State of
Humanitarian Actions
in Bangladesh 2019

Focusing on Natural Disasters with a brief account on Rohingya crisis

National Alliance of
Humanitarian Actors Bangladesh (NAHAB)

Training Course on
Search.

State of Humanitarian Actions in Bangladesh 2019

Focusing on Natural Disasters with a brief account on Rohingya crisis

National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors Bangladesh (NAHAB)

NAHAB Publication # 1
March 2020

ISBN 978-984-34-9192-3

Graphics Design
Najnin Jahan Khan

Printing
Ahsania Press and Publications

© NAHAB

Published by
National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors Bangladesh (NAHAB)

Secretariat Address
Dhaka Ahsania Mission
House 19, Road 12, Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh

This publication is made with active contribution by few selected humanitarian experts and with the assistance of Oxfam and Christian Aid. The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the writers and in no way can be reflect the views of NAHAB and the supporting organizations. Information of this report can be used with due acknowledment for non-commercial pirpose

Editorial Board

Mohammad Abdul Qayyum
Additional Secretary (Rtd.) and former National Project Director,
Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)

Mahbuba Nasreen, PhD
Director & Professor,
Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies (IDMVS)
& Former Professor in Sociology
University of Dhaka

Abdul Latif Khan
Disaster Risk Management Specialist

M. Ehsanur Rahman PhD
Chairperson, NAHAB &
Executive Director, Dhaka Ahsania Mission

Contributors

(In alphabetical order)

Abdul Latif Khan
Disaster Risk Management Specialist

Kazi Shahidur Rahman
Humanitarian Affairs Specialist
Office of the UN Resident Coordinator Bangladesh

M. Ehsanur Rahman PhD
Chairperson, NAHAB & Executive Director, Dhaka Ahsania Mission

Md. Jahangir Alam
Head, Climate Change & DRR
Dhaka Ahsania Mission

Muhammad Awfa Islam
Lecturer, Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies
University of Dhaka

Murshed Alam Sarkar
Executive Director, People's Oriented Programme Implementation (POPI) &
General Secretary, NAHAB

Musabber Ali Chisty
Lecturer, Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerable Studies
Dhaka University

Netai Dey Sarker
Assistant Director (GIS), Department of Disaster Management

Rahima Sultana Kazal
Executive Director, Association of Voluntary Actions for Society (AVAS) &
Vice-Chair, NAHAB

Sajid Raihan
Country Manager, Start Fund Bangladesh

Rabeya Sultana
Former Country Director, HelpAge International, Bangladesh

Rezaul Karim Chowdhury
Executive Director, Coast Trust

Suman Ahsanul Islam
Director, Humanitarian Leadership Academy

Table of **Contents**

- Preface 6
- Foreward 7
- Abbreviations 8
- Overview 9

Part - A

General State of Affairs

Chapter-1: Context of Bangladesh 13

Chapter-2: Institutional and Regulatory Framework 19

Chapter-3: Disaster Response in 2017 - 2019 22

Part - B

Thematic Scenario

Chapter-4 : Repackaging Localization 45

Chapter-5 : Humanitarian Coordination and Collaboration in Bangladesh 55

Chapter-6 : Resource Mobilisation: context, challenges and innovation 62

Chapter-7 : Country Capacity Analysis: GO, Community, NGO, INGO, Donors 74

Chapter-8 : Accountability 80

Chapter-9 : Stakeholders (In Public and Private Sectors) 82

Chapter-10 : Partnership 85

Chapter-11 : Inclusive Disaster Management 87

Chapter-12 : The Humanitarian – Development Nexus: Bangladesh Scenario 96

Part - C

Hotspot of Humanitarian Crisis

Chapter-13: Rohingya humanitarian crisis 105

Preface

Bangladesh is susceptible to a variety of disasters including cyclones, earthquakes, droughts, storm-surge and flooding. In addition, the country encounters other manmade hazards such as fires and infrastructure collapses. Bangladesh is also vulnerable to climate change due to its location in South Asia.

Bangladesh has made the paradigm shift from the conventional response and relief-oriented approach to the comprehensive disaster management framework. Important elements in this are the structural interventions such as construction of embankments, cyclone shelters, and others. There have also been non-structural investments such as the establishment of the Disaster Management Committees at all levels, government policies and programs, as well as notably the community-based cyclone early warning system and response mechanisms. Taken altogether they contributed significantly in reducing the impacts of disasters in the country. The trend has been reversing with data suggesting that better preparation for and response to disasters are improving over time and thus dramatically reducing the number of lives lost albeit not necessarily in term of economic devastation. Since Independence, there had been a number of major disaster events, which were used as trigger points to design and launch some major policy initiatives that make Bangladesh a role model for disaster management globally.

In 2017 Bangladesh faces a number of disasters and humanitarian situation. In early April the flash flood damage the crop in the haor region which is followed by land slide in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, Cyclone Fani, un expected flood in northern Bangladesh and huge influx of forcedly displaced people from Myanmar. However, the Government of Bangladesh with the support from INGO, NGO and Development partners take the challenge and responded very successfully. 2018 and 2019 the country faced a few numbers of disaster compare to 2017.

National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors Bangladesh (NAHAB) took an initiative to document the disaster made impact in Bangladesh from 2017 – 2019. The publication tried to compile the situation and how the government and other stakeholders jointly combat the situation. This publication also included the different thematic areas in the field of the Humanitarian Response. This publication will help the humanitarian professional in Bangladesh to benchmark the state of actions as on 2019.

Foreward

Bangladesh is a disaster affected country and prone to floods, cyclones, tidal waves, river bank erosion, earthquakes, droughts, salinity intrusion, lightening, fires and others. Disasters cause sufferings of millions of people. Cyclones and floods particularly caused severe damage and occur frequently. All along, the peoples' own initiatives to face the challenges of disasters have been common. Over the years the institutionalization process for disaster management by the Government of Bangladesh is commedable. Following devastating disasters in early 1990s the institutional mechanisms such as regulatory framework, Standing Order on Disaster, National Plan for Disaster Management, Disaster Management Act and other valuable documents have been developed and revised as per requirements of the time.

This report 'State of Humanitarian Actions 2019' is a periodic situation report on disaster risk management in Bangladesh covering previous three years of disaster and response scenario. It is the first effort of NAHAB and is expected to be published on biannual basis. It documents almost all disasters occurring and affecting throughout the country as well as initiatives taken for the disaster management activities during this period. Major focus of this report is natural, seismological and human induced disasters in the country. The Rohingya crisis of forcefully displaced Myanmar nationals in Cox's Bazar is covered succinctly in a separate chapter. Because of the critical type of the crisis and the complex response systems over there it demands a separate report preparation.

The report is a collective effort of a section of humanitarian actors and specialists and has been prepared by NAHAB with active support of the Directorate of Disaster Management (DDM) of the government and technical support of the Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies (IDMVS) of Dhaka University. Oxfam and Christian Aid provided financial support for publication of this report. It is basically prepared based on the review of secondary documents including reports, publications, news reports, policy and plan documents, act and guidelines. A number of authors were involved in writing chapters in this report. We are thankful to all for their kind contributions and support in preparing the report. The information and ideas in this report are of the respective writers and not necessarily reflect the official position of NAHAB. The observations and suggestions for further improvement of this sort of report will be welcome and addressed in the next version.

Dr. M. Ehsanur Rahman
Chairperson, NAHAB

Abbreviations

BDRCS	-	Bangladesh Red Cross & Red Crescent Society
BFSCD	-	Bangladesh Fire Service & Civil Defense
C4C	-	Charter for Change
CBDRR	-	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CCNF	-	Cox's Bazar CSO-NGO Forum
CLP	-	Char Livelihood Programme
CPP	-	Cyclone Preparedness Programme
CRA	-	Community Risk Assessment
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
DM	-	Disaster Management
DMA	-	Disaster Management Act
EOC	-	Emergency Operations Centre
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
HCTT	-	Humanitarian Coordination Task Team
HRP	-	Humanitarian Response Plan
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IMDMC	-	Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Committee
ISCG	-	Inter-Sector Coordination Group
JRP	-	Joint Response Plan
LNHA	-	Local & National Humanitarian Actors
MODMR	-	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
NAHAB	-	National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors Bangladesh
NAWG	-	Need Assessment Working Group
NDMC	-	National Disaster Management Committee
NDRCC	-	National Disaster Response Coordination Committee
NEOC	-	National Emergency Operation Centre
RGA	-	Rapid Gender Analysis
RRRC	-	Refugee Relief & Repatriation Commissioner
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goal
SFDRR	-	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SOD	-	Standing Orders on Disaster
UNRC	-	United Nations Resident Coordinator
WHS	-	World Humanitarian Summit

Overview

Bangladesh is a low-lying deltaic country, Due to this characteristic the country suffers from hydro -meteorological disasters like flood, cyclone, storm surge, river bank erosion, drought, salinity intrusion etc. The tectonic plate boundary location and urbanization process making the country vulnerable to earthquake and other urban hazards. Climate change as a new phenomenon is creating a complex situation with increased frequency and intensity of existing hazard and unfolding new avenue of risk spreading over all the sectors. The cyclones of 1970, 1991 and 2007, the floods of 1987,1988 and 1998 shown the nature of catastrophe the country experienced. The earthquake of 1885 and 1897 indicating the weaknesses and vulnerability of the country at the present context. These catastrophic events also contributed to have some programmes, institutions, provisions and planning. With climate change, unplanned urbanization, industrial establishments, pollutions and health related hazards and development process creating a trend in hazard occurring which are difficult to address.

Bangladesh being a disaster-prone country has given the highest priority to risk reduction initiatives in disaster management efforts and mainstreaming it in all development initiatives. This state of humanitarian actions 2020 is a biennial situation report on disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh covering three years of disaster and response scenario of 2017, 2018 and 2019. The report tried to document all disasters occurring and affecting throughout the country as well as initiative taken for the Disaster Risk Reduction activities in these three years. Simultaneously it covers the small to large humanitarian responses provided by the government and various humanitarian organizations along with analysis of systems in operation in the light of global, regional and national frameworks of humanitarian actions.

The disaster context, trend and responses here contributed to develop proper institution and regulatory framework. The institutional development characterized by the provision of committee system at all levels which is the reflection of inclusion principality towards the maximization of resources use and widening scope of participation and achieving effective coordination. Some regulatory provisions were made earlier than the global risk reduction initiatives. The country also facing complex challenges, the most vital one is the problem related to implementation, resource allocation and development priorities.

During the year 2017, 2018 and 2019 the conventional hazard like flood and cyclone dominated causing significant damage to crops, fish and affecting a lot of people. It is observed that river bank erosion, land slide, collapse, lighting and road accidents are becoming regular phenomena. The Rohingya influx created a heavy burden on the national life. Many national and international agencies are engaged in short-term responses besides collecting data according to their requirements. The country needs its own plan and acceptable data and presenting it with suitable implementation mechanism.

Disaster is such a situation where local actors are the most effective because of the nature of the situation which is very time sensitive and having great opportunity to save lives. That is why humanitarian architect or emergency response mechanism is to strengthen local actors and frameworks which is termed as localization of humanitarian response. From humanitarian perspective localization means the implementation of faster and need-based humanitarian response programme at local level in line with standard set at the international level.

With the understanding of the importance of localization of humanitarian action some donor countries and aid agencies signed a 'Grand Bargain' agreement outlining commitments to achieve ten goals in 2016, specifically towards- more funding for local actors and more involvement or participation of affected people. In 2018 the signatories found that overall progress was slow. At the end of many discussions it was agreed to select two core commitments - Focusing on financing and Capacity building - along with other related issues. Charter for Change (C4C) is another initiative of international humanitarian actors to bring a reform in the existing process of humanitarian actions in support of localization. C4C includes eight commitments that INGO agreed to implement by 2020. The commitments are relating to – direct funding, partnership, transparency, equality, support, advocacy, and recruitment.

In Bangladesh the framework of localization got reinforced through a consultation process with the support of Shifting the Power project. National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors Bangladesh (NAHAB) was formed as a result of the consultation, coordination and collaboration of humanitarian actors in Bangladesh organized at different levels and widening the scope to incorporate engage all actors. Government frameworks promoted the principles of inclusion, partnership and collaboration at all levels. Rohingya issue also was expected to be dealt following the similar principles. Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) contributed a lot in coordinating and strengthening relationship in the humanitarian actions. There are some challenges for humanitarian coordination in Bangladesh which includes preparing for changing hazards, poverty focused intervention, deficit in implementation, fund mobilization etc.

On the background of aid localization some innovations in this regard become visible in Bangladesh. For example Start Fund Bangladesh (SFB) provides rapid, effective finance but the success depends collaboration and complementarity. Humanitarian Response Grant Facility (HRGF) as a flexible funding mechanism provides effective response facilitation, strengthening capacity, demonstrating capacity and learning. The findings are worthy - mind set change of donors, multiple partnership, difficulties of smaller organizations in getting access to fund. This initiatives paved the way for district level reserve fund and other pool fund in support of increased local access to fund.

The report covers situation report on disasters and responses for the reference years. The report also covered the localization process development in country. The systems analysis through selected thematic focus had been documented as benchmark to measure changes over time and input for planning way forward actions for systems improvements. This report will be a resource document for future planning at national level and international collaboration.

Part-A

General State of Affairs

Chapter-1 : Context of Bangladesh

Chapter-2 : Institutional and Regulatory Framework

Chapter-3 : Disaster Response in 2017 - 2019

FIRE
FIRE
FIRE
FIRE
RESCUE
FIRE & RESCUE

Chapter-1

Context of Bangladesh

Musabber Ali Chisty

Introduction

The geographical location, land characteristics, multiplicity of rivers and the monsoon climate have made Bangladesh highly susceptible to natural hazards. The country experiences both natural and human induced disasters such as floods, cyclones, storm surge, river bank erosion, earthquake, drought, salinity intrusion, lightening, fire, infrastructural collapse and others. In recent years, the country has endured several disasters: namely the early flash flood in the northeastern Haor areas, cyclone Mora in the East-southern coastal belt, and the landslide in the hilly districts of Eastern Bangladesh. Water logging in cities and flooding in low area districts have been frequent in the country due to heavy rainfalls.

Cyclones and floods particularly caused massive damages. Cyclones occurred in 1970, 1991, 2007, 2009, 2017, 2018 and 2019 and killed 364,000, 136,000, 3,363,190, 24, 30 and 09 respectively.

At the same time, Bangladesh is one of the countries most at risk from the impacts of climate change. It is therefore likely that both acute hazards (such as flooding or cyclonic events) and chronic hazards (drought, sea level rise and saline intrusion, for example) will become more frequent and severe in the coming decades. The nature and scope of the hazards are well-documented in a wide range of existing literature. In 1970, a cyclone made landfall in Bhola with a wind speed of 224km per hour and an associated storm surge of between 6.1 meters and 9.11 meters, the death toll was estimated to be approximately 300,000. In 1991 Bangladesh cyclone (IMD designation: BOB 01, JTWC designation: 02B) was among the deadliest tropical cyclones on record. On the night of April 29, 1991, it struck the Chittagong district of southeastern Bangladesh with winds of around 250 km/h (155 mph). The storm forced a 6-metre (20 ft) storm surge inland over a wide area, killing at least 138,866 people and leaving as many as 10 million homeless. This was the deadliest cyclone to hit Bangladesh and symbolizes the start of Bangladesh's disaster management journey. In 1972, the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) was established in order to improve preparedness for cyclones. Over the years CPP volunteer networks were established and cyclone shelters were built along the coastal belt leading to the first wave of community preparedness and early warning dissemination to the community level.

1987 and 1988 received international attention due to the two consecutives mega floods in Bangladesh. The result of these two devastating floods was a number of studies culminating in the first Flood Action Plan (FAP) in 1990, which initiated the development of a longterm comprehensive system of flood control and drainage works in Bangladesh. However, FAP has faced severe critiques due to suggesting more on structural solution (cordon approach). The country developed the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) in 1997, a year prior to another devastating flood occurred in 1998. These disasters led to establish a Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP-I and II) leading to proactive disaster risk reduction mechanisms through institutionalizing disaster management.

In the immediate outside of the eastern frontier of Bangladesh, Eurasian and Indian Plate boundary exist while within the country, three major fault lines, viz, Madhupur fault, Dauki fault and Eastern Plate boundary fault

are located. In the last two hundred and fifty years, Bangladesh has experienced eight major strong ground motion (magnitude over 7.0), of which, epicenter of two earthquakes (Srimongal Earthquake of 1918, and Bengal Earthquake of 1885) were located within the country. Due to the existences of geological plate boundary and fault lines, occurrences of historical damaging earthquakes in and around the country and long-term silences of happening potential earthquake (seismic-gap) across the region, possibility of occurring strong earthquake is increasing over the time period.

Major Disasters in Bangladesh

Flood is an annual phenomenon generally affecting 30 per cent of the country, but up to 70 per cent in extreme years. Flood-related fatalities are decreasing, but economic losses have been increasing over the years. The government has been developing and implementing various measures to better equip the country to deal with floods. Important initiatives include the flood action plan, flood hydrology study, flood management model study, national water management plan, national water policy, flood early warning study, construction of flood embankments and flood shelters. The flood damage potential is increasing due to climate change, urbanization, growth of settlements in flood-prone areas and overreliance on flood control works such as levees and reservoirs.

Severe cyclones with storm surges sometimes in excess of ten meters frequently impact Bangladesh's low-lying coastal regions. Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has a well-coordinated cyclone forecasting, early warning and evacuation system and the cyclone mortality rate has been reduced greatly. Tornadoes are seasonal and occur in the pre-monsoons season. The frequency of tornadoes in Bangladesh is among the highest in the world. The Brahmanaria tornado of 2013 struck 20 villages and killed 31 people and injured around 500 in Brahmanbaria district.

Bangladesh is located in a tectonically active region and some of the major cities including Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet are at risk of massive destruction by earthquakes from nearby seismic faults. To address the earthquake hazard, the Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC) was updated in 2015. Other initiatives include Urban Community Volunteers trained in search-and-rescue and first aid, training on safe construction to masons and construction workers, and school safety and evacuation drills.

Riverbank erosion is a common problem in Bangladesh due to the deltaic topography and it has been forcing people to migrate or resettle. Riverbank erosion has rendered millions homeless; the majority of slum dwellers in large urban and metropolitan towns and cities are victims of erosion. The major rivers like the Jamuna, the Ganges, the Padma, the Lower Meghna, Arial Khan and Teesta are highly erosion-prone. Structural interventions are costly and need to be complemented by non-structural measures, such as erosion prediction and warning. Bangladesh is the largest delta of the world which is formed by the Ganges, the Bra hmaputra and the Meghna (GBM) river system. 700 rivers have gone through this country. These rivers carry large quantity of sediment downstream (Rahman, 2010). Because of the most amounts of river and geographic location, river bank erosion has become endemic in this country. It has been estimated that three major rivers of Bangladesh - the Padma, the Meghna and the Jamuna have eroded more than 160,000 hectares of land within the years 1973-2017 (The New Humanitarian, 2019).

Landslides have emerged as a major hazard, usually triggered by heavy rainfall in hilly areas (18% of the total area of the country). Human settlements and activities on the slopes make landslides lethal. An online landslide early warning system has been developed for Chittagong city under the BUET-JIDPUS project. Landslide is a regular geological hazard in the south-eastern Bangladesh, mainly in Chattogram, Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari Districts. Almost every year major or minor landslides are occurred in Bangladesh.

Salinity intrusion is an increasing hazard in the coastal areas of Bangladesh, posing a threat to ecosystems, livelihoods and public health and diminishing access to freshwater for household and commercial use. About 20 million people in the coastal areas of Bangladesh are affected by salinity in their drinking water. Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) undertook studies on groundwater availability and found in some coastal districts there was no freshwater layer as deep as 300 meters; in many cases, saline water was found in aquifers at 200 meters.

Drought is seasonal – northwestern parts of Bangladesh experience drought in the crop season. During the last 50 years, Bangladesh suffered about severe 20 drought episodes. As much as 20 per cent of the main crop - wet season paddy - may be lost in a typical year due to drought. Drought-prone areas are also affected by cold waves with impacts on human health.

Lightning: Bangladesh is prone to electrical storms. Deaths caused by lightning strike often occur during the pre-monsoon season - usually between March and May and often in rural areas where people work outdoors. Lightning is one of the leading causes of the weather-related fatalities. The rate of lightning has been increasing frequently in Bangladesh. Climate change is the main reason of lightning. One of the main man-made reasons of increased lightning is deforestation and cutting down long trees in the areas. Considering the massive death toll government of Bangladesh has announced lighting as a disaster in 2016 (Montasir & Priyanka, 2018).

Increasing arsenic contamination of groundwater in Bangladesh is a major disaster, especially in the southwest and southeast parts. Out of 64 districts, 61 are seriously affected by arsenic contamination of drinking water. Seventy-five million people are at risk and 24 million potentially exposed to arsenic contamination.

Industrial hazards occur regularly in Bangladesh. Many chemical factories and warehouses are located in residential areas, making densely built urban areas highly vulnerable. Chemical explosion is another incident common in the industrial premises in Bangladesh. On average 21 people die in Bangladesh due to toxic chemicals each month.

Every year, major fires occur causing huge loss of lives and properties in Bangladesh. Between 2005 to 2015, there were 1,765 fire-related deaths from nearly 130,000 fire incidents. Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense (BFSCD) is well-trained and equipped, but often hindered by traffic congestions in provision of timely response. Within 10 years, fire incidents increased about 111% (BFSCD, 2019).

Weak construction and non-compliance with building regulations cause frequent collapse of buildings in Bangladesh. Though building collapse is not very common in Bangladesh, recently the frequency of building collapse has been increasing. World's one of the most dangerous building collapses happened in Bangladesh in 2013. On April 24, 2013 a building named Rana Plaza was collapsed at Savar of Dhaka. This incident killed 1,132 people and more than 2,500 workers were injured. Most of the deceased and injured people were garment workers (ILO, 2019). Such disasters highlight the need to develop an incident command system, training for professional rescue workers and volunteers, adequate and readily accessible tools and prepositioned supplies and better coordination with national and international agencies.

Spill of oils and toxic chemicals from maritime vessels is on the rise in Bangladesh. The most recent incident is the oil spill in the Shela river in the Sundarbans protected forest area in 2014. 70,000 liters of oil had to be cleaned up by local residents, Bangladesh Navy and GoB.

Health hazard refer human induced /natural causes which can make human vulnerable to disaster risk by its exposure. In Bangladesh, there are hazardous substances increase the vulnerability by human activities. Use of formalin in preserving fish, fruits and other process is a growing concern for Bangladesh. GoB has taken some regulatory and awareness building

programme to protect people from harmful consequences of disasters. Water contamination with chemical, microorganism also put people vulnerable thus need appropriate preventive and regulatory initiatives to reduce the risk. Biological hazard is the triggering factor for human health affecting by vector borne disease like bird flu, avian influenza etc. All these need to be included in comprehensive disaster risk management strategy, programme and plans.

References

ACAPS. (2018). Bangladesh landslide. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from http://www.nahab.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/180605-Start-Fund-Bangladesh-Landslide-Disaster-Summary-Sheet.pdf

Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defence. (2019). Annual fire report. Retrieved October 7, 2019 from

http://www.fireservice.gov.bd/site/page/18e08e09-ad74-4aa6-9494-84d1fdc18ad3/%E0%A6%85%E0%A6%97%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%A6%E0%A7%81%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%98%E0%A6%9F%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%BE

BBC News. (2019, March, 28). Bangladesh fire: Deadly blaze hits Banani building in Dhaka. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-47733063

Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust, BLAST. (2019). Press Release. Retrieved November 7, 2019, from https://www.blast.org.bd/content/pressrelease/22-02-2019-Press-Release-Eng.pdf

Concern Worldwide US. (2019). Floods in Bangladesh cause devastation. Retrieved November 6, 2019 from Concern Worldwide website: https://www.concernusa.org/story/floods-bangladesh/

Deshwara, M. (2018, June 20). Flood in Sylhet Region: Thousands in need of relief. The Daily Star. Retrieved November 6, 2019, from https://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/flood-sylhet-region-thousands-need-relief-1592461

Dhaka Tribune. (2019a, July 6). Report: Lightning kills 126 in May-June. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2019/07/06/report-lightning-kills-126-in-may-june

Dhaka Tribune. (2019b, April 2). NCPSRR: 1,212 killed in road accidents in three months. Retrieved November 7, 2019, from

https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/nation/2019/04/02/ncpsrr-1-212-killed-in-road-accidents-in-three-months

Dhaka Tribune. (2018, January 1). NCPSRR: Road accidents killed 4,284 people in 2017. Retrieved November 7, 2019, from https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2018/01/01/ncpsrr-road-accidents-2017

Dhaka Tribune. (2017, May 18). Death by Lightning: Govt doing little to prevent rising toll. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2017/05/17/govt-prevent-death-lightning

Dhar, B. & Aziz, A. (2018, June 12). 12 killed in Rangamati, Cox's Bazar landslides. Dhaka Tribune. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/nation/2018/06/12/8-killed-in-rangamati-landslides

Eckstein, D., Hutfils, M. L., & Winges, M. (2018). Global climate risk index 2019. Retrieved November 5, 2019, from https://germanwatch.org/en/16046

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO. (2017). Bangladesh: severe floods in 2017 affected large numbers of people and caused damage to the agriculture sector. Retrieved November 6, 2019, from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/a-i7876e_0.pdf

Hossen, M. S. (2019). Analysis of road accidents in Bangladesh. American Journal of Transportation and Logistics. 2:9. https://doi.org/10.28933/AJTL

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IFRCS. (2018). World disasters report 2018. Geneva, Switzerland: IFRCS

International Labour Organization, ILO. (2019). The Rana Plaza incident and its aftermath. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from ILO website: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/geip/WCMS_614394/lang--en/index.htm

Islam, R., Islam, M. N., & Islam, M. N. (2016). Earthquake risks in Bangladesh: Causes, vulnerability, preparedness and strategies for mitigation. APRN Journal of Earth Sciences, 5(2), 75-90.

Khalequzzaman, M. (2019, April 9). Early flash floods in the haor region: A new normal?. The Daily Star. Retrieved November 6, 2019, from https://www.thedailystar.net/opinion/environment/news/early-flash-floods-the-haor-region-new-normal-1726942

Khalil, G. M. (1992). Cyclones and storm surges in Bangladesh: some mitigative measures. Natural Hazards, 6(1), 11-24. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00162096

Khan, S. & Hasan, S. (2018). Bangladesh: The perils of living with river erosion. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from IFRC website: https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/2018/10/13/bangladesh-perils-living-river-erosion/

Liberto, T. D. (2017). Cyclone Mora hits vulnerable Bangladesh. Retrieved November 6, 2019 from Climate.gov website: https://www.climate.gov/news-features/event-tracker/cyclone-mora-hits-vulnerable-bangladesh

Montasir, A. & Priyanka, F. (2018). Recent increase in thunderstorms in Bangladesh. The Independent. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from http://www.theindependentbd.com/printversion/details/165859

Nasreen, M. (2018). Gender and disaster risk reduction issues in Bangladesh. Retrieved November 5, 2019, from https://www.gdnonline.org/resources/MNasreenIntroGDN-Bangla-2018-01.pdf

Needs Assessment Working Group- Bangladesh. (2019). Bangladesh: Cyclone FANI joint situation analysis (13 may 2019). Retrieved November 6, 2019 from https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/bangladesh-cyclone-fani-joint-situation-analysis-13-may-2019

Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster, NIRAPAD. (2017a). Flood situation updated on August 22, 2017. Retrieved November 5, 2019, from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Situation_Report%20of%20Flood%20_Updated%20on%20August_22%2C%202017.pdf

Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster, NIRAPAD. (2017b). Flash Flood situation, April 19, 2017. Retrieved November 6, 2019, from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Flash_Flood%2C%20Updated%20%28April%2019%29%2C%202017.pdf

Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster, NIRAPAD. (2017c). Flood situation updated on July 20, 2017. Retrieved November 6, 2019, from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Flood%20Situation%2C%20Updated%20on%20July%2020%2C%202017.pdf

Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster, NIRAPAD. (2018). Hazard incidences in Bangladesh, June 2018. Retrieved November 6, 2019, from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly%20Hazard%20Incidents%20Report_June%202018.pdf

Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster, NIRAPAD. (2019). Hazard incidences in Bangladesh, February 2019. Retrieved November 7, 2019, from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly%20Hazard%20Incident%20Report_February%202019.pdf

Rabbi, A. R. (2019, July 18). Old Dhaka building collapse: Another body found. Dhaka Tribune. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from

https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/dhaka/2019/07/18/old-dhaka-building-collapse-another-body-found

Rahman, M. R. (2010). Impact of river bank erosion hazard in the Jamuna floodplain areas in Bangladesh. Journal Science Foundation, 8(1 & 2), 55-56. Retrieved November 6, 2019 from https://www.banglajol.info/index.php/JSF/article/download/14627/10382

Reliefweb. (2017). Tropical cyclone Mora- May 2017. Retrieved November 6, 2019, from Reliefweb website: https://reliefweb.int/disaster/tc-2017-000058-bgd

Rita, S. (2019, November 3). Schoolboy killed in 4 storey building collapse in Narayanganj. Dhaka Tribune. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/nation/2019/11/03/1-killed-as-4-storey-building-collapses-in-narayanganj

Solidarity Center. (2018). Fire and other health and safety incidents in the Bangladesh garment sector. Retrieved November 7, 2019, from https://www.solidaritycenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Bangladesh-Safety-Incident-Chart.4.9.18.pdf

START Network. (2019). Bangladesh flooding. Retrieved November 6, 2019 from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/180520%20Start%20Fund%20Floods%20Disaster%20Summary%20Sheet.pdf

The Daily Star. (2017, June 13). Landslide triggered by rain kills 133 in hilly areas. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from https://www.thedailystar.net/country/16-killed-bandarban-rangamati-landslides-1419571

The Daily Star. (2019a, July 9). Landslide kills two in Rangamati. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from https://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/news/landslide-kills-two-rangamati-1768621

The Daily Star. (2019b, March 30). What we know about the dead. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from https://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/what-we-know-about-the-dead-in-banani-fire-1722346

The Daily Star. (2019c, January 26). Road crashes: 7,221 killed last year. Retrieved November 7, 2019, from https://www.thedailystar.net/city/news/7221-people-killed-road-accident-2018-bjks-report-1692772

The Independent. (2018, October 15). EU brings relief to river erosion victims of Shariatpur. The Independent. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from http://www.theindependentbd.com/post/170526

The New Humanitarian. (2019). Bangladesh's disappearing river lands. Retrieved November 7, 2019 from The New Humanitarian website: https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/Bangladesh-river-erosion-engulfs-homes-climate-change-migration

Zaman, M., Sifty, S., Rakhine, N. J., Abdul, M. A., Amin, R., Khalid. M., . . ., Barua, S. (2018). Earthquake risks in Bangladesh and evaluation of awareness among the university students. Journal of Earth Science and Climatic Change, 9:7, https://doi.org/10.4172/2157-7617.1000482

Zaman, M. A. L. & Monira, N. J. (2017). A study of earthquakes in Bangladesh and the data analysis of the earthquakes that were generated in Bangladesh and its very close regions for the last forty years (1976-2016). Journal of Geology and Geophysics, 6:4, https://doi.org/10.4172/2381-8719.1000300

Chapter-2

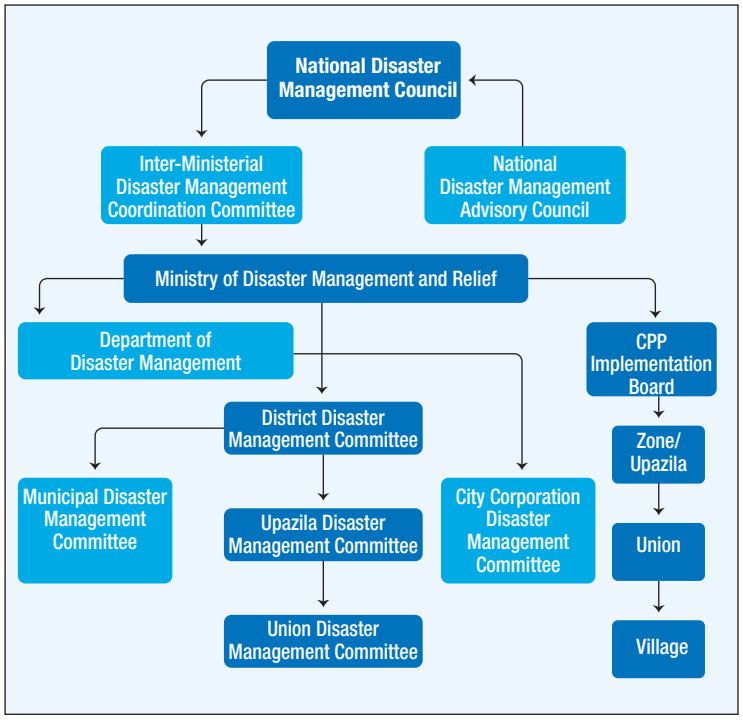
Institutional and Regulatory Framework

Muhammad Awfa Islam

Institutional Framework

Three (3) entities coordinate disaster response in Bangladesh at the national level: The National Disaster Management Council (NDMC), responsible for strategic decisions for disaster management; the Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Committee (IMDMC), responsible for coordination across ministries; and the National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC), responsible for policy development and advice. The NDMC is the highest-level decision-making body for disaster management in Bangladesh.

Following the 2015 Nepal Earthquake, the Government of Bangladesh decided to establish a National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) to respond effectively to the severe disastrous situations of the unanticipated event. In 2015, a National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC), also termed National Disaster Response Coordination Center (NDRRC), was established at the Secretariat of the MoDMR as a coordination mechanism for disaster response. Emergency operations centers can also be activated at the district levels for the management and coordination of the response through strategic deployment of staff to the field as well as coordination with various clusters and working groups. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) leads the coordination of incoming humanitarian assistance. It coordinates requests for international assistance as directed by the government and NDMC.



