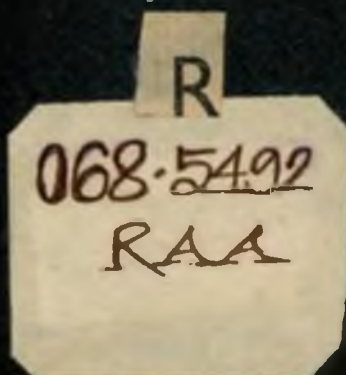


Advocacy or Development?
An Inquiry into the Activities of Environmental
NGO's in Bangladesh

M.Phil THESIS

Department of Geography and Environment
Faculty of Earth and Environmental Science
University of Dhaka

Submitted by: Md. Abdur Raufe
Registration: SH 281
Session: 2001-2002



Advocacy or Development?

An Inquiry into the Activities of Environmental NGO's in Bangladesh

GIFT

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF M. PHIL IN
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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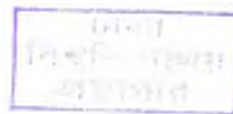
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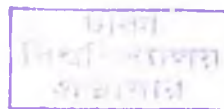
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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to find out the role of environmental NGOs on advocacy or development in different areas of Bangladesh. A total of 61 environmental NGOs were selected from four different geographical regions like north bengal, south-west part, coastal areas and central Dhaka. Field survey was conducted to establish the study and surveyed on NGOs key personnel and different professionals. From the result, it was found that from 61 NGOs, most of them initially establish as development organization but 55 NGOs changed their views and now working as environment sectors. From the result, it was found that out of 61 NGOs, 36 NGOs collect fund from internal sources and 25 are collect fund from external sources and 40 NGOs are involved to spend money as bribe for funding.

For advocacy, the NGOs are involved on environment and development of people like climate change, water contamination, social corruption, women torturing, early marriage and population increasing. NGOs are using media, seminar, rally, poster display to support the advocacy. The NGOs are also doing the awareness of the people on various environmental acts by the ministry of environment and forest, GoB. 56 NGOs deals with health, fisheries and population, 49 deals with plantation and sanitation. However, 53 NGOs are working on both environment and development, only 4 NGOs are working for environment and 4 are working for only development.

After advocacy it was also revealed from the study that out of 61 NGOs, 38 and 49 organizations have the good relations with government and donor agency respectively. From the study it could conclude that all the NGOs of different regions of Bangladesh are involved on both development and advocacy but they are working on mostly development rather than advocacy which is key issue in developing country like Bangladesh.

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ABBREVIATION

AAB = Action Aid Bangladesh
 ADAB = Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh
 ADB = Asian Development Bank
 AED = Academy for Educational Development
 APHD = Asia Partnership for Human Development
 ASA = Association of Social Advancement
 AYEN= Asia Youth Environment Network
 BCAS = Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies
 BELA = Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association
 BEMP = Bangladesh Environment Management Program
 BRAC = Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
 BREN = Bangladesh Renewable Energy Newsletter
 CANSA = Climate Action Network South Asia
 CB =Concern Bangladesh
 CEE = Center for Environment Education
 CEGES = Center for Environment and Geographical Information Services
 CFPR = Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction
 CGAP = Consultative Group to Assist Poorest
 CNI = Community Nutrition Initiatives
 CSC = Community Service Center
 DANIDA = Danish International Development Agency
 DEMU = Disaster and Environment Management Unit
 DFID = Department for International Development
 DoE = Department of Environment
 DSW = Department of Social Welfare
 DYD = Department of Youth Development
 EC =European Commission
 EIA = Environment Impact Assessment
 FEJB = Forum of Environmental Journalist of Bangladesh
 FFA = Food for Asset
 FFT = Food for Training
 FNB = Federation of NGOs in Bangladesh
 FPAB = Family Planning Association of Bangladesh
 GEO = Global Environment Outlook
 GFEP = Global Forum on Environment and Poverty
 GoB = Government of Bangladesh
 GRO = Grass Root Organization
 GWP = Global Water Partnership
 ICDDRБ= International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease and Research, Bangladesh
 ICZM= International Coastal Zone Management
 IFAD = International Fund for Agriculture Development

IFSP = Integrated Food Security Program
 IGVGD = Income Generation for Vulnerable Group Department
 ILO = International Labor Organization
 IUCN = International Union for Conservation and Nature
 MJF = Mannosher Janno Foundation
 NCS = National Conservation Strategy
 NE = Netherland Embassy
 NEMAP = National Environment Management Action Plan
 NEMAP = National Environmental Management Action Plan
 NGO FORUM = NGO Forum for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
 NGOAB = NGO Affairs Bureau
 NRM = Natural Resources Management
 PLA = Participatory Learning and Action
 POPY = Peoples Oriented Program Implementation
 PORESSFA = Policy Research for Sustainable Shrimp Farming in Asia
 PRA = Participatory Rapid Appraisal
 RTC = Rural Technology Center
 PVDO = Private Voluntary Development Organization
 SABE = Self-Advocates Becoming Empowered
 SAP-BD = South Asia Partnership Bangladesh
 SDF = Social Development Foundation
 SEMP = Sustainable Environment Management Program
 SIA = Social Impact Assessment
 TUP = Targeting the Ultra Poor
 UNDP= United Nations Development Programme
 UNICEF = United Nations Children Fund
 USAID = United Nations Agency for International Development
 UNESCO = United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations
 VGF = Vulnerable Group Feeding
 VHSS = Voluntary Health Services Society
 VO = Village Organization
 WB = World Bank
 WFP= World Food Program
 WHO= World Health Organization
 WSSD = World Summit on Sustainable Development

Definition and Terminologies

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO): Any group or institution that is independent from government and that has humanitarian or cooperative, rather than commercial objectives. Specially, NGOs work in the areas of development, relief or environmental protection, or represents the poor vulnerable people.

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a legally constituted organization created by private persons or organizations with no participation or representation of any government. In the cases in which NGOs are funded totally or partially by governments, the NGO maintains its non-governmental status in so far as it excludes government representatives from membership in the organization.

Non-government Organization (NGO) generally means any organization not established by government. However, in the context of NGO work over the last three decades, the term now refers to social organization, mostly of voluntary and non-profit character, that are engaged in development work. These include informal associations and formal corporations limited in character, as well as registered societies. Development NGOs engaged in broad socio-economic uplift of the poor in rural and urban areas are sometimes termed as private voluntary development organization (PVDO) or voluntary development organization (VDO). Socio-economic programmes of development, advocacy, legal aid, environment and relief programmes are also taken up by development NGOs.

Missionaries NGOs: Missionaries NGOs are a) funded by the church or its members /followers b) aware of religious sensitivities c) more caring towards its workers and clients, that is, the churches and private individuals who support the NGOs do so for its mission, while the donors of other NGOs wants more specific results.

Non-Government Organization (NGO): The World Bank usually refers to non-

government organizations (NGO) as any group or institution that is independent from government and that has humanitarian or cooperative, rather than commercial objectives. Specially, the Bank focuses on NGOs that work in the areas of development, relief or environmental protection, or represents the poor vulnerable people (The World Bank, 1996).

Non-Government Organizations (NGO) are the non-profit development organizations. Most of NGOs in Bangladesh are foreign aided development organizations. Although NGO activities are described as “voluntary” activity this has been the official documents and laws which includes all voluntary or nonprofit work. Salamon and Anheier (1997) tried to define non-profit organization as:

- a) Organized, i.e., institutionalized to some extent.
- b) Private, i.e., institutionally separate from the state.
- c) Non-profit distributing, i.e., not returning any profits generated to their owners or directors.
- d) Self-governing, i.e., equipped to control their own activities.
- e) Voluntary, i.e., involving some meaningful degree of voluntary participations, either in the actual conduct of the agency’s activities or in the management of its affairs (Salamon and Anheier 1997).

Non-Profit Organizations (NPO): as private organizations serving a public purpose, i.e., some causes related to ‘the good of the society’ (O’Neill, 1989).

Development: Development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and off all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting there from (The 1986 declaration on the Right to Development of the UN General Assembly stated in its preamble).

Development: The concept ‘development’ has numerous appeals. It can be defined as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions as well as acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the eradication of absolute poverty (Todaro, 1990)

Development: Brandt commission (1980) defined development as a process of change, which promotes the quality of human life. It is a transition from unsatisfactory conditions of life towards a better and a satisfactory condition of life that involves a complex socio-economic, cultural and political transformation. It is universally perceived to be a beneficial process, which “carries with it not only the idea of economic betterment, but also of greater human dignity, justice and equity” (Brandt commission, 1980).

Development: Like other concept of social science of development has been subjected to constant change and refinement. First of all, development was often equated with modernization, the process that took place in the western world. Then the achievement of “growth with equity” became the basic element of development (Chenery et.al., 1974).

Development: Development was viewed as a multidimensional concept involving different aspects of human existence. And most recently, development has come to be regarded as a process that seeks to increase of the poor through sustainable and productive activities and emphasis on self- reliance, empowerment, participation and human development (Berger and Meuhaus, 1984).

Environment: Environment is define in section 2(b) of the 1977 Environment Pollution Control Ordinance as “the surroundings consisting of air, water, soil, food and shelter which can support or influences the growth of life of an individual or group of individuals, in clouding of all flora and fauna.

Environment is crucial in determining the scope of environmental legislation. Its

appropriateness could make a significant difference in environmental, natural resources and development process management and regulation.

Definition of Advocacy:

Active support of an idea or cause etc.; especially the act of pleading or arguing for something.

The act of pleading or arguing in favor of something, such as a cause, idea, or policy; active. Advocacy is a sociopolitical activity that is dynamic and multidimensional (Mitty, 1991). Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) vary in their origins and roles, but all share a similar set of questions for management and organizational development. NGOs face constant and complex challenges - unpredictable funding.

Definition of Self-Advocacy: Self-advocacy means advocating on one's own behalf. It is the root of all social activist movements. The self-advocacy movement was started by and for people with developmental disabilities because they wanted to be their own advocates rather than having others, such as professionals, parents and other family members, and advocates with or without other disabilities, speak about their needs and desires. As part of the broader disability rights/independent living movement, the self-advocacy movement is first and foremost a civil rights movement. As with all social activist movements, self-advocacy started at the grass-roots level where local leadership was drawn upon to organize groups of people to stand up and speak with a goal to effect social change. The national self-advocacy organization, Self-Advocates Becoming Empowered (SABE), has defined self-advocacy in 1991 as the following:

“It is about independent groups of people with disabilities working together for justice by helping each other take charge of our lives and fight discrimination. It teaches us how to make decisions and choices that affect our lives so we can be more independent. It also teaches us about our rights, but along with learning

about our rights we learn responsibilities. The way we learn about advocating for ourselves is by supporting each other and helping each other gain confidence in ourselves so we can speak out for what we believe in."

The RTC on Community Living works in partnership with Self-Advocates Becoming Empowered and local self-advocacy organizations including People First of Minnesota and Advocating Change Together to support the self-advocacy movement.

Definition of Advocacy by Nancy Ireland

A = Allow yourself to intervene on your child's behalf.

D = Don't be intimidated.

V = Vocalize your concerns.

O = Opinions on your child's rights should be stated.

C = Continue to monitor all aspects of your child's medical and educational needs.

A = Anticipate resistance while striving for excellence.

C = Count on your instincts for your child's welfare.

Y = You can make the difference.

Nancy Ireland is a parent and former board member of the Candle lighters Childhood Cancer Foundation.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

History of NGO

The growth of NGOs in Bangladesh began in the aftermath of the war of liberation in 1971 when such organizations stepped in to participate in the massive task of rehabilitating a war-ravaged country. As the need for relief and rehabilitation receded, some of these organizations moved on to support direct interventions to promote social and economic empowerment of the people. Now they form an integral part of the institutional framework addressing issues such as poverty alleviation, rural development, gender equality, environment protection, disaster management and human rights. The phenomenal growth of NGOs in Bangladesh is also attributed to the limitation of the government to meet the enormous challenges of poverty. It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of NGOs in the country because they are not registered under one authority and many of them operate even without any registration at the central level. A major institution that gives registration to NGOs is the Department of Social Welfare, which registered more than 50,959 NGOs. Among of them NGOs 48,011 are working for welfare and 2948 NGOs are working for athemkhana or orphanage. (Ref the Daily Prothom Alo April 29, 2008). A great majority of them are small clubs or cultural groups.

The emergence of the non-government organization sector is a significant phenomenon from the standpoint of development. By playing an important role in development, this sector has earned its own identity all over the world. Over the last seven decades, the meaning nature and scope of development have undergone considerable changes. Between 1950 and 1970, the main focus of development of economic growth and increased production. Since the beginning of 1970, the motion of development has centered mostly on redistributive justice and aim at improving of quality of the life of the poor, fulfilling their basic needs and

reducing relative inequality and absolute poverty (Sisaye, 1980). But a variety of reasons, neither the state nor the market has actually succeeded in realizing most of the targets. The NGOs have emerged as “third sector” with a view to addressing the needs of development.

Over the last decade, the NGO-movement has become matured and gained both momentum and support. The recent world has witnessed the emergence of the NGOs as an increasingly visible and forceful presence on the international development scene (Paul, 1991). The changing global environment realized the important role of the NGOs and eagerly recognized the NGOs as development partner. The rise of the NGOs in the global context identified as an important phenomenon, which has implication for the development prospects of the poor. The popularity of the NGOs with governments and donors is also identified equally important (Edward and Hulme, 1996). Interest in the work of the NGOs has increased remarkably over the last thirty five years with growing recognition of the inadequacy, constraints, limitations and sometimes inappropriateness in governmental efforts in a variety of fields (Peggy, 1987). The NGOs are seen as the preferred channel for providing services. They are considered as a counterweight to state power, protecting human rights, opening up channels of communication and participation (Edward and Hulme, 1996). Besides, the role of the NGOs is well accepted because it is believed that the difficulties faced by the government in providing its services can be relieved by closer collaboration with the NGOs (Farrington and Bebbington ed. 1992). Thus the NGOs have proliferated as an effective complement to government agencies in providing social and environmental services.

