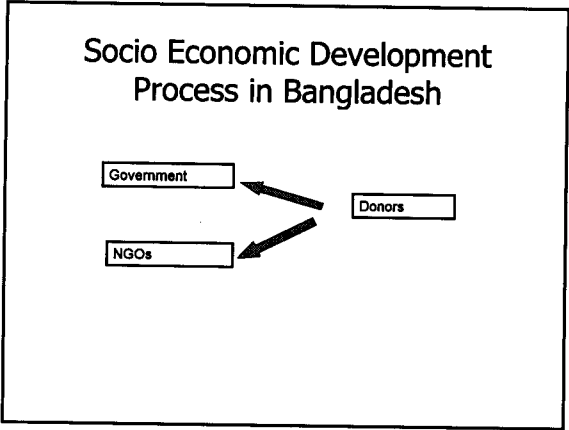


**WELCOME**  
To  
Presentation on

**“NGO perspective on evictions & resettlement in Dhaka”**

Meeting of the LCG Poverty Sub Group

20 March, 2007



**NGO Perspective of Development Process in Bangladesh**

- NGOs play a significant role in socio economic development process of the country.
- Poverty alleviation is top priority and poverty stricken people are scattered both in Rural and Urban areas
- Due to practical reasons migration of poor people from rural to urban areas is in increasing trend and resulting to urban population growth by more than 6% while rural growth is 1.6%.
- Development policies are more supportive to the Rural poverty alleviation than that of the Urban. As such, imbalanced policy cooperation appeared unfavorable for effective poverty alleviation process.
- Because of the facts, most of the NGOs become more attentive to urban poverty issues and related policy advocacy.

**CUP Members**

01. OMI	19. THSS	37. BRAC
02. Aparajeyo Bangladesh	20. Jagorani Chakra Foundation	38. PRATAY
03. ARBAN	21. DSK	39. SEP
04. IDR	22. CDS	40. CHCP
05. Al-Falah Bangladesh	23. Hari Maltree	41. BANWE
06. Alin-O-Ballah Kendra (ASK)	24. Plan International	42. Church Of Bangladesh
07. RHDS	25. RUC	43. Shakti Foundation for Disadvantaged Women
08. IPO	26. Shalshab Bangladesh	44. YESDC
09. Dhaka Ahsanle Mission	27. BHSF	45. CPO
10. Unnayan Shahojogy Team - UST	28. BLAET	46. PSTC
11. Assistance for Slum Dwellers - ASD	29. CRWRG (Shabti)	47. Sheba Hari O Shishu Kalyan Kendra
12. Action Aid Bangladesh	30. Prothita	48. GLDP
13. WaterAid Bangladesh	31. BWHC	49. BSSCS
14. HSS	32. Prodipen	50. DEW
15. SSUS	33. BNPS	51. Practical Action Bangladesh
16. Concern Worldwide Bangladesh	34. PDAP	52. GBSS
17. CARE Bangladesh	35. Saptadiga	53. GUS
18. JAC	36. VIDA	

**Concentration of poor in major urban areas**

Cities	No. of Slums	Slum People
Dhaka	4966	35,00,000
Chittagong	1814	14,65,028
Rajshahi	641	1,56,793
Khulna	520	1,88,442
Barisal	351	1,09,705
Sylhet	756	97,676
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>55,17,644</b>

**Major Problems of the Urban Poor**

1. Housing	5. Law & order
2. Healthcare	6. Credit
3. Education	7. Police Oppression
4. Utility services	8. Employment

## Eviction of Slums

- Slums and poor settlements are viewed as dens of criminals
- Slum eviction is frequent, jeopardizing the livelihoods of the poor and the measures taken to improve their lives



## Eviction of Slums

- Plantation
- Construction of office buildings
- Reconstruction of embankment
- Road maintenance
- Construction of NAM Village
- Allotments to various privileged section of society

## Common ways of Eviction

- Sudden eviction through Bulldozing
- Causing fire incidences, casualties
- Making terrorist actions, clashes between the groups
- Beating
- Sexual harassment
- Involving in baseless judicial cases etc.