Institutional Framework of Disaster Management in Bangladesh

Regulatory Framework

Bangladesh's regulatory framework for disaster management provides for the relevant legislative, policy and best practice framework under which the activity of Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management in Bangladesh is managed and implemented. The framework includes following:

Disaster Management Act, 2012

Disaster Management Act is enacted by Act No. 34 of 2012 that forms the legislative basis to desirable, integrate, and strengthen the disaster management related activities and to establish an effective institutional framework for disaster management to deal with all types of disaster in Bangladesh (DMA 2012). It is approved by the Minister of Food and Disaster Management on 12 September 2012. The Act thereby provides a major opportunity to improve the delivery and

coordination of emergency aid in Bangladesh. The objectives of this Act are:

- To help communities to:
  - Mitigate the potential adverse effects of hazard events
  - Prepare for managing the effects of a disaster event
  - Effectively respond to and recover from a disaster or an emergency situation, and
  - Adapt to adverse effects of climate change
- To make provision for an effective disaster management system in Bangladesh
- To establish an institutional framework for disaster management, and
- To establish disaster risk reduction as a core element of disaster management in Bangladesh

National Disaster Management Policy

National Disaster Management Policy, 2015 is formulated to define the national perspective on disaster risk reduction and emergency management, and to describe the strategic framework, and national principles of disaster management in Bangladesh. It is strategic in nature and describes the broad national objectives, and strategies in disaster management.

National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-2020)

The National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM 2016-2020) is the successor to the previous 5-year National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM 2010-2015). NPDM 2010-2015 was the first policy planning document of its kind and an outcome of the national and international commitments of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and the Disaster Management and Relief Division (DM&RD) for addressing the disaster risks in the country comprehensively. The plan reflects the basic principles of the SAARC Framework on Disaster Management and is designed conforming the latest DRR global policy instrument- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR).

This is an umbrella plan that provides the overall guideline for the relevant sectors and the disaster management committees at all levels to prepare and implement their area of roles specific plans. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) is the focal ministry for disaster risk reduction and emergency management planning.

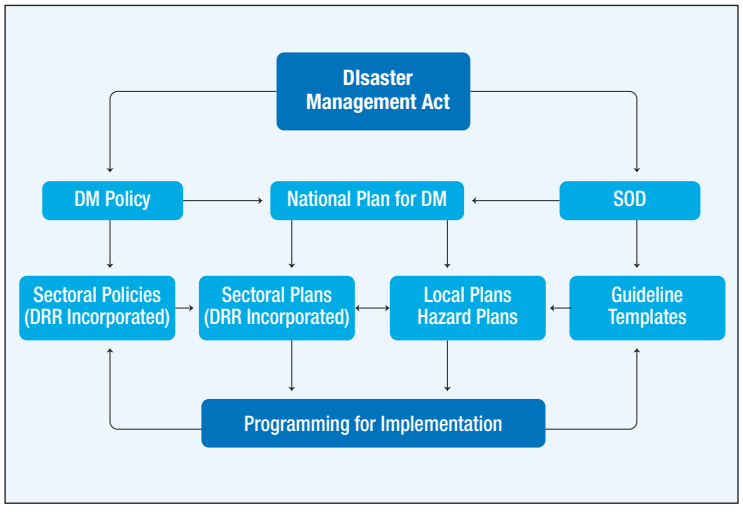
NPDM 2016-2020 recognized the need for addressing emerging issues such as climate change, drought, desertification and human induced hazards in national policies and plans. For the first time, a national document on disaster management had included both natural and human-induced hazards in its action plan, involving government, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD)

The Standing Orders on Disaster, first released in 1997 and revised in 2010 and 2019, describes the detailed roles and responsibilities of committees- from central to local government, and other organizations in disaster risk reduction, emergency management, and establishes the necessary actions required in implementing Bangladesh's Disaster Management Model. The Standing Orders have been prepared with the avowed objective of making the concerned persons understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels and accomplishing them. All Ministries, Divisions/Departments and Agencies shall prepare their own Action Plans in respect of their responsibilities under the Standing Orders for efficient implementation. The National Disaster Management Council (NDMC) and inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee (IMDMCC) ensure coordination of disaster related activities at the National level. Coordination at District, Upazila levels are done by the respective District, Upazila and Union Disaster Management Committees. The Department of Disaster Management renders all assistance to them by facilitating the process.

Guidelines for Government at all Levels

Guidelines for Government at all levels are developed as best practice models, and are used to assist Ministries, NGOs, disaster management committees and civil society in implementing disaster risk management. Some of the examples include - Disaster Impact and Risk Assessment Guideline, Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund Management Guidelines, Emergency Fund Management Guidelines, Indigenous Coping Mechanism Guidebook, Community Risk Assessment Guidelines etc. Therefore, it facilitates the inter-linkages between various regulative instruments and programming for implementation.



Regulatory Framework of Disaster Management in Bangladesh

Challenges and Way Forward:

Some challenges related to overall disaster management system in Bangladesh:

- The DM system of Bangladesh is developed based on poverty-focused interventions under the regular safety-net programme. Considering that the MoDMR-managed national relief fund has not yet been established as per DM Act, a nationally funded response to a large-scale disaster is possible through the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.
- Complex and challenging hazards are mentioned at the policy level (Refugee crisis excepted), but the overall directions of the DM system are not made implementable.
- There is a clear and explicit legislative and policy framework which provides guidance for strong inter-ministerial coordination but in reality MoDMR does not convene all relevant ministries for coordination.
- Paper Plan Syndrome- Some plans often remain plans only with no or little implementation
- There is a rigid hierarchy maintained in the government offices and the idea of bottom-up often gets diluted
- Lack of monitoring and reporting about the local disaster management committees and their progress.

References

1. Shaw, Mallick, Islam (2015). "Disaster Risk Reduction Approaches in Bangladesh"
2. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/National-Disaster-Management-System-in-Bangladesh.pdf
3. https://www.thedailystar.net/news/implement-disaster-management-act
4. National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-2020)
5. Disaster Management Act, 2012
6. Standing Orders on Disaster

Chapter-3

Disaster Response in 2017–2019

Abdul Latif Khan and Netai Dey Sarker

Historical events in Bangladesh

According to World Disasters Report 2018, Bangladesh is the 8th worst-hit country by natural disasters (IFRCS, 2018). Moreover, Bangladesh ranked 9th among all the countries of the world which suffered tremendously from climate change (Eckstein, Hutfils, & Winges, 2018). Apart from that, poverty, lack of awareness, corruption, political instability has been triggering the severity and intensity of various disasters. The frequently visited major disasters of Bangladesh are flood, cyclone, river bank erosion, landslide, drought, salinity intrusion, thunderstorm, lightning, fire, earthquake, building collapse etc. During 2017-2019, Bangladesh faced some of the major natural and human induced disasters.

Major disasters in 2017 -2019

2017 was a catastrophic year for Bangladesh: In March and April heavy rainfall in the upstream of North-West of Bangladesh causes early flash flood; in May cyclone MORA caused land fall; in June landslide took lives; in July river flood inundated 70% of the country. A human induced disaster occurred in August 2017 while Myanmar's military launched a crackdown that pushed out hundreds of thousands of members of the minority Rohingya community from their homes in northern Rakhine State. Today, more than one million Rohingya live across the border in southern Bangladesh. However, the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian community and the people responded bravely to support the affected Myanmer population.

Flood

Heavy rainfall and runoff from India from the end of March until nearly April, 2017 caused early flooding across more than half of the Haor area in northeast Bangladesh, destroying the rice crop and fodder as well as killing fish and ducks.

Cyclone

Tropical Cyclone Mora held in May 30, 2017, made landfall in Chittagong Division and affected an estimated 3.3 million people. Six people were reportedly killed, 136 people injured and 200,000 people were displaced by this cyclone. The most severely affected area was Cox's Bazar, where more than 300,000 Rohingya people and around 125,000 local people were evacuated.

Landslide

Landslides on 12 June, 2017, triggered by heavy rains, in hilly districts of eastern part of Bangladesh, claimed at least 154 lives. In addition to the mudslides, rain caused flooding in low-lying areas, significantly damaging roads and communication infrastructure. Remote communities in Bandarban, Chittagong and Rangamati districts were cut off from rest of the country and remained without water, electricity, and food supplies for weeks.

River flood

Rise of water levels in the various rivers in the northern part of the country due to heavy rainfalls as well as water flow from the upstream hills in India have led to the inundation of the river basin areas in the northern parts of Bangladesh.

After the devastating flood of July, 2017 monsoon flood started on 12 August second time affecting 31 districts named Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Thakurgaon, Panchagarh, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Sunamganj, Netrokona, Rangamati, Brahmanbaria, Faridpur, Rajbari,

Jessore, Mymensingh, Tangail, Sylhet, Sherpur, Dhaka, Moulvibazar, Naogaon, Comilla, Rangpur, Manikganj, Madaripur, Joypurhat, Shariatpur and Natore. It disrupted life and livelihoods of people in 1200 union of 183 upazilas under 31 districts (8746 villages).

Total 238,843 people fully and 6,536,509 people were partially, 50,042 households fully and 1,305,257 households partially affected. It damaged 71,628 houses fully and 548,175 houses partially. Total loss of life was counted as 121. About 15,529 hectare agricultural land fully and 562,594 hectare partially inundated; 34 fully and 3,134 partially educational institution damaged, 403km of road fully and 4432.38 km of road partially damaged, 268 bridge and 96 km of embankment damaged.

2018

Compare to 2017, Bangladesh experience less and mostly localized disaster. In 2018, 8 hazard incidents took place among which 2 were humanmade (fire, boat-capsize) and 6 were natural (lightning, heavy rainfall, landslide, flood, flash flood and earthquake). The most devastating hazards of this year were flood and lightning. In mid of June, 2018 flood occurred in the northeast and south-east part of the country which caused death of 9 persons and seriously injured 3 persons. Lightning caused death of 27 persons and injured 21 persons. Some other incidents were frequent in number but caused less harm to human lives.

Along with these, flash flood in north-east part of the country was also remarkable in terms of damage, disruption and distress. The incidents of flash flood took place with the death of 6 persons and affected about 106,260 people.

Another frequently occurred hazard was heavy rainfall. Though the 15 incidents of heavy rainfall occurred, any damage was not reported so far. It had an effect on disruption of service facilities (such as electricity).

Fire also occurred in this month with effects on daily activities and properties. About 153 shops, 33 houses and 2 godowns of jute were burnt completely.

Landslide occurred once in this month with the death of 15 persons. The only incident of boat capsize caused death of 1 person.

2019

The Monsoon Season in Bangladesh officially started on 17 June, 2019. However, monsoon-related incidents have been recorded in the Rohingya refugee camps since April. During the reporting period, from 14 to 20 June, some 290 refugees in total were affected by landslides/ erosions, wind, storm, rain and fires. The most commonly reported events were wind, rain and storms, affecting over 180 Rohingya refugees. (ISCG, 20 Jun 2019)

During the reporting period, from 20 to 27 June 2019, some 182 refugees were affected by monsoon-related events. The heaviest monsoon impact this week was recorded on the 21st of June, with windstorms and landslides affecting almost 100 people. Cumulatively, since 21st April, at least 22,000 refugees have been affected by landslides/erosions, wind, storm and rain. (ISCG, 27 Jun 2019)

Three days of continuous rain in Bangladesh have destroyed 273 shelters and injured 11 people in the Cox's Bazar settlements where more than 900,000 Rohingya refugees live.

An estimated 350mm of rain fell in 72 hours from Monday and more heavy downpours are expected throughout next week, with four months of the monsoon season to go. According to preliminary reports, there have been 26 landslides. (UNHCR, 5 Jul 2019)

From 1 to 7 July, 136 natural disaster related incidents were reported affecting nearly 18,000 people in the Cox's Bazar refugee camps as a result of the monsoon. 3,230 people were displaced, 16 injured and 2 were killed, including one child. The incidents also caused damage to infrastructure within the camps, with nearly 3,800 shelters and facilities reported to have been damaged or destroyed. The humanitarian community have responded to these needs either from resources available in the camp, or for 10 incidents, through sectoral/emergency Programmes. Since the beginning of the rainy season in late April, nearly 38,500 people have been affected, 4,500 displaced, 61 people injured, and eight killed. (OCHA, 8 Jul 2019)

According to the [ISCG] daily incident report, 5 landslide, 10 storm and 1 flooding incidents were reported on 11 July, affecting 1,232 people in the camps including 195 individuals temporarily displaced, and 39 shelter and 22 WASH facilities were damaged. Since 2 July, a total of 46,685 people have been affected, and 5,835 displaced within refugee camps in Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar. Two deaths have been reported. (ECHO, 12 Jul 2019)

As of 16 July 2019, 21 low-lying districts in Bangladesh are flooded and 3 districts are affected by river bank erosion. Over 20 million people have been affected and 30 people have died since 13 July 2019. People have been marooned in their homes, schools have been closed and, in some cases, eroded to rivers, crops have been damaged, and livelihoods disrupted. Over 20 river stations are flowing over the warning level. Forecasts show that the situation may deteriorate in the northern most districts whilst improving in the north-western districts. (CARE, 16 Jul 2019)
Continuous monsoon rains have impacted several districts in the north, north-east and south-east of the country, resulting in flooding and landslides. As of 19 July, 37 people are dead. According to Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, more than 4.7 million people have been affected and at least 135,600 houses have been damaged. On 16 July, the Jamuna river broke its banks, inundating at least 40 villages and displacing more than 200,000 people. Several rivers have reached dangerous levels in 23 points across the country. Rescue and aid operations have been hampered by road and communication interruptions caused by floods and landslides. Shortages of food and drinking water have resulted in an outbreak of water-borne diseases in several areas. (ECHO, 19 Jul 2019)

As of 21 July, about 4 million people have been affected by flood and landslides, 36 people reportedly killed, and more than 187,000 people displaced, according to the Government. Schools in most affected areas are being used as shelters. Response is ongoing and the government authorities have distributed relief items. About 2,000 emergency health support teams are operational in 20 districts. Forecasts suggest that another round of heavy rainfall could result in additional flooding and landslides in Bangladesh and surrounding areas from late July into early August. (OCHA, 22 Jul 2019)

Monsoon rains continue to affect most of the country (particularly northern, north-eastern and south-eastern Divisions). The most affected Districts are Kurigram, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Bogura and Bandarban. The UN Resident Coordinator for Bangladesh reports 71 fatalities across 21 Districts, more than 287,000 people displaced and around 4 million people affected. In addition, the same source reports more than 27,000 houses destroyed and approximately 419,000 houses damaged. (ECHO, 25 Jul 2019)

As of 30 July, the number of fatalities caused by heavy monsoon rainfall has reached 119. According to the UN assessment, 7.3 million people have been directly affected by monsoon floods throughout the country, and an estimated 308,000 people have been displaced. 85% of

the overall displacement has occurred in the nine most affected districts Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Sylhet, Sirajganj, Tangail, Sunamganj, Bogra, Bandarban. Approximately 584,000 houses are damaged or destroyed, while flooding has damaged transport infrastructure, including 6,641 kilometres of road and 1,275 bridges. There is a high risk of water-related diseases and infections. (ECHO, 30 Jul 2019)

As of 5 August, 7.6 million persons in 28 districts are affected by the monsoon floods. More than half a million houses were damaged or destroyed and 300,000 persons were displaced. Nine districts are severely impacted: Bogra, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail and, Bandarban. The latter faced landslides and flashfloods. The number of deaths remains at 119. (Office of the Resident Coordinator, 05 Aug 2019)

Monsoon rains have continued to cause damages and to displace people across 28 districts in Bangladesh, including damages to 6,641 kilometers of roads, 1,275 bridges and culverts, and 1,515 kilometers of embankments. Over 260,000 people been displaced, with most housed in makeshift shelters or on embankments. While some people have started to return in areas where waters have receded, riverbank erosion has permanently destroyed homes and settlements in other areas. (OCHA, 13 Aug 2019).

In Cox's Bazar, heavy Monsoon rains in the last 24 hours caused several localised landslides and flooding in Rohingya refugee camps and host communities. Among host communities, 3 children died and 18 others were injured as a result of landslides and drowning. Among the Rohingya refugee population, 22 incidents were reported that resulted in the displacement of 2 264 people and injuring 72. 354 shelters, 88 latrines and 4 water points were also damaged. More heavy rain and thunderstorms are forecast in the region over the next 24 hours. (ECHO, 11 Sep 2019)

From September 6 to 12, heavy monsoon rains have affected over 28,000 refugees in Cox's Bazaar. Of these, 19,108 refugees have been affected by 16 floods and over two thousand refugees have been affected by 46 slope failures. (ISCG, 12 Sep 2019) Over 1,800 households were reported as having damaged shelters and over 10,000 people have been displaced within the camps, with the Teknaf Upazila camps of Leda and Nayapara being primarily affected. Response is ongoing through the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Government of Bangladesh. (OCHA, 16 Sep 2019).

From the period of 20 September to 10 October, 1,920 refugees were affected by the monsoon in Cox's Bazar. In that same period, 208 refugees were displaced due to the monsoon. (ISCG, 10 Oct 2019)

Tropical Cyclone Bulbul's passage on 9-10 November saw 12 fatalities in Bangladesh. According to DG ECHO and UN OCHA, almost 30 people are missing in the aftermath of the storm, while more than two million have been evacuated to temporary shelters. (ECHO, 12 Nov 2019)

The information related to damage by different disaster between 2017-2019 is presented in the Table below:

Year	Flood Type	Total Affected Area/ Districts	Flooded Area	Total Affected Population	Total Deaths	Damaged Roads (km)	Damaged Crops (Area)	Total Damage (BDT)
March-April, 2017 (NIRAPAD, 2017b; FAO, 2017)	Flash Flood	6 Districts of Haor area	Almost all of the Haor areas	Around 4,667,623	11	662 km	249,840 hectare	13,000 Crore
July 2017 (NIRAPAD, 2017c; START Network, 2019)	River Flood	11 Districts	Some districts of northern part	Around 1,300,000	26	604 km	39,953 hectare	—
July-August, 2017 (NIRAPAD, 2017a)	Monsoon Flood	31 Districts	Mainly Northern part of the country	Around 6,775,352	122	382.5 km fully and 4432 km partially	15,529 hectare fully and 562,594 hectare partially	—
June, 2018 (NIRAPAD, 2018)	River Flood	5 Districts	North-eastern and CHT areas of the country	Around 400,000	9	40 km	3,360 hectare	—
June, 2018 (NIRAPAD, 2018; Deshwara, 2018)	Flash Flood	3 Districts	North-eastern part	Around 106,260	6	—	—	—
July, 2019 (Concern Worldwide US, 2019; bdnews24.com, 2019)	Monsoon and River Flood	21 Districts	Northern, north-eastern and south-eastern part	Around 3,000,000	119	—	—	—

Cyclone

Information on two cyclones (Mora and Fani) occurred in the coastal Bangladesh during 2017-2019

Year	Cyclone Name	Wind Speed	Affected Area	Total Affected Population	Total Deaths	Total Injured	Damaged Crops (Area)	Total Damage
May 30, 2017 (Liberto, 2017; Reliefweb, 2017)	Mora	120 km/h	Mainly Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, including Rohingya Camps	Around 3,300,000	6	136	__	USD 300 Million
May 3-4, 2019 (Needs Assessment Working Group-Bangladesh, 2019)	Fani	130 km/h	Dhaka, Khulna and Barishal Region	Around 1,300,000	14	832	62,994 hectare	USD 63.6 Million
November 09 - 10	Bulbul	120/km/h		Around 700,000	12	300	40,000 hector	USD 31 Million

Riverbank erosion

The incidents of river erosion which took place from 2017-2019 have been illustrated below:

Year	Name of the River	Name of the Affected Area	Total Affected Area	Total Affected Population	Number of Permanently Displaced People	Total Damage
September, 2018 (Khan &Hasan, 2018; The Independent, 2018)	Padma	Naria and Janjira of Shariatpur District	5 km	43,500	8000	__
There is no database and authentic source for other River Bank Erosion incidents						

Landslide

From 2017 to 2019, several landslides occurred in Chittagong Hill Tracts which were very hazardous (ACAPS, 2018).

Year	Occurrence	Affected Area	Total Affected Population	Total Deaths	Total Injured	Total Damage
June, 2017 (The Daily Star, 2017; ACAPS, 2018)	14 times in 14 different places	Rangamati, Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Khagrachari	Around 42,000	160 (ACAPS, 2018)	187	__
June, 2018 (Dhar & Aziz, 2018)	9 times in 9 different places	Rangamati and Cox's Bazar	Unidentified	12	Unidentified	__
July, 2019 (The Daily Star, 2019a)	1 time	Rangamati	Unidentified	2	8	----

Fire

Quite a few terrible fire incidents have occurred in Bangladesh, mainly in the urban areas during the years 2017-2019.

Year	Name of the Affected Building/Area	Total Deaths	Total Injured	Total Damage
July 3, 2017 (Solidarity Center, 2018)	Multifabs Limited, Konabari, Gazipur	13	20	__
September 20, 2017 (Solidarity Center, 2018)	Ideal Textile Mill, Muktarpur, Munshiganj	6	0	__
February 20, 2019 (BLAST, 2019)	Churihatta, Chawkbazar	70	52	__
February 28, 2019 (NIRAPAD, 2019)	Vashantek	2	2	__
March 27, 2019 (BBC News, 2019; The Daily Star, 2019b)	FR Tower, Banani, Dhaka	25	70	__

Building Collapse

Several substantial building collapses happened in the time period 2017-2019 in this country.

Year	Name/Location of the Affected Building	Total Deaths	Total Injured	Total Damage
July 17, 2019 (Rabbi, 2019)	Patuatuli, Dhaka	2	2	__
November 2, 2019 (Rita, 2019)	Baburail, Narayanganj City	1	7	__
There is no database and authentic source for other Building Collapse incidents				

Lightning

Time	Name of the Area	Total Deaths	Total Injured
March-May, 2017 (Dhaka Tribune, 2017)	Whole Bangladesh	62	Unidentified
March-May, 2018 (Dhaka Tribune, 2018)	Whole Bangladesh	211	Unidentified
May-June, 2019 (Dhaka Tribune, 2019a)	Whole Bangladesh	126	53
No well-organized data has been found about 2017-2019 lightning incidents			

Road Accident

Road accident is one of the most common terrible incidents happening in Bangladesh. It is the major cause of unnatural death. According to Bangladesh Police, road accidents killed 88,200 people from the year 1970-2016, which depicts that this incident is very fatal in the perspective of Bangladesh. In the recent years, a lot of people were killed by road accidents (Hossen, 2019).

Year	Total Deathsw	Total Injured
2017 (Dhaka Tribune, 2018)	4,284	9,112
2018 (The Daily Star, 2019c)	7,221	15,466
January-April, 2019 (Dhaka Tribune, 2019b)	1,212	2,429

Bangladesh is at Risk of Severe Earthquake

Bangladesh is at risk of moderate to high earthquake that might cause loss of lives and severe damage to the natural environment and the infrastructure as this country is located at the juncture of some active tectonic plate boundaries, which are- India, Eurasia and Burma tectonic plate. Moreover, Bangladesh is situated on or around 5 active fault zones- Bogra fault zone, Tripura fault zone, Shilong plateau, Dauki fault zone and Assam fault zone which may create maximum 8.5 magnitude of earthquake. World's largest river delta has increased the risk of severe tsunami during or after any earthquake. According to records of the Geological Survey of Bangladesh, 465 earthquakes shook this country during the years 1971 to 2006. In these circumstances, the high density of population and unplanned infrastructure has made this country so much vulnerable to earthquake and tsunami. And as people of present generation of Bangladesh haven't experienced any major earthquake yet, naturally they are not much aware of this disaster (Zaman et al., 2018; Islam, Islam, & Islam, 2016; Zaman & Monira, 2017).

Government response

List of Relief Distribution due to Natural Disaster (District Wise)/2017-18 Fiscal Year

Sl. No	District	Rice (MT)	GR Cash (BDT)	Dry Food and Other Food (Cartoon)	Tin/ Cl Sheet (Bundle)	House Construction (Tk.)	Total Blanket (Piece)	Shari (Piece)	Lungi (Piece)
1	Dhaka	1691	2300000	500	577	1731000	48548	0	0
2	Gazipur	920	1350000	0	495	1485000	21630	0	0
3	Mymensingh	1000	2150000	0	2000	6000000	99292	0	0
4	Faridpur	1202	2306000	0	897	2691000	46438	0	0
5	Kishoregonj	1250	2300000	2119	1013	3039000	62017	0	0
6	Netrokona	1203	3400000	2120	953	2859000	54440	0	0
7	Tangail	1200	2100000	0	1278	3834000	66368	0	0
8	Narsingdi	771	1055500	0	606	1818000	36142	0	0
9	Manikgonj	1500	3250000	3000	400	1200000	34686	0	0
10	Munshigonj	1000	1850000	0	576	1728000	36229	0	0
11	Narayangonj	725	350000	0	603	1809000	25300	0	0
12	Gopalgonj	1150	1450000	1000	576	1728000	39323	0	0
13	Jamalpur	3006	7150000	10000	2044	6132000	52701	475	490
14	Shariatpur	1612	4080000	0	797	2391000	42505	0	0
15	Rajbari	1425	2900000	0	605	1815000	29380	0	0
16	Sherpur	950	1750000	0	754	2262000	37053	0	0
17	Madaripur	1050	3012500	0	567	1701000	34149	0	0
18	Chattogram	1500	2983000	4000	813	2439000	82672	0	0
19	Cox's Bazar	1500	5376000	6000	2009	6027000	168181	0	0
20	Rangamati	1403	3398800	1000	1550	4650000	28000	0	0
21	Khagrachari	1100	1590000	2500	300	900000	23313	0	0
22	Cumilla	1686	1710000	1000	1992	5976000	102062	0	0
23	B-Baria	780	1155000	0	1158	3474000	49760	0	0
24	Chandpur	2053	1600000	1000	2045	6135000	61438	0	0
25	Noakhali	1452	1252000	0	343	1029000	44664	0	0
26	Feni	1000	1140000	1000	428	1284000	24055	0	0
27	Lakkhipur	700	7100000	0	600	1800000	28841	0	0
28	Bandarban	1100	1973000	2500	650	1950000	20822	0	0
29	Rajshahi	1100	1900000	5000	874	2622000	61513	0	0
30	Naogaon	2359	4634500	6000	504	1512000	62928	500	500
31	Pabna	1204	1300000	7000	910	2730000	58906	0	0
32	Shirajgonj	2450	6350000	9000	2075	6225000	58800	500	500
33	Bogura	1902	3000000	16000	1267	3801000	71801	500	500
34	Natore	1150	2350000	5000	1587	4761000	50774	0	0
35	Chapai Nababgonj	800	660000	5000	679	2037000	40609	0	0
36	Joypurhat	804	750000	4000	300	900000	32986	0	0

Sl. No	District	Rice (MT)	GR Cash (BDT)	Dry Food and Other Food (Cartoon)	Tin/ Cl Sheet (Bundle)	House Construction (Tk.)	Total Blanket (Piece)	Shari (Piece)	Lungi (Piece)
37	Rangpur	2100	5900000	7000	2314	6942000	65514	500	500
38	Dinajpur	3295	10556500	12000	1850	5550000	77870	500	500
39	Kurigram	3550	10800000	18000	2912	8736000	65755	500	500
40	Thakurgaon	1400	2250000	7000	431	1293000	42927	500	500
41	Panchagor	1303	2700000	9000	623	1869000	37235	500	500
42	Nilphamari	1800	4500000	13000	833	2499000	51137	500	500
43	Gaibandha	3400	9200000	17000	2509	7527000	65895	500	500
44	Lalmonirhat	2052	4850000	12000	2197	6591000	41721	500	500
45	Khulna	850	940000	0	697	2091000	38245	0	0
46	Bagerhat	803	447500	0	1025	3075000	39388	0	0
47	Jashore	1064	950000	4000	1183	3549000	62570	0	0
48	Kushtia	932	923000	4000	800	2400000	32588	0	0
49	Satkhira	1130	746500	0	1204	3612000	43934	0	0
50	Jhinaidah	1700	695000	4000	1002	3006000	39245	0	0
51	Magura	837	718000	0	1479	4437000	21529	0	0
52	Norail	980	741500	0	600	1800000	18076	0	0
53	Meherpur	720	500000	4000	300	900000	15439	0	0
54	Chuadanga	720	707000	5000	359	1077000	26413	0	0
55	Barishal	1100	1466500	0	1452	4356000	54198	0	0
56	Patuakhali	1100	800000	2000	495	1485000	39459	0	0
57	Pirojpur	952	784500	0	663	1989000	28736	0	0
58	Bhola	1280	450000	0	930	2790000	34994	0	0
59	Borguna	853	1310000	0	300	900000	21981	0	0
60	Jhalakathi	815	740000	0	318	954000	18209	0	0
61	Sylhet	2102	3564000	5000	949	2847000	59860	0	0
62	Habigonj	1002	1800000	2000	606	1818000	40031	0	0
63	Sunamgonj	1600	4273000	7152	961	2883000	50277	0	0
64	Moulavibazar	2600	5700000	9000	2621	7863000	40198	0	0
65	Muktijoddha Shanshad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		89738	171989300	235891	66438	199314000	3011750	5975	5990

List of Relief Distribution due to Natural Disaster (District Wise)/2018-19 Fiscal Year

Sl. No	District	Rice (MT)	GR Cash BDT)	Dry Food and Other Food (Cartoon)	Tin (Bundle)	House Construction (Tk.)	Total Blanket (Piece)	Tent (Set)
1	Dhaka	1308	6700000	3000	600	1800000	77000	20
2	Gazipur	1363.5	900000	0	588	1764000	37200	0
3	Mymensingh	1289.5	950000	0	1800	5400000	74600	0
4	Faridpur	1692.5	1660000	7100	900	2700000	39100	0
5	Kishoregonj	951.5	900000	4500	1013	3039000	47200	0
6	Netrokona	1007.5	950000	6000	1300	3900000	40900	0
7	Tangail	1561	1150000	5500	1780	5340000	56000	0
8	Narsingdi	1079.5	550000	0	750	2250000	34900	0
9	Manikgonj	803.5	600000	2000	400	1200000	26400	0
10	Munshigonj	700.5	670000	0	576	1728000	27700	0
11	Narayangonj	659.5	600000	900	500	1500000	27700	0
12	Gopalgonj	1844	1625000	4730	700	2100000	32000	0
13	Jamalpur	961.5	1200000	8700	1200	3600000	36600	0
14	Shariatpur	1271.5	7000000	20000	650	18150000	30000	0
15	Rajbari	1045	925000	4300	750	2250000	19500	0
16	Sherpur	669.5	500000	0	800	2400000	26200	0
17	Madaripur	1074.5	1730000	6000	600	1800000	26700	0
18	Chattogram	2158.5	2100000	8500	750	2250000	92000	0
19	Cox's Bazar	1403	1950000	10500	900	2700000	33500	0
20	Rangamati	1110	1150000	4000	350	1050000	21400	12
21	Khagrachari	1107	750000	4000	300	900000	16500	0
22	Cumilla	1122.5	1500000	2000	2044	6132000	95600	0
23	B-Baria	983	730000	2000	1800	5400000	45000	0
24	Chandpur	1258	1570000	6000	2778	11334000	46300	0
25	Noakhali	889.5	1850000	6500	1400	4200000	38050	0
26	Feni	625	1475000	4000	428	1284000	20100	0
27	Lakkhipur	795	2095000	2500	600	1800000	24700	0
28	Bandarban	1207	1325000	6000	350	1050000	14700	0
29	Rajshahi	1254.5	1800000	6000	870	2610000	54750	0
30	Naogaon	1538.5	1500000	4000	500	1500000	47707	0
31	Pabna	1019.5	1175000	6000	910	2730000	42700	0
32	Shirajgonj	1442.5	2050000	10000	2070	6210000	47200	0
33	Bogura	1483.5	1350000	6000	760	2280000	57500	0
34	Natore	1177	1250000	8000	680	2040000	34750	0
35	Chapai Nababgonj	895.5	950000	2000	484	1452000	27900	0
36	Joypurhat	903.5	950000	2000	350	1050000	21900	0
37	Rangpur	1708	1800000	5000	2000	6000000	55050	0
38	Dinajpur	2190	1680000	6000	1200	3600000	62820	0
39	Kurigram	1584	1800000	17000	1900	5700000	46914	0

Sl. No	District	Rice (MT)	GR Cash BDT)	Dry Food and Other Food (Cartoon)	Tin (Bundle)	House Construction (Tk.)	Total Blanket (Piece)	Tent (Set)
40	Thakurgaon	1276	900000	4000	430	1290000	52250	0
41	Panchagor	1152.5	1750000	4000	400	1200000	32109	0
42	Nilphamari	1403.5	1990000	8000	1430	4290000	39400	0
43	Gaibandha	1623	2000000	12000	1800	5400000	46600	0
44	Lalmonirhat	1559	1700000	14000	1600	4800000	27400	0
45	Khulna	1612	1725000	7050	1700	5100000	42700	0
46	Bagerhat	1453.5	1350000	4000	900	2700000	34000	0
47	Jashore	1812	880000	0	1183	3549000	49000	0
48	Kushtia	931.5	600000	1200	300	900000	30400	0
49	Satkhira	1445	2480000	32500	2000	6000000	34900	0
50	Jhinaidah	1185	670000	0	502	1506000	35500	0
51	Magura	1200	800000	0	550	1650000	16900	0
52	Norail	1418	760000	0	400	1200000	17700	0
53	Meherpur	616	350000	0	300	900000	13700	0
54	Chuadanga	613.5	905000	0	359	1077000	24000	0
55	Barishal	1928	2430000	8000	1400	4200000	56500	0
56	Patuakhali	1714	1850000	4500	495	1485000	34900	0
57	Pirojpur	1205.5	1300000	6000	700	2100000	25900	0
58	Bhola	1128.5	1950000	4500	1600	4800000	32900	0
59	Borguna	1053.5	4940000	9000	1450	4350000	19900	0
60	Jhalakathi	1187	1650000	4000	320	960000	14800	0
61	Sylhet	1186	950000	4000	950	2850000	61300	0
62	Habigonj	1131.5	850000	4000	600	1800000	60450	0
63	Sunamgonj	1098	1820000	8000	1180	3540000	43450	0
64	Moulavibazar	1253.5	550000	6000	590	1770000	37000	0
65	Blanket from President Office	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0
66	Blanket from President	0	0	0	0	0	1100	0
Total		79323.5	98560000	345480	61470	203610000	2492500	32

List of Relief Distribution due to Natural Disaster (District Wise)/2018-19 Fiscal Year