1.2 Statement of the Problem Non-Government Organization set up in 1972, initially provided relief and rehabilitation assistance to refugees returning from India after the war of liberation. Later, it turned its focus on the long-term issue of

poverty alleviation and empowerment of the poor in the country.

A new development strategy in developing countries is based on growth with alleviation of poverty, promotion of equity, and people's participation. This is envisaged to involve redistribution of economic and political power, integration of rural areas into national development efforts with expanded opportunities of employment and income for people, and development of farmers' associations, co-operatives and other forms of voluntary, autonomous, and democratic organizations of primary producers and rural workers. The problems in rural areas are so gigantic and complex that governments and public sector organizations often find it tough to deal with them without full support and involvement of the people. This implies that people's institutions should be set up or expanded and rejuvenated for cooperation with government development agencies. Such institutions may take the form of cooperative societies, unions, associations of farmers, workers, and women, as well as other private bodies.

There has been an accelerated growth of voluntary The first generations of NGOs in Bangladesh were engaged largely in relief and post World War II rehabilitation and other charitable acts. This was soon followed by reconstruction work around the theme of community development.

The second generation of NGOs from the late 1960s until the mid-1970s emphasized the formation of credit unions, co-operatives, and other community-based development projects, giving more emphasis to micro-interventions in development. The third generation of NGOs in fact, the bulk of NGOs involved in agrarian reform and/or rural development programmes, sprang up in the 1980s. These NGOs were results of the initiatives to integrate micro and macro issues into a more holistic framework for tackling problems of ecology and the environment, debt and structural adjustment issues and policy issues, including agrarian reform and rural development organizations in several areas during the decades. This is due to an increasing realization in these countries that voluntary

actions have a significant complementary role in social welfare and development programmes.

Trends in development of NGOs show how they tried to adapt their mechanisms to the needs of the prevailing situation at different periods. NGOs include both intermediate and primary organizations. Some are staffed mostly by professionals while others are exclusively voluntary. Some NGOs with roots in the developed countries are well-endowed, while a large number of them formed in the developing countries work with meager resources. Voluntary organizations concerned with poverty alleviation and rural development may be classified on the basis of spatial, functional and clientele basis.

Observations in spatial consideration suggest that majority of voluntary organizations in many countries are local in character. Each of these exists and operates in a village or few villages. These are small in size, limited in resources and simple in structure. There are also sub-regional and regional organizations, each of which covers a district or a cluster of districts with a large population. Regional organizations usually have local branches or local affiliates or both.

Functionally, some voluntary organizations undertake one or a few schemes covering fields such as agriculture, livestock, small rural industries, irrigation, forestry, and health. Others combine a few of these. Several organizations take up schemes on social activities such as primary health, sanitation, food, water supply, nutrition, adult and elementary education, vocational training, and family welfare. A few organizations try to mobilize public cooperation in environmental improvement-air, water, flora and fauna. There seems to be an increasing realization among voluntary organizations that sectoral approach has only limited impact upon the wellbeing of the target groups or on development of an area. A suitably designed multi-sectoral strategy, in which each sectoral activity is meshed with others of allied objective, tends to optimize the impact on people and areas.

Voluntary organizations may be identified specially by their clientele i.e., the

socio-economic classes and sub-classes of people for which they work. While some voluntary organizations may be concerned with development needs of all or most classes of people, others have orientation towards specific classes only. From this study, an attempt is made to find various activities of surveyed NGOs in Bangladesh.

1.3 Background

Pre – liberation period : In the form of private or religious trust based school, hospitals and orphanages, the NGOs were working in this area of the sub-continent, but there were only a few NGOs working in the then East Pakistan. In the pre-liberation period, most of the NGOs were not only of foreign origin but also were missionaries that were working in this area. The Baptist Missionary Society is perhaps the oldest one which can be traced back to 1794 (HUDA, 1990). In 1800, The Christian Mission Hospital was established in Rajshahi. Among the national organizations, the Kumudoni Welfare Trust is the oldest one, which began its operation in 1944.

On the other hand, development oriented NGO activities are relatively new in Bangladesh and started their activities on a greater scale after devastating cyclone in 1970 and the liberation war in 1971 (Clements, 1985).

Post – liberation period: Although the NGOs had been working in traditional form since the British colonial period, they got a radical transformation only after the war of Liberation in 1971 and turned into agents of development (Aminuzzaman, 1993).

In human sufferings of people and a massive destruction of the physical infrastructure and the economy caused by the war of Liberation called for immediate relief and rehabilitation interventions. Government of Bangladesh (GoB) had to face a Herculean task of renewal and reconstruction of the war torn economy after the war of independence. But the GOB neither had the capacity nor

had the appropriate instructional mechanism to address to the volume and diversity of such enormous problems single handed. At that time a large number of international NGOs and voluntary organizations extended their helping hands to assist Bangladesh (Aminuzzaman.1993). Besides, a few national organizations developed at that period as spontaneous responses from a number of committed people, which are at present well known leading NGOs in Bangladesh.

After the war of independence, the NGOs both national and international were initially involved in the relief and rehabilitation task in Bangladesh. Their main operation was to distribute food, medicine, blankets, clothes etc. among the war affected people. Later on, they were involved in construction of houses, mobilization and reconstruction of transport facilities, development of physical infrastructures and in distribution of productive assets (Huda and Hussain, 1990).

The increased activities of the NGOs in the post liberation period were marked by massive funds channeled through them. Of the total aid communication of roughly US\$31.3 billion to Bangladesh, up to mid 1973, more than US\$115 million was raised and channeled through NGOs (Abed et.al, 1984).

The charity and welfare orientation of NGOs continued till the end of 1972. According to korten's classification, the NGOs working in Bangladesh till that time were first generation NGOs. At the end of 1972, NGOs working in Bangladesh, felt that charity and welfare orientation could relieve the immediate sufferings of the distressed temporarily but could not yield a sustainable development in their socio economic condition. From this realization, NGOs shifted their operational approach from relief to and charity towards a self-reliant local development orientation.

Between 1973 and 1975, the second approach was in operation. During that time the NGOs concentrated their attention on developing integrated community development programs with various sector activities, such as, agriculture,

fisheries, livestock, cooperatives, health and family planning, adult education, vocational training etc. NGOs emphasized on increasing food production and they provided technical assistance and inputs to farmers. This was a crucial learning period for the NGOs. Because soon they realized that their development efforts failed to achieve desired success owing to structural constraints imposed by the existing socio-political and economic system of this country. Various local forces along with the unpredictability of human equations compelled the NGOs to embark on a social analysis that focus on the dynamics of the rural power structure and its multi faceted hegemony that inhibits rural development in terms of increasing polarization of resources(Huda, 1987). NGOs were compelled to carry out in rural in-depth studies on the role of power relations in rural development whose findings paved the way towards a transition of a new approach to development. NGOs of this period can be identified as second generation NGOs according to the analysis of Korten.

NGOs made efforts to remove the structural barriers through initiating institutional changes and building the organizations of the poor. But from their experience they recognized that with a view to making these organizations effective, the myth of mental inhibitions of the poor, generated by a sense of helplessness, inertia, fatalism and passive acceptance of social injustice, was to be exploded. With a view to breaking the Poor's mental barriers, the NGOs choose a process of non-formal education. The NGOs attempted to bring about changes in attitude of the poor and also changed their capabilities to find out and examine the causes of exploitation and dependence, through this process (Huda, 1987). NGOs emphasized on the unity and solidarity among the poor to empower them to stand for their rights and to fight against social and economic injustice.

National development organizations started their activities with development works like micro-credit, social works, plantation, fisheries etc. in rural and urban

areas. After ninety's, these organizations diverted their activities in environmental sectors as availabilities of funds in those areas. The recent trend of most of the national and also a number of foreign NGOs follow the strategy that seeks the 'empowerment' of the people. This assists the disadvantaged individuals and groups to gain greater control over local and national decision making and resources. It also enhances their ability and right to define collective goals, make decisions and learn from experience.

The role of the NGOs has strong social and political implications since it creates the possibility of a social system based on institutional pluralism rather than one dominated by either state or private agencies where many private enterprises, non-profit cooperatives and NGOs may function as integral parts of a public service economic(Brett, 1993).

1.4 Broad Objectives of the study on “Advocacy or Development? An Inquiry into the activities of environmental NGOs in Bangladesh” the following specific objectives were taken for the research work:

- The history of the NGOs; whether they had started as development organizations and later moved to environment or they have been environmental NGOs throughout its birth.
- What do the environmental NGO's do in Bangladesh and their involvement in national policy making?
- How much importance do they give on environment? NGO relationship with other NGO's both environmental and development sector.

CHAPTER TWO

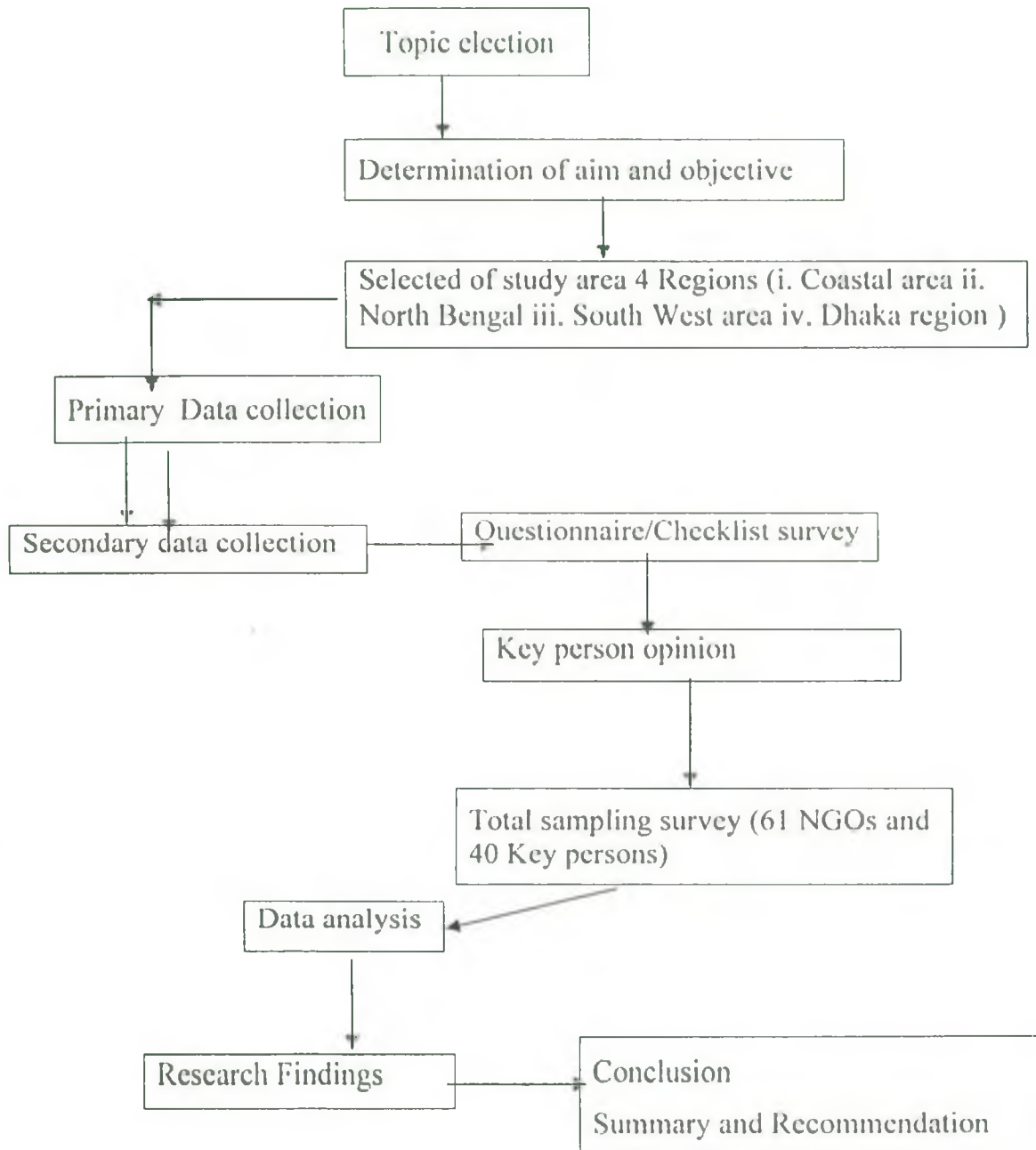
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Chapter Two

Research Design and Methodology

2.1 Research Design

In this research work following design has been followed:



2.2 Study Area Selection:

The criteria's for selection of the NGOs were: establish and experience in their respective area of operation, wide geographic and diversified functional coverage and large size of annual budget. Within the set criteria of selected NGOs are of national, regional and local levels. Different types of Environmental Non-Government Organizations (ENGO) have been selected from different areas of the country.

2.3 Sampling

Sixty one NGO's are selected from four regions. Sixty one samples are collected from definite NGOs and fifty key persons are collected from different professional.

2.4 Data Collection

In this study both primary and secondary sources are used for getting required information.

