions of different categories of migrants (climate-induced, social-induced, and economic-induced), and rare are the ones dealing with the specific conditions of women and girls in informal urban settlements in the city of Sylhet, Bangladesh. However, a large number of articles worldwide deal with the topic of migration more generally, sometimes focusing on migrants' settlements in informal urban settlements in the city of Dhaka and Sylhet. It has to be noted that articles discuss the conditions of women economic migrants in slums because of their wider presentation, but few focus on climate-induced, political-induced, and social-induced migrants. In this section, I would like to present the knowledge gathered through the literature review that has helped define the framework of this research. Articles present different information on slums of the city of Sylhet, such as the origins of migrants and their pull and push factors, the living conditions of the urban poor, the economic situation of women in these areas, as well as their health status and hygiene behavior. In addition, the analysis of case studies enables an understanding of the impact of women's empowerment on economic development and social justice in different locations.

The Impact of Migration on Urban Living Conditions: Case Studies of Bangladesh's Urban Settlements

First of all, the reasons for migration today concern unemployment in rural areas, coupled with job opportunities in the city, which drive impoverished rural residents to migrate to the city of Sylhet, resulting in a gradual influx into the city's slums. Sylhet's settlements differ from those in other regions in that they are relatively recent, most being less than two decades old. Notably, urban slums and squatter settlements in Bangladesh generally occupy public land, but in Sylhet they are mainly located on private property (Islam et al. 2016). The majority of migrants engage in informal employment and reside in various slums. Around 97,676 people, or 27% of the city's population, currently live in 756 slums and squatter settlements (BBS, 2022). Overall, the population density in Sylhet's slums is particularly high, at 831 people per acre, which has a significant impact on living conditions.

According to surveys by Khan et al. (2014) and Islam et al. (2016), slums face problems such as limited access to education, overcrowded and unhealthy living conditions, high population density and inadequate housing. Families often share overcrowded, one-room homes and communal

bathrooms, with no separation by gender. Although progress has been made in slum drainage and garbage disposal, problems persist, leading to unsanitary conditions and the transmission of disease.

In addition, slum dwellers are made aware of family planning, but religious beliefs sometimes raise doubts about these methods. Improving general conditions in the slums and overcoming religious barriers to family planning are essential steps forward. Poverty is widespread among slum dwellers, mainly due to illiteracy and a lack of motivation to improve their situation. Dependence on government aid perpetuates this cycle, hindering self-sufficiency. Moreover, the health care situation in Sylhet's urban slums is challenging, with issues related to sanitation, clean water, and reproductive health. These challenges are compounded by limited education and economic instability. Efforts to improve health and hygiene practices in these areas are crucial.

In fact, Islam et al. conducted a survey in the urban slums of Sylhet in 2016 involving 93 participants from Ward 10, an area with a high concentration of slums out of a total of 151, revealed several health-related challenges faced by women in these slum areas. These challenges include inadequate sanitation, lack of clean drinking water, and limited access to reproductive health facilities. Lack of education and economic instability further compound the issues. The study also found that the majority of slum dwellers allocate a significant portion of their income for food rather than prioritizing health and hygiene. Women in these slum areas often suffer from various diseases due to poor living conditions, lack of clean water, and unhygienic practices.

An other study from 2014 by Raihan et al. showed that the health care situation of migrant slum women in Sylhet, particularly in areas like Sheikhghat, Bagbari, and Kadamtali, is dire. Only around 16% of the slum residents have access to sanitary latrines, and basic facilities like sanitation, clean drinking water, and reproductive health services are scarce. Malnutrition, poor water quality, and inadequate sanitation lead to health issues among pregnant women and girls, including intestinal worms, anemia, and other complications. The majority of slum women lack education, and there is limited access to health care services, leading to various health problems.

In addition, Hussain et al. (2019) survey focus on adolescent girls in slum areas the health challenges they are faced to. These girls often do not practice proper personal hygiene and are not well-informed about vaccinations and other health care aspects, including adolescent pregnancy. Access to modern health care services is limited due to cost and long waiting times, leading many

to opt for local pharmacies or traditional healing methods. The study suggests that coordinated efforts by government departments, city authorities, and NGOs are needed to improve the health care and hygiene practices of slum-dwelling adolescent girls.