Sl. No	District	Rice (MT)	GR Cash BDT)	Dry Food and Other Food (Cartoon)	Tin (Bundle)	Tent (Set)	Total Blanket (Piece)	Baby Food (Tk.)	Cow Feed (Tk.)	House Construction (Tk.)	Winter Cloths	Baby Winter Cloths
1	Dhaka	1054	3800000	3000	600	0	116000	0	0	1800000	0	0
2	Gazipur	664	750000	0	500	0	51500	0	0	1500000	0	0
3	Mymensingh	1159	1400000	0	1800	0	114800	0	0	5400000	0	200000
4	Faridpur	1494	2000000	2000	1100	0	51200	110000	0	3300000	1800000	300000
5	Kishoregonj	805.5	800000	2000	1013	0	70900	0	0	3039000	0	0
6	Netrokona	1131.1	950000	4000	1000	500	56400	0	0	3000000	0	200000
7	Tangail	1952	1900000	4000	1280	500	79400	100000	100000	3840000	0	200000
8	Narsingdi	525.5	250000	0	600	0	50000	0	0	1800000	0	0
9	Manikgonj	760	1600000	2000	400	0	36900	0	0	1200000	0	0
10	Munshigonj	603	750000	2000	576	0	38500	0	0	1728000	0	0
11	Narayangonj	501	550000	0	600	0	38700	0	0	1800000	0	0
12	Gopalgonj	1027	1400000	0	700	0	42300	0	0	2100000	1000000	300000
13	Jamalpur	2565.5	5300000	6000	1700	500	51000	200000	400000	5100000	0	200000
14	Shariatpur	595.5	2250000	2000	2050	200	47700	0	0	6150000	0	0
15	Rajbari	665	250000	2000	600	0	28200	0	0	1800000	0	0
16	Sherpur	463.5	500000	0	800	0	35300	0	0	2400000	0	200000
17	Madaripur	877.5	1900000	6000	600	0	35900	0	0	1800000	0	0
18	Chattogram	2832	2800000	4000	1150	500	125200	0	0	3450000	0	0
19	Cox's Bazar	1207.5	1650000	4000	900	500	45000	0	0	2700000	0	0
20	Rangamati	1250.5	1000000	2000	350	500	29500	0	0	1050000	0	200000
21	Khagrachari	844.5	850000	0	300	0	23700	0	0	900000	0	200000
22	Cumilla	714.5	650000	0	1990	0	125900	0	0	5970000	0	0
23	B-baria	796	550000	0	1300	0	61300	0	0	3900000	0	0
24	Chandpur	701.5	1300000	2000	2050	0	68700	0	0	6150000	0	200000
25	Noakhali	887	1800000	2000	400	0	58500	0	0	1200000	0	0
26	Feni	823	1750000	4000	428	0	28100	0	0	1284000	0	0
27	Lakkhipur	790.5	1750000	0	600	0	34600	0	0	1800000	0	0
28	Bandarban	1065	1000000	2000	350	500	22100	0	0	1050000	0	200000
29	Rajshahi	962.5	1700000	3600	970	0	73950	0	0	2910000	1000000	100000
30	Naogaon	838.5	550000	2000	500	0	57707	0	0	1500000	0	100000
31	Pabna	484.5	1050000	4000	910	0	51700	0	0	2730000	0	0
32	Shirajgonj	1253.5	2000000	4000	1570	500	57900	100000	100000	4710000	0	0
33	Bogura	1793.5	2450000	3000	1260	500	68200	300000	300000	3780000	0	0
34	Natore	603.5	550000	2000	980	0	37350	0	0	2940000	0	100000
35	Nababgonj	461	800000	2000	484	0	32100	0	0	1452000	0	0
36	Joypurhat	491	400000	0	350	0	23600	0	0	1050000	0	0
37	Rangpur	1327.5	1300000	4000	1400	500	71350	0	0	4200000	1000000	300000
38	Dinajpur	1311	750000	2000	1200	0	82120	0	0	3600000	1000000	300000

Sl. No	District	Rice (MT)	GR Cash BDT)	Dry Food and Other Food (Cartoon)	Tin (Bundle)	Tent (Set)	Total Blanket (Piece)	Baby Food (Tk.)	Cow Feed (Tk.)	House Construction (Tk.)	Winter Cloths	Baby Winter Cloths
39	Kurigram	2319	3000000	14000	2000	1000	61014	200000	400000	6000000	1000000	300000
40	Thakurgaon	657.5	500000	4000	430	0	39600	0	0	1290000	1000000	300000
41	Panchagor	631	800000	4000	600	0	38409	0	0	1800000	1000000	300000
42	Nilphamari	1147	900000	6000	830	500	73000	100000	100000	2490000	1000000	300000
43	Gaibandha	2095.5	3050000	8000	1800	500	60800	200000	400000	5400000	1000000	300000
44	Lalmonirhat	1136	1300000	8000	1000	500	40700	100000	100000	3000000	1000000	300000
45	Khulna	1279	1800000	2000	1700	0	58200	100000	100000	5100000	0	0
46	Bagerhat	1249	2100000	2000	1900	0	45900	100000	100000	5700000	0	0
47	Jashore	722	450000	0	1183	0	61500	0	0	3549000	1000000	300000
48	Kushtia	527.5	800000	7000	300	0	39400	0	0	900000	1000000	300000
49	Satkhira	1224.5	2050000	2000	2200	0	49000	100000	100000	6600000	0	0
50	Jhinaidah	497.5	850000	0	502	0	43200	0	0	1506000	0	100000
51	Magura	537.5	400000	0	550	0	23300	0	0	1650000	1000000	300000
52	Norail	688.5	500000	0	400	0	24100	0	0	1200000	1000000	200000
53	Maherpur	236.5	300000	0	900	0	15800	0	0	2700000	1000000	300000
54	Chuadanga	261	400000	0	359	0	27700	0	0	1077000	1000000	300000
55	Barishal	1071.5	1600000	2000	1900	0	70700	100000	100000	5700000	0	0
56	Patuakhali	1155.5	2350000	2000	1495	0	46300	100000	100000	4485000	0	0
57	Pirojpur	923	1750000	2000	1700	0	33300	100000	100000	5100000	0	0
58	Bhola	704.5	1900000	2000	1900	0	45000	100000	100000	5700000	0	0
59	Borguna	783.5	2100000	2000	1750	0	28700	100000	100000	5250000	0	0
60	Jhalakathi	391	1300000	0	820	0	21100	100000	100000	2460000	0	0
61	Sylhet	1004	1450000	3000	950	500	74600	100000	100000	2850000	0	200000
62	Habigonj	939	900000	1000	600	0	48700	100000	100000	1800000	0	200000
63	Sunamgonj	1201	2250000	9000	1080	500	57400	200000	200000	3240000	0	300000
64	Moulavibazar	1502	950000	3000	590	0	44200	100000	100000	1770000	0	200000
65	Muktijoddha Shanshad	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0
66	Corono Virus Purpose	0	2000000	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Total		63165.6	90750000	164600	64800	8700	3295200	2810000	3300000	194400000	17800000	7800000

The UN /HCTT data from UN Portal is given below:

BANGLADESH Humanitarian Coordination Task Team Flood Response Plan: Monitoring Dashboard (January 2018)

KEY FIGURES

6.9 M people affected

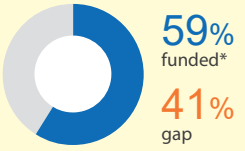
330,000 people targeted

Six districts targeted

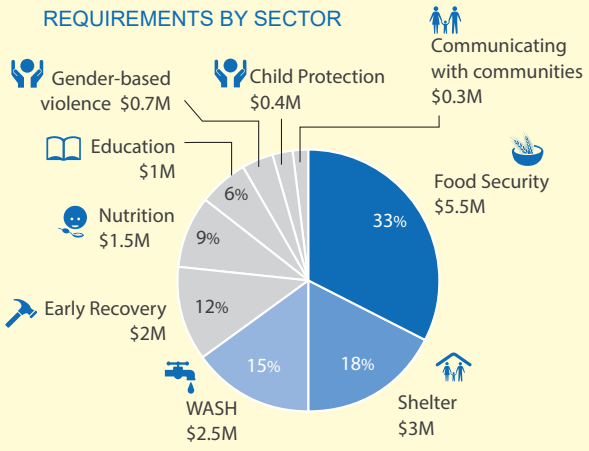
$12M funding requested (US$)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

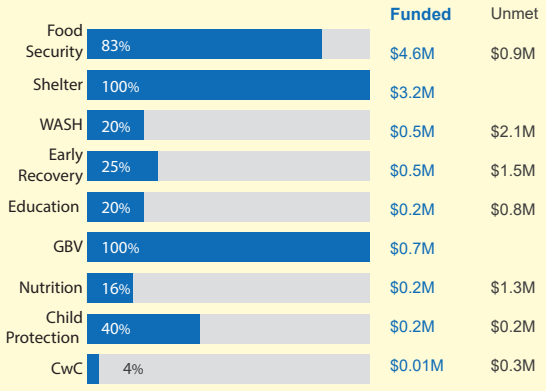
Since 11 August 2017, heavy monsoon rains have caused intense flooding across more than one-third of Bangladesh. As per the analysis by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the floods may be the worst in the last four decades. Incessant heavy rainfall brought by the monsoon triggered flooding in five divisions, 31 districts, 176 Upazilas and 1,173 Unions. Since the launch of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) Emergency Response Plan, 145 people have lost their lives. Humanitarian agencies continue to work alongside local partners to address the needs of affected communities.



REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR



FUNDING RECEIVED BY SECTOR*



RESPONSE BY SECTOR

Child Protection

People targeted **56,000**

People reached **44,500**

Megan Wieczorek, National Child Protection Cluster Coordinator, UNICEF Email: mwieczorek@unicef.org

Response update

- In Jalampur and Dinjapur, 100 Child Friendly Spaces have been established to provide a safe space for children to return to a normal routine as well as access psychosocial support following the flooding.
- 14,276 children have been reached through Child Friendly Spaces and received recreational, psychosocial and non-formal educational services.
- Children were engaged in various recreational activities including art work, music, dance, indoor games and non-formal education. Child Friendly Spaces have provided a safe and secure environment for children where they are protected from violence, abuse and injuries.
- Child Friendly Spaces have also been used as a one-stop service center where children and their parents and caregivers have been provided with messaging as well as children have received primary healthcare check-ups and nutrition services.
- 30,181 parents, caregivers and community members were engaged in meetings in the Child Friendly Spaces and in court yard sessions where different messages on health and hygiene practices and injury prevention were shared and discussed.

Challenges

- Limited funding for the sector has constrained response activities.
- Immediate safe and protective environment for children during emergency situation

Funding Required **$400,000**

Funding Received **$160,000**

Creation date: 09 Jan 2018 **Sources:** HCTT **Feedback:** henry.glorieux@one.un.org

BANGLADESH Humanitarian Coordination Task Team Flood Response Plan: Monitoring Dashboard (January 2018)

RESPONSE BY SECTOR

Early Recovery

People targeted **66,000**

People reached **40,000**

Arif Abdullah Khan, Programme Analyst
R&IG Cluster, UNDP
Email: arif.abdullah@undp.org

Response update

- Government counterparts have inspected the affected areas and are providing support for Cash for Work (CfW) assistance.
- BRAC has provided provided early recovery support to 4,216 HHs.

Challenges

- Due to several consecutive disasters occurring in 2017, cluster members are struggling to mobilize resources
- Baseline data on critical infrastructure and off-farm livelihood resumption is insufficient. It is therefore difficult to calculate the funding gap during and post-flood conditions.

Funding Required **$1,980,000**

Funding Received **$500,000**

Education

People targeted **60,800**

People reached **14,642**

Saltanat Builasheva, Education Cluster Coordinator, UNICEF
Email: sbuilasheva@unicef.org;
Jacklin Rebeiro, Co-lead Education Cluster, Save the Children
Email: jacklin.rebeiro@savethechildren.org

Response update

- Education in Emergency (EiE) kits have been distributed by cluster partners in affected schools in Jamalpur.
- Almost all schools were opened on 10th September after the Eid holidays, with the only exception of a few severely affected schools that need urgent renovation work.
- The Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) has planned to allocate around BDT 30,000 to 250,000 for repairs at 2,910 schools in 30 districts.
- UNICEF has allocated USD $60,000 for immediate support to schools to create a proper learning environment (repairs, furniture, WASH facilities, school field maintenance, educational kits etc.).
- Plan International is implementing Education in Emergency (EiE) activities in 37 schools in Chilmari (17 schools) and Nageshwari (20 schools) Upazila of Kurigram district.

Food Security

People targeted **150,000**

Total People reached **112,700**

Damien Joud - Food Security Cluster Coordinator
Bangladesh Food Security Cluster (FAO/WFP)
Email: coordinator.bangladesh@FSCluster.org

Response update

- Food assistance: 92,780 people received food assistance (immediate and short term food assistance). Livelihood recovery: 19,912 people received livelihood support.
- Food assistance including Multi-Purpose Cash Grant - MPCG as well as food package, cash for work and other cash packages was provided by GoB (81,325 people) and FSC partners to 92,780 people: INGOs (Oxfam, WVI, Plan International, SCI, RI, IRB, ICCO, CBM, CA, HI, Oxfam) and local NGOs (Caritas, BRAC) and BDRCS, and WFP which started its cash assistance programme (funded by DFAT and CERF).
- MoDMR: "Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme" (i.e. 30 kg of rice & Taka 500 per family per month – sufficient for 10-12 days – benefitting 400,000 HHs in July & August 2017
- Action Against Hunger, ICCO, BRAC, FAO and Plan International implemented livelihood activities reached 12,412 people.FAO: "Emergency livestock support for 7,500 small-scale farmers in flood-affected communities of Bangladesh" (i.e. animal fodder & vaccines)
- The Ministry of Agriculture will provide assistance to 0.6 million farmers with 5 kg seeds boro or 1 kg wheat seed or 2 kg maize seeds or 1 kg mustard oil or 1kg pulse seed, 20 kg DAP, 10 kg MOP and 10 billion BDT for the next crop.
- The FSC partners responded in 34 districts. The response in the 6 HRP districts reaches over 70% of the funding.
- The overall FS response reached 957,338 people for over 6,081,000 USD.

Challenges

- Limited funding, for recovery of livelihoods.
- The FSC team is overstretched by the Rohingyas crisis and has decided to postpone the phase 3 light assessment to further notice.

Next steps/strategic approach

The FSC team will not conduct the phase 3 sectoral assessment, instead an advocacy document will be produced in December to advocate for early recovery / livelihood activities.

Funding Required **$5,500,000**

Funding Received **$4,575,000**

Creation date: 09 Jan 2018 **Sources:** HCTT **Feedback:** henry.glorieux@one.un.org

BANGLADESH Humanitarian Coordination Task Team Flood Response Plan: Monitoring Dashboard (January 2018)

RESPONSE BY SECTOR

Gender- Based Violence

People targeted **100,800**

Total People reached **17,300**

Leigh-Ashley Lipscomb, GBV Inter-agency Coordinator, UNFPA
Email: lipscomb@unfpa.org

Response update

- Distribution of 5,200 dignity kits to women and girls in Gaibhandha, Kurigram, and Jamalpur, Dinajpur, and Sirajganj 14,850 more planned in coming months for distribution from funds mobilised in November.
- Delivery of integrated GBV/sexual and reproductive health emergency mobile health services in 35 locations across Kurigram, Gaibanda, and Jamalpur.
- Provided psychosocial support to 12,023 women and girls through 40 mobile health camps
- More people likely to be reached with time, after distribution of information in dignity kits and as the situation stabilises to allow safer reporting and service provision.

Challenges

- Hardship accessing comprehensive care services at One Stop Crisis Centers (OCC) for GBV survivors due to distance, terrain, destruction caused by floods, lack of service awareness, and weak coordination of care at service delivery points
- No identified service providers conducting GBV case management services to enhance linkages between law enforcement, legal, medical, and psychosocial support services for GBV survivors
- No spaces for women and girls to access safe, confidential GBV survivor reporting and support services in areas supported by mobile health services
- Safe and ethical data collection systems need to be enhanced to better track the volume and effectiveness of GBV service provision during the emergency
- Weak service provider networks and referral pathways to facilitate multi-sectoral GBV response at district level
- Funding and response levied for life-saving commodities and service entry information (dignity kits), but insufficient funding received to provide the capacity building and human resources required to fully implement life-saving health, case management and other sectoral services
- Short time-frame for delivery limited the ability to improve help-seeking behaviours of women and girls, which is required to reach more people and for greater uptake of services

Next steps/strategic approach

- The GBV Cluster will engage steps to establish a sub-national cluster to support efforts to strengthen multi-sectoral response mechanisms, capacity building and ongoing programming in the disaster-affected districts

Funding Required **$685,000**

Funding Received **$692,600**

Nutrition

People targeted **327,570**

People reached **0**

Abigael Nyukuri, Nutrition Cluster Coordinator
Email: anyukuri@unicef.org

Response update

- 62,835 children under 5 years of age were screened for acute malnutrition in Teknaf and Ukhiya upazila of Cox's Bazar district. 154 complicated Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases admitted to 4 ACF run Stabilization Centers (SC) and 2,579 children with uncomplicated SAM received treatment in 90 Therapeutic Feeding Centers (TFC). 16,872 children received Targeted Supplementary Feeding and 14,139 children received Micronutrient Supplementation in the same program area.
- Integrated SMART [1] survey is completed in Haor region (funded by UNICEF) and done by ACF and on-going Kurigram (TDH).
- Procurement of 700 Cartons of F75 and 1,500 Cartons of F100 as well as anthropometric equipment. Pre-positioning done in few locations.-UNICEF
- Mapping of District Nutrition Focal Persons On-Going
- Developed National Infant and Young Child Feeding Guidelines in Emergency.

Challenges

- Weak Nutrition surveillance System,Lack of Nutrition sensitive data
- Limited funding.
- Limited skilled nutrition service providers.

Funding Required **$527,000**

Next Steps/strategic approach

- Constitution of Nutrition in Emergency Task Force at National Level
- Capacity Mapping for NC Implementing Partners
- Nutrition in Emergency Training for Sub-National Cluster Partners
- Complete Pre-positioning of Essential Nutrition supplies in Emergency Prone Locations
- Training Cluster Partners on IYCF-E at National and Sub-National Level
- Strengthening Coordination mechanism and developing of a robust Nutrition Information System at Sub-National level.

Creation date: 09 Jan 2018 **Sources:** HCTT **Feedback:** henry.glorieux@one.un.org

BANGLADESH Humanitarian Coordination Task Team Flood Response Plan: Monitoring Dashboard (January 2018)

RESPONSE BY SECTOR

Shelter

People targeted **320,000**

People reached **186,000**

Victoria Bannon, Shelter Cluster Coordinator, IFRC
Email: coord1.bd@sheltercluster.org

Response update

- The distribution of emergency shelter support is still continuing and likely to extend until the end of November / early December.
- To date, Shelter Cluster agencies have reached 37,250 people with emergency shelter, and support for a further 73,970 people is in the pipeline over the coming weeks.
- The total number of people in the pipeline for emergency shelter has reduced slightly since the previous reporting period because of agency decisions to increase the total package in line with shelter cluster recommendations.
- Emergency support has included the provision of emergency shelter items such as tarpaulins, shelter-NFIs, or their cash equivalent.
- Agencies have also planned early recovery support for a further 43,160 people, through the provision of recovery shelter kits, plinth repairs, construction of permanent houses or cash assistance for leasing/purchasing land for relocation, but these activities are yet to commence.
- For families who have moved back into their homes and are undertaking construction or repairs, partners are planning to distribute IEC materials on Building Back Safer (BBS), masons training and community-based training on hazard awareness, preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR).
- Priority has been given to displaced people who do not have sufficient resources to repair or rebuild their homes, with a focus on those who are especially vulnerable due to landlessness, people living in vulnerable areas, female-headed households, people with disabilities and the elderly.
- The Shelter Cluster has also been supporting partners with the development of IEC materials and information on how to integrate gender and diversity considerations into emergency shelter programming.
- As of 12/12/17, UNDP is selecting beneficiaries in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, and Bogra for shelter materials and NFI support to be delivered from end of December. In addition to CI sheet, the NFI package includes blankets and bedsheets in anticipation of the cold season, sauce pan, trunk, and school bag.

Challenges

- With cooler weather expected in northern areas from December to February, some partners have also been providing support for winterisation through the distribution of high thermal blankets for displaced and vulnerable households in colder areas.
- Unfortunately, the resources of many response agencies have been under strain due to the response to the population movement crisis in Cox's Bazar and participation in flood coordination meetings and tracking the response has been an ongoing challenge.
- Funding for committed for shelter recovery activities stands at only $130,000 as compared to $1,740,000 for emergency shelter.
- There are still large numbers of people displaced across the affected districts who are likely to remain without significant assistance or permanent shelter for many months to come.
- More detail on the allocation of current resources by district, agency and type of assistance is available on the Shelter Cluster website: http://www.sheltercluster.org/response/bangladesh-monsoon-floods-2017

Communication with Communities

People reached
estimated 400,000 (through broadcast/ online) + 20,000 face-to-face

Richard Lace, Shongjog secretariat
Email: richard.lace@bd.bbcmediaaction.org

Response update

- Humanitarian communication agency producing coordinated information products
- Several agencies integrating community feedback and response mechanisms into their sector responses (including BDRCS, SKS Foundation, World Vision)
- Centralised logging, collation and summary publication of community feedback
- Broadcast of humanitarian information through partner broadcasters
- Facebook-based information dissemination
- Mobile-enabled community feedback mechanism (Gaibandha only)
- Face-to-face information centres (Kurigram only)
- Sector-specific inter-personal communication activities (for example: hygiene promotion)
- Participatory video monitoring (Jamalpur only)
- Community radio activity in areas of agricultural recovery

Challenges

- Coverage has been geographically limited and sporadic, and most activity has now scaled back (as of 16 October) due to lack of ongoing resources to continue activities.
- Focus is now on finding resources to ensure comprehensive coverage during the recovery phase, particularly in terms of resilient shelter construction, livelihoods and agricultural recovery (for both information dissemination and community feedback mechanisms).

Funding Required **$317,000**

Funding Received **$17,000**

Creation date: 09 Jan 2018 **Sources:** HCTT **Feedback:** henry.glorieux@one.un.org

BANGLADESH Humanitarian Coordination Task Team Flood Response Plan: Monitoring Dashboard (January 2018)

RESPONSE BY SECTOR

WASH

People targeted
6,900,000

Total People reached
2,200,000

Golam Morshed, National WASH Cluster Coordinator, UNICEF Bangladesh
Email: gmorshed@unicef.org

Response update

- The Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), with the support of UNICEF and other WASH cluster partners, has reached 2.2 million people.
- DPHE has raised 2,294 tube-wells, Repaired 10,814 tube-wells, Disinfected 30,592 tube-wells, Installed 379 new tube-wells, and constructed 836 latrines, n flood Shelters, distributed 1,069,855 water purification tablets, 5,401 kg of bleaching powder, 6,500 jerry cans, and 849 hygiene kits.
- In addition, DPHE mobilized Five water treatment plants and have started producing safe water (2,000L/hour) in five districts (Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Bgura, Kurigram, Gaibandha).
- Terre des Hommes (TdH) has also mobilized three mobile water treatment plants and distributed 26,484L purified water to 2,789 households and has distributed 3,000 hygiene kits to 3,000 families in Kurigram.
- The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) with support from IFRC is distributing purified drinking water through five water purification units; a total of 50,000 liters have been distributed to approximately 3035,000 people. BDRCS has distributed additional 14,000 water purification tablets, 16,0000units jerrycans and 130,000sachets of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) to 13000 families. Besides, 5000 Hygiene kits were distributed among the 5000 household in Kurigram, Dinajpur, Tangail, Jamalpur and Sirajgonj.
- BRAC has reached 28,100 people in 20 upazila under 11 districts and distributed NFI. BRAC also installed 29 temporary latrine and 18 tube well in Jessore and Dinajpur districts
- World Vision has disseminated hygiene messages to 3,399 HHs during distribution of MPG in five districts (Dinajpur, Joypurhat, Nilphamary, Nowgaon and Sunamgonj).
- Oxfam has Distributed safe water to 1,500 HHs in Gaibandha district, distributed 3,295 hygiene kits in 4 districts (Sirajgonj-1,000 HHs, Kurigram - 1,145 HHs, Dinajpur - 800 HHs and NilPhamari - 350 HHs) and 200 tube wells disinfected in Dinajpur and Nilphamari. Mobilising resources for more 2,360 HHs in these four districts. Oxfam will be distributing WASH hygiene kits to 2,000 HHs in Dinajpur and Kurigram
- Save the Children has distributed 2,600 hygiene kits in Kurigram and Sirajgonj
- Concern worldwide distributed 1,700 hygiene kit to 1,700 families in Lalmonirhat district.
- Plan International Bangladesh distributed 32,000 water purification tablets, 124 Kg of bleaching powder, 10,000 liter safe water, 150 Jaricans, soap and NFI to 2009 HHs, installed 141 improved latrines and 16 hand Tubewells, repaired 300 Tube well, 1300 Tube wells disinfected, tested water quality of 800 TWs, repaired 2559 HHs latrine, in the Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat and Kurigram Districts. Raising awareness on Hygiene Practice to 18,045 population and 75 schools students in Kurigram district..
- WSUP Bangladesh provided orientation to the teachers and school management committees (SMCs) of 65 flood affected schools in Dinajpur, Pabna , Nawogoan, Sirajgong, Manikgonh, Jamlapur. WSUP is also supporting 8 flood affected schools to repair 8 latrines with handwashing facilities and 6 tubewells in Jamalpur and chandpur districts. WSUP is reaching around 21000 students , teachers and SMC members.

Challenges

- The Government of Bangladesh (DPHE) is responding with support from UNICEF but there are still huge gaps in terms of funding.
- Very few NGOs have started WASH response with their own resources mobilization or through the START fund.

Funding Required
$2,534,000

Funding Received
$625,000

Creation date: 09 Jan 2018 **Sources:** HCTT **Feedback:** henry.glorieux@one.un.org

Cash Working Group

Atwar Rahman, CWG Coordinator, Oxfam in Bangladesh
Email: arahman1@oxfam.org.uk Cell: 01730728650

Multi-purpose Cash Grant:

The Multi-purpose Cash Grant (MPG) package amounting to BDT 4,000/HH/month considered during the North West Flood response 2017 and a total of 40,859 households (2,02,581 people) covered/planned with BDT 163436,000 (More than USD 2 million) by OXFAM, Action Aid, CARE, CBM, Concern Worldwide, Christian Aid, Save the Children, Plan International, ADRA Bangladesh, BDRCS/IFRC and DCA.

Challenges & Lessons Learned

- Not all humanitarian partners are following this package;

Gender in Humanitarian Action

Lack of (or limited) systematic sex and age-disaggregation of data (SADD) that can be translated into gender analysis for planning and delivery of services has been one of the challenges to humanitarian response in Bangladesh. The work of the GiHA WG in identifying gender issues emerging from the 72 Hours Analysis of the Impact of the Bangladesh 2017 August Floods, aided the integration of gender issues into planning and delivery of humanitarian services in the Shelter, GBV, WASH, Health, Food Security, Nutrition and Early Recover Clusters of the HCTT. By this, humanitarian assistance provided endeavoured to meet the needs of the flood affected population equitably and protected their rights.

Considering that Bangladesh experiences floods almost every year in which women and men have been impacted differently, the GiHA WG is currently conducting a comprehensive Gender Analysis of Cluster specific needs of 2017 August floods. The gender analysis is examining how gender dynamics (traditional norms, gender roles and gender inequalities) affects women's, girls', boy's and men's capacity to respond to Floods and will show how that relates to early recovering from the impact of the floods. This will provide a baseline and further guidance to humanitarian response to natural disasters in Bangladesh both intermediately and long-term in addressing the needs of women, girls, boys and men.

The GiHA WG (co-chaired by the GoB Department of Women Affairs and UN Women with the technical support of Senior GenCap Advisor) will continue, at this implementation stage of the HCTT Response Plan for Monsoon Flood (August-January 2018), to work closely with HCTT Clusters to make sure that the expected results of humanitarian assistance are achieved meeting the needs of all the populations affected by 2017 August floods equally. Cluster coordinators and leads should continue supporting the work of the GiHA WG (and vice verse) for sustainable technical gender support to Cluster in the implementation of the response plan. Close coordination should also be maintained with the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) and Clusters to ensure gender analysis is integrated in needs assessment reports and humanitarian assistance reports.

Creation date: 09 Jan 2018 **Sources:** HCTT **Feedback:** henry.glorieux@one.un.org

Part-B

Thematic Scenario

Chapter-4 : Repackaging Localization

Chapter-5 : Humanitarian Coordination and Collaboration in Bangladesh

Chapter-6 : Resource Mobilisation: context, challenges and innovation

Chapter-7 : Country Capacity Analysis: GO, Community, NGO, INGO, Donors

Chapter-8 : Accountability

Chapter-9 : Stakeholders In Public and Private Sectors

Chapter-10 : Partnership

Chapter-11 : Inclusive Disaster Management

Chapter-12 : The Humanitarian – Development Nexus: Bangladesh Scenario

Chapter-4

Repackaging Localization

M. Ehsanur Rahman PhD

4.1 Conceptual framework of localization

Traditionally it is the local actors like neighboring family and community, local business community, local government entities become the first responders to the crises of affected people. To build on that tradition for a sustainable Humanitarian Actions (HA) architecture, local level decision making relating to alert, allocation and actions are required for faster, needful and effective humanitarian response. An essential intervention at local level would be Local organization Capacity Strengthening (LCS) complemented by a macro-level (national and international) supportive HA architecture. Here LCS entails both institutional capacity of local government, NGO, etc. and human capacity to ensure real time need-based emergency response, good governance and accountability as well as minimum standard assurance – four basic principles of localised HA architecture.

The spirit and factors of Localization of humanitarian response is reviewed in this chapter from the perspectives of the needs of the affected peoples at the local level, the possible roles of the affected communities together with the HA governance architecture at the national and sub-national levels. In this analysis, the prevailing and expected roles of international HA actors in terms of financial and technical obligation, contributions and support to local actors, all as inhabitants of global village, are brought into discussion. The learning from some recent projects in support of localization are integrated during the analysis.

Traditionally the term 'localization' denotes adaptation of certain global or international systems or products for its appropriate application or marketing in a local situation or market. In other situations, it implies adaptation of a practice or product for usage, marketing or replication in other context(s) or market(s) culminating to internationalization. Localization thus is not a standalone phenomenon; it has correlation with other terms like internationalization or globalization. Possibly with that spirit for emergency humanitarian response the term 'localization' started to be used from the adaptation perspective i.e., implementation of humanitarian response programme at the local level in line with the standards set at the international level, where the macro-level (international and national levels) actors make decisions. Over a period of time there is transformation in the perception on localization creating space of local and sub-national level actors' active roles in the decision-making process.

Due to globalization the cooperation and partnership among the nations and interdependence of the nations for exchange of human, technical and financial resource become a widespread phenomenon. At the national level, government holds major responsibility to serve citizens and is supposed to remain accountable to the people. The public and private actors' roles under the banner of public-private partnership (PPP) also becoming more visible in development planning.

Along with these changes at global and national levels, the actors at the sub-national levels demonstrate comparative advantage of holding better understanding of peoples' needs, state of suffering and also have relative strengths to act together. Localization or local-level decision making on humanitarian assistance thus become strategically important to leave space

for the local actors facilitating real-time warning and delivery of response or services in meeting the needs of the people affected by disaster.

In the discourses on Localization 'Localization of Aid' is often mixed up with 'Localization of Humanitarian Actions' making it synonymous. In this chapter the wider concept of localization is taken as option considering Localization of Aid as a component of the framework.

4.2 Localization: Global drives

4.2.1 Grand Bargain

In May 2016, 18 donor countries and 16 aid organizations (including UN entities, INGOs and the Red Cross Movement) signed a 'Grand Bargain' outlining 51 mutual commitments that aimed to achieve ten goals. Of these, 'More support and funding for local and national responders' and 'Include the people receiving aid in making the decisions that affect their lives' can be considered as two strategically important ones to contribute to localization. The Grand Bargain "Localization Workstream" (Workstream 2: More support and funding tools to local and national responders) sets out an agenda for localization in four areas: capacity investment and partnership, coordination, funding and measurement.

The Grand Bargain signatories' self-reports in 2018 showed that many of them are actively taking steps toward meeting one or more of the six localization commitments. Overall progress, however, was found slow and ad hoc ('a tipping point for major system change is not yet achieved'). Since the GB was finalized in 2016, there have been a number of dialogues organised at the international level, but dialogue at the regional and country level was found less frequent. There is an ongoing need for unpacking the complexities hidden behind the notion of localization (particularly with regard to sharing and mitigating risks on all sides). At the same time, there is also a need to support momentum through concrete and visible steps, both at the group level and in the activities of individual signatories.

After the Grand Bargain's Annual Meeting in New York on 18 June 2018, it was agreed that each work stream would agree on 1-2 priorities or "core commitments" within the various commitments Two core commitments were selected for the

Localization Workstream – focusing on financing and on support for capacity strengthening, while acknowledging that issues of partnerships and coordination are difficult to separate from them.

4.2.2 Charter for Change (C4C)

The Charter for Change (C4C) is an initiative of international humanitarian actors to transform the way the humanitarian system operates and to enable local and national actors to play an increased and more prominent role in humanitarian response. The C4C was initially presented at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) Global Consultation in Geneva in October 2015, and officially launched at the WHS in Istanbul in May 2016. The majority of signatories signed up to the Charter by October 2015, and most started to work on organizational change initiatives post May 2016. With the progression of the C4C initiative as a peer support and influencing network, additional signatories and endorsers have been signed up since May 2016 and are now participants in the C4C initiative.