2.4.1: Primary Data: There are two sets of questionnaire/Checklist. The main set of questionnaire/Checklist is for the key person of NGOs and a set of questionnaire /checklist is for the different kinds of professionals. The first set of questionnaire /checklist is about the organization information, activities, fund and media. The second set of questionnaire/checklist is reason to change their activities, contribution of environment and development and relationship between environment and development.

2.4.2: Secondary Data: The secondary sources of data and information used in the study were collected from various sources. This data was collected from NGO Affairs Bureau. Besides this various information are collected from ADAB and FNB Library, CUS Library, SHED library, Dhaka University Science and Central

Library, National Public Library, IUCN library, BELA library, BCAS library, BAPA library, CES Library (State University of Bangladesh). More over published materials in the form of books, journal, magazines, newspapers and a few unpublished reports have been reviewed to prepare the study. Internet is also used for this research.

2.5 Data Processing and Analysis

The study is based on qualitative and quantitative data. Both types of data were compiled, processing, analyzing and interpreted by the researcher himself. Both types of data, processed by manually with the help of scientific calculator and few software of computer. Data interpretations were made keeping in mind the objectives of the study. The data is tabulated systematically and from that table different statistically techniques such as histogram, pie chart, flow diagram are analyzed. In some cases computer analyzed is given.

2.6 Map Procedure (by using GIS)

GIS software is used for preparing map. The NGOs location maps are digitized by using ARC/INFO software. Further this digitized coverage is edited by using arc view software. The NGOs of Bangladesh are shown by point distribution in the map.

2.7 Research Time Line

The whole research study was done within the year 2006-2007.

2.8 Limitation of Research

The goal, objectives and methodology of each research is governed by a particular stipulation money, time and effort (Tapon.1987). Though this study is planned in the same procedure, it has some limitations which are

- i) most of the NGOs handle both side as environment and development side but when I search for environment side, they were unable to answer properly.

- ii) most of the key person does not easy feel to answer the question.
- iii) some of them try to avoid the researcher
- iv) other personnel do not talk the researcher in lieu of key person/without concern of key person
- v) non-cooperate the researcher most of the NGOs key person
- vi) keep away most secrete information from field level resources personnel
- vii) NGOs personnel do not directly answer no; but their behavior shows this sign

2.9 The Name of the Study of Organizations

For my study purpose I selected sixty one Non-Government Environmental Organizations which situated in the different areas in the country. They are nick name or full name are as given in annex 01.

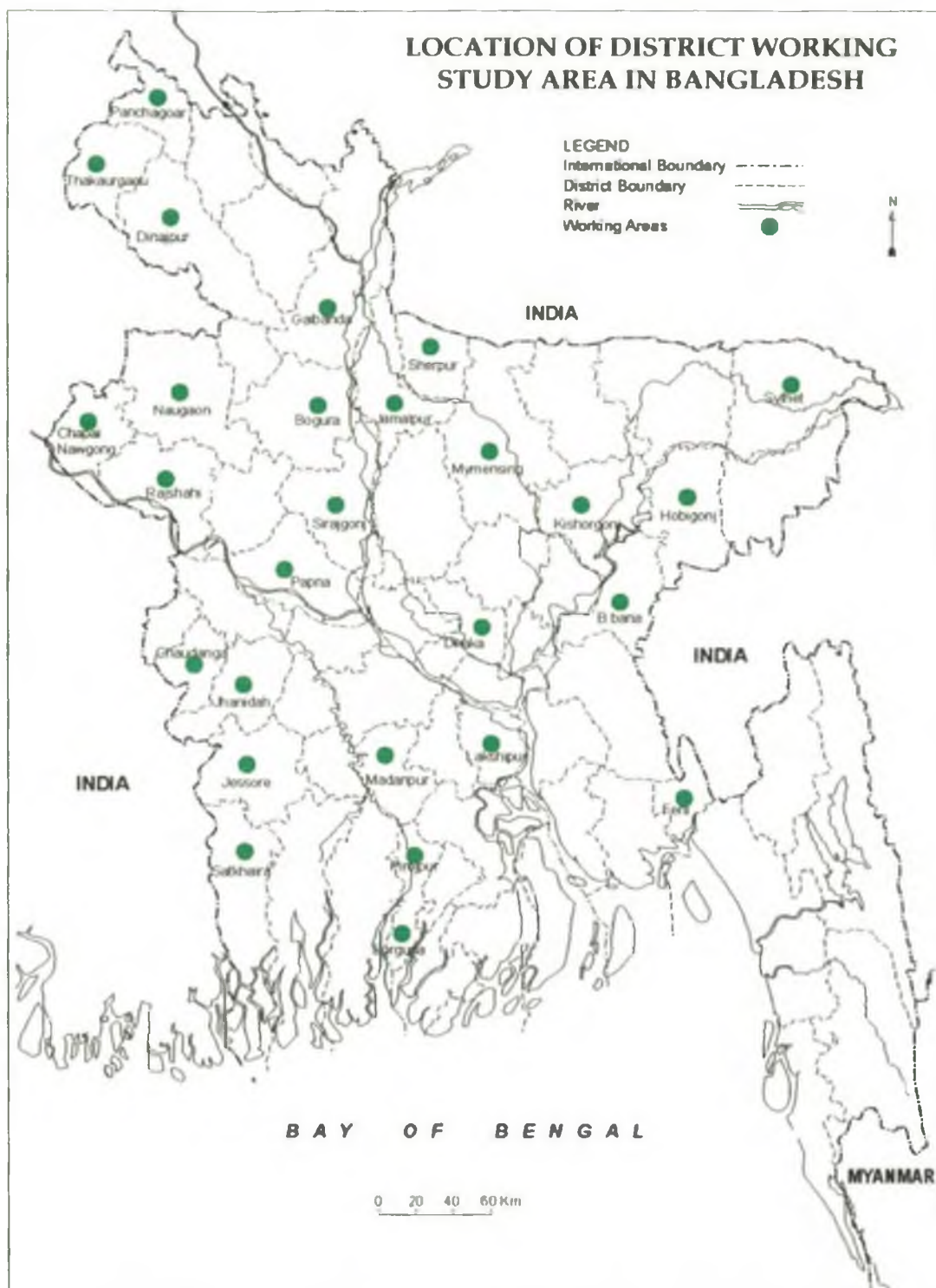


Figure. 1 The Study Areas

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVEIW

Chapter Three

3. Literature Review

3.1 Definition of NGO

In the Asian Institute of Technology, the NGO workshop highlighted on various definition of NGO. Definitions that were presented in the workshop are presented below:

- It is an organization of private individuals who believe in certain basic social principals, and structure their activities to bring about development to the communities that are serving.
- An organization or group of people working independent of any external control with specific objectives and aims to fulfill tasks that are oriented to bring about describe change in a given community, area or situation.
- An independent democratic organization working for the empowerment of economically and/or socially marginalized groups.
- An organization not affiliated to political parties, generally engaged in working for the development and welfare of the community.
- An organization committed to address the root causes of the problems and trying to improve the quality of life of the poor, the oppressed and the marginalized in the urban and the rural areas.
- Organizations established by and for the community without or with little intervention from the government, they are not only a charity organization but work for socio-economic and cultural development.
- A non-profit, voluntary, service oriented/development oriented organization for the benefit of the poor.
- An organization that is flexible and democratic in its organization and attempts to serve the people without profit for itself.

3.2 Classification of NGO

Structurally there are different types of NGOs which can be differentiated on the basics of certain factors, such as size, class, life span, location, status of personal and

characteristics of the beneficiaries. There are NGOs organized only by and for women. Some NGOs might be 'enduring' providing significant services on a regular basis and playing a vital role in ensuring community participation while some other NGOs may be 'ad-hoc' functioning to achieve only a particular goal. Although most of the NGOs in the developing world are formed in the rural areas, a large number are also found in the urban areas.

A large number of NGOs are interested in religious, cultural and welfare activities with a very narrow focus. Human resource development including education, skill development training and health and family planning has been very popular areas of concern for these organizations. Recently, environment and conservation of nature have become areas of interest for a good number of NGOs all over the world.

Classification on the basis of Orientation

Charity Oriented NGOs: The activities of these NGOs are based on the philosophy of charity. They follow a top down paternalistic effort with little participation of the beneficiaries. Their activities are directed towards meeting the needs of the poor which includes distribution of food, clothing, medicine, provision of housing, transport, educational facilities etc. Such NGOs also undertake relief activities during natural or man made disasters.

Development Service Oriented NGOs: The activities of these NGOs include provisions of health care, family planning or education services. These programs are designed by the NGOs and the people are encouraged by them to participate in the implementation and in receiving the services.

Research NGOs: These NGOs are working in the field of environment, socio-economic, cultural and development sector. Its main program is called Natural Resources, Environment and Development under which it has a number of projects in the fields of agriculture development, surface water systems, social forestry, fisheries, sanitation, health, coastal area and global climate change. The purposes of the organizations are to harness Bangladeshi and international expertise to develop suitable scientific methodologies for carrying out multidisciplinary research on resource management,

environment and development issues. It has held a number of seminars and workshops and also published several books and reports on environmental issues. It brings out a number of quarterly newsletters on environment and development issues.

Participatory NGOs: These NGOs are characterized by self-help projects where local people are involved particularly in the implementation of a project by contributing cash, tools, land materials, labor etc. In the classical community development project, participation begins with the need identification and continues into the planning and implementation stages.

Empowerment Oriented NGOs: In order to empower the disadvantaged, the aim of these NGOs are to help them by developing a clear understanding of the social, political and economic factors affecting their lives. These NGOs work to strengthen the awareness of the target group and their potential to control their lives. Sometimes these groups spontaneously identify a problem or an issue whereas in other instances the NGO workers play a facilitating role in this respect. In the process of empowerment these NGOs maximize the involvement of the target group. ||

Classification on the basis of spatial coverage and sources of fund: the NGOs are categorized as follows:

Local NGOs: These NGOs operate in only a few villages in an Upozilla/Thana or a Union receiving fund from local/national/international sources.

Regional NGOs: Those NGOs are operating in a district or its surrounding geographical locations in the country are treated as regional NGOs.

National NGOs: The NGOs operating in four or more geographical locations in the country are treated as national NGOs. These NGOs receive funds mostly from the foreign donors.

International NGOs: These NGOs operate in several geographical locations having their headquarters outside the country and operate mostly by expertise.

Mixed NGOs: Voluntary organizations founded and organized locally but receiving money from foreign governments and/or organizations.

Classification on the basis of the role: A further classification of the NGOs is made on the basis of their role and functions.

Relief and Welfare NGOs: These NGOs are working to provide relief support towards the helpless people.

Service NGOs: These NGOs operate their activities to deliver services to the target groups.

Funding NGOs: These NGOs operate as conduits of foreign donors engaged in making grants to NGOs. They fund small NGOs to operate.

Networking/coordination NGOs: These NGOs work to facilitate mutual sharing of learning and experiences. They also promote mutual support and cooperation among the NGO community.

Development NGOs: These NGOs operate to mobilize the poor through education and conscious rising to develop their own organizations.

Consulting NGOs: These NGOs provide consulting services to the government, donor agencies and other actors in the field of development. Although some fees are charged for their services, these NGOs are non-profit organizations usually concerning issues related to the social and economical development.

3.3 Registration Information of NGO

The term 'legal status of NGOs' means law as it pertains to NGOs. The most significant steps of Government (1982-1990) regarding NGOs were the abolition of the NGO standing committee, the certain of the NGO Affairs Bureau (NAB) and the appointment of an adviser for NGO Affairs with ministerial status (White,1990). The NAB started functioning with effect from 1st March, 1990. It was headed by a Director-General and began as the contact point between the state and various foreign and local NGOs receiving foreign donation. As all NGO activities came under the purview of the NAB, NGOs were supposed to be regulated by the NAB instead of the Department of Social Welfare, Youth Development, Women and Child Affairs, Department of Environment. Within a short period of time, the Bureau had shown promise by its quick clearance of NGO applications.

The principal aim of NGOAB is to ensure quality performance of the NGO sector and its accountabilities:

- Administer laws relating to NGOs in Bangladesh;
- Provide one stop service to NGOs for registration and project processing;
- Provide secretarial service to the advisory committee for NGO affairs;
- Approval of project submitted by the NGOs and release of funds;
- Approve appointment and tenure of services of expatriate officials and consultants;
- Review /examine/comments on the reports and statements submitted by NGOs;
- Coordinate, monitor, inspect and evaluate NGO operations;
- Identify and approve chartered accountants for auditing NGO accounts;
- Collection of fees/service charges from the NGOs;
- Carry out field level inspections of NGO income and expenditure;
- Maintain liaison with the NGOs and donor agencies
- Examination/Disposal of reports on functioning of NGOs;
- Examine and take necessary action on the basis of reports on NGOs programs;
- Approve receipt of one time contributions by NGOs
- Handle any other matter relating to NGOs;

A World Bank Report (1996) has comment on the establishment of NGOAB that it has produced significant improvement from the past. Because NGOs don't have to pursue their cases with different governments organizations any more. It enables the NGOs to obtain their registration clearance, approval and permission through a single agency of government within a specific time frame.

The following laws provide a framework for the NGOs to exist under a legal identity with a recognized governance structure. Department NGOs are registered under these laws:

- i) The Societies Registration act 1861 under join stock company.
- ii) Companies Act, 1994 under join stock company.

- iii) The Trustees Act, 1882 under registration ministry
- iv) The Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and control) Ordinance, 1961 under social welfare ministry.
- v) The Foreign Donations (voluntary activities) Regulation Ordinance -1978, NGO Affairs Bureau.