Gender-based Theory on Women's Empowerment

The concept of gender was theorized by researchers in the late 70s, when the differences between women and men were no longer represented on the basis of their sex, but based on inequalities socially constructed by patriarchal norms and expectations. Gender refers to the socially constructed characteristics associated with being a woman, a man, a girl or a boy, encompassing norms, behaviors and roles that can vary from one society to another and evolve over time. (World Bank, 2023). By understanding the socially constructed place of women and girls in society, it provides a framework for understanding the needs and challenges of women's empowerment. The empowerment of women encompasses economic, social and political determinants (S. Dhar, 2023). It involves the process where women acquire knowledge and skills, overcome challenges, and access valuable resources (Cornwall, A., 2016). The intertwined relationship between women's empowerment and gender equality is often considered essential, with progress toward one contributing to the other. In their research W. Wei and T. Sarker (2021) associate women's empowerment with five indicators, such as household decision-making power, gender attitudes and beliefs, physical mobility, control over resources and relative freedom from family domination. Consequently, women's empowerment is seen as a dynamic process in which women need both resources and a sense of agency such as decision-making power, financial control and freedom of movement to achieve better equality.

“As women gain more equality in the economic sphere, the effects of poverty on families can also be reduced. The World Bank (2007) states that studies from developing and developed countries “consistently show that when mothers have greater control over resources, more resources are allocated to food and to children's health (including nutrition) and education.”” (Women Watch, 2009)

Numerous papers have proven the beneficial impacts of women's empowerment for economic development and social justice worldwide (McKinsey Global Institute, 2015; World Bank, 2007;

J. Njuki, S. Eissler et al., 2022; Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2019). The literature on Bangladeshi context bring a framework of possibilities for the development of this research. Indeed, a fairly recent trend has emerged in Bangladesh since 2006, where the percentage of women migrating overseas has been rising steadily, with around 19% women among Bangladeshi migrant workers in 2015. In most cases, migration is motivated by the need to escape poverty and limited employment opportunities in their home countries. Interestingly, despite earning less than men, women tend to send a higher percentage of their earnings back to their families. Studies from the UN Women Policy Brief (2013) show that even low-skilled female workers send between 70% and 80% of their income, surpassing men's contributions. Moreover, remittances provide social capital such as ideas, skills and networks, which contribute to socio-economic development, human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment in their home countries. At the same time, they have beneficial effects on the household by improving educational opportunities and healthcare for migrants' children, which can open up new prospects for the next generation (UN Women, 2018).

In addition to that, Bangladesh has made significant progress in women's economic empowerment in recent years. More women are participating in the labor market, migrating to cities, and becoming visible in public spaces. This has led to some breaking down of job market segmentation and narrowing of the wage gap between men and women. F. Jhuma(2023) has written an article on the role of microcredit in the suburban areas of Sylhet in relation to women's empowerment. From this article, it emerges that the microcredit program offers support for overdue payments and was launched in Bangladesh in the mid-1970s. Microcredit programs have experienced remarkable growth, particularly among female beneficiaries, motivated by the desire to empower women in male-dominated households and prevent the misuse of money. While these programs have had a positive impact on women's tangible gains, such as education, property and spousal support, they have also led to intangible developments in areas such as women's empowerment, voice and gender relations. Microcredit has enabled women to pursue their chosen professions, leading to financial stability and social mobility. However, women still face obstacles, such as the need to obtain permission from the head of the family, even if they themselves are heads of household, and household decisions are often influenced by socio-cultural attitudes within the community. In view of the progressive implementations in the context of this research, the capability theory, social exclusion theory, and intersectionality theory all provide useful frameworks for understanding women's economic empowerment in Bangladesh. Indeed, the capability theory

..... suggests that women's empowerment should focus on expanding women's capabilities, or the ability to achieve certain things (Robeyns & Morten, 2023). Social exclusion theory suggests that women's empowerment should focus on reducing women's social exclusion, or their lack of social ties and connections (K. Duffy, 1995). Finally, intersectionality theory suggests that women's empowerment should focus on addressing the multiple forms of oppression that women face, such as poverty, gender discrimination, and caste discrimination (D. Atewologun, 2018).



Fig. 8: Women Community Leaders During Interview with the Author, Dhaka, Bangladesh (Author, October 2023)

METHODS

The framework for this research was provided by an analysis of the literature, which offers a wealth of information on the health problems of women and adolescents, as well as on general living conditions in the informal settlements of the city of Sylhet. However, data on women who have migrated to Sylhet are still very incomplete. Moreover, articles dealing with the influence of women's empowerment on poverty reduction in Bangladesh will serve as a solid basis for the development of the design hypothesis.