C4C includes 8 Commitments that INGOs agree to implement by 2020 to change the way they work with and relate to national organizations:

1. Direct Funding: Commit to pass 25% of humanitarian funding to national and local NGOs by 2020
2. Partnership: Reaffirm the 2007 UN/NGO Principles of Partnership
3. Transparency: Publish the amount or percentage of funding that is passed to national and local NGOs
4. Recruitment: Address and prevent the negative impact of recruiting national and local NGOs staff
5. Advocacy: Emphasise the importance of local and national actors to humanitarian donors
6. Equality: Address subcontracting and ensure equality in decision-making
7. Support: Provide robust organisational support and capacity building
8. Promotion: Promote the role of local and national actors to media and public

The 2018 analysis of the progress in the expected changes stress upon 'faster and deeper progress on the localization agenda'. International community has been urged to:

- Strengthen principled partnership through multi-year funding, covering overhead costs, and investing in capacity-strengthening
- Mitigate the impact of proliferating compliance requirements on localization efforts
- Accelerate progress on direct humanitarian funding to national and local actors at global and country levels
- Catalyse a step-change in meaningful participation by local actors across the Grand Bargain and wider decision-making processes at global and field levels

https://charter4change.files.wordpress.com/2019/06/c4c-altp-recs-gb-localization-june-2019.pdf

In Bangladesh NAHAB (National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors Bangladesh) took initiative for grounding of C4C at the country level through couple of strategies. It include (a) Mainstreaming of C4C agenda in the country strategy of Signatories; (b) Integrating the C4C actions in the strategy or periodic plans of Endorsers; (c) Evidence based advocacy showcasing good practices of National actors; (d) Commitment and Accountability dialogues at national level to track changes in practices; (e) Creating scope for effective voice raising by representatives of National actors in global dialogues. NAHAB also organized C4C accountability dialogue at national level for wider dissemination of C4C and increased sensitivity of C4C commitments among the Signatories at the country team level and the Endorsers,

4.2.3 GB Localization Workstream Mission to Bangladesh 2018

In recognition of the need for sustained political engagement and the shift of attention towards the relevance of the Grand Bargain (GB) Commitments to field operations, the first "demonstrator country" Field Mission of the Localization Workstream was held in Bangladesh between 9-13 September, 2018. The multi-agency Mission was aimed at promoting and facilitating the achievement of the Localization Commitments

through understanding what localization means for the various stakeholders, identifying good practices and barriers, and drawing up actionable recommendations for GB signatories and key stakeholders. Highlights of the Mission findings are mentioned below (Localization Mission Report Bangladesh, November 2018).

Bangladesh's extreme exposure and high vulnerability to natural hazards has pushed the Government to invest heavily on disaster risk management. The country's active civil society has worked with and alongside a high number of international aid agencies and donors from preparedness, response, to building resilience.

For local and national humanitarian actors, particularly civil society organizations, localization in the context of the Grand Bargain is about international actors' recognition of and support for their leadership and capacity to lead effective and accountable response. Many international actors understand localization from an implementation partnership standpoint and as such there is limited attention and varied appreciation to issues around power, decision making and leadership.

The advocacy and campaigns work of local and national actors towards increased voice and influence in humanitarian coordination mechanisms and decision-making bodies have produced positive results such as greater representation in the HCTT, but their work is far from being done. Coordination meetings remain intimidating for many due to complexity of documents, the use of English as main communication language and the absence of translation in local and comprehensible language that is jargon-free.

There is a strong agreement among all humanitarian actors that capacity strengthening (programmatic, technical, and organizational development support) should be two-way, built on the local actors' knowledge and detailed understanding of how the context operates.

Major donors are still constrained from partnering directly with national and local NGOs, and those who are able to face capacity constraints with more than a handful of local and national NGOs. A few pilot country-level financing mechanisms e.g., National Start Fund and Humanitarian Response Grant Facility, that are intended for or directly accessible to local and national actors have produced some good practices that may be scaled up or replicated and would be useful to study further. Apart from demands to address issues around overhead and core costs, there is a strong call particularly from the local and national NGOs responding to frequent small to medium scale natural disasters to establish and have direct access to pooled funds.

There are very few women-led or women organizations among the local and national actors that appear to be at the forefront of discussions on localization. The recent formation of the Bangladesh Women Humanitarian Platform is a good start to increase attention to gender equality and women empowerment in localization.

To support a shift to increased implementation of humanitarian aid by local and national actors, a shift that is aimed towards equitable partnership, good practices on funding, and coordination approaches which increase leadership by local and national actors including women, host communities and affected people, the Mission Team proposed the following key recommendations:

- For institutional donors and bilateral donor agencies to have partnership agreements that integrate good practices that support leadership and capacity of local and national humanitarian actors, and to increase the proportion of unearmarked and multi-year humanitarian assistance through direct or as-direct-as-possible (one transaction layer) partnerships with national and local actors or through country based pooled funds.
- For UN agencies and International NGOs to develop ethical human resource standards relevant to surge, support mutual capacity strengthening systems, put in place more flexible, contextualized and inclusive coordination mechanisms, improve access to and engagement with the humanitarian donor

architecture for the local and national actors, provide fair coverage of overhead costs, and foster the engagement of women through the work of the Bangladesh Women Humanitarian Platform.

- For local and national actors to work with smaller local humanitarian actors in a transparent and equal manner, to use existing networks to come up with a common definition of local and national actors, and to agree on ways on how to better collaborate, respect and build on one another's strengths.
- For the Government of Bangladesh to identify opportunities to strengthen local and national leadership and decision-making in humanitarian action, including the enabling and regulating role of the NGO Affairs Bureau.

4.3 A brief account of localization drives in Bangladesh

Localization promotion and advocacy works for localization have been going on in Bangladesh since long based on the country tradition of neighbouring community first hand support to the affected population. In present days, the expanded version of localization visualizes collaborative actions of government, civil society organizations, entities led by youths, women and private sector bodies at all levels. A networked platform of active humanitarian actors would be required to ensure representing voice of sub-national and national actors in HA architecture and to share information for real time decision making at local levels reaching the affected communities. Alliance building among HA actors is a key to success. Each of these actors has own mandate, set-up, members/partners, HA services and mode of HA operation. Towards efficient and effective HA services at the affected community levels a broad-based collaborative framework among the actors and alignment of services at the local levels would be essential, which can be developed only through a supportive HA architecture at national and international level.

From the above perspective, a Framework of Localization is being emerged through a consultative process in Bangladesh. Here is the case how it has begun. The beginning was through a consultation in café mode (in early 2016) in flexible setting brainstorming session with the support of Shifting the Power project under the START Network. At the end a united voice came to form an alliance; the National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors of Bangladesh (NAHAB) has been established. The spirit of working together by various forms of actors was reflected in calling it 'Alliance', rather than 'Association'. The NAHAB approach of localization is illustrated in a separate section below in the chapter.

The UN initiated World Humanitarian Summit (WHS, www.agendaforhumanity.org) generated dialogue and led to a set of commitments to meet

the gap in humanitarian funding and facilitative accountability. Alongside the participation of the governments, inter-governmental organizations, UN and INGOs Bangladeshi civil society organzations (CSO) have participated actively in WHS. To follow-up the Grand Bargain and the Charter for Change commitments, few humanitarian activists started the process of Bangladesh CSO NGO Coordination http://bd-cso-ngo.net/ through demand side field research and country wide mobilization on issues.

The network led by COAST http://coastbd.net/ organized series of meetings during the last part of 2016 and first six month of 2017, and have prepared and agreed 18 points Charter of Expectations from donors, INGOs and others; finally this Charter of Expectations signed and published in October 2017 (http://coastbd.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/CSO_Common-Space_Campaign-Paper.pdf). The charter was endorsed by around 50 national and local NGOs in Bangladesh. Later the charter have been shortened, made it 18 points demand and developed a one pager (http://coastbd.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/18-expectations.pdf). Main philosophy behind this was to specify CSO/NGO and INGO roles in different levels, especially in national and local level. The experience-based learning of the network and the bottlenecks on ultimate road to localization has been documented and is available in the link below.

http://coastbd.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Localization-bottlenecked.pdf

The charter have been placed in a public forum have held in Dhaka on 19th August 2017, the world humanitarian day, where all most all 50 NGO leaders, and round 30 INGO and UN agency leaders have participated, the public forum have been extensively covered by media (http://coastbd.net/local-civil-society-demands-equitable-partnership-from-ingos-and-un-agencies/0). Oxfam ELNHA project, Start Fund Bangladesh, NEAR Network and ADRRN extended support in organizing these events. During 2017-18, Oxfam ELNHA project extended further support through which the network have planned to organize mobilization activities in nine divisions with active engagements of other NGO networks like ADAB (Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh, www.adab.org.bd,), BAPA (Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon), CDF (Credit and Development Forum, www.cdfbd.org)), and FNB (Federation of NGOs in Bangladesh, www.ngofederationbd.net.

Meanwhile, Rohingya influx is ongoing in Coxsbazar from August 2017, local NGOs working over there have been mobilized for coordination. For promotion of localization in Cox's bazar, they have formed Coxsabzar CSO NGO Forum (CCNF, www.cxb-cso-ngo.org). In the last chapter of this report there are details account of CCNF work process.

Government supportive actions for institutionalisation of localization explicitly came with the endorsement of NAHAB. After launching of NAHAB in January 2017, the historical event was formal declaration of NAHAB by the Director General of the Department of Disaster Management www.ddm.gov.bd under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief of the government (through a circular on 16 February 2017) and endorsement of the alliance as the platform of local HA actors.

DDM Endorsement Letter: http://www.nahab.net/meeting/ddm-meeting.pdf

The next formal acknowledgement of local actors' roles in humanitarian response came with increasing membership provision from one to three local organizations as members of HCTT. NAHAB become the first network member in HCTT. Coast Trust become a member as NGO representative, besides BDPC which was the only member of HCTT. A provision also has been made for alternative NGO member status in HCTT, under which Disaster Forum and NIRAPAD were listed as alternate members.

There is no explicit reference to localization in the two major instruments on disaster management in Bangladesh (Standing Order on Disaster - SOD 2010 and Disaster Management Act 2012. However, in both instruments there are strong emphasis of coordination among the actors ate all levels, particularly at the local level where the affected community leaves and response services are offered through a coordinated mechanism lead by the local government.

Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) 2010 gives a precise guideline for management of disasters in Bangladesh. In Chapter 3 of SOD illustrates the coordination among all relevant government and non-government organizations at all levels (national to local).

https://modmr.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/modmr.portal.gov.bd/law/458ee6e8_d9cd_448e_9845_fe35247bee50/SOD-.pdf

Disaster Management Act 2012 provides a regulatory base and accountability framework on humanitarian actions by the government and all other actors. Article 18 made provision for ensuring coordination among the actors at the local level.

https://modmr.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/modmr.portal.gov.bd/law/e2aebb6e_1b34_41f0_9b6f_36fda6db8fdb/Diaster-Management-Act-2012.pdf

Towards enhancing functional efficiency in HA management and increased effectiveness, NAHAB members joined in the discussion for review of Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) to make it updated, contextually more appropriate and facilitating fast decision making process at local level.

4.4 Institutionalizing Localization: NAHAB Process

National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors of Bangladesh (NAHAB) has been established to 'Promote localization for faster needful and effective humanitarian response'. It visualizes a collaborative networked platform of active Bangladeshi humanitarian actors to ensure representing voice of local and national actors in HA architecture and to share information for real time decision making at local levels reaching the affected communities.

In the journey of NAHAB a Framework of Localization was emerged. As mentioned earlier, the beginning was through a consultation in café mode in flexible setting brainstorming 'what can be done?' with the support of Shifting the Power project under the START Network. At the end a united voice came to form an alliance. A suitable name was explored and finally collectively this name (NAHAB) was chosen. The spririt of working together by various forms of actors was reflected in calling it 'Alliance', rather than 'Association'.

As the issue of localization has been a long-discussed process, in the second Power Café held on 27 April 2016, diverse perspectives around

the theme have been discussed. Enthusiastic discussion among actors took place. The range of discussion went beyond 'localization of aid'. These discussions helped NAHAB to expand the vision of localization around the local level decision making relating to humanitarian assistance – response through rehabilitation. By the term local levels, NAHAB refers to village level, union/ward level, upazilla level, municipality and district level actions within an affected district. At all levels GO-NGO-Private sector networking for collaboration for complementarities have been stressed upon. Governance and accountability of all institutional actors have been equally emphasized in the discourse of NAHAB for future action planning.

To facilitate developing the institutional structure an ad hoc committee was formed with representation from all eight divisions of Bangladesh and two specialized networks (NFOWD and NIRAPAD). At the beginning, the ad hoc committee with support of the NAHAB Secretariat (located in Shifting the Power project office at Christian Aid Bangladesh) drafted the constitution of the alliance comprehensively covering structural Issues of the organization. It includes, Membership – General and Associate Membership, formation of Executive Board with balanced representatives, articulating divisional/ district chapters with similar set-up for local level actions, formation of an Advisory Board with experts/individuals and government officials, etc.

The support from the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the government since the process of the committee formation was instrumental. After launching of NAHAB in January 2017, the historical event was DG's Declaration (announcement by formal government circular on 16 February 2017) of NAHAB and endorsement of the alliance as the platform of local HA actors. As a follow-up, in the fourth Power Café (22 February 2017) in-depth discussion took place on HA architecture at local and national levels and the Roadmap of Localization was formulated as a position paper of NAHAB.

http://www.nahab.net/knowledge_management/position_paper/Localization%20Road%20Map%20of%20NAHAB.pdf

The key points of NAHAB Roadmap of Localization are mentioned below.

Localization is considered in NAHAB as the process of institutionalizing local level management of humanitarian actions to ensure effective and real-time services to the affected communities. The whole focus of NAHAB moves around local level Triple-A decision making regarding humanitarian assistance – Alert, Allocation and Action (AAA). By the term local levels, NAHAB refers to sub-national or district level actions. However, at all levels GO-NGO-Private sector networking for collaboration for complementarities are being stressed upon. Governance and accountability of all institutional actors have been equally emphasized in the discourse of NAHAB for future action planning.

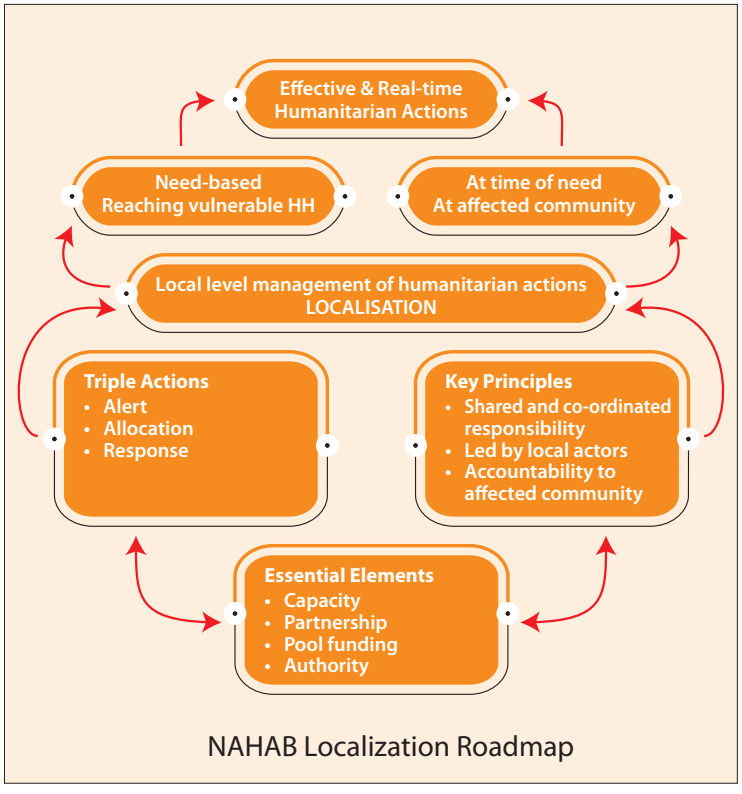
At the national level NAHAB visualizes a space for collaboration of existing HA concerned and inclusive networks optimizing coordination in emergency responses, sustainable humanitarian services and effective use of human and material resources. Few functional issues to that end have been identified by NAHAB which includes diversifying resource mobilization and increasing efficiency in HA management. To operationalize it at local level, specific suggestions came for developing database of institutional actors, services and volunteers at all levels (union to districts). For details, visit www.nahab.net

NAHAB works to facilitate the process and developing a humanitarian architecture based on three key principles:

1. Humanitarian response is a shared responsibility
2. The actions are to be led by local actors where the remote organisations (not located the district) to function as support actors.
3. This arrangement is based on the understanding and practice that the local actors have the potentiality to be first responders and operate effectively to identify contextual needs and reach the most vulnerable households.

The essential elements that NAHAB considers to be made in-built in humanitarian architecture are (a) Recognizing mutual capacity of actors

and supporting its required further strengthening, coupled with (b) Access to arrangement of pool funding and (c) Authority to decide at local level in the events of disasters to make decisions relating to (i) alert, (ii) early warning interpretation, (iii) allocation of resources to meet emergency needs within 24-72 hours and (d) Managing the response in a coordinated manner.



NAHAB Localization Roadmap

To initialize localization process through NAHAB platform, the Alliance aim to develop a process for sharing of information, standard joint need assessment, coordinated planning for complementary services and participatory monitoring of accomplishments. Possible first step to become closer has been as Mapping of HA actors at different levels (local, national and international) and also planned HA activities for a given year. These meant to be cemented towards institutionlisation and sustainability by developing database of institutional actors, services, professionals and volunteers at all levels. Alliance building of local actors has been made a strategic choice to culminate to sharing of human capital, financial capital, organizational capital and cultural capital assembling information, knowledge and material, financial and emotional supports toward effective humanitarian response.[1]

4.5 Localization demonstration sites in Bangladesh

To promote localization of humanitarian actions, NAHAB took initiative to develop contextually appropriate models of localization in 8 demo districts in Bangladesh. The districts are identified covering diversity of disasters in the country. The selected districts are Sunamgonj, Sirajgonj, Barguna, Khagrachari, Jamalpur, Satkhira, Kurigram and Dhaka South City Corporation.

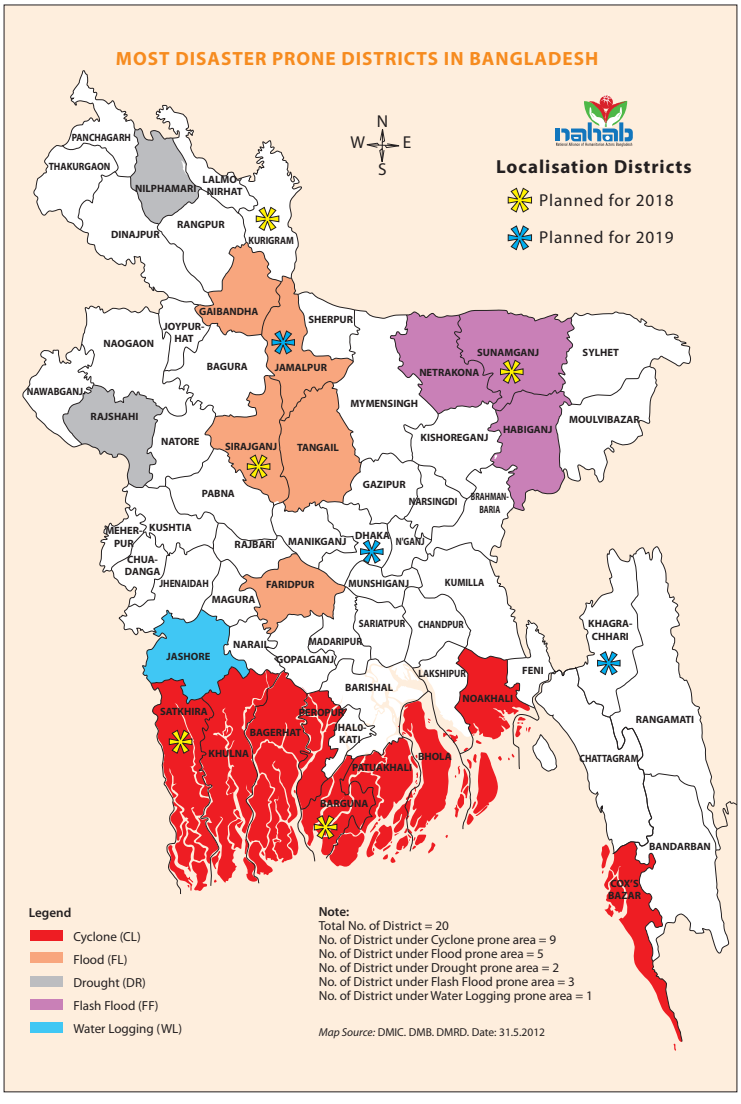
The evolving models had been planned illustrate a generic process how the National and Local NGOs play active roles in humanitarian response in diverse rural and urban scenario. This activity would also enhance understanding of local, national and international humanitarian actors on localization process and practices in building resilient communities and also developing a sustainable architecture of humanitarian actions.

In 2018, NAHAB started piloting the localization model in three districts (Sunamgonj, Sirajgonj and Barguna) considering the flash flood, river flood and cyclone hazards scenario respectively in these districts. For 2019, NAHAB planned to implement Localization Model in more Five districts (Kurigram, Satkhira, Jamalpur, Dhaka South City Corporation/DSCC, Khagrachari).[2]

It has been expected that all 8 districts will come up with their own findings and lessons clustering under above four Primary Milestones of Localization. Respective district localization working team will prepare localization road map/ plan of their own districts based on their own strengths and locally appropriate process. Here are few samples of activities in the demo districts.

[1] NAHAB Strategy Plan 2018-20
[2] NAHAB Annual Report 2018

- Meeting of the national/local NGOs building bigger alliance (Through meeting the national/local NGOs built more alliances to work together in understanding the existing situation, identifying the probable risk, as well as strengthening capacity of local actors)
- Existing situation and risk analysis (defined geographical location, time frame for obtaining the information on the specific issues, reported back to NGO coordination meeting)



NAHAB Localization demonstration Districts

- Consultation with the local government to prepare/update the contingency plans (prepared for reducing the risk and for better humanitarian response)
- Mobilizing dedicated human and financial resources at local levels for use during emergencies
- Capacity building (training) on need assessment (built local assessment group/ resource pool and Prepared and developed capacity for obtaining resources and effective response through writing proposal in consortium mode)

Expected output or deliverables from the localization demonstration sites of NAHAB targeted following four Primary Milestones: (1) Mapping of Humanitarian Actors in the districts; (2) Joint Needs Assessment of Disaster scenario of districts by using a common toolkit; (3) Development of District Contingency Plan; and (4) Development and management of Resource Pool (Both Human and Financial resource).[3]

4.6 In lieu of Conclusion

We often see that tactical decisions regarding humanitarian action and response lies with the central government or at the headquarter levels of international NGOs, leaving little space for the local governments and local humanitarian actors to make real-time decisions and operate collectively at local levels. It is expected that the ultimate effect of these localization initiatives will bring changes to the national and international humanitarian architecture. All humanitarian actors need to own the spirit of Grand Bargain and Charter for Change commitments and make every effort to ensure that people affected by disasters receive timely and appropriate services, and leave space for local organisations usually being the first responders to play active roles within their capacity in decision making at different stages of humanitarian actions.

[3] NAHAB Strategy of developing demonstration districts

Chapter-5

Humanitarian Coordination and Collaboration in Bangladesh[4]

Kazi Shahidur Rahman

Bangladesh Government has taken initiative to enhance coordination and collaboration among the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and other key local stakeholders, networks, including through working together to ensure effective local implementation (at the community level) of legal frameworks and/or other mechanisms for operationalizing the effective disaster risk management.

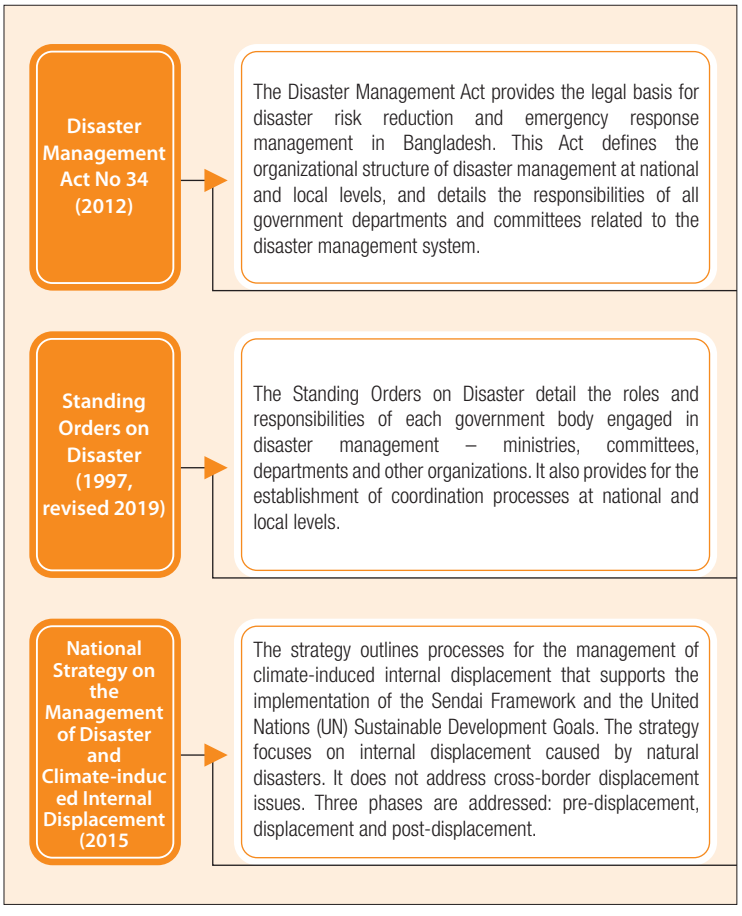
Enhance or develop community led initiatives and information channels that facilitate meaningful joint action through community participation and coordination among different stakeholders, to inform early warning and community preparedness plans as well as law and policy development through partnerships, including with communities in particular with children, young people and volunteers.

Create an enabling environment for volunteers to take part in law and policy decision making as well as emergency response mechanisms that are being developed by Government, including Red Crescent Volunteers in the National Volunteer Platform, and to enhance their capacity through providing technology, equipment and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) knowledge, tools and training.

The community-focused approach, which is the main strength of NGOs, Government ensured continuous efforts to replicate successful micro-level initiatives for wider impact. This can be achieved only through continuous dialogue and engagement between state and NGOs, which would create greater understanding amongst them and facilitate policy changes for replication of micro-level experiments. Government has taken steps for optimal use of available financial and human resources, organizational energies and support systems through effective GO-NGO partnership and it's must for timely disaster response and effective disaster reduction measures. Government has focused on the collaborative working approach through involvement of multiple actors, especially NGOs, makes it possible to reach humanitarian aid to the victims and initiating restoration activities. However, without coordination, such engagement of multiple actors could result in duplication, over lapping, and confusion. Adequate coordination of efforts made by govt. and NGOs can only ensure proper sharing of responsibility in the disaster response process. As part of digital Bangladesh slogan, ICT based initiatives are popularizing the process of community level awareness building and the techno-intensive solutions to adopt in view of higher economic costs and local socio-cultural context. Success of disaster preparedness in such contexts depends more on effective community-based approaches to risk reduction and management, in which NGOs have a bigger role to play.

[4] This chapter reflects on formal coordination mechanism and future possibilities in the humanitarian architecture of the country. The efforts of NGO/INGO in the form of network and platform are not included here.

Key Policy Documents:



Rohingya Refugee crisis dealt by *National Strategy for documented and undocumented Myanmar Nationals 2014* and coordination led by the MoFA through National Task Force (NTF) and District Task Force (DTF). IOM coordinates the implementation of the National Strategy. Following August 2017 Prime Minister office made 30 decisions. One concerned the leadership of the MoDMR as Operational Coordinator through its RRRC for all Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN).

Humanitarian Coordination in Bangladesh

In 2012, a humanitarian coordination system in Bangladesh was established following a consultative process to review disaster preparedness and response arrangements. The review was jointly led by the MoDMR Secretary and, by the UN RC under the auspices of the Local Consultative Group Disaster and Emergency Response (LCG DER) itself co-chaired by the UN and the MoDMR. This process resulted in the establishment of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) under the LCG-DER and, of nine (9) humanitarian clusters and several working groups.

Since its inception the HCTT has played an important role in coordinating humanitarian action. It has overseen responses to a range of disaster events in Bangladesh. In addition to its coordination function the HCTT plays a vital role in formalizing and strengthening the relationship between the Government of Bangladesh and national and international humanitarian organizations. Today, the HCTT comprises an additional cluster, the GBV cluster established in 2016, 3 representatives of the national NGO coordination platform led by DDM, 3 representatives of international NGOs representing the INGO emergency sub-committee and two representatives of the donor community. Working groups are: CwG, Shongjog, NAWG. Discussions are on-going concerning the establishment of the ETC Cluster. Moreover, BDRCS is being consulted for leading a new IMWG currently inexistent. IFRC is the co-lead of the Shelter cluster.

Reinforced National Humanitarian Coordination Architecture

To reinforce national ownership and national direction to HCTT's work, proposals were made in order to strengthen the humanitarian system, especially in preparation for a response to a large-scale disaster response such as an earthquake in an urban centre.

a) Revise membership of the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC)/Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Committee (IMDMC) to include the UNRC and BDRCS's chairman for supporting the overall guidance to the HCTT. That would foster strategy engagement at the highest level as the NDMC is chaired by the PMO and comprises key authorities (including MoFA).

b) Integrate military-to-military and civil-military coordination mechanism in the overall architecture;

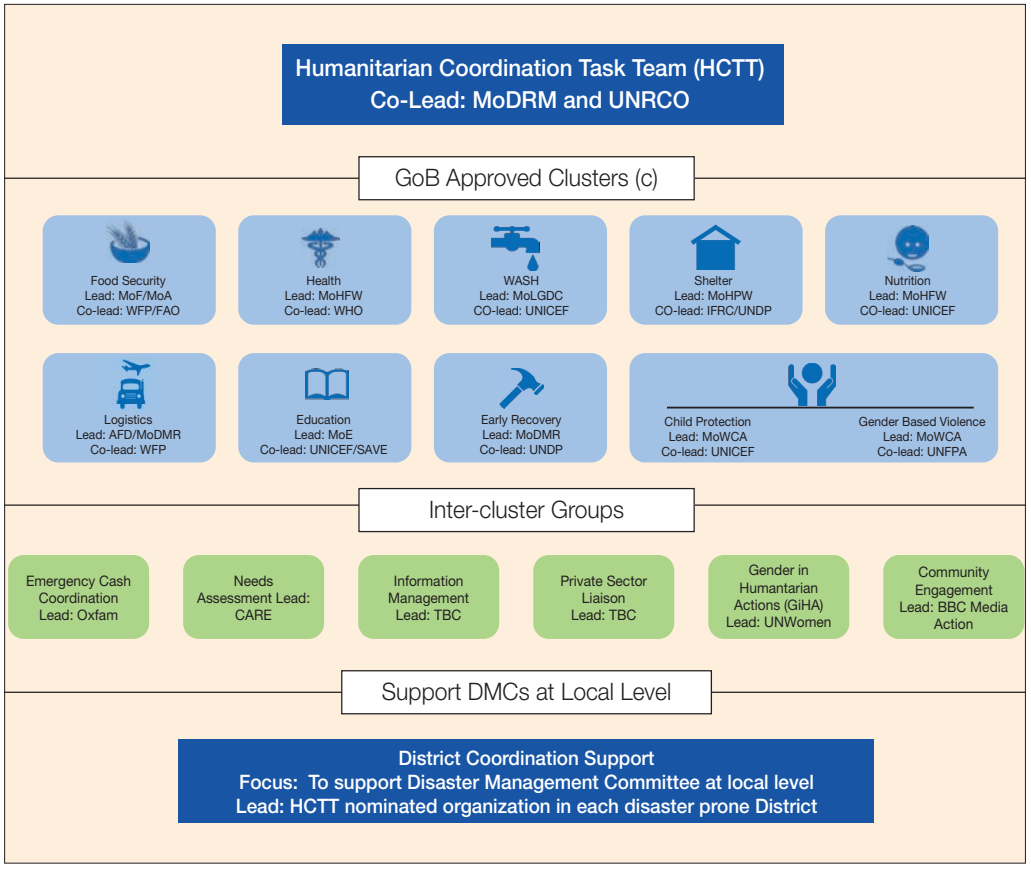
c) Improve dialogue and coordination within the donor community;

d) Strengthen key clusters and inter-cluster groups[5] by promoting the recognition of their added-value by the GoB;

e) Integrate in the coordination architecture key tools and services that might be requested by the national authorities in case of large-scale natural disasters (i.e. OSOCC, USAR, EMT);

f) Adapt and decentralize the humanitarian coordination architecture that takes notably in consideration the specific context of intervention (e.g. CHT Districts)

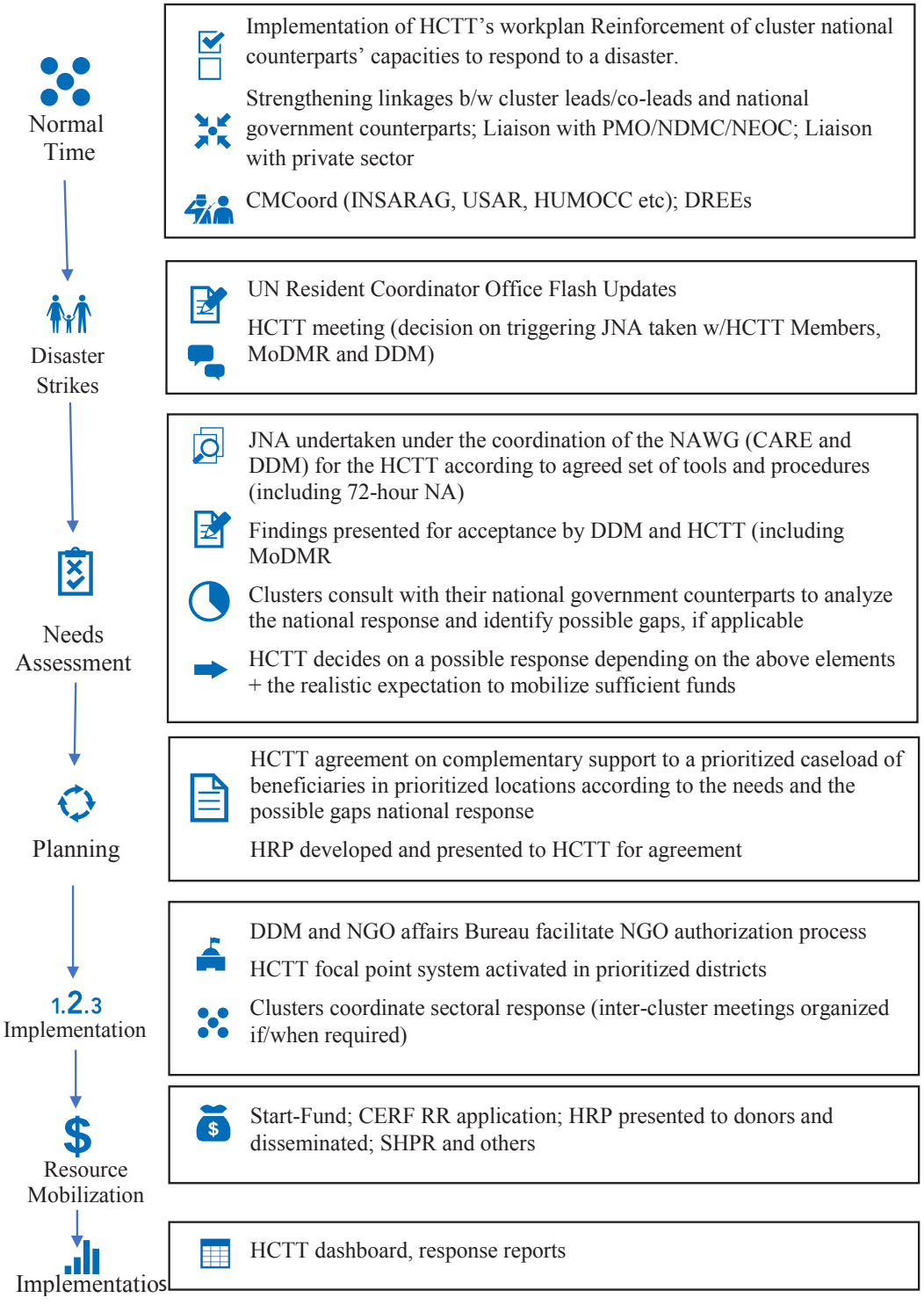
The HCTT advocated for the inclusion of the cluster system and the HCTT platform in the current revision of the Standing Order on Disasters (SODs). In addition, the need was highlighted to organize high-level quarterly strategic meetings between NDMC members (that would include the UNRC) with a view to reinforcing humanitarian engagement in support of key national authorities[6]. The elements of the proposed structure are outlined below.The HCTT advocated for the strengthening of Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination. The PMO has recently established a Consultative Group on Civil-Military Coordination to be led by MoDMR and AFD to facilitate interaction between humanitarian and military actors in disaster response, and to guide the development of policy and strategic advice.