The voluntary social welfare agencies (Registration and control) ordinance, 1961: This ordinance was promulgated by the then Pakistan's martial law regime with a view to controlling the NGOs through mandatory registration. The ordinance required that every organization that sought to render voluntary welfare services under species areas must be registered with then Pakistan Social Welfare Department. A large number of NGOs are registered under this ordinance. The registration procedures under this ordinance are simple. The 1961 ordinance allows the Government to interfere with the governance structure of NGOs. As the registration body, the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) is authorized to suspend the governing body of a NGO without any right to appeal. But without the approval of DSW the governing body of a NGO can not dissolve the NGO. It is found that 55 registered from Social welfare out of sixty one NGOs.

Companies Act, 1925(amended in 1994): With a view to making a legal form and status available to private trading companies, this act was created. There are provisions for registering non profit companies. This act provides a very strong legal identity. There are clear directives for annual reports and annual accounts to be produced. The registrar of Joint Stock Companies under the Ministry of Commerce is the registration authority. In the study it is found that out of sixty one NGOs, 7 registered from youth development.

The Trustees Act, 1882: This law is created with a view to accommodating private trusts without disturbing or modifying the already existing Muslim and Hindus law for religious trusts. It allowed for the creation of an organization where a person or persons had some property that they wanted to entrust to a second party to be used on behalf of a third party. This law is also valid in Bangladesh. It is administered by the Registered of Trusts (magistrate) who has the power to register deeds of trust, without involving any government ministries. The advantages of registering under the Trusts Act are that its

provisions allow autonomy as long as the Trustees honor the terms and condition of the deed of trust. Gonoshasthya Kendra a very famous Bangladeshi NGO is registered under this act.

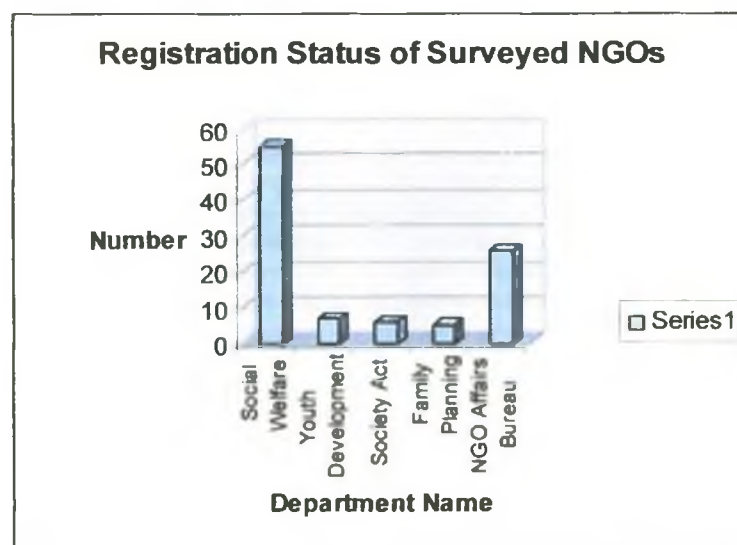
It is also found that 5 NGOs are registered from Family Planning under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and 26 NGOs are registered from NAB. Those NGOs are registered from NAB can receive foreign fund. The same NGOs have been registered with different departments. This is why the total number of NGOs goes beyond 61.

Table 3-1: Registration Status of Surveyed NGOs

Department Name	No
Social Welfare	55
Youth Development	7
Society Act	6
Family Planning	5
NGO Affairs Bureau	26
Total Organizations	61

Source: Field survey, 2006-2007

Figure No 02



3.4 NGO Establish Time

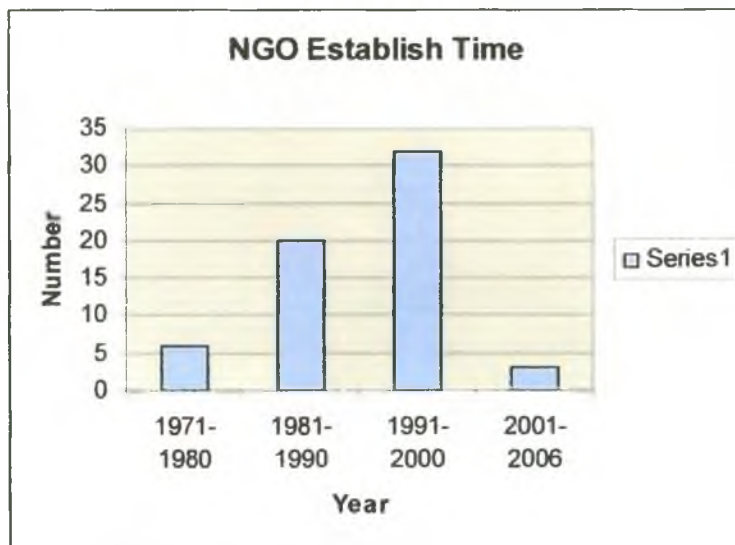
Table 3-2 shows decade-wise NGO established in this study. After the independence war of Bangladesh it is very need to rehabilitation of the landless, poor and disasters affected people. During this time NGOs have played vital role in Bangladesh. From 1971 to 1980, 6 NGOs established and 1981 to 1990 established 20 NGOs. In 1991 to 2000 establish 32 NGOs and on the other hand 2001 to 2006 established 3 NGOs. Among the four decades in 1991 to 2000 there are about 32 NGOs established which is the highest number.

Table 3-2: Decade-wise NGO Established

1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2006	Total
6	20	32	3	61

Source: Field survey, 2006-2007

Figure No 03



3.5 Reason to Start Environmental Activities

Rehabilitation of the landless, poor and disasters affected people NGO has played vital role in Bangladesh. Different donor agency has gone ahead to improve the poor and weak economic and poor environment. Donor agency offered the Bangladeshis NGOs and NGOs took this opportunity cordially. Every year the people of Bangladesh are affected by many natural disasters. For this reasons environment and economic condition of the

people of this country are becoming poor. That is why people realize have to save their economic condition. Over all activities is possible to aware the people through the activities of NGOs.

3.6 Present Status of NGO

There are probably more and bigger NGOs in Bangladesh than any other country of the same size in the world. The study will first outline the overall situation of NGOs in Bangladesh, then set out their relations with the donors, state and clients in detail and finally make proposals for improvements.

The world of NGOs in Bangladesh is inadequately documented (Shelly, 1992). As the existing literature on NGOs is scattered and incomplete, there are various estimates as the total number of NGOs in Bangladesh. World Bank study (1996) rightly makes a comment on the difficulty to determine the accurate number of NGOs in Bangladesh. It mentions that as there are multiple NGO registration authorities, it is very difficult to determine the precise number of active NGOs in Bangladesh.

The number of active NGOs is about 50,959 ranging from the very small to the very big in a wide variety of activity areas. A number of NGOs have been active in environment and development issues. It is very difficult to find out total number of NGOs because one NGO registered with two or more departments. NGO Affairs Bureau had a total membership of 2221 in November 2007 of which 2014 were native and 207 foreign members (Table 3-3). From July 2006 to June 2007 allocated three thousand five hundred fifty one core one lac seventeen thousand two taka for NGOs in different issues.

Table 3-3: Year-wise Status of NGO according to NGO Affairs Bureau

NGO				Cumulative		
Fiscal Year	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total
1990-91	102	10	112	395	99	494
1991-92	129	12	141	523	111	634
1992-93	77	14	91	600	125	725
1993-94	106	9	115	683	124	807
1994-95	108	5	113	790	129	919
1995-96	97	5	102	887	134	1021
1996-97	115	7	122	1002	141	1143
1997-98	100	8	108	1102	149	1251
1998-99	119	3	122	1221	152	1373
1999-00	133	12	145	1354	164	1518
2000-01	101	5	106	1455	169	1624
2001-02	45	2	47	1499	171	1670
2002-03	117	7	124	1612	178	1790
2003-04	84	6	90	1690	189	1879
2004-05	94	3	97	1778	187	1965
2005-06	68	6	74	1846	193	2039
2006-07	68	4	72	1914	197	2111
2007-08	100	10	110	2014	207	2221

Source: NGO Affairs Bureau (November, 2007).

Figure No 04

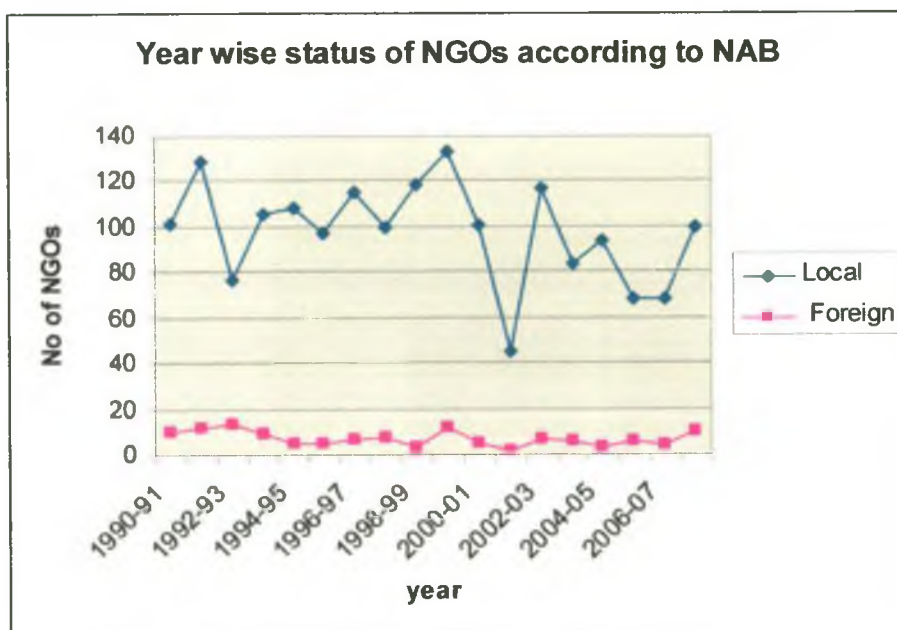


Figure: Year wise status of NGOs

CHAPTER FOUR

FUNDING

Chapter Four: Funding

4.0 Funding

4.1 Procedure of fund collects

Bangladesh is a poor, less developed country with 50% of its people living below the poverty line. The government of the country alone cannot provide the people with their necessary demands. The vulnerable condition of the people's lives has attracted national and international NGOs to extend their cooperation towards the government with their capacity and resources. The size of the Programmes individually initiated by various NGOs turned very large after the liberation of the country. During the post liberation period the nation has got a large volume of foreign aid through national and international NGOs. In order to intensify the poverty alleviation initiatives the Bangladesh Government has given priority to the issues relating to the proper utilization of this opportunity through ensuring transparency in the use of the donated money and accountability of the organisation using the donations.

Well-planned programmes aimed at changes through fighting problems can together be called a project. A project has a time line, a resource limitation, and is conducted on a particular area. Particular programmes carried out in a particular area during a specific time with a specific volume of resources with a view to achieve expected results are called a Project.

An outline of the activities to be done, how, when and by whom the activities will be done and the budget of the project is considered as a Project Proposal. The range and volume of the activities depend on the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) of the organisation making the Project Proposal. An organisation should analyze its SWOT and PEST (Political, Economic, Strengths and Threats) prior to undertaking any project. An analysis of SWOT and PEST sheds light on important and sensitive political, social and environmental issues.

NGOs have to make good project proposal and submit it to foreign donor agencies and

various offices and ministries of the national government. The donor agencies and different departments and offices of the national government get an impression of an NGO through a project proposal which helps them to decide on granting donation. This is why a project proposal should be comprehensive, effective and exclusive. NGOs applying for foreign donation have to get a permission called Project Proforma for foreign assisted projects (FD-6) from the NGO Affairs Bureau of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Selection of the project title is very important. The title should be indicative of what programmes an organisation is going to carry out. It should be short and arresting. Achievement of the aims and objectives of a project depends on the area of the project, the complexity of the problems and the attempts to solve the problems. Some things should be done before undertaking a project e.g. survey, needs assessment, etc.

NGOs receiving or applying for foreign funds or are interested in receiving funds from sources outside the country are required by law to register with the NGO Affairs Bureau (NGOAB), which was created in 1990 and is part of the Prime Minister's Office. As of November 2007, the number of such NGOs registered with NGOAB stood at 2,221. There are several apex bodies representing NGOs, and the largest among them is the Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh (ADAB) Federation of NGOs in Bangladesh (FNB), Manosher Janno Foundation (MJ) which is the apex body of local, national and international NGOs engaged in development activities in the country.

4.2 Where Do They Collect Fund?

NGOs collected their fund from internal, external or both source. Bangladesh government gives the fund in different sectors, specially education, health, agriculture, water, sanitation, legal aid, advocacy, women empowerment, poverty reduction, disease etc. In develop country have thousand of charity/donor agency. Their main activities to help the third world under develop countries into different voluntary program. In Bangladesh NGOs collect fund different sources. In the study among 61 NGOs, 36 collect fund internal sources, 25 external sources. However, 28 NGOs collect funds from both sources. Here is given the status of 61 NGOs collecting funds from various sources.

Annex = 2

4.3 Difficulties in Fund Collection

NGO faces different kinds of problem to collect the fund. This problem can be government and non government different personnel. These personnel can be from high official to lower position, even a bearer make a great problem. Most of the cases make unwanted time consumes. Any body nerves directly talk give and take but their behavior proves this situation. Any document and paper, they do not find any fault but they return the file and change different document which is not necessary. The employs have no work in his/her hand but for a signature a file remain day after day. It is create great problem for to implement the project or definite work. In the session of disburse the new project from top to bottom have to give the bribe to approve the bill. If any body fails to give any incentive, he/she will approve the project after long time later.