One of the main research methods involves on-site observations and data collection, carried out during a field visit to Sylhet and Dhaka in October 2023. Sylhet's existing environment will be documented through a series of videos, photos, sketches and interviews with local stakeholders and residents. Different ecosystems will be explored during the fieldwork, each with distinct conditions and consequences for residents' livelihoods.

Furthermore, the fieldwork provides on-site case studies analysis with the opportunity to meet Mahmuda Alam, who works with slum dwellers in Dhaka and Jhenaidah through the POCAA collective. By visiting two settlements on the outskirts of Dhaka and talking to women community leaders and residents, it is possible to gain first-hand sources and a deeper understanding of research methods and design solutions for improving urban settlements. Additionally, the analysis of case studies of different but similar contexts where women's empowerment strategies have proven beneficial for poverty reduction will add a valuable layer of analysis to this research in order to understand design possibilities.

In addition, another research method is to analyze existing site patterns and features through mapping. Inspired by the work carried out by Jan Rothuizen in his book «Refugee Republic», the chosen site will be fully mapped, incorporating all the ideas and background data gathered on site and during online interviews with landowners, local residents, students and professors from Sylhet's Shahjalal University of Science and Technology.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad, N. (2012) 'Gender and Climate Change in Bangladesh, The Role of Institutions in Reducing Gender Gaps in Adaptation Program', *Social Development Working Papers* 126.
- Alam, K. and Md. H. Rahman (2014) 'Women in natural disasters: A case study from southern coastal region of Bangladesh', *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 8: 68–82.
- Alston, M. (2013) 'Women and adaptation', *WIREs Clim Change* 4: 351-358, doi: 10.1002/wcc.232
- Alston, M. (2015) *Women and Climate Change in Bangladesh*, New York: Routledge.
- Amirapu A. and M. Niaz Asadullah and Zaki Wahhaj (2022) 'Social barriers to female migration: Theory and evidence from Bangladesh', *Journal of Development Economics* 158
- Andrew, M., Dhushyanth, R., Nistha, S. (2007) 'Gender Equality, Poverty and Economic Growth', *Policy Research Working Paper*, no. 4349. World Bank, Washington, DC, <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/7321>
- Angeles, G., Lance, P., Barden-O'Fallon, J. et al., (2009), 'The 2005 census and mapping of slums in Bangladesh: design, select results and application,' *International Journal Health Geogr* 8, 32 <https://doi.org/10.1186/1476-072X-8-32>
- Atewologun, D., (2018), 'Intersectionality Theory and Practice' *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Business and Management*, accessed 13 Nov. 2023 from <https://oxfordre.com/business/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190224851.001.0001/acrefore-9780190224851-e-48>.
- Azim, S. (2001) *Naripokkho's Pilot Study on Violence against Women in Bangladesh*, Dhaka, Naripokkho.
- Begum, A. (2017) 'Review of migration and resettlement in Bangladesh: effects of climate change and its impact on gender roles,' *DECCMA Working Paper*, Deltas, Vulnerability and Climate Change: Migration and Adaptation, IDRC Project Number 107642. Available from: www.deccma.com.
- Bhattacharjee, P. (2016) 'Microcredit among Slum Women in Sylhet: A Qualitative Analysis', *International Journal of Social Work and Human Services Practice* 4, no.2, 42-49.
- Bennett, J. (2009) 'A gender analysis of national poverty reduction strategies', *Agenda* 81, 48-63
- Black R., W. Neil Adger, Nigel W. Arnell, S. Dercon and A. Geddes D. S.G. Thomas (2011) 'The effect of environmental change on human migration', *Global Environmental Change* 21S.