[5] Emergency Communications Group (ECG); Cash Working Group (CWG); Information Management Working Group; Private Sector Liaison, Gender Working Group (GWG), Community Engagement Working Group

[6] Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) - Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)

HCTT process flow



Monsoon Flood Response 2019

Bangladesh: Humanitarian Response and Recovery Plan – Monsoon Floods (August 2019-April 2020)

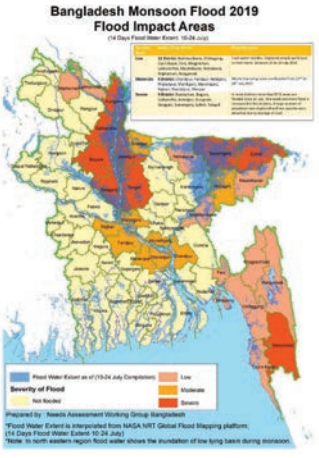
Key Figures

7.6 million	28	583,402
people affected	districts affected	number of houses destroyed or damaged

Humanitarian Response

736,000	9	$ 27M
number of people targeted	districts targeted	funding requested (US$ millions)

IMPACTED AREAS



INTRODUCTION

Despite the delayed onset of the monsoon, heavy rainfall occurred during the first half of July which triggered widespread flooding. Floods damaged and destroyed vital infrastructures including 6,641 kilometers of roads, 1,275 bridges and culverts as well as 1,515 kilometers of embankments. With the support of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the humanitarian community conducted a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA). Among the 28 districts affected by the floods, the JNA report identified nine (9) most severely affected districts: Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Sylhet, Sirajganj, Tangail, Sunamganj, Bogura, Bandarban. In those districts, 85% of the overall displacement occurred equivalent to 261,499 persons including 57,406 school-age children (29,407 boys and 28,002 girls). Among the displaced population, 239,387 persons are still living in makeshift shelters (schools, colleges) or on embankments and some returned as water started to recede in their areas. Associated riverbank erosion permanently displaced more than 8,000 people equivalent to 1,654 households in Kurigram, Bogura and Tangail districts. The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) met on 28 July 2019 to share the outcomes of the JNA. An inter-cluster meeting took place thereafter to plan for a coordinated response for complementing the Government-led response to the people in need. The humanitarian community agreed to pursue a 2-phase approach during a nine-month period: Immediate Humanitarian Assistance from August to November 2019 and, a Recovery phase from December 2019 to April 2020. Out of the 28 districts affected by the floods, nine (9) districts are prioritized due to the intensity and the severity of the impact of the floods combined with the level of vulnerability of affected communities in these districts: Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail and, Bandarban. The response integrates IFRC's Emergency Appeal launched on 30 July 2019 and includes existing on-going emergency interventions from the I/N NGOs, UN Agencies and START Fund Bangladesh.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. To provide life-saving assistance to those in life- threatening situations
2. To restore the safety and dignity of the most vulnerable populations
3. To rebuild livelihoods and to facilitate the recovery process

FUNDING required between August 2019 and April 2020 (9 months)

Complementing GoB's efforts, the humanitarian community is seeking US$27 million to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to 736,000 persons (50% men, 50% women, 43% children) between August 2019 and April 2020.

In July 2019, heavy monsoon rains have caused intense flooding north and north-east part of Bangladesh. The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) met on 28 July 2019 to share the outcomes of the JNA. An inter-cluster meeting took place thereafter to plan for a coordinated response for complementing the Government-led response to the people in need. The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) released the final report of the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) based on the information from the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), triangulated with information from the communities and technical ministries. The report indicates that 7.6 million persons in 28 districts are affected by the monsoon floods. More than half a million houses were damaged or destroyed and 300,000 persons were displaced. Nine districts are severely impacted: Bogra, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail and, Bandarban. The latter faced landslides and flashfloods. Among the 28 districts affected by the floods, the JNA report identified nine (9) most severely affected districts: Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Sylhet, Sirajganj, Tangail, Sunamganj, Bogura, Bandarban. In those districts, 85% of the overall displacement occurred equivalent to 261,499 persons including 57,406 school-age children (29,407 boys and 28,002 girls).

The humanitarian community agreed to pursue a 2-phase approach during a nine-month period: Immediate Humanitarian Assistance from August to November 2019 and, a Recovery phase from December 2019 to April 2020. Out of the 28 districts affected by the floods, nine (9) districts are prioritized due to the intensity and the severity of the impact of the floods combined with the level of vulnerability of affected communities in these districts: Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail and, Bandarban. The response integrates IFRC's Emergency Appeal launched on 30 July 2019 and includes existing on-going emergency interventions from the I/N NGOs, UN Agencies and START Fund Bangladesh. The strategic objectives is to provide life-saving assistance to those in life- threatening situations; to restore the safety and dignity of the most vulnerable populations and to rebuild livelihoods and to facilitate the recovery process.

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) will ensure the coordination and the follow-up of the implementation of the activities at the central level. Clusters and working groups will hold regular coordination meetings to track sectoral progress. The RCO will hold regular inter-cluster meetings and co-chair, together with MoDMR, HCTT meetings to report on progress. Nominated HCTT district focal points will liaise with concerned Deputy Commissioners on behalf of the partners of the response. Response partners will communicate with HCTT district focal points on their activities in order to facilitate coordination at local level. District focal points will work in close collaboration with the respective District Commissioners and help distinguish short-term and long-term needs and streamline communication to the HCTT. This area-based coordination arrangement will also have the advantage to provide both ways real-time information between the district authorities and the HCTT.

The NNGOs representatives at the HCTT recommended the following L/NNGOs to perform the role of district focal points for the humanitarian community.

1. **Bandarban:** Caritas Bangladesh
2. **Bogura:** Grameen Bikas Foundation (GBF)
3. **Gaibandha Disrtict:** Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)
4. **Jamalpur District:** Adarsha Polly Unnayan Songstha (APUS)
5. **Kurigram District:** Mahideb Jubo Somaj Kallayan Somity (MJSKS)
6. **Sirajgonj District:** Manab Mukti Sangstha (MMS)
7. **Sunamgonj District:** Efforts for Rural Advancement (ERA)
8. **Sylhet District:** Society for Sylhet resources advancement (SRAC)
9. **Tangail:** Palli Unnayan Sangstha (PUS)

Challenges for Humanitarian Coordination

- DM system of Bangladesh has developed based on the poverty focused intervention under the safety net interventions. The humanitarian centric interventions is missing within the whole system is challenging the international humanitarian coordination system.
- New and emerging hazards are articulated at the policy level, there is not a great enough understanding of how the disaster management community should be preparing for and responding to the complex and changing hazard landscape of Bangladesh.
- There is a clear and explicit legislative and policy framework, including SODs and DM Act 2012 which provide guidance for strong inter-ministerial coordination but gaps in the implementation of this policy framework.
- National emergency response capabilities are positioned in Cox's Bazar, limiting an early intervention in other districts in the months to come. Reestablishing pre-crisis capabilities is costly and time-consuming.
- Funds shortages for the HRP indicate that it would be even more difficult than usual to mobilize funds for vulnerable Bangladesh population in other districts in the months to come.

Some Responses of the local NGOs in the year of 2019 Monsoon Flood

► Relief Distribution in Sirajganj during the monsoon flood of 2019 by two local organizations MMS and National Development Program (NDP).

Photo Credit:
National Development Program (NDP)

Local organization, GUK carried out the emergency response in Phulchuri Upazilla of Gaibandha district. ◄

Photo Credit:
Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)

► Dhaka Ahsania Misssion has implemented the relief program in 4 Unions of 2 Upazilla's of Jamalpur.

Photo Credit:
Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM)

Caritas implemented the flood response program in 9 Unions of 3 Upazilla's of Bandarban District. ◄

Photo Credit:
Caritas Bangladesh

► Two local NGOs, Aid Comilla and MJSKS carried out emergency response in Kurigram

Photo Credit:
Aid Comilla

Chapter-6

Resource Mobilisation: context, challenges and innovation

Sajid Raihan

The CONTEXT of humanitarian aid

The impacts of natural disasters and complex emergencies have been increasing over recent decades, putting the humanitarian system under considerable pressure. The costs of humanitarian crises are also growing. Not only do disasters and complex emergencies result in significant economic losses, but they also require mobilization of large amounts of humanitarian aid from the international community.

Humanitarian aid flows in Bangladesh are estimated to be approximately $82m per year. Specifically, aid is estimated to cost $72 per person (food aid, non-food aid, WASH and shelter), and it is estimated that an average of 10m people are affected by disasters each year, leading to a total estimated need of $720m per year, well above the estimated annual disbursements. Further to this, losses are high in Bangladesh, estimated to average between $594 and $1,187m each year, and human loss adds another $1,921m in severe events.

According to an Asian Development Bank estimation in 2015, between 2000 and 2013, Bangladesh domestically allocated $350 million to meet disaster-related costs, while just over $621 million of official humanitarian assistance was given by donors to Bangladesh for the same period.

Local and national actors are often the primary responders in humanitarian crises. However, despite their essential role in crisis response, local and national humanitarian actors (LNHA) worldwide only receive a small proportion of international humanitarian assistance directly from donors. An Oxfam research in 2018 identified that out of the total $62 million in humanitarian funding from international donors to Bangladesh in 2015, at least $25 million (39%) have been transferred to LNHAs in Bangladesh; half of the funds though passed through international agencies under subcontracting-style agreements.

On the contrary, greater access to financing alone may not be the only answer to increasing the role of local and national humanitarian actors. It also requires qualitative improvements in the funding, structure, and design of assistance, which are the subject of a wider set of commitments and initiatives by INGOs and governments i.e. the Principles of Partnership, Charter for Change and the Grand Bargain. The onus is onto humanitarian community to find means and ways for optimum utilization of the existing resources.

The CHALLENGES of resource mobilisation within the 'aid localization' landscape

Less than 2% of all official aid, and an even smaller portion of humanitarian assistance, goes directly to the global south. Unpublished research into private foundations suggests that they, too, channel the majority of their funding through "fundermediaries" in the global north. While more resources do find their way eventually to southern actors, this "trickle down" approach creates inefficiencies and undermines agency. Reasons provided by donors for their inability and/or unwillingness to fund the southern, smaller NGOs directly are manifolds e.g. (i) NGOs do not have the capacity to spend donors money effectively; (ii) donors do not have the administrative capacity

to give smaller funds; (iii) donors need to channel money through a few, trusted partners so that they (NGOs) can manage risk and comply with donors rules; (iv) strict anti-terror and anti-money laundering rules; and (v) domestic political pressure to fund through northern CSOs.

It seems to be problematic that the current mechanisms of aid delivery are driven by the need to measure results, and thus helping to nurture a cadre of contracted civil society organisations who are excellent at satisfying fiduciary compliances; and less comfortable to disruptive change that is required for transformation. Moreover, there remains the issue of high administrative costs of intermediary INGOs resulting reduced amount available for affected people.

This highly reasoned the resource scarcity; and with limited fundraising options, competitions for resources intensified - directly affecting the unity and trusts among the smaller and southern-based CSOs. It also serves to increase the existing power imbalances between the northern and southern CSOs/NGOs. Even the relatively little money that does go to southern civil society is being increasingly regulated or restricted (due to foreign funding of dissent) by governments and conditions imposed by donors. Bangladesh becoming a middle-income country has also implications for decreasing foreign aid while Aid for Trade initiatives are gradually seeking to promote trade as a leverage for poverty reduction. All these contributes to the shrinking political spaces for civil society and endanger the sustainability of smaller, southern NGOs. Bangladesh is not an exception.

Localization is yet a confused and contested agenda among many humanitarian actors across the globe including Bangladesh. The "localization" agenda, if defined from an "aid" perspective, reveals two opposing interpretations. Interpreted as a technical agenda, 'localization' means 'decentralisation': local NGOs leading the design and implementation of the response, and supported with the financial, organisational and collaborative capacities to do so. From a fundraising perspective, 'localization' becomes a business strategy for organisations, which does not really shift any 'power' and may continue to undermine national/local capacities. Conversely, if interpreted as a political agenda, 'localization' means 'transformation': seeking a deeper change in the political economy of (humanitarian) aid i.e. a more, direct, and better quality funding to local and national humanitarian actors and empowering the communities through participation revolution. Seemingly, the current localization trends and practices in Bangladesh are more 'technical' then 'political'. However, in Bangladesh there has been initiatives to demystify the concept

of localization. The Roadmap of Localization from National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors Bangladesh (NAHAB) (www.nahab.net) defined Localization as the process of institutionalizing local level management of humanitarian actions to ensure effective and real-time services to the affected communities. The Coast Trust (www.coastbd.net) analysis 'Experience-based learning on ultimate road to localization' illustrates how the Localization is bottlenecked.

The notion of localization gets further complicated with the Identity of 'local i.e. 'who is local' or 'who is more local than others' or 'how' one is more local than the others. This politics of identity severely affects the initiatives and trends for localization and for resource mobilisation, as it denounces the idea of resource maximization through complementarity and collaborative advantage.

The Innovations

Increasing direct funding to southern-based and smaller CSOs will not transform the humanitarian sector overnight. Resource is a necessary condition for such transformation but not sufficient. A range of things need to happen in parallel e.g. whether it is allowing communities to actively participate in determining their own solutions to their own problems, or building effective institutions that can survive and thrive long independent of foreign funding, or establishing organisational systems and mechanisms to inspire and reassure local funders. It is also imperative to strategise how the LNHAs mobilise resources and whether that help LNHAs to graduate from a sub-contractor status to a more authentic, qualified partner. Donors need to make available a diversity of funding sources to a diversity of civil society forms and actions at different levels, over different time-periods and with different levels of risk. Some donors need to support core funding of CSOs, particularly change-seeking CSOs in the global south. They also need to devolve resource decision-making as close to the ground as is feasible.

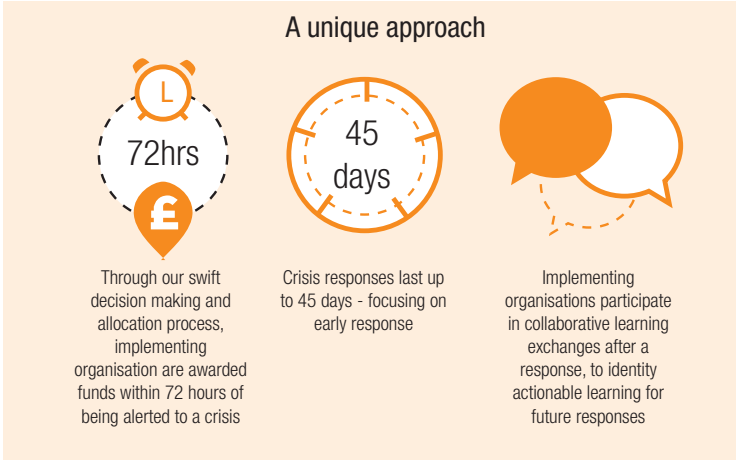
Most importantly, if we are to push back effectively and sustainably on threats to civic space, we need to build a pool of confident local actors that have a diverse, and reasonably secure, resource base to work from. A community of weak CSOs, reliant on sub-grants and contracts, will hardly deliver the changes we need . An external-fund-driven "localization" aspiration or a top-down reformation of the aid financing architecture may result into temporary satisfaction but its sustainability lies onto the political will, commitment and readiness of the local organisations vis-à-vis national civil society.

Several aid localization initiatives are ongoing in Bangladesh, working with local, national and international organisations and like-minded networks to co-create funding mechanisms that are agile and flexible to inspire inclusivity and innovations while ensuring accountability to disaster-affected communities. Pool funding mechanisms are increasingly gaining popularities among local/national NGOs as a strategic choice as it ensures faster, real time responses while creating scopes for local actor and affected communities' participation in decision-making and implementation.

Start Fund Bangladesh

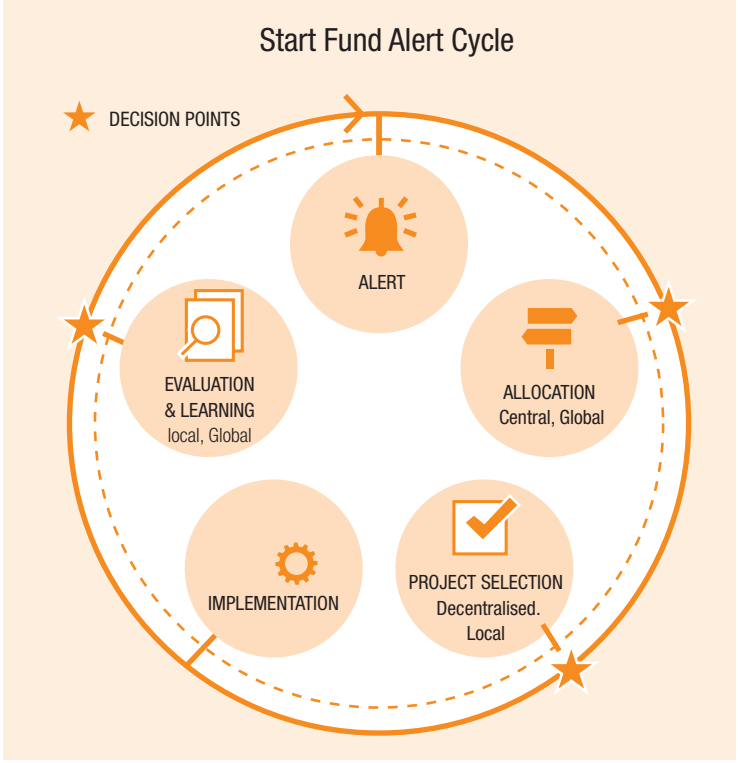
Start Fund Bangladesh is built on the spirit of the Grand Bargain and World Humanitarian Summit commitments, and benefits from the strength of the global Start Network. The concept of Start Fund Bangladesh covers the development of a pre-positioned CSO/NGO-managed pooled fund for Bangladesh, to enable CSO/NGOs to access rapid funding to respond to the country's under-funded small to medium sized crises. It is a peer-managed financing mechanism co-created and developed in Bangladesh by its member CSO/NGOs operational in Bangladesh.

The Start Fund is an innovative funding model from the Start Network. It was created to move away from a reactive way of working to respond to humanitarian crises. The Fund provides rapid, effective finance focusing on three types of humanitarian need: (i) underfunded small to medium scale crises, (ii) spikes in chronic humanitarian crises, and (iii) forecasts of impending crises.



Through its swift decision-making and allocation process, implementing organisations are awarded funds within 72 hours of being alerted to a crisis. Crisis responses last up to 45 days – to fill the gap of early funding in humanitarian aid.

The Fund has allocated GBP 3.5 million (as of September 2019) through its member agencies to respond to 14 different humanitarian crises. Seven of those are non-conventional, small-scale crises, which were less appealing to national/ international media and donors.



SFB from its inception endeavoured to be as local as possible keeping its international character, adhering to the Grand Bargain principle 'as local as possible and as international as necessary'. The Start Fund Bangladesh (SFB) is collectively owned and managed by 46 member organisations - 20 INGOs and 26 national NGOs. The success of this collective fund mechanism depends mostly on the collaboration and complementarity among the local, national and international member agencies. All the members have equal status in terms of their representation, decision-making and access to funding. All the decision-making regarding the governance and operational management of the Fund i.e. allocation, project selections, learning review are done at national level while following and contextualizing the standards and mechanisms depicted in Start Fund Handbook . Action Contre La Faim/ Action Against Hunger-Bangladesh (ACF), an SFB member organisation, acts as the Grants Custodian for this Fund.

Facilitating national NGOs direct access to funding

SFB in 2018 also initiated the design of a funding framework that enables the SFB members to access the Fund directly and rapidly. As part of the process,

- ACF-Bangladesh obtained critical government approval for receiving fund from overseas during emergency. SFB has had to influence the NGO Affaires Bureau (NGOAB) to include SFB funds in ACF's FD6 rather than going for FD7 each time an alert is raised. This has reduced the transaction time needed for fund transfers.
- The mechanism is also creating opportunities for different partnership practices e.g. the allocation/ division of operational/ management cost between the lead agency and the implementing agency/ies.
- Currently (as on 2019), 17 INGO members agree to transfer fund directly to their national accounts, which will reduce the transection layers and cost. One potential implication of this arrangement would be that INGO country

offices could have more control over the 10% [maximum allowable] management cost/ overhead/ NPAC/ ICR allowing more equitable sharing of these with partner L/NNGOs. The delivery chain mapping in line with DFID's Smart Rules found that 67% of the award money are being managed/spent by local partners.

In-country analysis informed by agencies closer to communities

As a part of localized approach, SFB invested in building local capacity to produce analysis and briefing notes that are essential for allocation decision. This has also opened up opportunities to organisations who regularly engages with local data collection and analysis.

There is a widely shared view that "systemic change in humanitarian aid delivery is needed in order to raise new money and use it more effectively" . The Grand Bargain, in the given contexts, calls on donors and implementing organisations to come together in an agreement, as part of which "donors would not simply give more but give better, by being more flexible, and aid organisations would reciprocate with greater transparency and cost-consciousness" .

Future responses are expected to generate evidences and new lessons to strengthen the pool-funding model (process and mechanism) further.

Humanitarian Response Grant Facility (HRGF)

The Humanitarian Response Grant Facility (HRGF) is a flexible funding mechanism under the Oxfam project "Empowering Local and National Humanitarian Actors (ELNHA)" aims at building a new humanitarian model that entails more power and resources, responsibility and leadership to local and national humanitarian actors in Bangladesh. The very concept of the project challenges the perceived notion that local NGOs lack the skills, systems and financial resources for an effective response. The belief is that, with the right investment, local, national communities and organizations will be able to save more lives in a crisis, and affected communities will come back stronger afterwards.

The project is designed to demonstrate that the local and national humanitarian actors are able to design and implement quality humanitarian response Programmes if resources are made available, and accessible. It envisions creating opportunities for LNHAs to exercise their leadership in humanitarian crises through effective responses. It thus intends to facilitate real-time scopes for LNHAs to –

(i) strengthen capacity to independently design and implement quality responses (according to minimum standards), conduct needs assessments, design project proposals, manage funds, monitor and evaluate, and meet reporting compliances;

(ii) demonstrate capacity to independently design and manage quality response Programmes, with the aim to increase access to other sources of funding directly (international or national) – for the same response and/or for future responses; and

(iii) provide learning to donors on how to design funding modalities that best meet the objective of improved quality of responses through leadership of local actors.

The project is agile enough to consider the wider humanitarian context e.g. (i) the nature of crises i.e. Rapid onset versus protracted crisis; existing capacity of actors i.e. Low capacity versus high capacity of local actors/agencies; and their organisational readiness to access direct donor fundingor to develop its influencing capabilities.

HRGF process

The HRGF process consists of 1) preparatory activities, 2) activation of the call and selection of grantees, and 3) implementation and M&E. The table below provides a visual summary of the process, for both low and moderate capacity environments. The steps highlighted in red, are not necessary in more advanced capacity contexts (or for stronger organizations).

1. Preparatory activities	2. Activation & Selection	3. Implementation, M&E
1.1 Expression of Interest (EoL) to LNGOs operational in the ELNHA district. Prequalification process incl. providing a capacity statement and due diligence of applicant organisations. 1.2 Workshop with pre-qualified organisations about the HRGF process (can be simulation) 1.3 Oxfam staff and in particular, response staff in the field, are inducted on the concept of ELNHA and the HRGF 1.4 Oxfam prepares for its support role be engaging and inducting humanitorian response expertise	2.1 CII for proposals sent out to qualified org. Indicationg area, priorities, max. amount of HRGF contribution, conditions, time-period. 2.2 Oxfam organizes a half day informatinal session to go over the template and process for the call with interested organizations (if not rapid response) 2.3 Submission of full proposal according to HRGF format, selection and feed-back 2.4 Agree on specific mentoring/technical support between Oxfam and selected portners incl. ways of working and mutual occountability	3.1 Contract agreement, incl project implementation plan; Transfer funds within set days 3.2 Implementing the grant: Technical advisors on-the-job as agreed in step 2; Monthly progress reports & final report 3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation: Real-time (participatory peer 2 peer) Evaluation within 6 weeks of project start; Documentation of implementation learning and results; 3.4 Post implementation learning session

Learning from HRGF

The mid-term evaluation of the ELNHA project have some findings that are crucial to address if we are aiming towards a humanitarian reform beneficial to local actors.

- A donor-donee mindset has evolved in the global South and many of the LNHAs see themselves as secondary to International organisations. A more substantive mind-set change will be needed to see LNHAs at the forefront of activities, with international actors playing a complementary role that encourage assertiveness and allow LNHAs to play a 'challenge function".
- Multiple types of partnership with UN and INGOs alongside sub-contracting relationship, even at times with the same agency, can be confusing for LNHAs. Donor agencies, including the fundermediaries (fund-intermediaries), also need to embed the values and working practices of the localization principles into its broader humanitarian portfolios.
- Many LNHAs would be quite satisfied to experience slightly better access to funding and more inclusion, owing to the outcome aid localization. However, there is need for on-going discussions around what is meant by leadership and influencing, as most LNHAs are not yet demanding spaces for themselves.
- LNHAs are not unilinear entities. Smaller LNGOs may struggle to compete with larger counterparts. These larger organisations are vital for establishing national humanitarian leadership and comprehensive and timely response. However, exploring mechanisms to empower smaller LNHAs are more important as they are the first responders and, in most cases, do not have financial resources to retain the necessary staff capacity for writing strong written proposals.

OPPORTUNITIES for innovation

Our sole dependency on donor/foreign aid to drive Localization agenda is less likely to transform the prevailing power-disparity in humanitarian sector. Best results can come out if the Government and NGOs work together for disaster management and thereby reduce the dependency on donor agencies to uphold our high self-esteem. Some of the existing mechanisms and initiatives from the government and semi-government institutions have promising potentials to promote GO-NGO collaboration for mobilisation and utilization of humanitarian funds.

- District administration maintains reserve/ contingency funds for emergency response. This can be considered as an opportunity to initiate the establishment of an institutional local system of coordinated and joint

operational fund mechanism with built-in monitoring and evaluation. The size and availability of the response fund can be made at the national, district, upazila level depending on the context and vulnerability of the geographical area.

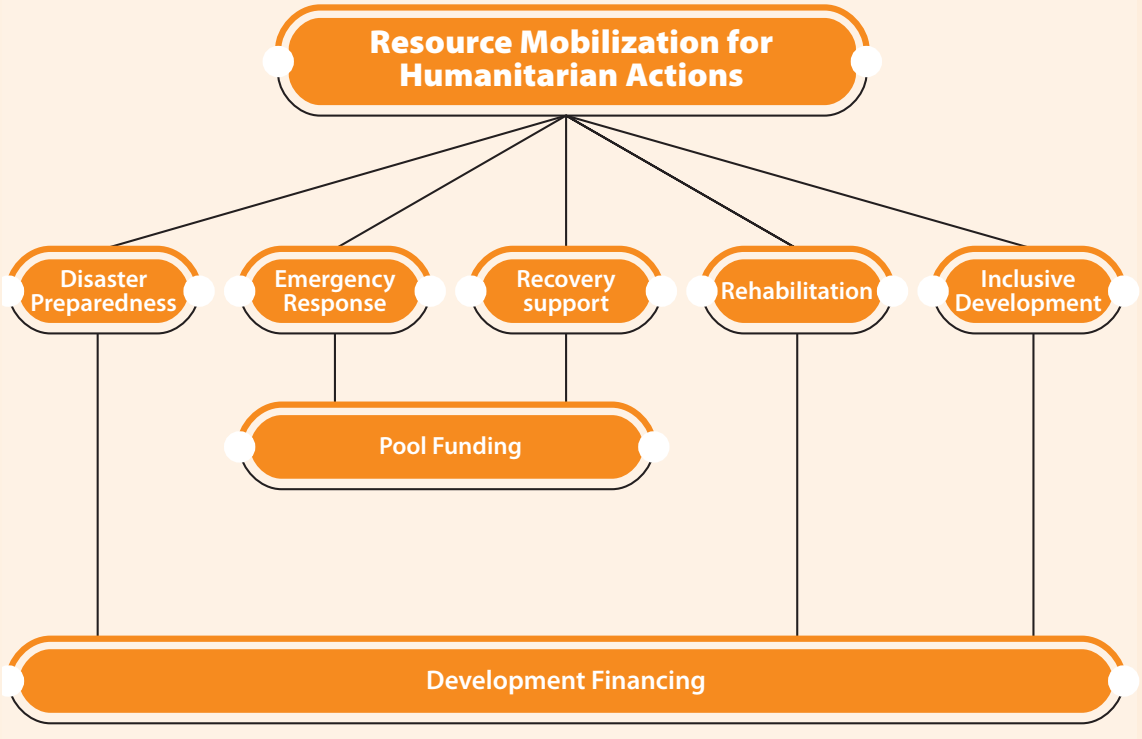
- Bangladesh is the land of micro-finance. Today, Bangladesh's MFIs cover some 32 million members and give out more than $7.2 billion annually. A significant number of the local NGOs have gained financial viability and gradually achieving organisational sustainability through their micro-finance operations. This has also led PKSF (Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation) to create a pool of 'Disaster Management Fund (DMF)', sourced from MFIs profit percentage, in 2000. This 'protective social protection strategy' from PKSF has opened the door for providing grants particularly during emergency situations like 'SIDR', 'AILA', 'Roanu' and the flood of 2014.

Resource Mobilization for Humanitarian Actions*

Focus: Pool Funding for faster and need-based emergency response

NAHAB works to promote collective efforts of humanitarian actors at sub-national, national and international levels for mobilizing and accessing cash and in-kind resources by local actors as an important aspect for effective humanitarian response. Humanitarian actions can never be considered as one off and short-term services to address immediate needs in isolation. Sustainable inclusive development demands integrated development financing. Therefore, Resource Mobilization in broader terms entails both emergency funding and development financing. However, from localisation perspective NAHAB precisely considers Pool Fund as a strategic choice to ensure faster real time support and service to the disaster affected community to meet emergency needs and earliest possible recovery from suffering.

Pooled funds are an important addition to the humanitarian financing landscape at the global and country levels, and it has created the opportunity to contribute to meeting humanitarian needs in a timely and efficient manner. Now a day, timely funding is required to meet life-saving and humanitarian needs, as well as the acute needs of the vulnerable communities. A "Humanitarian Pool Fund" is a unit trust of humanitarian actors who shared similar beliefs and preferences to serve the affected people in need. A pool fund operates like a mutual fund which will be collected and managed by the decisions of the humanitarian actors of the affected areas. The main aim of this humanitarian pool fund is to serve the affected people and people in need.



* NAHAB position paper on Resource Mobilization, 2018

Rationale and Advantages of Pool Funding

- Ensure needs-based fund allocation decisions contributing to highly contextualized and well-coordinated response;
- Increase access to funding by appropriate national and local humanitarian actors at the right time and resulting better reach to affected people;
- Provide fast and timely funding to promote early action and ameliorate the impact on communities and their living conditions;
- Improve collective operational mechanism on the ground that enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the response;
- Allow donors to maximize the value, flexibility and reach of un-earmarked funding for humanitarian actions;
- Provide an optimal solution for private donors who are unable to fund directly or assess local implementing partners;
- Offer the added value of lower transaction costs to donors and consequently higher-quality response.

Possible Sources to build Pool Fund

- National Government
- Bilateral/Multilateral donors
- International Funding agencies
- National and International corporate agencies
- Foreign Bangladeshi Community
- NGO's contingency fund
- Professional bodies

Pool Funding strategy, Level and Management System

- Pool fund availability can be made at the National, District, Upazilaand Union level, depending on context and vulnerability conditions of the geographical areas.
- Mapping and networking of allocated resources/funds (both tied and untied) at various points (agencies) and levels.
- An institutional local system of coordinated and joint operational fund mechanism with built-in monitoring and evaluation to be established.
- Timeliness is not just speedy allocation; more important is making sure that money is available at right time.
- Mapping of important source of funding for meeting unforeseen needs and critical financing gaps for both national and international level.
- Research and documenting who is best-placed to respond and verifying their capability at the crisis-level.