4.4 Government/ Other Organization Interferes This Matter: Most of the cases government interferes in the session of to collect the fund. From top to bottom the government personnel try to best to take the intensive. Government high official make unwanted time consume. The key persons of surveyed 41 NGOs out of 61 NGOs said that they had to spend money as bribe to get fund from local or other organizations for project hunting which 21 key persons denied having this kind of experience.

4.5 Government /Other Organization Help This Matter

A new development strategy in developing countries is based on growth with alleviation of poverty, promotion of equity, and people's participation. This is envisaged to involve redistribution of economic and political power, integration of rural areas into national development efforts with expanded opportunities of employment and income for people, and development of farmers' associations, co-operatives and other forms of voluntary, autonomous, and democratic organizations of primary producers and rural workers. The problems in rural areas are so gigantic and complex that governments and public sector organizations often find it tough to deal with them without full support and involvement of the people. This implies that people's institutions should be set up or expanded and rejuvenated for cooperation with government development agencies. Such institutions

may take the form of cooperative societies, unions, associations of farmers, workers, and women, as well as other private bodies.

Government of Bangladesh is helping the non-government organizations in various ways other than financial helping, say administrative help, training, logistics support, little manpower support, technical support including local government authorities. The cooperative outcome is impressive. It sustainable in social sector, health, education, water, sanitation, environment, arsenic, agro forestry, agriculture, apiculture, sericulture, fishery, poultry. Government is helping the non-government organizations in the following sector social mobilization, assistance in creating demand, assistance in planning and advocacy exercise, assistance in training, assistance in policy formulation, assistance in research, monitoring, establish infrastructure to be used, training on health and family planning, rising on supervisory and managerial capacity of staff, providing equipment and on the job guardian, leadership development, project planning and management, consciousness rising and motivation, project evaluation, cooperative trails and management practices.

CHAPTER FIVE

ADVOCACY AND MEDIA

Chapter Five: Advocacy and Media

5.0 Advocacy and Media

5.1 Cause to Make Advocacy

NGO performance in the field of advocacy can be both sides positive and negative. On the positive side, democratization should open up opportunity for NGOs and GROs in Bangladesh. On the negative side, government can dismiss NGOs as ‘dancing to the tune of a foreign piper’ with no legitimate right of entry into domestic policy debates. NGOs have gained remarkably in prominence and influence on the international stage, there remain significant limits on their capacity to compel policy change.

Main causes to make advocacy are as follows:

- awareness buildup to the people for environment, development, social and economic sectors
- to remind the government choose the vital factor for the people
- to work as a third sector of the state
- to remove the gap and distance between the government and the people
- to find out the major problem of the society
- people become democratic mentality
- remove the gender discrimination and build up gender balance
- to improve the socio-economic, cultural and environment condition to state a balance position of state and the people

5.2 Areas of Advocacy

The field of advocacy is very large. The main field of advocacy is environment and development. Environment side is to awareness build up the people why decreases our environment day by day. We have to develop our environment. That is why we have to protect and develop our environment. At first we have to find out our different environment and development field.

Environment Side

- Climate Change: we have to find out why our climate changes day by day. Climate

becomes hot which is unbearable for human life.

- Green house effect: we have to know what is green house and what is the main reason to lick out our wind layer such as aionosphere
- Day by day become hot our weather and melt the ocean ice and down the ground the coastal area of the sea level and increase the water level of ocean, bay and sea
- We have to know that different kinds of birds, animals, plants (flora and funa) are going to extinction from our environment. We realize the fact and aware the vital issue
- we have to find out that why the water can be contaminated
- We have to know that animal affected different disease and continuously violated our physical environment

Development Side: We have to realize that why hamper our development and day by day increase violence and corruption which is a fatal disease in our society.

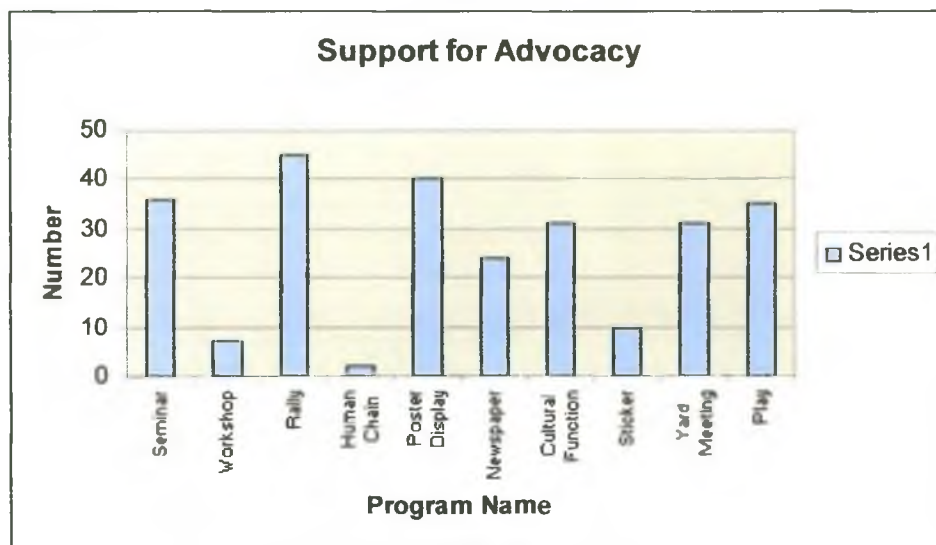
- We have to realize the main factor and problem why increase corruption
- We have to find out the reason why our young generation become addicted and danger or wrong way
- We have to find out that woman torturing and early marriages are increasing day by day and women addicted are increasing rapidly, population increase rate is hot issue.

5.3 Supports for Advocacy

Different media has taken support for advocacy. This media can be print, electronic, discussion, cultural function etc. From the study it was found that among 61 NGOs, 36 respondent supports for seminar and 7 support of workshop where attended different professional people and gave their ideas and views. 45 give rally and 2 give human chain whose brings different poster, banner, leaflets, festoon, placards, handout, sticker, 40 give poster display, 13 give handout, whose represent various kinds of religious, historical, romantic, political, economic and cultural matter. Especially poster and picture express

the social, economical and cultural matter whose give inspiration our society and our daily life. 10 answer religious places, 26 answer populous places where all time mass gathered of different kinds of people whose discuss different hot issues. 24 answer newspapers that provide different event, picture, cartoon, statistics, discuss various matter and knock the government and people. Newspaper try to best to discuss vital issues, 31 answer cultural function which can be song, drama, play, comics, short story, and documentary. 10 answer sticker that represent different matter. 31 answer yard meeting which is very effective for rural people and urban slum areas. Poor people and remote areas people are hearing full concentration and discuss different matter. They follow give and take method; all level people are attending this kind of meeting. 35 answer play, 13 answer handout which represents different hot issues that is very need for our daily life.

Figure No 05



5.4 Involvement with Media

Media has been playing a key role in the realm of different matter/advocacy. Media is the important part of our daily life. Media gives the inspiration of the people. It provides different issues such as literature, play, drama, comics, song, cartoon, historical, political economical issues that is need for social life. In my study 61 NGOs key persons answer that 61 NGOs are involve in media and no body provided any opinion for the development of media sector. Media is the third government of the state which aware the

government of any matter that is very helpful for the state.

Media was mainly viewed as a process of awareness creation. Advocacy was often equated with media, a process of change towards those types of economic, environment, social, cultural and political development. The prime emphasis of this approach was minimizing input for maximizing returns on development. The fulfillment of basic needs and the achievement of “growth with equity” became the basic elements of development. Development came to be regarded as a multidimensional concept was viewed to be allied to three specific goals:

- i) guaranteeing the provision of goals
- ii) the creation of employment opportunities
- iii) reduction of inequality in the society (Harrison, 1988, Hulme and Tuner, 1999).

Development has experienced neoconceptualization. Development is viewed to be a process that seeks to increase the income of the poor through sustainable and productive activities and emphasis on more qualitative aspects of self-reliance, empowerment, participation and human development. Besides, new priorities on the development agenda of the 1990s include the environment, improving the conditions of women and promoting sustainability.

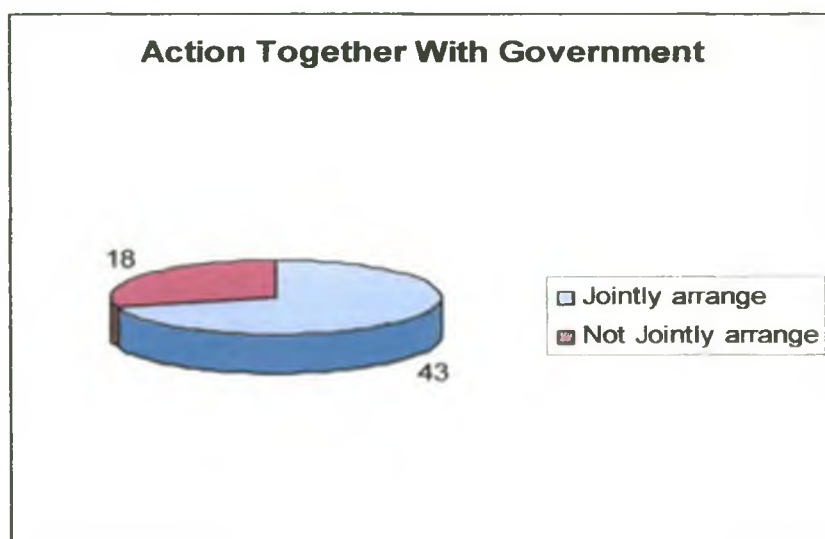
5.5 Action Together with Other Organization

For advocacy purpose NGOs jointly arrange different programs with other organizations. Jointly program out put has become good all time because different professional attend and share and give their ideas and views. In my study out of 61 NGOs, 43 jointly arrange different programs and 18 do not jointly arrange any program.

NGOs joint activities are described here. 9 respondent arrange different day observance where participate various kinds of professional and discuss different matter, give their valuable ideas and views, 8 respondent arrange different rally where people brings different poster, banner, festoon, cartoon, handout, leaflets and placard. 12 respondents arrange different cultural function and this function can be nation and local level. This function represent different issues which importance is very high. It is arise the people to

their basic needs and their rights. 6 respondent arrange different seminar, 3 respondents arrange relief program, in the session of different natural disaster NGOs and GoB, other organization give different relief which can be food, cloth, temporary and permanent shelter, health support, medicine support, interest free loan and low interest loan, capital for business, agriculture, house making and repairing, different shelter center of disaster time, donation for made of infrastructure especially road, educational institute, bridge, culvert, religious places and etc. 23 respondents arrange different advocacy and awareness program and 2 respondent arrange different publications. This publication types and sizes are different. It can be book, journal, article, news letter etc.

Figure No 06



CHAPTER SIX

POLICY AND ENVIRONMENT ISSUE

Chapter Six: Policy and Environment Issues

6.1 Policy Issues of Bangladesh

6.1.1 Introduction

The environmental legislation and planning requirements of the Government of Bangladesh, as established and/or administered by the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Department of Environment, and other national and local jurisdictions. These requirements include various national policies, strategies, development and management plans, acts of parliament, and promulgated regulations relating to protection of the environment, human health and safety, control of pollution, conservation of wildlife and natural resources, land use, cultural and historical assets, and economic issues. Very few non-government organizations could involve themselves preparing act, regulations etc. But these organizations can play as a pressure group to strengthen environmental legislation, enforcement etc.

The objectives of environment policy are: (a) to maintain ecological balance and overall development through protection and improvement of the environment; (b) to protect the country against natural disasters; (c) to identify and regulate activities which pollute and degrade the environment; (d) to ensure environmentally sound development in all sectors; (e) to ensure sustainable, long-term and environmentally sound use of all national resources; and (f) to actively remain associated with all international environmental initiatives to the maximum possible extent.

Environmental activities encompass all geographical regions and development sectors of the country. Policies towards realization of the overall objectives of the 1992 Environment Policy encompass fifteen sectors, such as, agriculture, industry, health and sanitation, energy and fuel, water development, flood control and irrigation; land, forest; wildlife and biodiversity; fisheries and livestock, food; coastal and marine environment; transport and communication; housing and urbanization; population; education and public awareness, science and technology and research. (Mizan R Khan, 1989)

6.1.2 Legal and Regulatory Framework

In recent years, environmental management has assumed a higher priority in the political arena of Bangladesh due to the recognition of environmental and natural resource pressure exerted by the nation's growing population. As a result, the government has developed a detailed policy framework that incorporates environmental considerations into all economic development planning. The key policy documents are listed below:

- ▶ National Environmental Policy, 1992
- ▶ National Conservation Strategy, 1992
- ▶ National Environmental Management Action Plan (NEMAP), 1995

National Environmental Policy, 1992

The Bangladesh National Environmental Policy, approved in May 1992, sets out the basic framework for environmental action together with a set of broad sectoral action guidelines. Key elements of the Policy are:

- Maintenance of the ecological balance and overall progress and, development of the country through protection and improvement of the environment;
- Protection of the country's assets/ properties and resources against natural disasters;
- Identification and regulation of all types of activities which pollute and degrade the environment;
- Ensuring sustainable utilization of all natural resources;
- Promoting active association with all environment-related international initiatives

The Environmental Policy of 1992, which amongst other policies, seeks to ensure that safe environment systems do not pollute the environment or degrade resources. National Conservation Strategy (NCS), 1992 and National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP), 1995

6.1.3 National Legal Requirements

Table 6-1 presents an outline of the above national legal instruments that will have relevance to the project development the environment where NGO can play vital role.