NGOs particularly who are engaged in the urban poverty alleviation have been continuously opposing evictions without plan for rehabilitations

- Policy Advocacy
- Social Mobilization
- Legal resistance/Court verdicts from Judiciary

## Major Activities

- Advocacy Activities
  - Housing
  - Health
  - Education
  - Utilities
- Social Mobilization
  - BOSG
  - BURT
- Legal Aid
  - Legal aid for individual cases and community interest by ASK, BLAST and CUP

## Major Achievements

- Supreme Court Verdict (in 1999) "No slum eviction without plan for rehabilitation"
- Number of stay orders from judiciary against specific slum eviction threats.
- Enlisting slum dwellers as voters
- Inclusion urban poverty issues in the PRSP
- Making authorities concentrated aware of the relevant poverty issues like housing, education, utilities services etc.
- Organizing community for effective sustainability of the process.

## NGOs Role

- Opposing slum evictions appeals for humanitarian considerations and pro poor policies continued.
- Responses from the previous governments were as noted in the previous slides
- NGOs offer for utmost cooperation to solve the urban poverty issues continued

## 12 January- 18 February 2007 following slums are evicted

01. Gulshan lack par slum	11. Tejgaon Railline slum	21. Kaldi slum
02. Gulshan 21-33 road slum	12. Agargaon slum	22. Rasulpur slum
03. Agalban slum	13. Shewrapara slum	23. Sahajapur slum
04. Uttara 11 sector slum	14. USA Embassy Adjacent slum	24. Lalasarai slum
05. Kallyanpur para slum	15. Nadda slum	25. Set Tala Slum
06. Bhole slum	16. Merul Bedda slum	26. MuktiJuddha Kobar Slum
07. T T para slum	17. Kuri slum	27. Sereng Bari Slum
08. Kachpur slum	18. Gulshan 23 no plot slum	28. Nilkantha -2 Slum
09. Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital Adjacent slum	19. Kamrangirchar slum	29. Bari Badi Slum
10. Gandaria rail line slum	20. Taltala slum	

## Summary of eviction affects in the Dhaka

	Number of slums evicted	Number of HH	Number of Evicted people	Volume of loss (Taka 'Crore')
12 Jan.-18 Feb.	24	10,000	50,000	app. 16
19 Feb-18 March	5	2209	11045	app. 4
Total:	29	12209	61,045	app. 20

Exceptionally appeals made to the current Government for humanitarian consideration and stopping evictions

- Government responded positively
- Submitted Concept note for suitable rehabilitation of the evictees
- Offered necessary cooperation for rehabilitation program

## Government responded more positively

- Agreed to rehabilitate the recent evictees and accordingly formed a 8 member Steering Committee under the Ministry of Housing & Public Works.

## Major responsibility of the Steering Committee

- Help develop a plan for rehabilitation of the slum dwellers evicted from 14 January '07 to till date on the available Govt. lands.
- Recommend a long term policy for due resettlement of the Urban Poor Community/ Slum Dwellers.

**Major aspects for the purpose identified by the S.C. are:**

- Identify Govt. owned lands
- Infrastructure facilities
- Services
- Fund mobilization
- Appropriate housing design
- Monitoring & supervision
- Operational Management
- Planning & Design

**Considerable Progress taking place suitable lands partly identified & in course of further identification**

- Identified lands have to be leased out for 10-12 years with provision for further renewal or ownership transfer to the beneficiaries.
- Efforts for the funding arrangements continued with expectation for positive responses
- Suitable planning and design for housing has been almost finalized.

**Considerable Progress taking place suitable lands partly identified & in course of further identification**

- Process for identification of lands continued and so far partly identified with stable assurance from Govt.
- Infrastructure facilities- Govt. assurance is there.
- CUP & S.C. to do operational management.
- Monitoring & supervision – Steering Committee

**Conclusion**

The committee has already submitted its first report as above.  
Active process at the Govt. part and of the others of the Steering Committee are respectively going on.

**Thank you**

- Presented by **Mostafa Quaium Khan**
- **Executive Director-CUP**

**8 Members Steering Committee**

01	Professor Nazrul Islam, Honorary Chairman, Center for Urban Studies (CUS)	Convenor
02	Chairman, National Housing Authority, Segunbagicha, Dhaka	Member
03	Joint Secretary (Admin) Housing & Public Works	Member
04	Chief City planner, RAJUK	Member
05	Mr. Mostafa Quaium Khan, Executive Director, - CUP	Member
06	Mr. Tanwir Nawaj, Architect & Planner	Member
07	Ms. Begum Salma Saif, Architect & Planner	Member
08	District Commissioner, (One Representative of Dhaka)	Member