'Pool Fund' like experience and potentials

District Administration maintains reserve/contingency funds for disaster response. START Fund launched pool fund practices to facilitate local level emergency responses. Initiaitves are seen to form consortium of NGOs to operate emergency responses in a coordinated manner. Oxfam started experimenting grant funds (HRGF) to support local response by local humanitarian actors. MFI (Micro-Finance Institutions) can provide a percentage of their profit for emergency response.

Pool Funding: Opening a new dimension of faster humanitarian response in Bangladesh*

Bangladesh experiences flood every year. However, in 2019 the flood has come earlier and a bit unusual. This year the country faced severe flood due to heavy rainfall since 9th July and upstream water causing gradual inundation of 28 districts and serious damages and sufferings of the people. The government along with other humanitarian organizations have taken steps to reduce the vulnerabilities of the people. Of these Pool Funding mechanism of START Fund Bangladesh is one and proved faster in reaching the affected people where the local and national NGOs have played key roles.

Humanitarian Actions Illustrations

Scenario One

- Government rapidly allocated resources for distribution through local government structure;
- Some local and national NGOs have responded with their limited resources in initial days;
- Some NGOs have dependency on INGOs and asked for donation for the response;
- Local and National NGOs do not have scope or confidence to raise alert and call for support;
- Coordination among the actors are sporadic and irregular.

Scenario Two

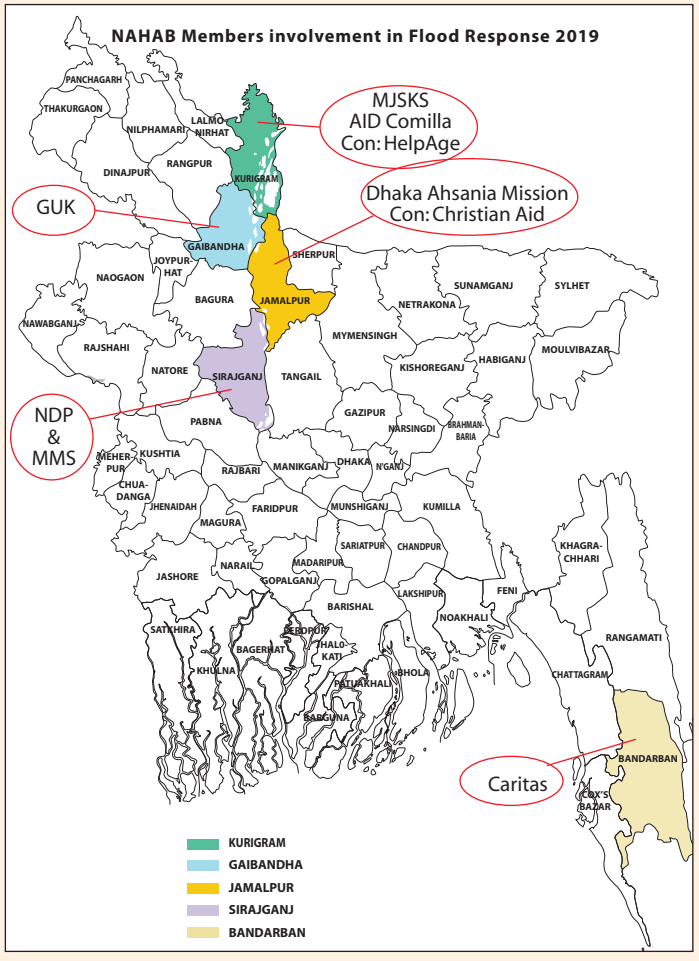
- START Fund Bangladesh (SFB) has dedicated Pool Fund and structured operational process: Alert, Allocation, Project Selection, Implementation, and Follow-up;
- Local NGOs as member of SFB have conducted rapid need assessment, raised alert and decided to ask support from SFB either individually or in consortium with other L/NNGO or INGO;
- After getting awarded L/NNGOs provided support to the affected households rapidly;
- During response planning and field operation the organizations made coordination with the respective union parishad, upazila administration, district administration, line departments and other working partners.

The N/Local NGOs have responded almost in all effected districts with their own or development partner resources. With the START Fund Bangladesh (SFB) resource N/Local NGOs alone and consortium with INGO provided services to 11,289 families of highly affected 38 Unions of 14 Upazillas in 5 districts within 96 hours. SFB Pool Fund support enable members to begin responding before a crisis turns into disaster.

Pool Fund Supported Humanitarian Actions of NAHAB Members: Alert to Response (Flood 2019)

Affected Districts	Raising Alert	Humanitarian Actions		Affected areas served		Household coverage	Mode of operation
		Actors	Response Time Span	No of Upazila	No of Union		
Gaibandha	17th July	GUK	23rd July – 1st September	1	4	1500	LNGO direct
Kurigram	17th July	MJSKS	25th July – 7th August	1	3	1134	LNGO direct
		AID Comilla	31st July – 6th October	4	8	2571	Partner of HelpAge International in consortium led by Christian Aid
Jamalpur	17th July	DAM	30th July – 4th August	2	4	1284	NNGO in Consortium led by Christian Aid
Bandarban	17th July	Caritas	30th July – 23rd August	3	9	2100	NNGO direct
Sirajganj	24th July	MMS	28th July – 10th August	1	3	1000	LNGO direct
		NDP	1st August – 8th August	2	7	1700	NNGO direct

* A NAHAB case study on Pool Funding of START Fund Bangladesh



Analysis and Lessons from Mode of Operation:

Where the Local NGOs implemented directly or led the consortium, the response has been faster than the consortium led by NNGO or INGO. In view of the faster response and reduced cost of operation the LNGO participation could contribute to the principle of Value for Money.

Gaibandha: Local organization Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK) carried out the emergency response in Fulchuri Upazilla of Gaibandha district. The project enabled the rapid implementation after the alert was raised. The project has been flexible and managed based on the early needs assessment. The beneficiaries' selection was finalized through door-to-door household visit.

Kurigram: Two local NGOs, Aid Comilla and Mahideb Jubo Somaj Kallayan Somity (MJSKS) carried out emergency response in Kurigram. There were other organizations including BDRCS in same areas. Therefore, the organizations coordinated with each other to avoid duplication of beneficiaries. The rapid support ensured that many affected people could avoid turning to negative coping mechanisms such as pressed selling of assets and labour. The effective coordination mechanism and supportive local authorities ensured the transparent beneficiaries' selection.

Jamalpur: DAM in consortium with Christian Aid has implemented the program in 4 Unions of 2 Upazillas of Jamalpur. Five days after project award, the field activities were started for selecting the beneficiaries' through using the KoBo software. Data was collected in order to make sure that the most vulnerable groups - people with disabilities, elders, pregnant and lactating women - were supported with response. The CHS was maintained during field operation.

Bandarban: Caritas Bangladesh implemented the flood response program in 9 Unions of 3 Upazillas of Bandarban district. As a hill tract district having different administrative procedure and due to hard to reach locations the project approval process was delayed and so the implementation. In some cases, political interference hampered the process of beneficiaries' selection. Caritas has completed the project without any compromise to external pressure. They have also used own resources as contribution during response.

Sirajganj: National Development Programme (NDP) and Manab Mukti Sangstha (MMS), two local NGOs have undertaken the emergency response and selected beneficiaries using a participatory process of consultations with the communities themselves, local government officials and other local NGOs. The KoBo software was used in beneficiary selection process and then distribution process was rendered in close coordination with local government.

References

i The Economics of Early Response and Resilience: Lessons from Bangladesh (2013) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08a0ced915d3cfd000570/61114_Bangladesh_Report.pdf

ii Development Initiatives, 2017. Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2017. Available at http://devinit.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/GHA-Report-2017-Full-report.pdf

iii Money Talks: A synthesis report assessing humanitarian funding flows to local actors in Bangladesh and Uganda (2018) https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620447/rr-money-talks-humanitarian-funding-localization-230318-en.pdf;jsessionid=F1A5CDFB4FCF44F18A85A5649EA290A2?sequence=1

iv Principles of Partnership: A Statement of Commitment; Endorsed by the Global Humanitarian Platform, 12 July 2007 https://www.icvanetwork.org/system/files/versions/Principles%20of%20Parnership%20English.pdf

v Charter for Change https://charter4change.org/charter-for-change/

vi High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing Report to the Secretary-General – "Too important to fail—addressing the humanitarian financing gap" https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/grand-bargain-hosted-iasc/documents/too-important-fail-addressing-humanitarian-financing-gap-high

vii ibid

viii The Guardian (9 November 2015) "Five reasons donors give for not funding local NGOs directly" https://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2015/nov/09/five-reasons-donors-give-for-not-funding-local-ngos-directly

ix ibid

x "Donor Conditions And Their Implications For Humanitarian Response"; Paper produced by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Humanitarian Financing Task Team (April 2016) https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/20160416_donor_conditions_study_final_0.pdf

xi Localization and NGOs: Different Interpretations, Different Outcomes (2016) https://charter4change.org/2016/12/05/localization-and-ngos-different-interpretations-different-outcomes/

xii http://www.nahab.net/knowledge_management/position_paper/Localization%20Road%20Map%20of%20NAHAB.pdf

xiii http://coastbd.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Localization-bottlenecked.pdf

xiv The Guardian (9 November 2015) "Five reasons donors give for not funding local NGOs directly" https://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2015/nov/09/five-reasons-donors-give-for-not-funding-local-ngos-directly

xv Resource Mobilization for Humanitarian Action http://www.nahab.net/knowledge_management/Resource%20Mobilization%20for%20Humanitarian%20Actions.pdf

xvi Start Fund Handbook https://startnetwork.org/resource/start-fund-handbook-0

Chapter-7:Country Capacity Analysis: GO, Community, NGO, INGO, Donors

Md. Jahangir Alam

Bangladesh is widely defined by two extremes; its population density rates and its vulnerability to socio-natural disasters. The country's location, coastal topography, massive hydrographic basin, and monsoon climate make it highly vulnerable to natural hazards. Bangladesh is subjected to floods, cyclone, storm surge, riverbank erosion, earthquake, drought, salinity intrusion, and tsunami. Cyclones and floods particularly cause massive human and economic damages. In addition to that the Rohingya crisis as it is unfolding gradually has many faces that should be of concern to the Bangladeshi people and the government. The presence of this massive number of refugees has impact on every day, this is felt on all aspects of life and cultures—both for the hosts and refugees themselves. The Rohingya crisis, without any doubt, has put a huge pressure on Bangladesh's economy and society.

Overview of Disaster 2017-2019

2017-2018 was very critical for Bangladesh to face disaster in many forms, heavy rainfalls as well as onrush of water from the upstream Meghalaya hills in India have led to the inundation of a vast areas of croplands of Haors and low-lying areas of the northeast. Flood started on 28th March affecting six districts (Sylhet, Moulavibazar, Sunamganj, Habiganj, Netrokona and Kishoreganj) in the north east region. Rising water overflew and breeched embankment in many places and inundated vast areas of croplands. It destroyed nearly-ready-for-harvesting boro rice in about 160,170 hectors areas and caused huge damage to crop production. According to Ministry of Agriculture, the loss of Boro rice is estimated to be about 800,000 tons. In June 2017 Torrential monsoon rains in southeastern Bangladesh triggered deadly mudslides. This has claimed at least 135 lives. The rains caused severe flooding in low-lying areas, causing significant damage to road and communication infrastructure. Remote communities in Bandarban, Chittagong and Rangamati districts had been cut off and had to remain without water, electricity, and food supplies.

Rise of water levels in the various rivers in the northern, northeast and southern part of the country due to heavy rainfalls as well as water flow from the upstream Meghalaya hills in India have led to the inundation of low-lying areas. After the devastating flood on middle of April, second time flood started on 27 June affecting two northeast districts Sylhet and Moulvibazar. Flood started from July 02 affecting eight districts Rangpur, Kurigram, Serajganj, Jamalpur, Bogra, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Nilphamari and southern district Cox's Bazar.

As monsoon rains once again cause rivers in the north-east parts of Bangladesh to swell, floods have struck again. Available data suggested that, 167 unions of 50 upazilas under 11 districts, namely Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Rangpur, Kurigram, Serajganj, Jamalpur, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Bogra, Nilphamari and Cox's Bazar are affected due to the flood. Vast tracts of Moulvibazar and Sylhet have become inundated for the third time this year due to the floods and the following onrush from the hills.

The flood has taken a heavy toll on the farmers and fishermen of the surrounding areas as they had no necessary precautions for such an untimely disaster. Although full damage information is

still not available as assessment is still going on. So far, 113,553 households are affected; 9,973-hectare agricultural land inundated; 7,421 domestic animals died; 353 educational institutions stopped functioning.

In public domain, roads, culverts, embankment have been damaged in many places. Railway tracks in some places are inundated. It adversely affected supply chain for some markets and le to price hike for essential items. Tropical Cyclone Mora-May 2017 Tropical Cyclone Mora, which made landfall in Chittagong Division on May 30, 2017, has affected an estimated 3.3 million people. Six people were reportedly killed, 136 people injured and 200,000 people have been displaced by the disaster. A total of 99 floods shelters were active in the affected districts, housing some of the displaced population. Nine deaths were reported.

Amidst all these challenges, the country, is preparing to turn into a middle-income country by 2021 and is making significant advancements in Disaster Management and Food Security sector. Bangladesh has developed capacity to manage disaster risk, as exemplified by a dramatic reduction in the number of deaths and injuries caused by cyclones. For example, between 1970–2007 the death toll from three cyclones – all severity level 6 – decreased dramatically from 500,300 deaths in 1970, to 138,958 deaths in 1991 to 4,234 deaths in 2007 (Haque et al., 2012).

Bangladesh is poised to transition into a middle-income country by 2020 and is making significant advances in the nutrition and food security front. According to the World Economic League Table, Bangladesh is stated to enter the top 25 economies by 2033.

Capacity of Government of Bangladesh (GOB)

Bangladesh has taken a holistic approach towards disaster management, where emphasis has been given to working together with all stakeholders to build strategic, scientific and implementation partnerships with all relevant government departments and agencies, and other key non-government players including NGOs, academic and technical institutions, the private sector and donors. Bangladesh became a global leader in disaster management and risk reduction that has developed early warning systems, built coastal shelters, and promoted the introduction of innovative technology, upgraded early warning system, efficient preparedness and community-based response capacity. Significant progress has also been made for reducing the vulnerabilities of the people.

The management of both risks and consequences of disaster is the disaster management, which includes prevention and mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and post-disaster recovery (i.e. rehabilitation and reconstruction). The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) is convinced that disasters costing innumerable lives and millions of dollars to the national economy can be alleviated with preparedness and preventive measures such as hazard and risk analysis, land-use zoning, building codes, disaster preparedness training etc. The need for the integration of all efforts to design a comprehensive disaster management strategy is now strongly realized and recognized at all tiers of the Government machinery. However, in the past, the focus of disaster management had been relief and rehabilitation. Therefore, the paradigm shift is quite visible currently.

As part of disaster management measures, the GoB has taken a number of important steps for management aspects of disaster situation in the country. Besides, designing of a complete code-book for disaster preparedness, namely “Standing Orders on Disasters” which outlines the functions of all concerned agencies to handle emergency situations efficiently, some significant institutional arrangements for disaster counter measures have already been made in Bangladesh. The GoB have commissioned an “Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in the Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief. To raise awareness among the students on various hazards/ disaster management’s, a chapter on disaster management from Class V to Higher Secondary levels has been introduced.

Bangladesh has introduced a disaster risk reduction framework to implement its global and national commitment for establishing a culture of safety. Execution of the Standing Orders on Disaster, developing the National Disaster Management Policy, launching of the MoFDM (MoDMR was at that time the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management) Corporate Plan, developing the Bangladesh Disaster Management Model, establishing the Disaster Management Information Centre (DMIC) and developing the National Plan for Disaster Management were the major milestones. These milestones were duly achieved, and particularly, establishing the Disaster Management Act (DMA) in 2012 was a significant achievement. The priority has given in structural mitigation measures and non-structural mitigation measures such as community disaster preparedness, training and public awareness, linked to micro-income generating projects.

Bangladesh has made the paradigm shift from the conventional response and relief oriented approach to the comprehensive disaster management framework. Important elements in this are the structural interventions such as construction of embankments, cyclone shelters, and others. There have also been non-structural investments/measures such as the establishment of the Disaster Management Committees at all levels, government policies and programmes, as well as notably the community-based cyclone early warning system and response mechanisms. Taken altogether they contributed significantly in reducing the impacts of disasters in the country. The trend has been reversing with data suggesting that better preparation for and response to disasters are improving over time and thus dramatically reducing the number of lives lost albeit not necessarily in terms of economic devastation. Since Independence, there had been a number of major disaster events, which were used as trigger points to design and launch some major policy initiatives.

Various Supporting Initiatives by the Donors, NGOs/CSOs and Concerned Communities

There is no denying the fact that concerned communities, especially in the affected areas, consider a variety of responses with or without the facilitation of government agencies deployed at the grassroots. Bangladeshi people do rely on community knowledge and try to offer the first resistance in any instance of hazard turning into a disaster. Many across the world have acknowledged and praised courage and willingness of Bangladeshi common people to fight against vagaries of nature. They deploy their wisdom, physical labour and financial means to avert any perceivable hazard.

These autonomous efforts of managing both slow and rapid onset disasters, both of climatic and non-climatic origins, constitute the majority of the national efforts. The GOB generally plays its supplementary roles with whatever limited resources it may mobilize. The development partners of the government often come forward either to build resilience through a well chalked out preparedness plan, or to overcome a continuing disaster or to take part in post-disaster relief and rehabilitation. The support has been received by the GOB from its development partners for building over a thousand coastal cyclone shelters, over 7,000 kilometers of embankments, protecting over a dozen of hazard-prone cities including the capital city, building water structures such as sluice gates and regulators, culverts for water passage and rubber dams for helping micro-scale irrigation, etc. (MOEF-GOB, 2012). Such joint efforts have gradually made the country less vulnerable to natural hazards, if not it made the country less prone to hazards.

The globally reputed Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) would not have been implemented had it not been supported by Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and its thousands of volunteers, in association with local level administration. Local disaster management committees do play a role, however it is the innovative dissemination of the CPP and the concerned agencies of GOB (i.e., Bangladesh television, Bangladesh Radio, etc.) who disseminate warning signals to ocal people, and the shelters which allow people to stay in safety during the onslaught of a ravaging cyclone. The combination of the GOB, the donors and the NGOs/CSOs has been proven to be the key to address both CCA and DRR in Bangladesh.

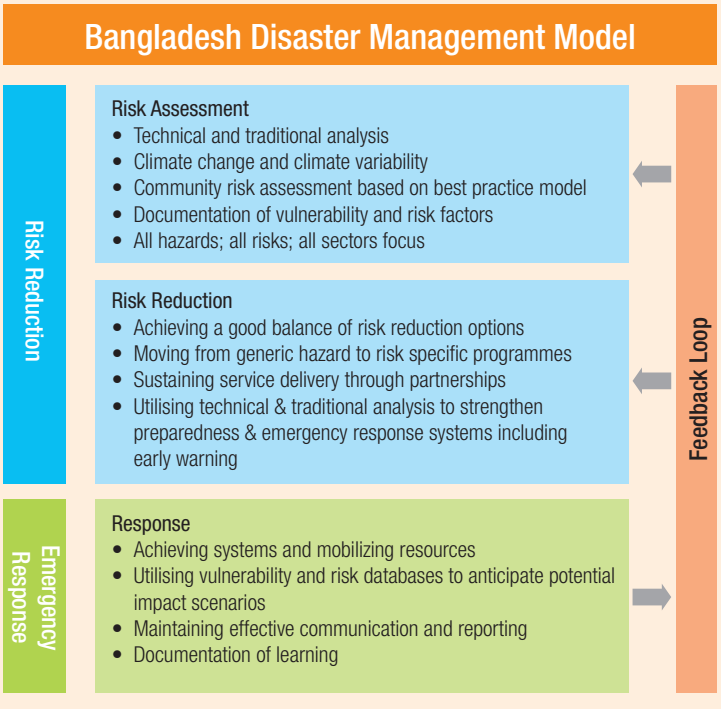
The donors have mobilized a significant amount of money to engage NGOs and CSOs for a variety of activities towards reducing risks from known hazards and building resilience towards facing the climate change challenge in future. The creation of knowledge base on climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments has been materialized primarily by generous support of the donors that mobilized the research community and action research by the NGOs and culminated into a solid knowledge base to fight against future threats of climate change. On adaptation, a number of experimentations have been conducted by the NGOs/CSOs, extending the ideas of DRR to build confidence on community-based adaptation (CBA). GOB acknowledges the leadership of NGOs and CBOs in promoting CBA, which came along with the support from the donors (MOEF-GOB, 2012).

Of the different government actors in Bangladesh, Department of Disaster Management (DDM) is a key institution. DDM is the former Disaster Management Bureau/DMB and Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation, the two wings used to serve the MoFDM merged into DDM in September, 2012 after the MoFDM changed to MoDMR. Bangladesh has created a simplistic model to guide disaster risk reduction and emergency response management efforts in the country. The model attempts to move to a more comprehensive disaster risk reduction (DRR) culture and aligns its efforts to achieve this goal.

Bangladesh has successful experiences of working with community based organizations in disaster management involving different partners. Initiatives have been taken to revise the national Platform to develop partnership with civil society organizations (CSO), private sector, and different nongovernmental actors in DRR practices. Budgetary provision has been included in the GOB plan to enhance the Public-Private partnership in this regard.

Almost all of the development partners have a focus on gender. Although gender issues are getting attention in the disaster management efforts of different actors, specific efforts are yet to be offered in a systematic manner. A considerable number of development partners have been supporting the effort of the GOB including INGOs and NGOs to integrate gender sensitivity and gender related services in relation to disaster and climate change adaptation responses.

DIPECHO of EU is a good practice of bringing different actors working in DRR issues. Six INGOs have been working with DIPECHO in a concerted way on DRR and Humanitarian Assistance under



one umbrella named NARRI Consortium to ensure that different development actors work together for better synergy and effectiveness from local to national level. The Katalyst Approach is an indirect initiative to bring systemic changes through improving and safeguarding women's access to income and jobs and enhancing their participation in the male domain, e.g. markets of services, inputs, and products.

UNDP developed a unique set of resources to assist high-risk countries in gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction and recovery planning and programmeming, which include awareness and advocacy; analysis and review; capacity development; gender-aware DRR knowledge products; gender-sensitive risk assessment; gender-responsive recovery, etc. Other development partners, e.g. FAO, GIZ, JICA, Netherlands, USAID, World Bank, ADB and so on are either directly or indirectly supporting disaster management or risk reduction activities, with or without providing specific focus on gender. UNISDR launched an initiative to build global partnerships for mainstreaming gender concerns and needs into DRR. The initiative provides a platform for gender activists and different stakeholders to: share information, knowledge and experience in addressing gender issues. FAO has been promoting gender-sensitive 'climate smart agriculture'.

INGOs such as Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, Oxfam GB, CARE Bangladesh, Christian Aid, Action Aid, IUCN and others have been working in the fields of disasters since long. Most INGOs have policy on gender and mandate for DRR. Bangladesh Red Crescent Society works through building community disaster preparedness, Community-based Development Initiatives and community based disaster management etc. Action Aid focuses on "Rights Based Approach" and works on improving the structural, the ideological and practical aspects of women and girls' lives, enabling them to claim their rights as full and equal citizens. CARE Bangladesh's SHOUHARDO programme and Oxfam GB Bangladesh's Disaster and Emergency Response programme have strong gender focus in programme delivery. IUCN have been working jointly with UNDP and UNISDR to integrate gender issues into disaster risk reduction across the board. IUCN also involved in policy formulation process of the GOB and has developed a Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP). Bangladesh.

The Disaster Forum in Bangladesh was another good example of coordination and collaboration, beginning with the ECB consortium and adding members until it included about 30 organizations. ECB members participated in other consortia such as the National Alliance for Risk Reduction Initiatives (NARRI), Developing and Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance and Risk Reduction Initiatives (DESHARI).

UN Women has been working with a vision for eliminating discrimination against women and girls as well as empowerment of women. It focuses on the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security.

Most of the programmes run by NGOs in Bangladesh are related to the micro level community based DRR. NGOs have been working on disaster preparedness and mitigation activities with community and some from an inclusive and gender focused strategies. The next major innovation in NGO philosophy and strategy was the extension of the community group structure by incorporating them into secondary associations and even tertiary federations in "community based people's organisations". The CBO approach (or federation of primary groups) has been adopted by many NGOs. However, as it appears currently, no system of evaluation has been established to examine the impact of such initiatives on governance or communities.

The Local and National NGOs in Bangladesh considering their own skills and capacity found it is not enough to meet the expectation of changing environment in the humanitarian programme. On 26 January 2017 around 45 Local and National NGOS in Bangladesh and decided to established a platform called "National Alliance of

Humanitarian Actors, Bangladesh (NAHAB)". This commitment and working together comes from the "Shifting the Power" project implemented by Christian Aid in Bangladesh with the Local and National NGOs. The Government of Bangladesh (Department of Disaster Management) officially acknowledges NAHAB as a national platform of the Humanitarian Actors. The NGOs came together to establish NAHAB as an alliance to encourage and support national/local non-governmental, national humanitarian organizations, partners and other relevant actors to uphold their voice, representation and commitment to invest for faster, needful and effective humanitarian actions in Bangladesh.

BNNRC provides a range of advice, information and consultancy, offering support to anyone with an interest in the sector of Community Media through Building Capacity, Research and Development & Technical Cooperation. Supporting Organization on Community Media like Community Radio, Community Television, Community Film, ICT for Development and Amateur Radio Operation currently exceeds around 250, bringing together established organizations, aspirant groups and individuals within the sector. NIRAPAD is playing a vital role in capacity development, research, documentation and maintain coordination among different stakeholders.

Grass-roots (local) NGOs have a long-term presence on the ground and enjoy trust. They have local cultural and political knowledge and awareness of local economic conditions. With fewer operating costs, they can be innovative and flexible. They are committed to poor and marginalized groups. Local and national humanitarian actors (LNHA) Bangladeshi NGOs have played a prominent role in the response. Their existence, along with religious institutions also engaging in relief work, has become entwined with the political landscape of the region, with some local NGOs prominent in providing basic services,

International NGOs and the UN In exploring capacity of international NGOs and UN agencies involved in the response, both international and Bangladeshi respondents identified them as having financial resources, technical capacities, and the capacity to scale up. A few national and local respondents noted that the capacity of local NGOs had increased due to collaboration and partnership with INGOs, reflecting the ability of INGOs to contribute to local capacity during emergencies.

Chapter-8

Accountability[7]

For humanitarian actions first and foremost accountability is towards thyself, towards one's values and towards the affected community. The commitment towards the community holds the organization accountable for their actions. Rather than only focusing on the capacity of the organization the leading ones should help the small organizations to increase their capacity. The leading organization should be accountable for this action. Organizations are accountable for their commitments through Charter for change or grand bargaining model. International organizations should be more accountable for their expenses and reduce luxury focusing more on necessity.

Conceptual Framework of Accountability

Humanitarian Actors are primarily accountable to the Affected Communities

NAHAB visions disaster resilient communities in Bangladesh. It works for capacity strengthening of local communities and humanitarian actors around, so that a responsive contextually appropriate humanitarian actions mechanism is developed at the local level.

NAHAB advocates for localization as a key strategy for effective and real-time humanitarian response. It pleads that all Humanitarian Actors are accountable for delivery of quality faster need-based emergency services to the affected people. The government and donors are accountable to ensure faster decision making, allocation and availability of resources. The local actors and all implementing humanitarian actors are obligated for efficient and effective service delivery and reporting. In the Accountability Framework, NAHAB differentiates Humanitarian Actors' Accountability and Obligation to segregate their roles, functions and responsibilities.

Accountability Elements

- Real time quality response
- Organizational responsibility
- Financial Management
- Governance
- Efficiency: To deliver faster service to the people in need
- Effectiveness: Quality need based service to people

[7] This chapter contains two documents on accountability: (1) A Position paper developed by NAHAB through interaction with the stakeholders; and (2) The Accountability Poster developed by Bangladesh CSO NGO Coordination through a consultative process at various levels.

- Transparency: Openness in information sharing
- Feedback and complain response mechanism
- Reaching vulnerable households

Accountability Benchmarks

1. Impartial humanitarian actions irrespective of background and identity
2. Local actors' participation in Alert (early warning interpretation), Allocation of resources to meet emergency needs and Response in coordinated manner
3. Reaching affected people within 24-72 hrs.
4. Joint Needs Assessment
5. Capacity based response by humanitarian actors in their respective areas of expertise (WASH, Food Security, Shelter, Logistics, GBV, Education, etc.)
6. Skilled staffs in place
7. Maintain strong coordination among the actors of affected areas

Accountability poster of Bangladesh CSO - NGO Coordination

DOs and DON'Ts

DO

- Maintain response commitments
- Invest for capacity building of community volunteers, staffs and management team
- Ensure correct and timely reporting to financers and management
- Ensure effective participation of community and engaged in decision making process
- Recognize potentials of local actors
- Demonstrate best practice of local actors
- Plan to take special care of children, women, PWD and OPs

DON'Ts

- Do not make any false commitment to the community
- Do not forget toobtain feedback from community
- Do not expect huge contribution from the community
- Do not avoid others humanitarian actors in the locality
- Do not expect benefits in return from the community
- Do not spread inappropriate information
- Do not overlook zero tolerance issues like sexual abuse, financial irregularity
- Do not undermine the freedom and dignity of the community people

Chapter-9

Stakeholders In Public and Private Sectors

Murshed Alam Sarkar

Bangladesh has taken a holistic approach towards disaster management, where emphasis has been given to working together with all stakeholders to build strategic, scientific and implementation partnership with all relevant government departments and agencies, and other key non-government players including NGOs, academic and technical institutions, the private sector and donors. Considering the adverse impacts of frequently occurring natural disasters/hazards the successive governments of Bangladesh has undertaken various initiatives, plans and programmes for disaster risk reduction through introducing elaborate disaster management practices. Bangladesh has demonstrated remarkable efficiency in combating disaster situation and earned international recognition. The country is now cited as an excellent example for its sustainable capability of managing natural disasters and men made shocks with success. Significant progress has been made in terms of reducing the vulnerability of Bangladesh's people, for example through an upgraded early warning system, efficient preparedness and community-based response capacity.

In this journey stakeholders belonging to both public and private sectors have been playing a very vital role by working hand in hand. Lots of initiatives, programmes/ projects have been implemented to increase the capacities of the households and local communities in the disaster prone areas. These initiatives undertaken by the stakeholders ceaselessly try to make the respective communities disaster resilient. From awareness to preparedness, response, rehabilitation and even mitigation at every stage of disaster management cycle, the hard work of stakeholders helps substantially to lessen the negative impact of disasters. Bangladesh government has ensured the involvement of critical actors in mainstreaming, such as government, civil society, the private sector, and partnerships and networks.

Bangladesh now pursues a comprehensive risk management framework. Now an elaborate regulatory, policy and institutional framework is in place. It provides for the relevant legislative, policy and best practice framework under which the activity of disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation of natural disasters are managed. The emphasis has given to maintain proper coordination amongst the concerned Ministries, departments, line agencies, Local Government Body (LGD) and community people, and also to ensure their proper functioning to mitigate sufferings of the people, the GoB has formulated a set of mechanisms for Council and Committees from national down to the grass-root levels. For the mechanisms to be best operative, the SOD acts as a guidebook.

The high powered and influential NDMC and IMDMCC, developed as effective bodies to promote and coordinate risk-reduction, preparedness activities and mitigation measures, meet twice and four times a year respectively. While NDMC formulates and reviews disaster management policies and issues directives to all concerned, the IMDMCC plays key role in implementing the directives maintaining inter-Ministerial coordination, supervising the services of the Armed Forces as well as NGOs working in the field of disaster management in the country. Under the mechanism there exists a well-established organization named Department of Disaster Management (DDM) within the

administrative control of the MDMR wherein EOC is located. The DDM acts during post-disaster emergency situation and operates relief activities for distribution to remote field levels under the supervision and guidance of the Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief (MoDMR) / IMDMCC. The MoDMR has a small dynamic professional unit known as DDM to perform specialist functions and ensure coordination with line departments/agencies and NGOs.

The DDM also helps EOC by extending technical support services through MIS/GIS for information exchange. In addition, the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) also plays very important role during and immediately before cyclone disaster by maintaining coordination with EOC, Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), DDM, NGOs and others and extending direct help to the community people. The entire mechanism thus meets the requirements of clear policies, provides scope for implementation of NDMC directives and decisions by the high-level IMDMCC on an inter-Ministerial basis, incorporates the role of the MoDMR as the responsible line Ministry, provides for the integration of Armed Forces and reflects the crucial role of the DDMCs, UZDMCs and UDMCs.

In Rohingya response, the central government (local administration and the District Coordinator's (DC) office, which leads in organizing the response on a local level); local elected councils; local ministries the NGO affairs bureau (which manages permission for NGOs to operate, amongst other things);

Bangladesh has a vibrant civil society with thousands of national and international nongovernmental organizations operating nationwide. INGOs relationships with the Government have been turbulent, from periods of mutual defiance to times of cooperation. In 1989, the Bangladeshi authorities established a NGO Affairs Bureau, which is still today the main counterpart for any organization willing to work in the country. The push for better coordination and collaboration often goes together with the fear of greater control. The Government has gradually shown more interest in collaborating and build partnership with NGO's through consultation or implementation process.

The NGOs are playing roles in different phases of disaster management, advocating for improvements, encouraging and supporting positive initiatives and holding the government accountable. Bangladesh Red Crescent Society operates an extensive telecommunication network with many radio stations that directly links Headquarter of CPP with coastal areas of Bangladesh.

Other Non–state actors including private sector stakeholders (CSOs, CBOs, Corporate Foundations, Student Organizations, Trade Union Bodies, Women Organization, Environment Activists, Media and whole range of professional organizations) are playing vital roles on different issues related to climate change, disaster management and resilient building through programme interventions, policy advocacy and in the areas of research and awareness. In the domain of programme intervention many NGOs /CSOs are working particularly on developing transformative women leadership, creating income generation scopes and offering emergency response training for women and youth.