Table 6-1: National Legal Instruments

Act/Rule/Law/ Ordinance	Responsible Agency- Ministry/Authority	Key Features-Potential Applicability	Role of NGO
The Environment Conservation Act, 1995 and subsequent Amendments amended in 2000 and 2002)	Ministry of Environment and Forest Department of Environment	Declaration of Ecologically Critical Areas; Obtaining Environmental Clearance Certificate; Regulation with respect to vehicles emitting smoke harmful for the environment; Regulation of development activities from environmental perspective; Promulgation of standards for quality of air, water, noise, and soils for different areas and for different purposes; Promulgation of acceptable limits for discharging and emitting waste; Formulation of environmental guidelines relating to control and mitigation of environmental pollution, conservation and improvement of environment	Conservation of ECA Monitoring of various sites Awareness creating in various environmental issues
Environment Conservation Rules, 1997 and subsequent Amendments (amended in 2002 and 2003)	Ministry of Environment and Forest Department of Environment	Declaration of Ecologically Critical Area; Requirement of Environmental Clearance Certificate for various categories of projects; Requirement for IEE/EIA according to the appropriate category of the project; Renewal of the environmental clearance certificate within 30 days after the expiry; Provides standards for quality of air, water & sound and acceptable limits for emission/discharges from vehicles and other sources	To awareness build up about this matter
Environment Court Act, 2000 and subsequent Amendments (amended in 2002)	Judiciary Ministry of Environment & Forest	GOB has given highest priority to environment pollution and passed 'Environment Court Act, 2000' for completing environment related legal proceedings effectively	Can take effective measures during legal proceedings
The Vehicle Act, 1927 The Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1983 The Bengal Motor Vehicle Rules, 1940	Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA)	Exhaust emission; vehicular air and noise; road safety licensing	Awareness creating and capacity building
The Brick Burning (Control) Act, 1989 The Brick Burning	Ministry of Environment & Forest	Control of brick burning Require a license from the Restricts brick burning with fuel wood	Awareness creating and capacity building

Act/Rule/Law/ Ordinance	Responsible Agency- Ministry/Authority	Key Features-Potential Applicability	Role of NGO
(Control) Amendment Act, 1992			
The Removal of Wrecks and Obstructions in inland Navigable Water Ways Rules 1973	Bangladesh Water Transport Authority	Removal of Wrecks and Obstructions in inland Navigable Waterways	Awareness creating and capacity building
Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 1996	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives	Management and Control of water supply and sanitation in urban areas.	Awareness creating and capacity building
The Forest Act, 1927	Ministry of Environment and Forest	Reserve Forests; Protective Forests; Village Forests	Awareness creating and capacity building
The Private Forests Ordinance Act, 1959	Regional Forest Officer, Forest Department	Conservation of private forests and for the afforestation on wastelands	Awareness creating, capacity building, social forestry participation
Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Act, 1974	Ministry of Environment and Forest Bangladesh Wild Life Advisory Board	Wildlife Sanctuaries, parks, reserves	awareness creating capacity building conservation wildlife
The Protection and Conservation of Fish Act 1950	Ministry of Fishery	Protection and Conservation of fish in Government owned water bodies	Awareness creating and capacity building in fisheries sectors
Natural Water Bodies Protection Act 2000	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakkha/ Town Development Authority/Municipalities	According to this Act, the character of water bodies, meaning rivers, canals, tanks, or floodplains identified as water bodies in the master plans or in the master plans formulated under the laws establishing municipalities in division and district towns shall not be changed without approval of the government in the concerned ministry.	Awareness creating and capacity building in conservation of water bodies
The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982	Revenue Department	Current GOB Act & guidelines, relating to Acquisition of land	Awareness creating, advocacy in resettlement plan

6.1.4 Environmental Goals and Objectives to be ensured in all Development

Activities

National and International development organization is very conscious of the importance of environmental issues as they relate to its activities. In particular it seeks to ensure that it maintains the highest possible environmental standards, in addition to its commitment to provide fair, effective, and consistent resettlement and to minimize the adverse social impacts of all development works and projects. The environmental goal and objectives are:

- Protect air quality through minimizing air pollution, including dust from various activities
- Reduce noise pollution from vehicles and plants
- Protect water and land resources by avoiding sedimentation and erosion, pollution, impeding free flow of water
- Allow free movement and migration of aquatic species including fish
- Improve socioeconomic conditions through creating access to local markets, jobs and social and community facilities; involvement of local people especially the women and the disadvantaged
- Ensure that work conditions are in accordance with national labor regulations and international obligations
- Avoid disrupting business and agriculture, fishing and social activities including minimizing traffic delays during road maintenance and construction
- Minimize the resettlement needs in any road, bridge, culvert building or widening activities by avoiding existing houses, homesteads, industries and business
- Protect Wildlife, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Resources by avoiding impacting ecological resources, landscape and townscape, especially avoiding loss or damage of trees, buildings of architectural and historical importance and by protecting areas and places of cultural heritage
- Conserve natural resources by avoiding waste of material and energy, and by minimizing land acquisition, especially land in productive use for agriculture,

fishing and forestry;

- Protect human health by reducing dangers from accidents, safe disposal of all waste materials, ensuring adequate drinking water to site workers, ensuring sewage and waste disposal facilities, controlling pests in work sites, ensuring the site workers are educated about health care including sexually transmitted diseases

This can be achieved by environmental NGOs. Environmental goals and objectives can be achieved by maintaining environmental standards. At present there are so-called “Environment Quality Standards” in effect in Bangladesh, as promulgated under the Environment Conservation Rules-1997. The standards prescribe discharges and emission limits for various water sources, ambient air, noise, odor, industrial effluent and emission discharges, vehicular emission etc.

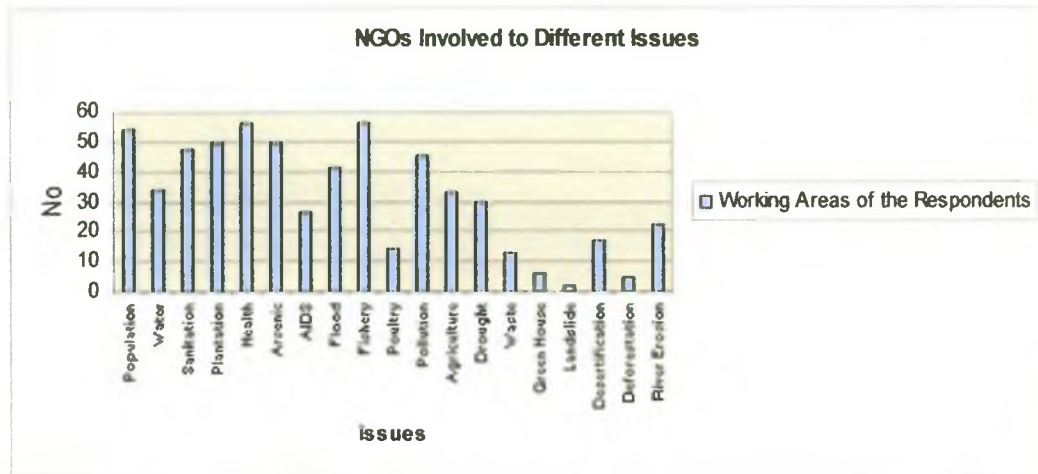
6.2: Environmental Problem of Bangladesh Which NGOs deal and do not deal

Table 6.2: Environmental Problem of Bangladesh Which NGOs deal and do not deal

Issues	Working Areas of the Respondents	Non-working Areas of the Respondents
Population	54	07
Water	34	27
Sanitation	47	14
Plantation	49	12
Health	56	5
Arsenic	49	12
AIDS	26	35
Flood	41	20
Fishery	56	5
Poultry	14	47
Pollution	45	16
Agriculture	33	28
Drought	30	31
Waste	13	48
Green House	6	55
Landslide	2	59
Desertification	17	44
Deforestation	5	56
River Erosion	22	39

Source: Field Survey, 2006-2007.

Figure No 07



6.3 Organization Deal with Area

Social Investment Program Project (SIPP): Main activities of this project are social, physical and structural development like roads, bridges culvert, hospital, community center, disaster center, and other community places construction with the direct participation, supervision and monitoring of community, people, community consultative support services by exercising selected tools of participatory rural appraisal methods.

Social Assistance Project (SAP): Main activities of the project is to provide skill for quality of life and livelihoods by implementing various entrepreneurs training and social mobilization for awareness building, income earning, hygiene, sanitation and safe water supply including advocacy lobby for poorest of the poorer class fellows uplifting rights.

Income Generating Activities (IGA): NGOs conducted several of training programs for income or employment generation related activities for local women in agriculture, business and small industries. In the next few years job opportunities for rural areas will be created in agriculture, livestock rearing, pisciculture, handicrafts, and in other related activities. Further supported will be provided with micro finance for production and market access related activities. NGOs are also supporting local women for home gardening by providing variety of seeds and appropriate training.

Women Development Program (WDP): NGOs emphasized increased women's participation in political, social, cultural and economic life through education and advocacy programs. Different organizations work in rural and urban areas to promote awareness, empowerment, income generating activities and skills development. NGOs are also rendering support through legal counseling for the victims of violence.

Rural Development Program (RDP): This program aims at eliminating absolute poverty by promoting economic progress, mobilizing sustainable activities with the rural poor, maintaining environmental balance during the process of development. RDP has integrated projects has committed to work also in isolated and remote areas and urban slum areas of Bangladesh.

Comprehensive Rural Upliftment Approach (CRUA): NGOs have adopted a comprehensive rural upliftment approach in its project areas focusing on skills development for income generation and improving basic food, health, nutrition and rights related social issues. Special emphasis is also provided on disaster management and environment problems like arsenic contamination and salinity etc.

Impact Assessment of Non Motorized Transport (IANMT): NGOs conducted a social impact study following the withdrawal of non motorized vehicles from different areas in the country specially in the large city and urban areas under the supervision of Dhaka Transport Coordination Board (DTCB) and the World Bank.

Community Awareness Building Activities (CABA): NGOs regularly conducts various events to raise community awareness on issues like use of arsenic free safe drinking water, HIV/AIDS, women empowerment, education, family planning, birth control, non - violence, anti drug, disaster management, women and child trafficking and eco safety. Adaptation of sustainable income generating activities (IGA) and livestock technologies by the moderate and hard-core poor and the acquisition of livestock knowledge. Sustainable primary saving groups and credit programs. Establishment of community based organizations. Livestock and other skills development. Input supply assured. Livestock technology development and tested. Private sector and NGOs with a capacity to support livestock producers.

Safe Road Management Program (SRMP): Road accidents occur regularly and claim many lives. NGOs are implementing safe road management program aims to disseminate knowledge and information of traffic law, road use etc through workshops, meetings, campaigns and training courses. Specially trained up for the road users, vehicle operators, bus, truck, taxi, tempo and other car owners, drivers and roadside dwellers to reduce accidents in the highway, local road, urban and populous areas.

Cultural Program for Social Action (CPSA): NGO initiates cultural program in order to promote human action against in human and illegal activities, violence, domination, fundamentalism etc. NGO plays important role to display different kinds of picture, move, care study, drama, hearing different songs poster, festoon, play card, billboard etc.

Network & Solidarity (NS): NGO initiates network and solidarity building up among NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, and LFBs in order to promote right based actions in local, national and global level and implements different programs in partnership basis.

Food Security Programs (FSP): Food Security Program, one of the highest priority program of different NGOs considering the perspective of this area where about 50% women, child and men takes one meal in a day abstaining long fast that continues 5 months out of 12 in a year. So it has the prime importance, significance and rational to implement this programs and in this perspective. E-NGO's are implementing following sister project under this program in the greater interest of ensuring food security, availability of food and daily in taking nutritious food practices/balance diet by the households members for providing requisite calorie and improvement of theirs quality of life, (including adult education and package support for income earning and livelihood) as food is the vehicle to minister daily life.

Integrated Food security Program (IFSP): Prime compounds of this are (i) Food for Asset (FFA) (ii) Food for Training (FFT) (iii) Community nutrition initiatives (CMI). Target population of this projects are children under 6 to 24 months, lactating and pregnant mothers and malnourished children and provides them notorious food to mothers and blended food including awareness building and social mobilization. Increased opportunity for safe delivery due to pre natal and post natal care of the pregnant, lactating mothers and children and providing health education by the

paramedics.

Food Security for the Vulnerable Group (VGD) Women and Their Dependants:

NGO's has been implementing this project at different districts with the financial support from the World Food Program. European Commission Department of Woman Affairs and GoB with objectives to since 1997 foster food and nutrition to the vulnerable destitute women including support for income earning activities and literacy for improving their quality and dignity of life and livelihoods. VGD Women have participated in this program and lead to bring a fruitful change in their way of life. By dint of this program to increase empowerment of women through social awareness rising (Education, Nutrition, Health, Basic Right, Gender, Decision making, Disaster Management) and skill training.

Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities

Program: Different NGOs have been operating this project with the technical assistance of CARE-Bangladesh and financial support from USAID and GoB for ensuring food security, providing support of food nutrition to pregnant, lactating mothers and children and enhancing livelihoods of chars vulnerable.

IGVGD: Income Generation for Vulnerable Group Department is a collaborative program including the GoB, World Food Program. The main characteristics of these programs are the provision of food assistance, skill development training and credit support to its members; the poorest woman who constitute among the lowest 25% of the society. These women are also provided with social awareness, input supply technical support and essential healthcare.

MONG: To create awareness on locally available resources and services and their social rights and organize the targeted monga affected people for realizing their rights. To involve the community people and other local institutions for improving the condition and position of monga affected women and children and increase women's participation in decision making at family and local level.