- Cannon, T. (2002) 'Gender and climate hazards in Bangladesh', *Gender and Development* 10, no. 2.
- Centre For Global Change (CCC) (2009) Climate Change, Gender and Vulnerable Groups in Bangladesh. Climate Change Cell, DoE, MoEF; Component 4b, CDMP, MoFDM. Dhaka.
- Chowdhury, F. (2009) 'Theorising patriarchy: The Bangladesh context', *Asia Journal of Social Science*, 37: 599-622.
- Connell, R.W (2011) *Confronting Equality: Gender, knowledge and global change*, Sydney: Allen & Unwin.
- Cornwall, A., (2016) Women's empowerment: What works. *J. International Development* 28, 342–359.
- Dankelman, I. (2010) 'Introduction: Exploring gender, environment and climate change', *Gender and Climate Change: An Introduction*, Irene Dankelman (ed.), London: Earthscan, pp. 1-20.
- Denton, F. (2002) 'Climate change vulnerability, impacts, and adaptation: why does gender matter?', *Gender and Development* 10, no. 2.
- Dhar, S. (2023) 'Economic Globalisation and Women's Economic Empowerment in Bangladesh: An Econometric Approach', *Journal of Economic Theory and Practice* 1–29, Department of Economics, University of Calcutta.
- Doepke, M., Tertilt M. (2014), 'Does Female Empowerment Promote Economic Development?' *Nber Working Paper Series* 19888, National Bureau Of Economic Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.
- Duffy, K. (1995), *Social exclusion and human dignity in Europe*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.
- Enarson, E. (2000) *Gender and Natural Disasters*, Recovery and Reconstruction Department, Geneva.
- Enarson, E. (2002) 'Building disaster resilient communities: learning from community women,' Statement for the UN Commission for the Status of Women 46th session, panel discussion on Environmental Management and Mitigation of Natural Disasters: a Gender Perspective, available from: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw46/panel-Enarson.pdf>
- Enarson, E. (2009) *Women, Gender and Disaster*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Enarson, E. (2012) *Women Confronting Natural Disaster : From vulnerability to resilience*, Boulder, CO:

REFERENCES

- Lynne Reinner Publishers.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (2007b) *Women, Agriculture and Food Security*, Rome, FAO.
- Ghafur, S. (2002) 'Gender implications of space use in home-based work: Evidences from slums in Bangladesh', *Habitat International* 26: 33-50 DOI: 10.1016/S0197-3975(01)00032-7
- Hadi, A. (2001) 'International Migration and the Change of Women's Position among Left Behind in Rural Bangladesh', *International Journal of Population Geography* 7(1):53 - 61, DOI:10.1002/ijpg.211.
- Hans, A. and Rao, N. and Prakash A. and Patel A. (2021) *Engendering Climate Change, Learning from South Asia*, Oxon : Routledge
- Hussain, M. M., & Wakkas, M. A. (2019). 'Health care practices of slum dweller adolescent girls in Bangladesh: The case of Sylhet city'. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 6(12) 43-54.
- Halima Begum, M. (2015), 'The Causes, Consequences and Remedies of Feminization of Poverty: A Perception Study in Sylhet City'. *Bangladesh Research Publications Journal* 11(2), 112-118, retrieve from <http://www.bdresearchpublications.com/admin/journal/upload/1410069/1410069.pdf>
- International Labor Organization (ILO) (n.d.) *Climate Change and Human Mobility in Bangladesh*.
- International Women's Democracy Center (2008) *Fact Sheet, Women's Political Participation*, available from: www.iwdc.org/resources/fact_sheet.htm
- Inter-Parliamentary Union, UN Women (2019) "Women in Politics:2019", Maps.
- Islam, M. and Sultana, N. (2019) 'Risk factors for pregnancy related complications among urban slum and non-slum women in Bangladesh', *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* 19:235, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-019-2392-6>
- Islam, N. and Raihan, H. and Begum, H. (2016) 'Hygienic Behavior of Migrated Women and Health Status: A Study on Urban Slum in Sylhet City of Bangladesh', *Journal of Business, Society and Science* 4.
- Jhuma, F. (2023). 'Women Empowerment Sustainability in Informal Economic Activities: The Role

- of Microcredit in the Sub-urban Areas in Sylhet, Bangladesh.' *The Jahangirnagar Review*.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13547860.2012.640019>
- Kelly, P.M and W. N. Adjer (2009) 'Theory and practice in assessing vulnerability to climate change and facilitating adaptation,' *Adaptation to Climate Change*, E. Lisa F. Schipper and Ian Burton (eds), London: Earthscan pp. 161-186.
- Khan, A.U. and Hossen, A and, Sharmin, Z. and Jannatul Kubra, T. (2015) 'Displacement and Deplorable Living Conditions of Slum Dwellers: With Special Reference to Sylhet City,' *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences* 46: 51-64, doi:10.18052/www.scipress.com/ILSHS.46.51
- Khan, Md., M., H.; Kraemer, A. (2008). 'Socio-economic factors explain differences in public health-related variables among women in Bangladesh: A cross-sectional study'. *BMC Public Health* 8:254
- Khanom S, Tanjeela M and Rutherford S (2022) 'Climate-induced migrant's hopeful journey toward security: Pushing the boundaries of gendered vulnerability and adaptability in Bangladesh,' *Front. Clim.* 4:922504. doi: 10.3389/fclim.2022.922504
- Koko Warner & Tamer Afifi (2014) 'Where the rain falls: Evidence from 8 countries on how vulnerable households use migration to manage the risk of rainfall variability and food insecurity,' *Climate and Development*, 6:1, 1-17, DOI: 10.1080/17565529.2013.835707
- Lane, R. and McNaught R. (2009) 'Building gendered approaches to adaptation in the Pacific,' *Gender and Development*, 17(1): March 67-80.
- Lee, E. S. (1966) 'A theory of migration,' *Demography* 3(1), 47–57. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2061645>
- McKinsey Global Institute (2015) 'The Power Of Parity: How Advancing Women's Equality Can Add \$12 Trillion To Global Growth', McKinsey & Company.
- Mosedale, S., (2005) 'Assessing women's empowerment: Towards a conceptual framework,' *Journal International Development* 17, 243–257.
- Nahar, S.; Banu, M.; Nasreen, H., E. (2011). 'Women-focused development intervention reduces delays in accessing emergency obstetric care in urban slums in Bangladesh: a cross-