Other core area of interventions include promoting climate resilient sustainable agriculture (saline tolerant crop, drought resilient variety, sack gardening, floating gardening, floating seed bank, vermin compost, organic fertilizer, integrated pest management (IPM), weather board set up, agro-met service etc. NGOs are also trying to develop diversified livelihood skills like repairing electronic device, welding, tailoring, carpentry etc among the people. Along with the stated interventions strengthening capacity of the community for

disaster risk reduction, dissemination of early warning system, mock drills, eco-friendly and portable stove and in some case some semi-structural works are also in the intervention line.

The private sector stakeholders / NGOs are injecting a handsome amount of money for local contextual solutions that are socially viable and acceptable. To develop a comprehensive response plan in collaboration with GoB the Joint Need Assessment endeavor is finalized and all tools are developed. CARE -Bangladesh has assumed the lead role to conduct training on these tools. Recently 24 local and national NGOs have inducted as members of Start Fund Bangladesh. It creates an opportunity to rapid response for small and medium scale disaster incidences. Disaster response considering anticipation and forecast is a new phenomenon in Bangladesh which has been started through Start Fund Bangladesh.

Different networking organization like NAHAB, NIRAPAD, CMDRR and CSOs like TIB, CPD, and Citizen Platform for SGD's has been continuing their advocacy to portrait their contribution on disaster management and are fostering communication and coordination among local and national actors and also strengthening capacity through information, experience and knowledge sharing. The Disaster Forum in Bangladesh was another good example of coordination and collaboration, beginning with the ECB consortium and adding members until it included about 30 organizations.

ECB members participated inother consortia such as the National Alliance for Risk Reduction Initiatives (NARRI), Developing and Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance and Risk Reduction Initiatives (DESHARI) are playing vital role in disaster management.

In addition to INGOs, an array of UN agencies are involved in the response, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). International NGOs like CARE, Christian Aid, Oxfam as well as Unicef, and UNDP are also implementing regular programmes focusing community preparedness, risk reduction, disaster management interventions along with long term adaptation strategies. Non state actors historically speaking always have been playing a crucial role in mobilizing quick response and delivery of humanitarian aids in Bangladesh.

The concept of cluster approach has been introduced and put in place for strengthening coordination and ensuring the speedy delivery of humanitarian assistance through improved leadership, accountability and effective partnership. The clusters include: WASH, Education, Food Security, Health, Shelter, Logistics, Nutrition, Protection, Camp Coordination and management, Early Recovery and Emergency Telecommunications.

Media has an important role to play in disaster management. There are scopes to use media extensively especially for disseminating information and building awareness on disaster management at the mass level. Media (print, electronic as well as social media) is an important stakeholder in the arena. They play significant role in combating disaster situation by reporting, publishing, broadcasting and posting news (information dissemination/ sharing and building awareness) and drawing attention of decision makers and other stakeholders at local, national and international levels.

In Bangladesh, different institutions/faculties have significant contribution in disaster management like Urban and Rural Planning Faculty and Water Resources Management Department of Civil Engineering Faculty of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, the Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies (IDMVS), Department of Disaster Management and Science of Dhaka University, Khulna University, Rajshahi University and Shajalal University; amongst the non-govt. Universities, BRAC University, North South University, People's University and International University of Business Agriculture and Technology (IUBAT).

Chapter-10

Partnership[8]

NAHAB, an alliance of voluntary, non-government, non-profitable, and non-political organizations that advocates and facilitates balanced, faster and needful humanitarian actions in Bangladesh promotes localization through partnership. (??)- Don't think this chapter is about NAHAB's partnership Partnership in humanitarian sector has some principles.

Partnership Principles

- Collective Commitment and Accountability: Collective commitments are the values and habits of the humanitarian actor towards disaster affected community and that accountability ensures inclusiveness and transparent decision making.
- Shared Responsibility: Openness carries value of working together and knowledge sharing.
- Mutual Trust and Respect: Common to and bind all humanitarian actors together and making a culture of cooperation and collaboration.
- Open and Regular Communication: Vertical and horizontal communication among the humanitarian actors.

Partnership contributes to

- Information and Knowledge Management: NAHAB as a platform facilitates sharing of information, experience, best practices and research findings to its member organizations and other networks, alliances for ensuring the collective efforts at local level.
- Fostering Coordination: The key spirit of NAHAB is to work together for sharing responsibilities through maintaining strong coordination and joint planning with other humanitarian actors active at local, national and/or international level.
- Networking Among Humanitarian Actors and Alliance Building: NAHAB upholds working together approach in planning, capacity sharing and coordination among GO, NGO, Private Sector and other Humanitarian Actors at all levels.
- Advocacy at All Levels: NAHAB advocates for active engagement of local actors in decision making for effective humanitarian actions, efficient humanitarian policy formation, programme planning and review as part of promoting Localization for effective and real-time humanitarian actions.
- Strengthening Capacity: NAHAB focuses on the capacity enhancement of humanitarian actors functioning at different levels to deliver faster need based effective humanitarian services and systematic professional development in specific fields of action by Exchange of Expertise.
- Resource Mobilization: NAHAB advocates for Pool Funding arrangement at different tires through mobilizing resources from national and international sources including individual donors, public and private sectors.

GO-NGO Partnership as a Cross-Cutting approach

NAHAB works to build a sustainable government-NGO partnership in support of coordinated humanitarian actions at local and national levels. Built on the exiting bondage of working together in disaster management NAHAB's strategic choice

[8] This chapter contain the NAHAB Position paper on Partnership, developed through an interactive process.

is to institutionalize the process contributing to Humanitarian Development Nexus (Why are we focusing on NAHAB if we are doing country report???)

Expanding Partnership Base

- Partnership with Private Sector in Bangladesh: NAHAB accounts the potentials of private sectors in Bangladesh providing substantial support to the affected community. The present generation private sector entities have a large untapped resource to provide services in form of skilled human resource and/or in-kind donation in preparedness and emergency response phases of disaster management.
- Media Partnership in Humanitarian Actions: NAHAB values the collaborative partnership with media as a vibrant sector, which has potential to sensitize the community and the concerned public and private actors. The other media role is providing the real-time information during emergency and contributing to opinion mobilization for decision making.

Diversification in Partnership for Humanitarian Actions: Options and Preference

A. *Preferred Choice* Consortium led by local actors with participation of -	B. Consortium led by national actors with participation of -	C. Consortium led by International actors in association with -
A1. Local actors only	B1. Local actors	C1. Local actors
A2. National and Local actors mix	B2. National actors	C2. National actors
A3. International, national and Local actors mix	B3. International actors	C3. International actors

Chapter-11

Inclusive[9] Disaster Management

Gender Issue in Humanitarian Response

Rahima Sultana Kazal

Bangladesh is a disaster prone country and one of the highest (fifth) in rank of the risk index around the world. Due to its fragile geographical location within South Asia and other human induced causes, the country is visited by frequent disasters such as floods, cyclone, thunderstorm, riverbank erosion etc. Slow onset disasters such as drought arsenic contamination in ground water, water logging, salinity intrusion and others are making the country a vulnerable one. Bangladesh also falls in the earthquake zone and trying to be prepared to face the possible disaster.

There was no institutional mechanism for disaster management till late nineties (Disaster Management Bureau established) in our country. A Standing Order on Disasters (SOD) has been published in 1997 for assigning different roles to different institutions from local to central levels. The SOD has been revised and published recently. A comprehensive disaster management programme has launched later on. Formulation of different disaster management policies plans and legislations have been initiated. However, although since mid - nineties pioneering research on disaster recorded, peoples' own initiatives, especially women's disaster coping mechanisms (Nasreen, 1995; 2012), gender dimensions in disasters have not been integrated into disaster risk management policies.

Gradually gender in Bangladesh was recognized as a cross cutting issue but was not mainstreamed into disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes in the past. Academia, different international and national non-government organizations, activists integrated gender issues in their policy frameworks. In 2011 the Women Advancement Policy (Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, GoB) included a section on women and children in disaster for the first time. A project was implemented by the Directorate of Women Affairs (DWA, MoWCA) and a Gender Toolkit on DRR has been prepared in 2015 with the support of CDMP.

Bangladesh is relentlessly trying to promote the gender and disaster response agenda in disaster within South Asia and has received global recognition for gender mainstreaming efforts in Disaster Risk Reduction and response. One of the crucial agenda items for Bangladesh is that DRR and Disaster response needs to be completely incorporated with climate change agenda. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina receives prestigious Champion of the Earth Award for her outstanding contributions in reducing the impacts of climate change towards building a resilient nation. This has to be upheld with the combined efforts of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and Ministry of Environment and Forest, other line ministries, development partners, International and national organizations, researchers and all other people. It is worth mentioning that the sectoral inputs on climate change and disaster management towards the formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan (2016 – 2021) has been given jointly and reviewed through gender lens. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared based on the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, second pillar (out of six pillars) of which is comprehensive disaster management. Academic institutions have

[9] Two aspects of inclusion is addressed in this chapter – Gender and Aging aspects in humanitarian actions

been incorporating gender and DRR issues in their curriculums. Despite several attempts, gender and DRR related activities often remain in limited profile; especially women are viewed from vulnerability perspective and not from resilience perspective. This is related to their given gender identity and not to any inherent weaknesses.

With the existing disasters (be it natural hazard or human induced), recently Bangladesh is facing a social disaster, a protracted crisis of Rohingya refugee entrance in Bangladesh. Government of Bangladesh received world recognition for her humanitarian response through giving shelter to the Rohingyas of Rakhaine State of Myanmar, who have fled their homes to escape violence and taken refuge in Bangladesh. Of all the uprooted people of Myanmar, 70 percent are women and children. Immediate attention is required to ensure women's and children's security, and health safety, for both the refugees as well as the local residents. Government and other actors in the fields of disasters are now focusing on Rohingya issues as this would help to reduce new disasters such as epidemics or gender-based violence and relevant other disasters.

The Gender and Disaster Network (GDN) has been contributing towards ensuring gender equity in disaster risk management around the world. A GDN hub in Bangladesh will add a new agenda and value to GDN. However, the pioneering study of Nasreen, 2008 & 2012 and findings of different studies (Abrar & Azad, 2004; Saleheen & Huda, 2001; Schaefer-Preuss, 2008; Thapa, 2001) showed that although floods affect all the people of a particular area, women are the most affected segment of population, because of their socioeconomic backwardness. Hence, women's needs and problems have to be addressed adequately to make community-based disaster management a success. And women's participation should be ensured along with men in every stage of the disaster management cycle. But to what extent women have access to active participation and how far their needs and problems are taken into consideration in the disaster management process should be assessed with empirical evidence.

It is observed that in the last two years crises affected women and men, girls and boys of different ages and disparities are critical to effective humanitarian preparedness and response. Women, girls, boys and men have distinct needs, priorities, responsibilities, limitations and protection needs. They are exposed to differential risks and vulnerabilities but also play unique and important roles in preparedness and in responding to emergencies, conflicts and building peace within their respective communities. Gender equality in humanitarian action is about better targeting and programming and therefore about effectiveness of humanitarian action reaching all segments of the affected population.

It is seen that disasters tend to hit the poorest and most marginalized demographics the hardest. Women and girls are particularly exposed to climate-related disaster risk – they are likely to suffer higher rates of mortality, morbidity and economic damage to their livelihoods. Women bring unique experiences and skills to disaster risk reduction and management, although these skills are often not acknowledged or tapped into sufficiently. Increased awareness of the drivers, pressures, stressors and opportunities associated with climate-related disasters is key to finding smart pathways to reduce and manage disasters. It is therefore imperative that disaster risk reduction and management strategies are gender-aware, taking into account both gender-based vulnerabilities as well as women's unique contributions. One of the studies released that

- Women and children are 14 times more likely than men to die during a disaster.
- There is a direct relationship between women's risk of being killed during disasters and their socio-economic status (defined as access to information, economic resources and ability to exercise personal freedom of choice).
- More women than men died during the disasters. Most deaths were among elderly women.
- During disasters in the last two years happened in Bangladesh most of the affected people were women and children, the poorest demographic group in the country.
- In refugee camps, women and girls are exposed to higher risks than men, including through conflict over scarce resources. Compounding this, social strains in such situations aggravate stress levels in the family, which may result in increased incidences of domestic violence.
- Gender perspectives are not included in disaster reduction efforts at the national, regional and international levels—including in policies, strategies, action plans, and programmes;
- Less analyses of climate change data (e.g. desertification, floods, drought, deforestation) with a gender- sensitive perspective and collect sex disaggregated data;
- Less taken gender-aware steps to reduce the negative impacts of disasters on women, particularly in relation to their critical roles in rural areas in provision of water, food and energy (i.e. provide support, health services, information and technology);
- Women's participation and representation in all levels of decision making processes is limited;
- Given less importance to women's traditional knowledge and perceptions in the analysis and evaluation of disaster risks, coping strategies and solutions;
- It is not ensured that women are being visibly engaged as agents of change at all levels of disaster preparedness & disaster response, including early warning systems, education, communication, information and networking opportunities;
- Importance is to given to build national and local women's groups' capacities and provide them with a platform to be heard and to lead;
- It is not considered that the level of a woman's access to technology and finances, health care, support services, shelter and security in times of disaster; and
- It is not included to gender-specific indicators to monitor and track progress on gender equality targets.

Humanitarian actors in the Rohingya refugee response are delivering humanitarian services to a population differentiated by 'age, gender and disability'. Gender is a key cross-cutting issue in all sectors of the response. Rohingya adolescent girls are vulnerable to child marriage, sexual exploitation and trafficking for the purpose of sex work, boys face heightened risk of child labour, exploitation and human trafficking for the purpose of labour. These vulnerabilities and violations are linked to the social and cultural disadvantages Rohingya girls and boys deal with in their daily lives, now exacerbated by their refugee status. Thus, while all refugees need access to basic humanitarian services to ensure survival, adolescents are a distinct group with distinct vulnerabilities. They also have the potential to contribute to the emergency response. Their survival, protection, health, education and participation contribute to ensuring gender equality and should be taken into consideration during humanitarian response. Few snapshots of the situation over there:

- The Rohingya are a conservative community, with social and cultural norms that create tensions around women's empowerment. Women generally experience barriers to freedom of movement and access to and control over resources, with girls' access and mobility restricted once they reach puberty.
- An increase in paid work for women has resulted in increased domestic violence in the home and harassment outside it.
- A Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) conducted by CARE reported that, in one camp, every

woman and girl was either a survivor of sexual assault or a witness to it from their time in Myanmar, but that women felt relatively safe in camps in Bangladesh.

- However, various reports have shown that crowded settlements, a lack of appropriate WASH facilities and increased vulnerability are putting women and girls at risk of gender-based violence (GBV);
- Cases of child marriage and forced marriage have been documented, involving girls as young as and attributable to poverty and displacement. Forced prostitution and trafficking are also risks faced by women and girls in the camps, and such cases are likely to be under-reported.
- Polygamy has also been reported to have increased within the Rohingya community as a result of displacement.
- Overcrowding is likely to exacerbate many safety risks, such as physical and sexual abuse, and it also means a lack of privacy, especially in WASH facilities. The lack of space for community structures also limits the ability of humanitarian actors to provide protection services, including community centres, child-friendly spaces (CFS) and safe spaces for women and girls.
- Women in host communities have reported increased limitations on their freedom of movement and have expressed fear of the new arrivals, due to overcrowding and the lack of privacy.
- The risk of GBV is high in the host community and is likely to increase in times of economic stress.
- As in the Rohingya community, child marriage is common in the host community, and is used by poorer households as a coping strategy in times of crisis.
- Domestic violence is also common in both communities,
- With women the primary victims and their husbands the perpetrators, with an increased risk of domestic violence in the Rohingya community since displacement.
- Female-headed households are likely to be much more vulnerable.
- insecurity for women in the host community is almost as bad as for the Rohingya community, with only one in three women having access to a diversified diet.

If we analyze the disaster response activities in the last two years in Bangladesh it shows various gaps in the humanitarian response especially in terms of accountability, communication with affected communities and disaster preparedness, but also in equitable access to services, in particular for women and girls, and especially for the Rohingya community. The key findings are presented below, along with recommendations for action.

Gender Gap Analysis and Recommendation

Sector	Findings	Recommendations
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), including menstrual hygiene management (MHM)	• There is insufficient WASH infrastructure to cover the needs of the community, especially a lack of segregation of latrines by gender and a lack of bathing facilities. • Women's MHM needs are largely unmet.	• The WASH sector should prioritize household level water sources as well as sufficient and gender segregated latrine facilities. • Every female latrine should incorporate an MHM space. • Separate and private spaces need to be identified for women to bathe. • WASH infrastructure should be regularly monitored to ensure that it remains compliant with minimum standards for safety and security (including lights and locks on doors), as well as MHM requirements.

Sector	Findings	Recommendations
Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods (EFSVL)	• Rohingya women's access to IGAs is more restricted than in the host community; • Concerns have been raised around safety in aid distributions for women, girls and boys.	• Advocate with key Policy Makers for the implementation of IGAs in camps to provide much needed livelihood opportunities for both women and men. • Empower women and girls through activities that will give them opportunities to access and control resources and ensure that childcare support is provided for women who are engaged in IGAs. • Ensure that support is provided in the distribution of aid to female- and child-headed households.
Nutrition	• There are concerns about under nutrition for breastfeeding children under six months of age, as well as concerns about under nutrition among women and girls • There are also concerns regarding malnutrition of infants.	• Monitor Gender specific and other harmful traditional practices linked to gender dynamics to prevent under nutrition, and support access to nutrition treatment. • Develop tailored, gender-inclusive information, education and communication (IEC) materials on nutrition, adapted to the context. • Support mothers through counseling on IYCF, specifically breastfeeding practices, and psychosocial support and involve influential family members to create an enabling environment for care giving. • Target health promotion activities at women/mothers/ female caregivers and design specific strategies to engage men/fathers/male caregivers,
Protection	• There are various fears in both host and refugee communities including a lack of mobility for women and a lack of lighting at night. • There is lack of knowledge about human rights and protection related services among Rohingya women. • Transgender people are excluded, and there is a lack of research on this issue	• Support the establishment of community-based self-help groups such as community centres, child-friendly spaces (CFS) and women-friendly spaces, to address the protection, psychosocial and livelihood needs of refugees. • Set up educational facilities or temporary learning centres for adolescent girls and boys and provide targeted support, with male and female facilitators. • Encourage the attendance of both mothers and fathers at CFS and girl-friendly spaces and other child protection activities. • Extend the provision of cloth to be used for clothing and other purposes to all beneficiaries, including girls. • Identify the scope for addressing child protection and GBV issues via community leaders, police and other security actors. • Special emphasis needs to be put on the prevention of trafficking of women and girls.
Gender-based violence (GBV)	• GBV affects women and girls disproportionately, • There is insufficient access to GBV services, due to stigma but also due to a lack of information on services	• Ensure that dissemination of information on GBV referral systems is trickled down to women and girls. • Engage women and girls and community leaders in behaviour change activities around gender equality and GBV prevention. • Engage men and boys positively in addressing GBV, especially domestic violence, sexual harassment against women and girls and polygamy . • Address GBV with the aim of changing harmful social and traditional norms through awareness raising campaigns in both refugee and host communities, especially to remove stigma for survivors of GBV.

Sector	Findings	Recommendations
Power structures at household and community levels	• Men are power holders in key decision making at the household level in both communities, but more so in the Rohingya community	• Provide awareness-raising sessions for community leaders, including imams, using their existing influence and expanding it to wider community leadership, both formal and informal. • Work with religious and community leaders and key persons within the community, such as schoolteachers, who are informal leaders other than majhis , ensuring both male and female leadership • Empower informal women leaders in the Rohingya community and engage with formal women leaders in the host community. • Promote the active involvement of women and adolescent boys and girls in decision making processes, especially within existing structures created by the wider humanitarian response.
Women's and girls' empowerment and leadership	• There is a lack of formal female leadership in the Rohingya community. • There is a need for community women's groups and also youth groups. • Access to leadership roles is slightly easier for women in the host community.	• Women support collective support and life skills to reduce dependence on men for basic needs, and sensitize families on the benefits of allowing women to participate. • Women- and girl-friendly spaces (as well as youth friendly spaces in general) are needed to support consultation and confidence building. Ideally, these should be linked with protection and education or livelihood activities or any other activity that brings together women and girls, even informally.
Feedback and complaints, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA	• Women – are poorly informed about NGO services. It is highly likely that cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) are going underreported.	• Update community feedback and complaint mechanisms so that they are accessible to women, men, girls and boys. • Use existing community groups to disseminate information on feedback, complaints and PSEA, as developed by relevant humanitarian clusters. • Ensure that information is disseminated through a variety of channels, to include in particular informal leaders and women. • Monitor and report on the effectiveness of different measures implemented by each organization.

Gender inequality and GBV are often indirect causes of under nutrition in humanitarian settings, especially among women, adolescent girls and children. According to IASC's GBV guidelines, gender-inequitable access to food and services is a form of GBV that can, in its turn, contribute to other forms of GBV.

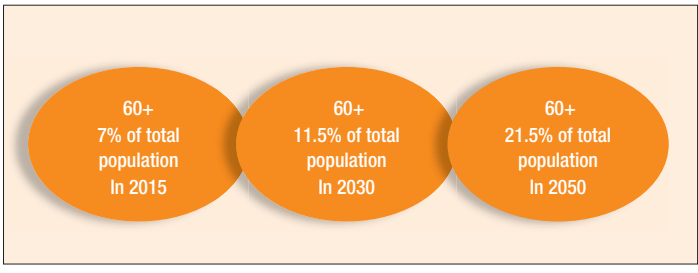
Inclusive disaster management - Older people

Rabeya Sultana

In September 2015, the world leaders adopted the Sustainable Development Goals and there is a commitment to ensure that 'no one is left behind' and that no goal is considered met unless met for all. Do we count how many people are still left behind in humanitarian crises, specially older people? They are still left behind when disasters occur for several reasons which include a prevailing mindset of older people as victims rather than as resource person and older people's invisibility in database concerning preparedness for and response to disasters.

We know, older people are always excluded in data collection, either intentionally or unintentionally. This situation must change as older people have the same rights as everyone else to assistance that upholds their dignity as people, as well as the right to participate in all matters that affect them, including disaster risk management. Ensuring that there is age-inclusive data in all phases of disaster risk management has been called for since the Madrid International Platform for Action in 2002, and the need for such data has been recognized by almost all country policies (http://ageingasia.org/how-older-people-are-excluded-in-humanitarian-data/) .

The increasing number of older people in Bangladesh represents the achievement of development and improvements in healthcare of Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh but it also may increase older people's vulnerability to disasters. At present, the number of older people in Bangladesh is over 8%, which will increase 11.5% in 2021 and 21.5% in 2050. Generally, older people vulnerabilities and capacities are often overlooked in disasters even though they have the same rights as other age groups to protection.



http://www.helpage.org/global-agewatch/population-ageing-data/country-ageing-data/?country=Bangladesh

How older people at risk in disasters

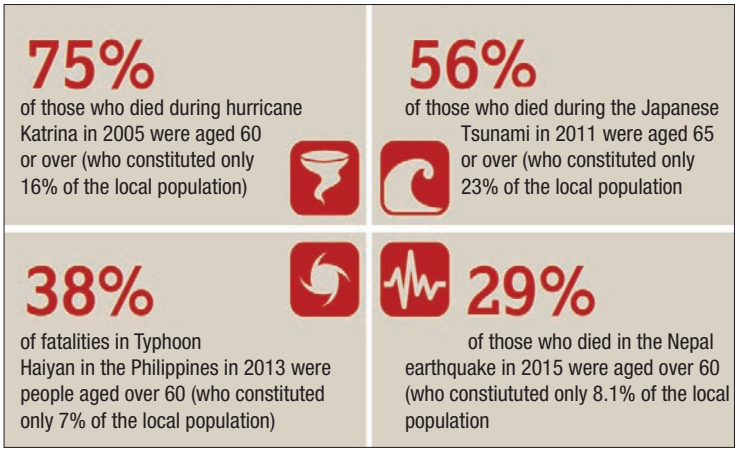
Older people are more vulnerable than other age groups during any disaster or any other social barriers. The following factors express the older people vulnerability in disaster

- Physical decline that comes with ageing, which can include poor health, mobility, sight and hearing problem
- Lack of adequate service provision, support and information for older people, both on a daily basis and in emergencies
- Age discrimination, which serves to exclude and isolate older people, and often violates their rights
- High poverty levels among older people, often exacerbated by lack of social protection mechanisms and livelihood opportunities.
- Older people's physical and social challenges can reduce their capacity to prepare for disasters – for example, they may struggle to stockpile food and water, bring livestock to safety quickly, or travel long distances.

- Frail and poor lonely older people who live alone, isolated from family and community support, are more likely to live in poorly constructed houses, which can put them at greater risk.
- Many frail or housebound older people may be less able or willing to flee their homes (for example, to move to higher ground or evacuation centres when cyclones or floods threaten), due to connection to land and place.

https://www.helpage.org/what-we-do/climate-change/disaster-risk-and-age-index/

When disaster strikes, older people are more at risk than other age groups. Consider these statistics:



Older people's contributions during disaster

Older people have a lifetime of experience, knowledge and skills that can be useful in understanding local natural hazards, their impacts and supporting in disaster preparedness in their communities. It is therefore vital to recognize older men and women's capacities, and support them to make contributions to all stages of disaster management activities, from community risk assessment to operational response and recovery. Older people can also make other important contributions:

- As community elders and traditional knowledge-holders, they may be a valuable source of information on local hazard and risk profiles, and sustainable community based disaster risk reduction initiatives & mitigation strategies which can be combined with other information sources, such as scientific data to better understand local hazard. For example, older people may recall details about the impact of previous local disasters (and the response effort), highlighting what could be improved. They also have experienced how the community has adapted to climate variability and climate change over time.
- Older people may not be as intensively engaged in day-to-day economic activities as younger people, and so may be able to spend more time on disaster risk reduction activities, while encouraging other community members to get involved. They will also have acquired significant knowledge and skills over their working life which they may wish to contribute.
- Older women in particular can play an important role in supporting family members and grandchildren. In addition to their own protection needs during a crisis, their role as carers of other vulnerable groups also needs to be considered.
- Older people can be strong community champions when it comes to DRR. They generally have the ability to reflect and to benefit from hindsight, and are strongly motivated by wanting to make the world a safer place for their grandchildren.

These capacities are often overlooked by governments, donors and NGOs, who are more inclined to see older people as passive recipients of aid than to find ways to use their capacities to make DRR activities more effective.

Older people's potential contributions

- Knowledge of past disasters and traditional knowledge
- Often respected community figures
- Life experience as a child, worker, manager, parent, carer, farmer
- Active members of community DRR teams

Policies on inclusive data collection in Bangladesh

We have a disaster management policy in where the right to protection and assistance for older people during disasters is explicitly stated. We have adopted community-based disaster risk management as an integral approach and participatory risk assessments alongside science-based methods.

Our Community Risk Assessment encourages the generation of historical and seasonal community risks (including climate-related) by engaging specific vulnerable groups (women, people with disabilities, economic groups such as farmers and landless people) and the local authorities. The CRA guidelines outline the seven steps to undertake risk assessment covering hazard identification, risk analysis, and achieving consensus on options. While older people are not explicitly identified as a vulnerable group, there is no deterrent to older people participating in the process.

Guidelines for data disaggregation: Bangladesh has its JNA Phase 1 – Initial Days Upazilla Level Assessment Format as a template for gathering general data about a disaster and its impact (deaths, missing, injured and displaced) that is disaggregated by male and female as well as by children (below 19 years old), but not directly indicate the older people. Some sector data collected, such as on WASH facilities and shelter, assess needs by sex (men/boys and women/girls) as well as by the elderly and people with disabilities. According to the study of HelpAge International, in most emergency responses, data concerning older people is collected using a single category, such as 'over 60', instead of distinguishing between people aged 60–70, 70–80 and over 80 (http://ageingasia.org/how-older-people-are-excluded-in-humanitarian-data/)

Recommendation

An important trend revealed by HelpAge study was that older people are often only mentioned as part of a 'household', 'vulnerable group' or 'affected population'. Thus the assistance they receive is a standard package, which may not address their specific needs. In many cases, "priority" for older people only meant they should be first to receive assistance, but the types of assistance were the same for all vulnerable groups. When priority is not matched with appropriateness in the different response phases, the issue of exclusion worsens. (http://ageingasia.org/how-older-people-are-excluded-in-humanitarian-data/)

We highlight the following recommendations in all aspects of development, including disaster risk management to reduce the risks to older populations.

Specifically mention older people in national disaster management and climate policies, requiring direct action in planning, budgeting, training and response.

Collect sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data, including for older age groups: 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, and 80+ years, in all disaster management data sets, analyse and utilise this data with regard to the impact of all disaster risk reduction initiatives.

Ensure mainstream response activities consider the needs of older women and men providing age-sensitive and physically accessible services. Provide outreach services for isolated people who cannot reach services.

Chapter-12

The Humanitarian – Development Nexus: Bangladesh Scenario

Suman Ahsanul Islam

Since the Humanitarian Summit in 2016, the decades-old discussion on the 'humanitarian-development nexus (HDN)' is again on the discussion table. Initially, it was concentrated on aid effectiveness, handover and sustainability. Although, globally, the current discussion goes around coordinated and collaborated actions towards shared goals of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), conflict prevention and sustaining peace agendas as key reference points; in Bangladesh, focus of the 'humanitarian-development nexus' debate is about building resilience against natural disasters includes climate change impact.

The convergence between humanitarian and development actions are around the need to prevent, prepare for and respond to crises, especially for at-risk and the most vulnerable communities and population. Multiannual humanitarian intervention strategy and plan allow humanitarian response organizations to design their actions to protracted crises and simultaneously be complemented with development investments that meet the needs of the SDGs. Thus, from the initial phases of the humanitarian crisis, alongside with offering humanitarian assistance, it is important to have a medium to long-term perspective which recognizes disaster affected people not only as subjects for protection, but rather as a group of people who will become self-reliant in the future and take on the responsibility of rebuilding their home countries. The concept is also crucial from the perspective of preventing disaster affected people from falling once again into a situation where they require humanitarian assistance.

The HDN also explores multidimensional solution through addressing both the increasing climate related threats and mitigating the underlying reasons of risks and vulnerabilities. Generally, the approach: i) combines disaster risk reduction, resilience building, climate change adaptation, and transformation with strong social protection mechanisms and robust local capacities, enhanced and managed through effective institutions, ii) rebuild sustainable resilience based on a pro-poor and pro-inclusion agenda and iii) broader access to opportunities that ensure increased and more equally spread income for the most vulnerable population.

From the very early stage of its independence, Bangladesh had developed the HDN approach through the spontaneous leadership outlook of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. In 1972, his advice to Oxfam was, "Ferries are and will be the lifelines for my people. Please discuss with officials of the Bangladesh Inland Waterways Authority and see what Oxfam can do." Oxfam provided three truck-carrying ferries and to assist the repair of many others as part of their Bangladesh post independent-war humanitarian response. This is how humanitarian response with a longer-term development preceptive had restored the communication system in the country but the domestic economy.

Community-based early warning system: Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) is another HDN success of Bangladesh since its early days. It is the corner-stone of Bangladesh's disaster preparedness plan set by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in 1973. After the devastating cyclone in 1970, with the request from the UN General Council, the then League of Red Cross (now IFRC) had started the programme in 1972

to save life and livelihood of the coastal people in Bangladesh. After a year, it come under the combined management of the Bangladesh government, the International Red Cross (IFRC) and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. Currently, managed by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the CPP mobilise and build capacity of around 55,000 community level volunteers throughout the coastline of Bangladesh. The programme has been credited with saving millions of lives, praised as "Global Best Practice" by the world leaders, own the “Smith Tumsaroch award-1998”.

Thus, the humanitarian-development nexus is not really new. Academics and emergency practitioners have been talking about this for a while. Over the decades, based on the needs and necessity, HDN approach has been practiced in Bangladesh without putting it into any framework. After every major disaster in Bangladesh, humanitarian response has been combined with disaster risk reduction and resilience building transformed toward social protection mechanisms and local capacity building; institutionalised the culture of risk reduction. The approach has found its way into normative documents and has to the agenda since 2004 with a paradigm shift from relief dependent disaster management to disaster risk reduction in the policy and plans of Bangladesh Government.

Policy and plan wise, HDN i.e. the intersections of humanitarian actions, disaster risk reductions, poverty, environment, is well addressed in the development project planning and budgeting system of the government. The mainstreaming of the nexus was first endorsed in the 6th Five Year (2011-2016) Plan mentioning that 1.8% (US$2,189 million) of the annual GDP of Bangladesh is lost due to disasters, which is, almost equivalent to 10% of the national budget of Bangladesh. The midterm review of the 6th FYP revealed that the disaster management programmes have generally performed well in the recent years but further efforts are needed to minimize the adverse impacts of natural disasters on the livelihood of people. Based on this experience, the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) currently under implementation has adopted a sustainable development pathway that "is resilient to disaster and climate change; entails sustainable use of natural resources; and successfully manages the inevitable urbanization transition". This development pathway is adequately coherent with international and national policy instruments such as World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) outcome document, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Disaster Management Act 2012, and National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2015 that underline the humanitarian-development interface is crucial for building the resilience of the most vulnerable; and expressed Bangladesh government’s commitment to invest more in tackling the root causes of recurrent crises rather than just dealing with their consequences, making aid more efficient and effective.

The Planning Commission of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh undertook an analysis Trends of Disaster Related Public Fund Allocation in Bangladesh of public spending through ADPs (Annual Development Plan) and reviewed 164 DRR sensitive projects implemented during the 6th Five Year Plan period. The analysis revealed that the government has consistently increased the gross allocation for disaster risk reduction (DRR) during the 6th FYP period to comply with the 3rd priority action of Sendai framework for DRR. In this study 2,125 development projects, grosso modo, during 6th FYP Period (2011-2015) from 39 ministries were taken into account. The total allocation for these projects was 270,962 crore Taka (approx 33 billion USD). Six relevant ministries were selected which implemented 699 projects during the 6th FYP period. Out of the 699 projects, 164 were finally selected as disaster sensitive for detailed analysis. The DRR sensitive projects were later weighted and classified into three categories as per their relevance with disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness. From the trend analysis it appeared that the disaster sensitive allocation for the 6 ministries was around 3.8% of total ADP allocation during 6th FYP period.