Good Governance: Good Governance is a vital issue of current Bangladesh. So, different NGOs are addressing the good governance issues. On the other hand, advocacy is a popular tool to ensure good governance in the society. We should promote issue of public interest, social justice, human rights gender, CRC, peoples participation etc by

intensive lobbying activities aiming in influencing policy changes. NGOs formed different community violence watch groups and in each watch groups are working for stopping violence against women and girls. They also have operating legal aid activities to the underprivileged and poor women of the society. They successfully continue the publication of quarterly newsletter. It's sketched out the situation and position of the organization's various sides of activities. Monitoring and evaluation is a common phenomenon in any development organization which is mainly responsible for all the programs.

There are many weakness and problems existing in the institutions and power structures in our country. Significant problem of coordination, conflict are evident in the relationship between the existing elected units and administration. Participation of mass people in the planning of development program is not only weak but non existent also. Mobilization of local resources is too limited basically due to poor management of local bodies.

With this reality NGOs undertakes good governance program in order to promote transparency, gender equity and enable the mass people, specially the disadvantaged group to participate in power structure and decision making process.

- Different kinds of NGO's work to increase community participation in decision making.
- By making communities more capable of identifying, communicating and demanding their rights though local government processes.
- By increasing the capacity of union parisad to manage basic service delivery in a more participatory, gender sensitive and accountable way and to promote community priorities to higher level decision makers.
- By organizing target people into different primary saving groups, help through creative knowledge, collection information and integrate them with the main stream of the development.
- By creating educational opportunities and provide professional oriented education for the children, adolescents, youths and adults.
- By assisting general people for participating in different cooperatives societies,

creating leadership among them. Provide them proper knowledge of accounts keeping and encourage them to participate in human development and planning activities.

- By arranging discussion meeting, seminars, training, workshop, symposium, dialogue sessions, conferences, public gathering and cultural functions with local community people for uplifting their present status day by day.

Rights and Advocacy Program: Rights are inalienable inherent and intolerant that are not negotiable to others and fosters everything requires for every men, women and children recognized by the national and international instruments and charters. NGO's gets upper hands to rights opined activities that's are for establishing human rights, legal rights, family laws, women rights, gender rights. NGO practices and nurses following project of activities under this program that's:

Hazardous Child Labor Reduction Movement (HCLRM): NGOs are implementing this project with the funding support of Manusher Jonno Foundation, ILO, UNICEF in different districts objecting to reducing and elimination of all from of worst child labor by arranging alternative income earning scope and having mainstreaming education for the children whose are engaged to labor.

Child Labor Elimination Action Network (CLEAM): Child labor elimination action network is a platform of NGOs engaged in upholding child rights through prevention and elimination of hazardous child labor.

Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP): NGO is implementing this project with the funding support of ADB-LGED. The main objectives of these projects to eradicate urban poverty. Awareness build up to the poor people to improve their life by education, earning money become skill labor.

Birth Registration Monitoring Program: It is implementing whole over the county for enumerating and enlisting of newborn baby's to know the exact number by entry in the formal government registration book.

Popular Theater Program: NGOs are implementing this project to display by attractive gaits and pose with appeal for changing negative behavior to positive behavior and for

social mobilization from our different program participants.

Social Rehabilitation for the Older Persons: NGOs promote social rehabilitation of older persons through awareness building, dialogue, meeting, medical and recreational support services. Older persons are our assets not liabilities. They are the ‘treasure house’ of our knowledge. The situation of older person has been deteriorating every year. In view to this NGO is initiating community managed rehabilitation program for the older person initially the group level.

Counter Trafficking Intervention in Prevention, Protection and Prosecution for Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Bangladesh.

- The overall objective of the project is to strengthen counter trafficking intention in prevention, protection, rescue, voluntary repatriation, reintegration and prosecution for victims of trafficking in persons in Bangladesh.
- Raise awareness of trafficking in persons in Bangladesh among the general public as well as specific target groups.
- Assist in creating income generation opportunities for trafficking victims/survivors/rescued persons from harmful situation.
- Provide direct return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking.
- Strengthen the capacity of locally elected bodies, law enforcement agencies and NGOs to better identify and assist victims of trafficking.
- Strengthen the capacity of police officers including thana police in charge (OIC), prosecutors and lawyers to manage trafficking cases.

Prevention of Human Trafficking: Counter Trafficking Intervention in Prevention, Protection and prosecution for victims of trafficking in persons in Bangladesh- A platform for join force to work together and raise voice together and encountered to eliminate trafficking by the various actors/ perpetrators, awareness building and measure for stop trafficking and extortion of child and women though advocacy and lobby, training, seminar, yard meeting, workshop, with different actors and stage.

Human Rights Activities: NGOs are implementing and organizing extensive public

awareness programs including public rallies, seminars and display of banners, poster, festoons, etc in the different areas. They help the poor, destitute and vulnerable people whose do not understand to face different legal affairs. They help the people all legal support and negotiate the government and argent appeal the high authority about different matters.

Nodi O Jibon (Char Livelihood): The main objectives are

- Developing sustainable strong self-help groups of the extreme poor as lead community group and its capacity to have accessibility in Government resources related with safety net.
- Facilitating and developing capacity as well skills of the target beneficiaries for creation of income earning sources and enabling them to contract with private sector to sell their products.
- Developing awareness on health, environment and supporting capacity building on disaster risk reduction.

Education Program: Education is the burning question and topmost priority that has been recognized by the national and international community and NGOs also addressed the same as its highest priority and pivoting the same approach and appeal implementing following project as there is back load and lowest rate of in the working region and has been operating different intervention related to boosting quality education and universal education. NGOs are merely the pioneer in the sector of introducing educations for all and dissemination of quality education strategies and approaches in this region. NGOs have been operating following project:

Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development (PLCEHD): It is implementing with the support WB and GoB (Primary and Mass Education Ministry) to make scope and continuity of education for the adult folk in the community. It is main aim to teach the people how to read, write a book or essay and calculate the account. People learn read, write and calculate then they trained up their own interest which provide different NGOs and government skill personnel. A person learned completely then NGOs and government provide loan in small interest which he/she used different earning purpose and at a time he will be self-employed.

Sustainable Education Through Community Participation (SECP): It is funding from national and international donor for mainstreaming education of children from poorer community and arrangement of drop out children for formal education and taster encouragement.

Educating Parents for Early Children Development (EPECD): NGOs are implementing this project with the funding support of international donor for early childhood development through different attractive approaches. Such as

Formal & Non-formal Education Program:

- Primary School/Children education program for the children of 6-14 aged.
- Non-formal pre-primary education program for the children of 4-5 years old.
- Non-formal education program for the dropout children and adolescents of 6-10 years old.
- Non-formal basic education program for 'hard to reach' urban working children and adolescent of 8-14 years old.

The objectives are to make success the compulsory primary education program of the government. Create of opportunity for the dropout students of the poor and hardcore poor family of the working area and overall to increases literacy rate of the women.

Eradication of Hazardous Child Labor: NGOs are implementing a non formal education and skills development project for the child labor and engaged in hazardous job. The ministry of labor and employment of the government of Bangladesh is supporting the project in the urban and rural areas.

Flood Emergency Response Project: NGOs implemented Flood Emergency Response Project. The project covered installation of temporary latrines, community latrines, holding courtyard meeting and distribution of communication materials for capacity building of the people living in the flood prone areas covering different districts.

Training Center: NGOs have well equipped many training center having multimedia, overhead projector, a lot of seat capacity air condition room, non air condition room, huge number of residential accommodation facilities with healthy environment that's

conduct various types of training, workshop, seminar and meeting based on need for different project.

Training Unit: NGOs have many training unit with efficient staff team for providing various training through developing curriculum, training materials, handout and also conducted training need assessment before occurring training.

Capacity building Program: NGOs are implemented a series of workshop with World Bank assistance for raising awareness on pure drinking water, hygienic sanitation, family planning and nutrition, HIV/AIDS prevention process, economic growth through skill development, establishing women's rights and empowerment, child rights and development.

Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL): NGOs undertake preventing and eliminating the worst forms of child labor in different small scale and large scale industries with financial and technical assistance of ILO/IPEC (International Program on the Elimination of child labor) and UNICEF. The overall approaches consist of withdrawal and prevention strategies at the community level households and workplaces. MOU have been signed with owners of small scale and large scale factories to make child labor free work place.

Mainstreaming the Disabled People in Development Process (MDPD): NGO implements mainstreaming the disabled people in development process in involving them in socio-economic activities enabling them to voice their rights and opportunities. The activities of were institution building, savings, mobilization and awareness rising about human rights, health etc, including provision for providing health support, AIDS/Appliances and capacity building.

Youth Animation: In the event of increasing youth involvement in anti social and immoral practices, NGOs undertake youth animation project in the whole country. Youth is the potential force of a nation, but major portion of youth have been the subject of violence, hooliganism, crime, frustration and limitless unemployment. Virtually the youth has a little access to resources and facilities and power structure. NGOs initiate the project in order to build youth capacities towards brining social transformation.

Development Approach and Strategy: The main strategy of the NGOs is implementing the activities are to assist beneficiaries as the development partner or facilitator not to control them. Some working strategies of NGOs are mentioned below:

Group Approach: NGOs implement its all projects by organizing the poor peoples in the groups. Group decides what kind of approach and assistance they need. NGOs assist them in taking proper decision. At the light of the decision has taken by group. NGOs provide to the group member with technical and financial supports.

Bottom-Up Approach: NGO follows bottom-up and participatory development approach in its working strategy. With this end in view, NGO first starts mobilizing and organizing beneficiaries through awareness building.

Family Approach: Though the women are organized as the primary beneficiaries, but all members of a beneficiaries family have to participate in development activities, In the decision making process of the development issues of a family, NGO ensures the participation of every adult members of the family. NGO tries to increase the skills of every family member so that they can implement an enterprise jointly for the better of the family.

Sustainable Development Program: Inserting sustainable development scope and facilities and dissemination of expertise by means of exposure to other and livelihood through the same intervention/initiation NGO has incorporated following projects under this program umbrella that's are:

Different craft: NGO operate different Sales center just to sales locally produced handicraft product collecting from the beneficiaries group that's organized and execute through the different crafts for earning highest market value.

Different Fashion: Different craft: It is a sales center of NGO for selling seasonal and new fashion with colorful design for seasonal use of different type of new model dress especially for ladies, children and gents. NGOs are earning a lot of money to export different kinds of cloths, garments etc.

Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihood (FOHOL): Many unemployed rural youths were trained as rural technology extensions on basic livestock management

and disease control, poultry vaccination, aquaculture, nursery and agro-processing entrepreneurs and intension of improved goat breeding services. The trained rural technology extensions were provided with necessary kit box, to enable them to effectively deliver skills and sell their services.

In order to disseminate improved management practice in enlisting farming intervention, 230 demonstrations were held on a participatory cost sharing basis on boro rice, vegetable gardening, compost help, black bengal goat, poultry and milk cow rearing, fodder production , rice cum fish with self recruiting species, fish cum duck cum dyke cropping and two community based fisheries management interventions. Training was provided on improved farming interventions, Farmers received training on boro rice and rice seed production, homestead vegetable cultivation, cattle rearing for increasing milk production, goat and breeding duck rearing, poultry rearing small scale chick rearing, rice, fish production, pond fish culture, integrated aquaculture under field conditions. Fish nursery, small scale broad banks far fisheries and check rearing units were established to ensure their availability among farmers. A lot of beneficiaries attended the training on agro- processing and entrepreneurship development. The promising trainees were further trained in market and market chain analysis to promote them as small entrepreneurs. The beneficiaries learned different kinds of green vegetables and first preservation system and method, specially mango, one olive, two tomato, pulp, tamarind chutney, four pickle/chutney making and carrot etc. Skills training of beneficiaries on different off-farm income generating activities were organized such as shopping bag making, handicraft, tailoring, dress design, candle making, plastic and cloth toy, hair cutting and dressing, soil crocaries and basic marketing. Strengthening of community based fisheries management was initiated at char and hoar areas.

Small Scale Water Resource Development Sector Project (SSWRDSP-II): With the funding and technical support of foreign and local have been implementing this project in different districts in the broader perspective of poverty eradication though sustainable agriculture and enhancement of production of fisheries by renovation of derelict ponds and culturing water lands/marshy land rehabilitating target beneficiaries as partnership approach.

Fourth Fisheries Project (FFP): The project has been spatially design for solitary,

empowerment and rehabilitation of fishermen's community for improving their quality life and livelihoods through handing over fallow water land that's were illegally occupied by other by other.

BREAD-II: As the maize has the highest productivity favorable condition and lucrative scope of multiple use in food diversity and broader perspective of replication of the same among farmers that might contribute to reduce monga situation at north-west region.

Agricultural Diversification & Intensification project (ADIP): Consciousness rising among the marginal, small and landless farmers, Provide credit support to the marginal, small and landless farmers for IGA's, Provide new technologies far producing agricultural vegetables and fruits and Produce more vegetables and fruits for reducing malnutrition problem from the country.

Low Cost Housing Support Program (LCHSP) : Creating unity among the homeless families through involving them in development process, Providing housing loan support to the homeless families with minimum service charges and Solving housing problems for the poor families.

Sunderban Bio-Diversity Conservation Project: Building unity among the fire wood collectors though forming primary saving groups, Creating alternative source of income for the firewood collectors, Providing credit support to the fire wood collectors for undertaking various types to income generating activities, Reducing dependency on forest, Protecting the sunderban forest from destruction annihilation, Establishing a balance environment for human beings and Having lived different animals freely for good place.

Fish Culture Program: Motivating local community people to be involved in fish culture program, Cultivate various types of fishes for solving malnutrition problem and Creating scope for earning some extra money for their families.