REFERENCES

- sectional study,' *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* 11:11.
- Neumayer, E. and Pluemper, T. (2007) 'The gendered nature of natural disasters: The impact of catastrophic events on the gender gap in life expectancy 1981-2002'.
- Njuki, J.; Eissler, S.; Malapit, H.; Meinzen-Dick, R.; Bryan, E.; Quisumbing, A. (2022), 'A review of evidence on gender equality, women's empowerment, and food systems,' *Global Food Security* 33, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2022.100622>.
- Pearse, R. (2017) 'Gender and climate change,' *WIREs Clim Change* 8: 451, doi: 10.1002/wcc.451
- Pender, J.S (2008) 'What Is Climate Change? And How It Will Effect Bangladesh?', Briefing Paper (final draft), Church of Bangladesh Social Development Programme, Dhaka.
- Raihan, H., Islam, N., Rouf, A., Begum, A., Rahman, M., Murad, S., and Das, S. (2014) 'Health Care Situation of Migrant Slum Women: Evidence from Sylhet City of Bangladesh,' *Bangladesh e-Journal of Sociology* 11 (1)
- Robeyns, I., Morten Fibieger Byskov. (2023) 'The Capability Approach,' *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Summer 2023 Edition)*, Edward N. Zalta & Uri Nodelman (eds.), accessed from <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2023/entries/capability-approach/>
- Roy, A. (2023) 'Women, Marriage and Migration in the Bangladeshi Enclaves in the India–Bangladesh Borderland,' *India Quarterly* 79(1) 93–108, DOI: 10.1177/09749284221146753
- Rustagi, P. (2005) 'Challenges For Economic Empowerment Of Women In South Asia,' Institute For Human Development New Delhi, Working paper no. 29.
- Shadid Sams, I. (2019) 'Impacts of Climate Change Induced Migration on Gender: A Qualitative Study from the Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh,' *International Journal of Social Science Studies* 7, no. 4.
- UN Division for the Advancement of Women (2004) *Making Risky Environments Safer, Women building sustainable and disaster-resilient communities*, New York: United Nations Publications.
- UN Women, Shamim, I. and Holliday, J. (2018) *Women And Migration In Bangladesh*, UN Women.
- UNHCR (2005) *The World's Women 2005: Progress instatistics*, available from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/wwpub.htm>

- UNICEF (2010) *Women and Girls in Bangladesh*, Dhaka: UNICEF Bangladesh
- UNICEF (2013) 'The Millennium Development Goals,' available from: www.unicef.org/mdg/gender.html
- Vijay M. S. (2010). 'Does illiteracy influence pregnancy complications among women in the slums of greater Mumbai,' *International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*, 2(5):82-94.
- Wei, W., Sarker, T., Żukiewicz-Sobczak, W., Roy, R., Alam, G. M. M., Rabbany, Md. G., Hossain, M. S., & Aziz, N. (2021) 'The Influence of Women's Empowerment on Poverty Reduction in the Rural Areas of Bangladesh: Focus on Health, Education and Living Standard,' *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 18(13), <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18136909>
- Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO) (2008) *Gender, Climate Change and Human Security: Lessons from Bangladesh*, Ghana and Senegal, New York: WEDO.
- World Bank. (2000) World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty (World Bank: Washington, DC, USA)
- Zaman, H (1999) 'Violence against women in Bangladesh: Issues and responses,' *Women's Studies International Forum* 22(1): 37-48.

Research Plan
Global Housing Graduation Studio 2023-2024
Marion Achach