The study has also recognised that although there are strong policy provisions for DRR exist, however, a missing link between policy and activities are still there. The policy provisions are not well translated in to concrete actions therefore a low-level alignment of disaster sensitive allocation in the overall development budget is evident. In the project formulation and implementation phases, persistent gap in understanding structural and non-structural vulnerability prevail between implementation agencies and the beneficiaries. DRR was not adequately understood by the implementing agencies while the lessons from past disasters were not properly incorporated in project designs as well as its implementation. It also found the insufficiency of development investments from multi-hazard perspectives.

Humanitarian-Development Nexus examples in Bangladesh

After every major disaster, the concept HDN has been evolved in Bangladesh through government and non-government organisations experimental learnings of comprehensive DRR methodology, and the desire to reduce future impacts. There several successful initiatives which set the base of HDN approach in Bangladesh.

Community based disaster risk reduction – Community Risk Assessment, Risk & Resource Mapping, Community Risk Awareness: Started with CPP, government and non-government organisations in Bangladesh have vastly invested in community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) includes community risk assessment (CRA), community level risk & resource (R&R) mapping and community risk awareness etc. Started after 1991 cyclone and accelerated after 1998 flood Bangladesh has a well-established community preparedness capability due to the implementation of comprehensive education and training programmes by government agencies and non-governmental organizations. Disaster management committees have been established and trained at all administrative levels. These committees and volunteers communicate disaster alerts and evacuation instructions to vulnerable and at-risk communities in char, haor and coastal areas, and assist with coordinating relief supplies. Government and NGOs also have implemented activities for community capacity building that result DRR at family and community level. Alongside risk and resilience information, education and communication (IEC) for vulnerable communities, activities include strengthening and capacity building of local government (Union Parishad), household plinth raising (above flood), multi-purpose flood shelters, small scale risk mitigation infrastructure etc. through humanitarian cash-for-work and also through longer term disaster preparedness projects.

After 1995 and 1998 floods, international organisations together with their local NGO partners had invested hugely on building resilience of Char dweller (Chars are low-lying temporary sand islands formed and reformed yearly through silt deposition and erosion), the most vulnerable communities live at the high risk of flood, river bank erosion and Monga (famine-like seasonal lean period). Recovery and rehabilitation activities includes life and livelihood skills building, assets transfer and small-scale mitigation infrastructure. Household plinth rising (above flood level), flood shelters were created high impact in the vulnerable communities in reducing loss and sufferings.

Based on the experience, Bangladesh government with support from UKAid had designed and implemented the Char Livelihood Programme (CLP) from early 2004 to early 2010 in the remote Chars of five districts in north-west Bangladesh. CLP specifically focused its interventions on 55,000 extreme poor households who were 'assetless' and owned no land. Echoing the Millennium Development Goals, CLP's objective was to halve extreme poverty in the riverine areas of Bangladesh by 2015. Provide annual employment opportunities for up to 50 days on public works during Monga or the provision of cash safety-nets if no household member was able to work; inputs and training to engage in livelihood activities, such as homestead gardening; and support for the development of social capital through group formation, and an 18 month curriculum of awareness raising and capacity building, initially focusing on asset selection and management. In addition, participant households were prioritised for work opportunities on a cash-for-work programme, raising households above the high flood line.

The CLP programme dramatically improves the overall disaster resilience of communities in disaster preparedness and response; knowledge and education; governance; and risk assessment. Studies found women's disaster resilience is greater than men after the CLP support. Programme participants developed understanding around what roles government and NGOs have to play in building disaster resilience of communities. While plinths proved effective during floods in 2007.

The Bangladesh Flood Action Plan (FAP) was organized by the World Bank and a consortium of governments and technical assistance organizations following catastrophic flooding in 1987 and 1988. The aim of the FAP was to set the foundation of a long-term programme for achieving a permanent and comprehensive solution to the flood problem. A broad framework for the long-term programme up to the year 2015 has been provided by the FAP Eleven Guiding Principles includes measures to strengthen flood preparedness and disaster management; improvements of flood forecasting and early warning; encourage popular support by involving beneficiaries in the planning, design and operation of flood control and drainage works, etc.

The FAP incorporates both structural and non-structural components, while the study concludes that embankment will form the basis for controlled flooding and the government accepted the policy of this high structural protection approach as a key element of the long-term comprehensive flood control. However, implementation of the plan has not been progressed as expected due to various delays and confusions. Deep controversies exist among water resource planners as to technical options for finding a solution to the flood problems in Bangladesh. The key issue was the technical feasibility of a structural design, reliability of its performance and the maintenance of the structures. Further, the criteria of equity and distributive justice do not seem to have been applied in order to determine 'who gains and who loses' from FAP and other flood related intervention.

Following the FAP studies, the Government has carried out review of national water policy in 1997 – 1998, which led to the National Water Management Plan that prioritised small-scale flood-proofing over major flood protection projects. The Disaster Management Bureau and the Surface Water Modelling Centre were strengthened, cyclone shelters were built and

the Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) was established. Thus, capacity to issue flood warnings, to provide relief and rehabilitation measures, and to model river behaviour and potential environmental changes with global warming has improved.

After the devastating cyclone of 1970, which killed around half-a-million people, the Government of Bangladesh covenanted to reduce the vulnerability and improve protection of the coastal communities. In the subsequent decades, the government constructed a network of cyclone shelters in the coastal areas; between 1970 and 2007, around 1,700 cyclone shelters were constructed, with the aim of providing shelter and protection from high winds and storm surges common during cyclones. The growing network of cyclone shelters has served to save lives and assets in the event of a cyclone results drastic decrease of death toll. To date, an estimated 3,268 shelters have been constructed in the coastal areas, through a combined effort of the Government of Bangladesh, NGOs and development partners. Lessons learned over years in the construction of cyclone shelters have continuedly improved their designs. For example, shelters now include separate spaces for women, space for livestock, is now standard in most shelter designs, which allows for improved economic recovery. Cyclone shelters are used as schools during normal time, which allow for multipurpose uses and brings added social benefits to often remote areas.

Historically, the government had started coastal plantations in 1961 with a view to provide protection against natural calamities, such as cyclones and tidal surges, started intensive mangrove plantations in 1965. After the 1991 cyclone, the government of Bangladesh took up an afforestation project to establish a greenbelt in the coastal regions of the country as a measure to prevent coastal erosion and reduce other natural hazards by planting trees and creating forests along the coasts. Planting along roads and embankments contributes to the establishment of a greenbelt and plays a role in coastal protection, but a greenbelt has other positive effects as well, mainly –

i. Protect the embankment from tidal surges through plantings on its outer slope, and
ii. Protect life and property in the region by embankment plantings as well as planting in the agricultural hinterland.

With loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the project has been implemented over a period of six and half years till the end of 2002. Achieved and exceeded the physical target of establishing 1,394 km riverine and coastal embankments plantation, which helped improve the coastal environment. Also raised the public's awareness of the benefits of tree planting. The foreshore plantation component, if expanded, could have contributed towards creating an effective buffer against the impact of cyclones and storms.

Impact of the coastal green belt have been evident during cyclone Sider 2007. Cyclone walls planted within trees has protected vulnerable areas from storm surges. It is mandatory to take measures for the development of coastal greenbelt in order to minimise the impacts of cyclones in coastal regions of Bangladesh.

HDN in Rohingya humanitarian crisis response

The Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2019 for Rohingya humanitarian crisis response particularly refer the plan and intention for The New Way of Working and the Humanitarian Development Nexus. Humanitarian actors and the government departments working in Cox's Bazar are coordination with International Financial Institutions and donors at the strategic level to strengthen linkages between humanitarian interventions and the longer-term development priorities of the Government of Bangladesh. In the JRP, the humanitarian community have committed to continue supporting the Government, ensuring alignment of interventions through strategic, advocacy and programmematic levels linkages between Dhaka and Cox's Bazar.

In the process of sharing priorities and maximizing opportunities through different coordination bodies, the JRP 2019 development process have been coordinated with the World Bank (WB) and the ADB in partnership with the relevant sectors, and have been taken into account in the sectors' budgeting processes.

The ADB have proposed a grant finance of USD 200 millions half of which have been approved in July 2018 to supports investments for water and sanitation, disaster risk management, energy supply, and road access to and within camps to address the immediate needs of displaced peoples. Both the WB and ADB funds will contribute to stabilizing the situation as the government and the humanitarian actors are able to link the emergency response to the expertise of development actors.

Another grant of USD 480 million (including USD 80 million loan taken in charge by Canada) also have been announced by the World Bank to benefit both refugee and host communities in the main sectors of health, education and multi-sector interventions including livelihoods and infrastructure (such as cyclone shelters and roads). Health services, education and skills training and a multi-sector support have been prioritised to be implemented in the first phase of this umbrella grant with a budget of USD 240 million.

Flip-side: the south-west water management

The Southwest coastal region of Bangladesh is quite unique in several ways; the region is a tidal wetland, flooded by high tide at least twice in a day. Since 1986, waterlogging is the most pressing problem created enormous socio- economic misery and sufferings for the communities living in the region. Root cause of the problem lays with the lack of peoples' participation in water resources management in Bangladesh that tends to involve a centralised, heavy engineering approach in order to control floods and install irrigation. In the early 1960s, a series of embankments and polders were constructed as a part of the Coastal Embankment Project (CEP) during the height of green revolution. CEP has caused a number of problems including: the siltation of river beds, increased saline intrusion, the narrowing of river estuaries and changes in the normal morphological process of river. Biodiversity is threatened and cultivable land has shrunk. The result is a congested drainage system and a large area of the Southwest districts is waterlogged.

It is widely accepted that governance and institutional issues of "structural water management" are at the core of the difficulties. Despite the increasing emphasis of incorporating social justice, no systematic approach has been developed on how social and environmental aspects to incorporated into water management projects in Bangladesh.

To solve waterlogging problem, the government had implemented the Khulna Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation Project (KCERP) and Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation Project in between 1986 and 1993 with a loan from ADB. But the people within the project area rejected the plan and the donor agency also found the technical aspects of project faulty. Although it is claimed that the CEP and the KCERP saved around four hundred thousand hectares of agricultural land from salt water intrusion caused by daily tide flows and drainage congestion during monsoons, a report of the ADB has in clear terms admitted that both the CEP and the KCERP caused catastrophic drainage congestion in different areas of Khulna and Jessore due to silting in the river channels and outside the polders, and along the sluice gates.

Conclusions

Conceptually and thematically HDN is a continued academic debate. Professionals and academicians are still trying to understand where a humanitarian response ends and midterm or stabilization or even longer-term development begin. For example, is coastal green belt a development? Or is that stabilisation or risk reduction? There are rationales to fit the project in all three. Similarly, one can categorise road construction to Rohingya camps as immediate response because it provides safe access to provide lifesaving critical needs; at the same time it could be argued that the road construction is midterm or long term because it provides a midterm solution for transportation and will continue contributing to the long term development goal of Cox's Bazar even after refugees leaves.

Whether in natural or human made disasters, it is crucial to further strengthen the operational links between the complementary approaches of humanitarian assistance, development cooperation and building resilience.

Part-C

Hotspot of Humanitarian Crisis

Response to Rohingya Crisis

Chapter-13: Rohingya humanitarian crisis

Chapter-13

Rohingya humanitarian crisis

Rezaul Karim Chowdhury

1. Introduction

1.1. Context

Bangladesh is hosting nearly one million Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) who fled their country to survive from genocide by the Myanmar Military. Honourable Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina showed compassion and humanity by shouldering the responsibility of providing shelter, security and relief to the persecuted Rohingya population. To respond vulnerable community, local people of Cox's Bazar, Local Government Institutions, local, national and International NGOs came to assist that population. The Government of Bangladesh stood by that vulnerable people, most of them are women and children, with open heart.

1.2. Influx of Roghingya in Bangladesh in 2017

The latest influx of Rohingya people (FDMN) into Bangladesh started after the Myanmar army's brutal crackdown during August 2017. This refugee influx has turned into one of the fastest-growing refugee crises in the world. Violence resulted in mass movements across the border from August 25, 2017. Between 25 August 2017 and December 2018, total 704,024 of the Rohingya population took shelter in Cox's Bazar (UNHCR Population Fact Sheet, December 2018).

1.3. Rohingya people in Bangladesh before 2017

Though the Rohingya refugee influx that began on 25 August 2017 is by far the largest Bangladesh has seen, it was not the first. Repression, restrictions on freedom of movement, statelessness, and waves of violence have led Rohingya to flee their homes in Rakhine state in Myanmar, and seek refuge in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The earliest record of significant displacement from Myanmar in the 20th century was in 1942 when over 20,000 Rohingya fled to Bengal in the then pre-partition India. The largest population movements to Bangladesh before 2017 were in 1978 and 1991-1992, when over 200,000 Rohingya entered into Bangladesh each time. Up until 1992, the Rohingya population arriving in Bangladesh were officially registered as refugees by the GoB. These registered refugees live in two official refugee camps, Kutupalong and Nayapara, in Cox's Bazar. Since 1992, the GoB stopped registering Rohingya population as refugees. Rohingya who have arrived since are labelled "undocumented Myanmar nationals" or "unregistered refugees". They live in makeshift camps or with host communities and are considered to be illegally residing in Bangladesh. Prior to 25 August 2017, 33,000 Rohingya refugees were officially registered in Bangladesh and resided in UNHCR managed camps, but an estimated additional 200,000-500,000 Rohingya individuals were living in informal settlements and with the host communities (UNHCR report: 10/06/2014, UNHCR report: 20/09/17).

2. Settlement

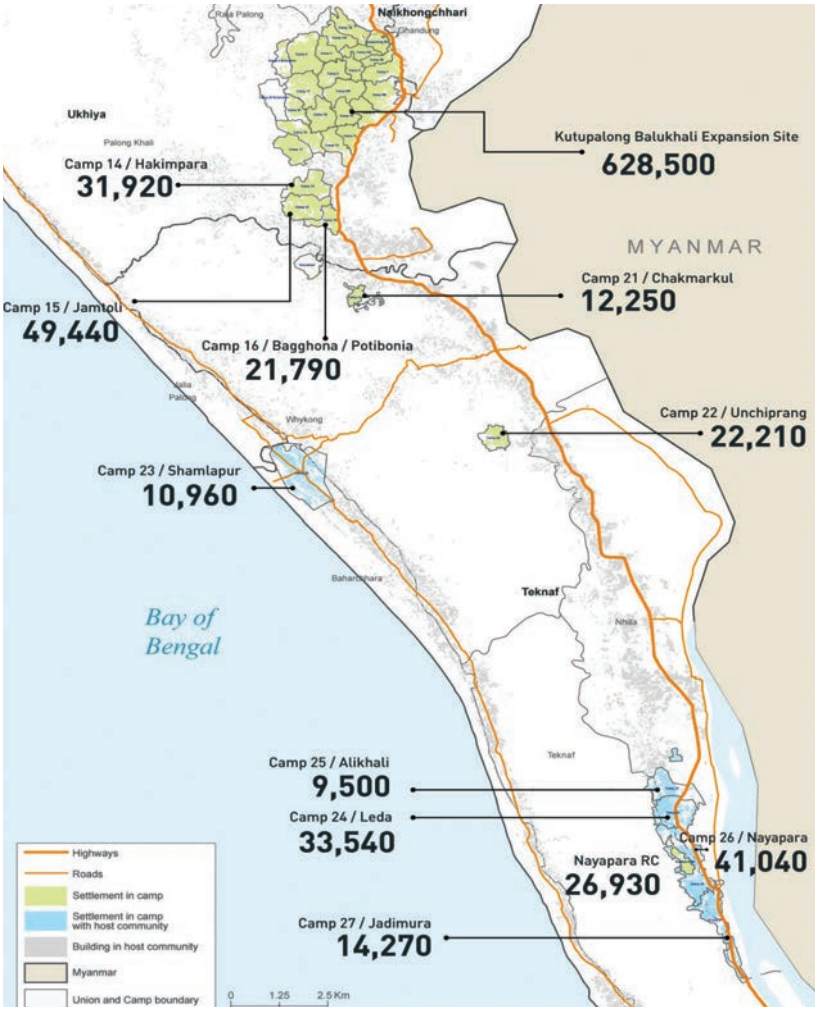
The refugees are now living in Cox's Bazar district in the existing camps and settlement extensions that have been additionally established to accommodate the newly arrived refugees. A huge number of settlements have also been built by the refugees themselves with or without support of the locals and the authorities in the extended and adjacent forest areas of Kutupalong and Balukhali, two main settlement locations in Cox's Bazar.

The total refugee population according to UNHCR is estimated at 906572, comprising 209,078 families. A total of 52 per cent are female and 48 per cent are male. Children constitute more than half of the refugee population, at 55 per cent, while adults and the elderly constitute 42 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. (UNHCR, December 31, 2018).

3. Impact

This is in a context where Rohingya refugees are taking jobs in construction, farming, fishing and restaurants, often accepting wages below half the normal rate. This has hit at least a third of

This geographical distribution of Rohingya people in Cox's Bazar district is given below with map by end of the December 31, 2018.



Source: Joint Response Plan for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis, 2018

the population who are classified as very poor. Impacts are now so severe that host communities are resorting to negative coping mechanisms as survival tactics namely, selling small assets and livestock, taking loans, migrating temporarily to the towns of Cox's Bazar and so on (UNDP, November 2018).

3.1. Impact on environment and forest

Environmental damage is among the worst effects of the influx. The refugees were first settled in temporary camps on 6,000 acres of government land that was characterized by forests and hills. Forests had to be cleared and hills levelled to make room for temporary housing. According to the Cox's Bazar Forest Department, across the district the refugee influx has already destroyed about 4,818 acres of forest reserves worth US$55 million. The damaged forest area includes both natural forests (58.5 per cent of total damaged forest lands) and artificial forests (41.5 per cent). In Naikhongchhari upazila of Bandarban, where refugees stayed for a shorter period of time, the private forests owned by local people were heavily damaged.

According to NPM Round 7, about 65 per cent of refugee households identified forests as the primary source of firewood. Every day, around 750,000 kg of timber, vegetation and roots are collected from the reserved forest as cooking fuel. This is equivalent to enough trees to cover the surface of four football fields (Martin, 2017). In Teknaf and Ukhiya upazilas, more than 5,000 acres has been taken over and daily firewood needs are at a total of 700 tons per day, leading to huge losses in forest assets. That is why, the impact on environment is the most serious among the other measurable impacts, both long-term and short-term. Some of them might be easy to address, but it will take years to address some others.

3.2. Impact on agriculture

According to one estimate of the Department of Agriculture Extension (DoAE), between August 2017 and March 2018 at least 100 ha of crop land in the Teknaf/Ukhiya peninsula was damaged by refugee activities, in addition to 76 ha of arable land occupied by refugee settlements and humanitarian agencies.

Rabi crops–those sown in winter and harvested in spring–were particularly affected. DoAE estimates suggest a loss of 19,000 tons of rabi crops during the winter just past. Also, because the Rohingya influx took place immediately before a harvesting season, standing crops were damaged. It has been reported that refugees around Thangkhali settlement (Ukhiya) have their camps on cultivable agricultural land, which reduces the available arable land for the host community. Several betel leaf gardens and vegetable farms have also been destroyed. Around 5,000 acres of land have been rendered useless because of sandy soil flowing down from the mountain slopes, which are being used for refugee housing purposes. Grazing lands have been destroyed, meaning farm animal numbers have fallen drastically, by 10–15 per cent. About 12 acres of mango groves have been used to make room for the refugees. All the Jagirdars of the forest areas have been removed, adding to the economic woes of people dependent on the forests, which are under great environmental threat.

The Rohingya refugee crisis has created enormous pressures on local agricultural and food supply systems. Humanitarian organizations provide cereals, food grains and some other items, but refugees purchase vegetables from local markets. This additional demand has resulted in more costly vegetables, which are largely supplied from

outside Teknaf and Ukhiya. While higher prices affect local residents, traders and producers benefit. If this situation continues, enhanced local supplies of these items are likely, which will benefit growers in affected and nearby areas. On the other hand, while demand for food items has increased, local producers and sellers face the prospect of erosion in profit margins as a result of increased transportation costs and depressed prices of those products (mainly rice) that leak out of the camps to be sold in local markets.

3.3. Impact on employment and livelihood

Host community households, who works as day labour, are affected by falling the wages of daily labour. The one of the main reason is that the Rohingya are working as day labourers at a lower wage rate in the regions near their camps. However, agricultural wages in Ukhiya have been fallen by a much higher rate.

3.4. Impact on health

The quality of public health care services, at both upazila and district levels, was very poor even in the pre-influx period. Since the influx began, the Ukhiya health complex has seen an increase in consultations and admission by 25 per cent, and bed occupancy in the Teknaf health complex has risen above 40 per cent (UNDP, November 2018). Lack of sanitation, malnutrition and cabins that are more and more crowded are increasing the possibility of disease outbreak. After the crisis, in the Health Department under the Civil Surgeon, a large number of vacant doctor positions were filled to supplement the medical delivery capacities of this department, to save lives and control disease outbreaks. Upazila health complexes and district hospitals have become increasingly geared towards attending to the emergency needs of the refugees. All health programmes in camps are now run by NGOs under the supervision of the Director General Health Services (DGHS) and the Cox's Bazar Civil Surgeon. DGHS requisitioned a special contingent of doctors, nurses and medical support personnel to cope with the mounting additional demands for health services arising from the Rohingya influx.

However, the local health care service is overstretched and as a result local communities are not receiving the same level of health care service as the refugees. The issue has become more complicated as refugees receive medication free but locals have to pay for that. Host community members now have to wait longer in the queue for receiving services: the survey found that the average waiting time had increased by 50 per cent (UNDP, November 2018).

4. Accommodation and Coordination

GoB allocated 6,000 acres of land for temporary settlement for the Rohingya. At the initial stage of the influx, spontaneous, very squalid, refugee camps sprang up wherever land was available. Soon, with the rapid response of GoB, UN agencies and NGOs, housing conditions for refugees started to improve. However, we are still a long way from accommodating the refugees in decent housing. There are an estimated 1,650 settlements with more than 200,000 households in Teknaf and Ukhiya upazilas.

ISCG has mapped out an elaborate Rohingya management system, identifying key sector activities and assigning key players to specific service delivery areas. Though the task of management has been passed on to RRRC, effective coordination between the DC Office and RRRC is critical to the smooth operation of the Rohingya camps.

4.1. DC Office Coordination

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) office coordinating the programmes for Rohingya in the district. The DC chairs the monthly development coordination meeting, attended by representatives of all sector departments, including the police department representatives. During the emergency period of Rohingya influx, the Cox's Bazar DC was able to mobilize the entire multi-sectoral team in the district to adequately meet the immediate challenge.

4.2. RRRC

Seventy-five GOB officials of different ranks run the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) office. RRRC is headed by a Commissioner (Additional Secretary), with supporting staff of Deputy Secretary (DS) and Senior Assistant Secretary rank. Each of the 34 Rohingya camps has a Camp-in-Charge (CiC) and an Assistant CiC, with eight supervisors (DS) each assigned four camps for Coordination.

4.3. ISCG

Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) coordinates the funding and activities of UN organizations as well as partner NGOs and INGOs. IOM set up ISCG in 2016 and plays the leading role in funneling international humanitarian aid to refugees. Though IOM has general supervisory authority, ISCG is managed by a Coordinator, and all participating UN agencies and NGOs/INGOs have their own management system. The RRRC Commissioner presides over all ISCG meetings where decisions are made.

5. Challenges

5.1. Implementation of Core Humanitarian Standards—CHS

To ensure quality and accountability in humanitarian response programmes, NGOs implement Core Humanitarian Standards. But it is a challenge in here. According to UNHCR, the recommended minimum surface area when planning for a refugee camp is 45 m2 per person including kitchen/vegetable gardening space, excluding garden space, it should not be less than 30 m2. The current refugee accommodation does not fulfil these minimum requirements.

However, in late 2018, NGO platform in Cox's Bazar, IOM and UNHCR organized trainings for practitioners on Sphere Hand Book to ensure quality implementation and accountability of works. Implementation of Core Humanitarian Standards are getting pace in implementation specially taking participation of communities and people affected by crisis during programme design and implementation phase. Most of the organization are developing Complain Response Mechanism-CRM and are started taking feedback from beneficiaries and stakeholders.

5.2. Rights and governance issue

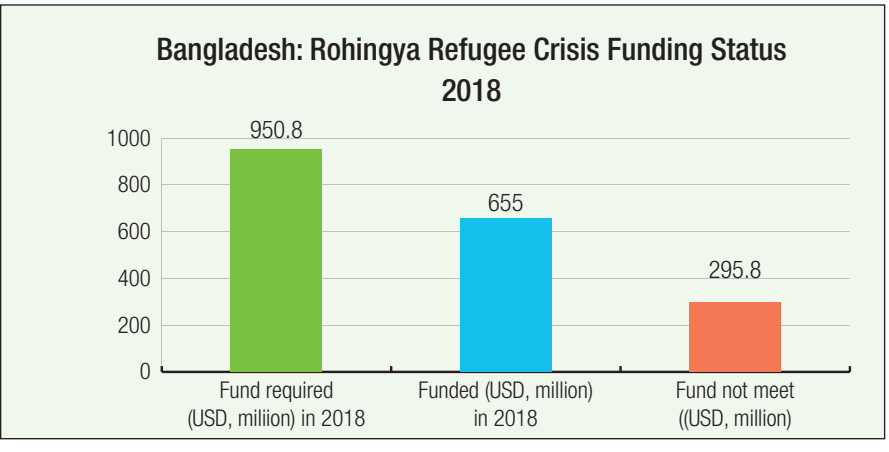
These constraints include congestion, restrictions on freedom of movement and continued statelessness and denial of rights – which, in turn, reduce the possibility of generating income, and drive high rates of malnutrition, low access or quality of WASH facilities, low availability of educational facilities, significant protection concerns, the risk of epidemics, and high prevalence of negative coping mechanisms.

The major challenges, among others, are the Mahji system. Majhi are community leaders of blocks in the makeshift camps. They are a point of reference for the army, CiCs, and humanitarian

organisations. They deal with the day-to-day issues of the inhabitants and are charged with distributing aid to those in their block, including dividing food distributions or vouchers among Rohingya that lead them to corruption. Some people's engagement in drug business. Undocumented births are also further risk to trafficking. Gender Bbased Violence-GBV has been a key issue in the camps. Women may feel ashamed to report a situation of GBV to a Mahji or the army due to social stigma. Host communities' tensions are also a protection concern. Locals express discontent regarding the increase in prices of basic goods, loss of income, diversion of aid towards Rohingya, etc.

5.3. Budgetary expenditure

So far, much of the cost of dealing with the influx has been met out of the international humanitarian aid being channelled under the Joint Response Plan-JRP. This arrangement has minimized the need for GoB budgetary resources for the time being. GoB bears the cost of the salaries of civil servants assigned to RRRC office, but all supporting costs of housing and logistics, including allowances of civil servants deputed to the Rohingya camps, are defrayed from international aid managed by ISCG. GoB bears the costs of extra protection by the local police and the armed forces. It estimated that it will cost GoB US$1 billion a year to deal with the refugee crisis alone. However, this estimated cost does not cover all economic cost implications for Bangladesh.



Source: https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/656/summary

In against Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2018, US$950.8 million was required for all sectors to meet Rohingya Refugee crisis in Bangladesh. Total 68.9% (US$ 655.0 million) has been funded through JRP plan. 31.1% fund in plan was not meet in 2018 which was US$ 295.8 million.

6. Localization: The best pragmmatic approach

6.1. What is localization Agenda?

We need to understand first what is localization agenda. The 'localization' agenda that emerged through the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) process in Istanbul, Turkey 2016. The central drive behind 'localization' is transforming the international humanitarian 'system'. In its current shape, it is seen as too centralised, with a small number of agencies receiving the bulk of the funding, and international responders too often taking over and turning local and national actors into their 'auxiliary force'. 'Localization' would result in a global humanitarian system where national and local actors remain at the forefront and lead the action, and receive a much larger share of the available funding directly, rather than via international 'funding mediaries' (www.charter4 change.org).

The 'localization' process means bring changes into four major areas: (a) the funding streams, (b) the visibility of national actors and their contribution, (c) the quality of 'partnerships', and (d) the objective and effectiveness of 'capacity development' for national actors. It also gives commitment that today less than 2% of the annual global spent on humanitarian action goes directly to national actors, by 2020 this will be 25% (www.charter4 change.org).

6.2. The Grand Bargain commitment and Charter 4 Change

(a) The Grand Bargain commitment (Istanbul, Turkey 2016) was derived as "Shared Commitment to Better Serve People in Need" with limited resources and through implementation of localization process. It commits to support local and national responders on the frontline, ensures

more transparency, support and funding tools for local and national responders, Increase the coordination, reduce duplication and management costs, etc. and mostly the Grand Bargain is a level playing field where we all meet as equals.

$682 for each Rohingya! How much have they actually got?

Till November 2018, $682 million has been received against the Joint Response Plan (JRP2018). It is about $682 for each Rohingya refugee and $3,283.58 for each of the 207,700families for 11 months. Monthly minimum wage in Bangladesh is about $100, meaning asingle income-earner family earns only $1,200 a year. One Rohingya family is getting almostthree times more than a local family. In reality, how much has been spent for each Rohingya?

Source: Business as usual or breaking the status quo? COAST trust (www.coastbd.net)

(b) Charter 4 Change was derived by the organisations, working in humanitarian action through the extensive consultations and discussions generated at the 2016 Istanbul World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) process. The objective in the heart was "Localization of Humanitarian Aid" by implementing the eight point/recommendations in the charter— (1) Increase direct funding to national and local NGOs for humanitarian action, (2) Reaffirm the Principles of Partnership, (3) Increase transparency around resource transfers to national and local NGOs, (4) Stop undermining local capacity, (5) Emphasise the importance of national actors, (6) Address subcontracting, (7) Robust organisational support and capacity strengthening, (8) Communication to the media and the public about partners—all points are related tostrengthen local capacity, reduce cost, accountability, effective and timely response for the people affected by crisis.

Programme cost only 16%

(This is a case, please don't consider as a generalised inference)

Involvement of local actors can reduce operation cost.Operation cost of LNGOs is lower than that of INGOs.One INGO involved in Rohingya response assigned 3-4expatriate staffers. Its operation cost for one year is $600,000, but the organisation has so far spent $112,000for programmes. This means that that INGO spent 86% ofits funds on operation and 16 percent on its programmes. Involving more LNGOs, hiring more local staff and hiringonly necessary expatriate staff can reduce operational cost.

Source: Business as usual or breaking the status quo? COAST trust (www.coastbd.net)

6.3. Implementation debate: Local/ National Vs. International organisation

It is found that international organizations have to spend a big share of their aid for staff salary, travel, hotel bill and facilities. Local/national organizations also have these types of facilities but in comparison, it is little. So, more people affected by crisis could be reached by the money. Moreover, intermediary channels also eat-up a big share of aid in the name of their operational overhead cost. Direct funding from donor to local organisations will reduce high overhead costs taken by the intermediary INGOs in different layers, therefore, people in need, whom the aid was generated for, would receive supports more if localization commitments are implemented.

6.4. Localization Campaign in Bangladesh

Among other localization actors, Bangladesh NGO-CSO Coordination Process (www.bd-cso-ngo.net), Cox's Bazar CSO-NGO Forum-CCNF (www.cxb-cso-ngo.org) and COAST (www.coastbd.net) have been organizing a number of advocacy and campaigns saying "No alternative to localization for effective development and humanitarian aid". Major Campaigns on localisations were:

By Cox's Bazar CSO-NGO Forum-CCNF, Bangladesh NGO-CSO Coordination Process and COAST

Date	Place	Event	Title
19 Oct 2017	Cox's Bazar	Press Conference	Localization and accountability is demanded in Rohingya Relief Works
09 Nov 2017	Dhaka	Press Conference	Beside the full government control in Rohingya Relief Works, Localization and accountability is demanded
28 Feb & 03 Mar 2018	Dhaka & Cox's Bazar	Seminar	Integration of Grand Bargain Commitments in FDMN Relief and Facilitating Localization
2018	All divisions	Workshop	CSO-NGO Sector with Self-esteem: Campaign on Grand Bargain and Localization
25 Nov 2018	Cox's bazar	Dialogue	Urged for Transparency of Rohingya Aid, Participation of Locals in Rohingya Response Planning
15 Sep 2018	Cox's bazar	Meeting	Way forward in Rohingya Response toward Whole of Society Approach with Aid Transparency and Localization
25 Aug 2018	Dhaka	Human Chain	Myanmar Junta must be held accountable for Rohingya genocide & ensure transparency and accounts of relief funds
19 Aug 2018	Dhaka	Press Conference	Partnership between UN agencies and INGOs should be in equal term, no more treatment as sub-contractor
3 Mar 2018	Dhaka	Dialogue	Reduce Transaction Cost, Ensure Accountability and Partnering with Local Organization. Etc.

We seemed funding declines every year and the planned fund for Cox's Bazar in 2018 was declined by 30%. This is a challenge to meet the requirements of the ongoing demands of Rohingya communities in Cox's Bazar. Implementation of localization process will reduce the project implementation cost LNGOs and also increase their local capacity, accountability and transparency with the strategic partnership of INGOs.

References

1. Crisis within the crisis, COAST, 2018
2. Business as usual or breaking the status quo? COAST, 2018
3. Localization Approach for Rohingya Response, Rely on Local Capacities Anticipate Tomorrow, Deliver Today, COAST Trust, 2018.
4. Population Factsheet UNHCR, December 2018.
5. Review: Rohingya influx since 1978, IOM
6. Joint Response Plan for Rohingya, Humanitarian Crisis March to December 2018.
7. Impacts of the Rohingya Refugee Influx on Host Communities, UNDP, 2018.
8. Need and Population Monitoring (NAM), IOM, 2018
9. Grand Bargain commitment
10. www.charter4 change.org

nahab
OXFAM
Training
on
Disaster Management (DM) &
Standing Order on Disaster (SOD)
Date: 28-30 October, 2018
Venue: CCDB-Hope Foundation, Savar, Dhaka
Implemented by:
Dhaka Ahsania Mission &
Supported by:
Oxfam in Bangladesh

National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors Bangladesh (NAHAB)

Secretariat Address:

Dhaka Ahsania Mission
House 19, Road 12, Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh
Tel: (880-2) 9123420, 9123402 Ext. 146
Email: nahabsecretariat@gmail.com
Web: www.nahab.net, Twitter: NAHABbd