Ecological Agriculture: Eco-Friendly and sound agriculture has been a felt need of the day to promote eco-farming. Indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agricultural fields is rendering negative impact on environment. Different NGOs have

been concerned about the dangerous practice of using unbalanced chemical inputs like chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. NGOs initiate different activities to promote ecological agriculture, indigenous agro-technology, participatory forestry and generate awareness on the harmful effect on seeds, external agro inputs, tobacco promotion etc.

Promotion of Maize Cultivation (Pilot): Maize grain is a major and important component of commercial poultry feed. Poultry feed alone accounts for almost 50% of demands for maize in Bangladesh. Although maize production in Bangladesh has increased over the previous decade, through increase of both area and yield it is still necessary to import large quantities of maize grain to address the growing demand for maize meal for poultry and fish feed. There is this scope for substantial increases in grain production in Bangladesh, to meet the needs for feed. Increasing local production of HYV maize would lower feed costs for poultry producers while at the same time provide remunerative returns to farmers adopting maize for their poverty alleviation? The maize production programme will directly work to alternative poverty. The project will build linkages with the feed industry and traders to supply credit and inputs through contracts grouping. This will ensure a large number human of small holder.

List of Activities Implementation: Conduction of baseline survey, Selection of beneficiary farmers and land, Formation / Strengthening the beneficiary groups / members, Imparting staff and beneficiary training, BDS training, Soil training, Establishment of demonstration plots, Inter cultural operations, Establishing marketing linkages, Observing field days, Assistance to farmers to sell maize, Monitoring.

Advancing Sustainable Environment Health (ASEH): This project has been implementing the assistance of water Aid. NGO Forum for drinking water supply and sanitation with the aim of 100 percent sanitation coverage, standard hygiene and sanitation practices by the family member and popularizing use safe water for all purpose of all family members among catchments area. This project also emphasized about water quality, awareness raising and social mobilization, installation of water points by counter part sharing and practices of standard hygiene and sanitation to protect from water bond

disease and arsenic contamination.

Pilot Project on Mother and Child Health Care: National and international donor are funding for this project and operating its activities with a package services like, maternal child health care, clinical and non-clinical services for limited curative care services by the trained birth attendant and establishing village level pharmacy and village development committees.

Community Hospital: Community hospital is an initiative of a few midlevel and large NGOs policy to provide quality of health care services and treatment by gradually enhancing scope and areas of better medical services especially for the poor with minimum service charge and other that services are rendering.

Safe Water and Sanitation: With the assistance of NGO Forum, DANIDA, World Bank, UNICEF for drinking water supply and sanitation. This project has been operating different districts. Main activities are awareness building and social mobilization for 100% hygienic and sanitation, safe water supply through production of low cost ring slabs by village sanitation center and promote, popularize the same by the targeted beneficiaries.

Integrated Health Program: Preventive health care services, Family planning and population control, Mother and child health care services, Pre and post natal service, Consciousness rising on HIV – AIDS and STDs diseases, Sinking tube –wells for ensuring pure drinking water, Installation of sanitary latrines for protecting hygiene, Establishing of healthy and sound environment, Functional health education, Nutritional education and Primary health care.

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASSH): The main objective of the project is to estimate the present status of knowledge and practice level of safe water use, sanitation and hygiene practices at the household as well as individual (men, women, adolescents and children) level. Practices of households of drinks safe water, use safe water for cooking purpose, households use and maintain a hygienic latrine, men, women, adolescents and young girls regularly wash their hands with ash or soap at critical times,

e.g. before eating, handling the food, collection of safe water from source, after defecation, after cleaning the child's bottom and after disposing of the child's feces, keeps the surrounding of the water source clean & dry, households collect, transport and preserve drinking water safely, dispose solid and liquid waste (especially waste water) properly, water options are functioning (quality & quantity), water options having proper platform & drainage system and maintaining safe distance from pit latrines.

Community Nutrition Initiative (CNI): Checking nutritional status through MUAC tape every two months increased opportunity for safe delivery due to pre natal and post natal care of the pregnant, lactating mothers and children and providing health education by the paramedics. Another purpose of the project is 'to improve standard of hygienic practice and behavior particularly for the poor on a sustainable basis'. Such as Organize video show at different public places to make people aware on sanitary latrine use and use of safe water, Organize WATSAN fair for giving people on different option of sanitary latrine and safe water sources, Organize drama and folk songs through local folk singer groups in local dialect for mass motivation and awareness building, Household units for educating the household and follow up, Organizing courtyard meeting in group to follow up the action taken at household level and further education for improvement, Installation of arsenic free water source with the contributory participation of the villagers, Organize union and ward WATSAN committee meetings, Distribution and placement of communication material like stickers, posters, leaflets at public places, college and education centers and different offices premises, Wall painting on hand washing, sanitary latrine usage and arsenic water prevention, Placement of bill boards highlighting the usage of sanitary latrines and are placed at bus stand, Upazilla center and busy road sides, Material distribution for latrine production centers, Establishing new latrine production centers and Conduction of education through demonstration on hygienic use of safe water and prevention of food materials at tea stall sections.

River Basin Development Program: Bangladesh is a riverine country. 230 rivers are lying in our country. Most of the river largely influences the economy of Bangladesh. Every year two or three times people become the victims of river erosion, flood, siltation,

lack of water flow etc. With this reality NGO undertakes this program in order to capacitate the people in river based resource management, disaster management, employment creation, social protection etc.

Disaster Management Program: Bangladesh is a disaster prone country. During the different natural disasters like cyclone, tidal bare, flood, drought, cold wave, river erosion etc. NGOs provide relief and rescue supports to the affected people. This program includes capacity building, social mobilization on disaster management, emergency food and medicine, rehabilitation, information dissemination resource, mapping etc. NGOs work the tidal river management program which identification the problem and handle the local people as a sustainable solution to the drainage congestion problem which are food items and rehabilitation program for victims, emergency assistance of victims, assistance women's group to build up economic and social self-reliance, emergency food, medicine, water supply and shelter for victims, training and credit support for community groups, construction of low cost housing for victims, support for agriculture rehabilitation, housing and petty trading.

Social Development Human Rights and Legal Service Program: This program aims to assist women to protect themselves from discrimination and exploitation and encouraged women to take action when their rights are infringed. Thus the program aims to promote greater awareness of social, political and economic issues and help women obtain access to external services, such as lawyers and the police, either through legal and clinics, by helping women report cases at the local police station, or when seeking medical care in the case of acid victims.

Developing Community Organizations and Creating Awareness: NGO initiates a local level exchange and wider understanding of social, political and economic issues among women under its own programme and outside by creating rural level platforms like issue meetings, Union Shomaj (Union society) and Polli Shomaj (Rural society). NGO makes use of popular Cultural program and theatre to raise awareness of serious issues through entertainment and has been developing popular theater as a communication network and as a catalyst of change in rural areas. A central component of

the program, the Human Rights and Legal Services (HRLS) program educates poor rural woman on basic human and legal rights through its innovative human rights and legal education classes.

Poverty Alleviation Program: NGO has been implementing poverty alleviation program through micro credit. Their recent experimental program challenging the frontiers of poverty reduction – targeting the ultra poor (CFPR-TUP) has been specially designed for the 10% absolute poorest typically woman headed families falling on the bottom rung of the poverty ladder. This programmed organizes such destitute households by transferring productive assets, providing basic skills training and support program such as health and legal services. The ultimate goal of the CFPR program is to strengthen livelihood condition of the ultra poor so that they can graduate to any formal micro finance program.

Monga Mitigation Initiative Pilot Program (MMIPP): The project is under implementation in the Northern part of the Bangladesh especially greater Rangpur district. This program has funded by World Bank (WB), Social Development Foundation (SDF) and Polli Karma Shahyk Foundation (PKSF).

The main objectives of the program are: Providing needs based skills development training to the Monga affected poor people. Providing seed, capital to develop asset of Monga affected families who are not eligible for micro credit and to make them micro credit worthy. Creation of employment generation / cash for work through community infrastructures activities. Providing Micro- credit facilities to the eligible beneficiaries through developing savings habit and raising IGA skill. Using local resources in different productive purpose. Ultimate Objectives are: Reduction of number of deaths or starvation cases, Number of employment days generated, Reduction of malnutrition, Reduction of scale of advance labor, Reduction of temporary migration and qualify them to participate in micro credit program etc.

Safety Net Program: The members of the hard core poor family are duly given priority for the implementation of the programs. For ensuring the appropriateness of the programs pilot projects are initiated by different NGOs on several times for testing its suitability for the beneficiaries. Especially different safety net programs are under taken for this

purpose:

Women Empowerment Program: Consciousness rising among the rural poor and disadvantaged women, Building greater unity among the rural poor and disadvantaged women, Using local resources in different productive purpose, Reducing dependency of the rural people upon the moneylenders, Helping woman to play an economical role in the family with their husbands, Empowering women and reducing their dependency to the male people, Developing confidence among the women folk, Increasing woman's dignity in the family, society and national level and Planning an effective role in building national economy.

Social Aforestation Development program: Awareness building among the people on tree plantation, Agricultural loan supports to the farmers / group members and general people and Nursery and tree plantation for protect environment.

6.4 Reason for Making Deals: Bangladesh is a small country but it's population is very high. More than 952 people live in per square kilo meter (According to Arthonoitik somikha 2008). This huge amount of people needs daily necessary goods to survive. Our environment is affected by huge amount of people. That is why NGOs are trying to protect our environment. So 60 respondents among 61 demands to protect their environment and 6 respondents answered to develop their environment. 3 respondents answered to awareness build up the people.

Table 6.3: Why deal the environment?

Item Name	Number
Protect Environment	52
To Development Environment	6
To Awareness Build Up	3

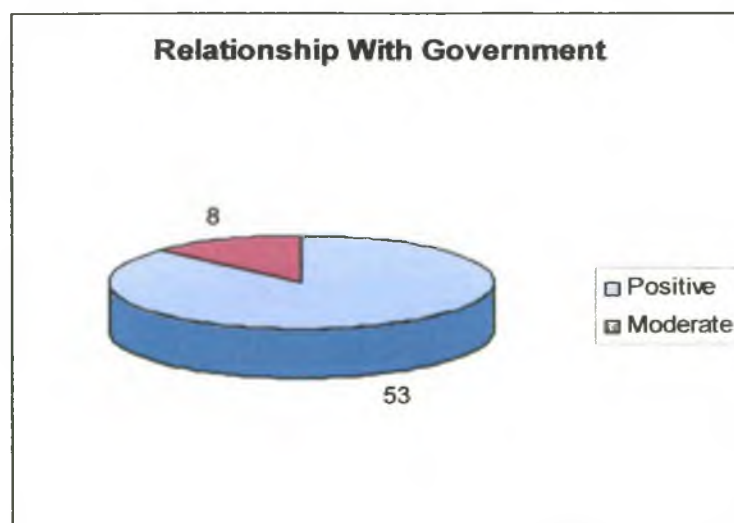
Source: Field survey 2005-06

Figure No 08



6.5 Relationship with Government and Other Organization: Out of 61 organizations 53 passed their positive opinion while working with others organizations including government and eight organizations passed their moderate opinion.

Figure No 09



6.6 National or Global Environmental Issues: National issues are - population, water, pollution, sanitation, agriculture, waste, arsenic poultry, health/AIDS, plantation, disaster/flood, fishery, nutrition and awareness. Global issues are aids, green house effect, population, watsan, disaster, pollution, arsenic and waste. Among the 61 NGOs following are given working areas on national and global issues.

Table: 6.7 .1 National Environmental Issues

Item Name	Number
Population	31
Water	35
Pollution	7
Sanitation	43
Agriculture	37
Waste	6
Arsenic	27
Poultry	43
Health/AIDS	9
Plantation	47
Disaster/Flood	8
Fishery	38
Awareness	9
Nutrition	5

Table: 6.7.2 Global Environmental Issues

Item Name	Number
AIDS	39
GH	55
Population	43
Watsan	5
Disaster	5
Pollution	10
Arsenic	11
Waste	3

6.7 Relation National or Global Environmental Issues

Out of 61 NGOs most of them gave priority to national issues which is relation 55 good and 6 moderate. global issues that all of them relation 29 good, 31 moderate and 1 bad.

Table 6.8: Relation National or Global Environmental Issues

National	Number	Global	Number
Good	55	Good	29
Moderate	6	Moderate	31
		Bad	1

Figure No 10

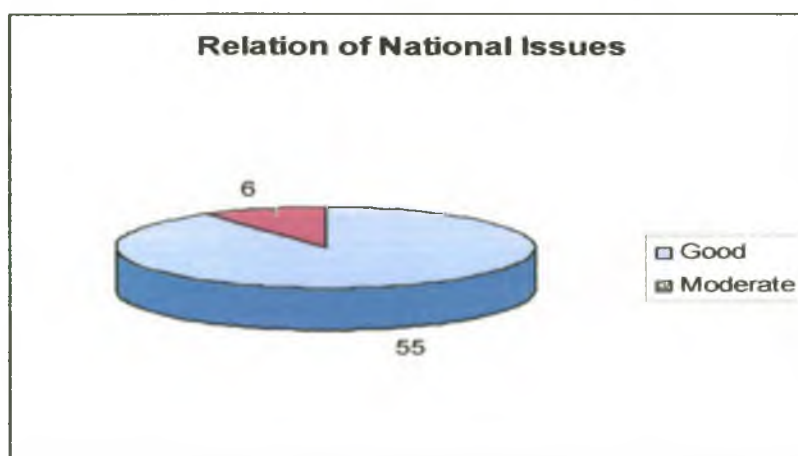
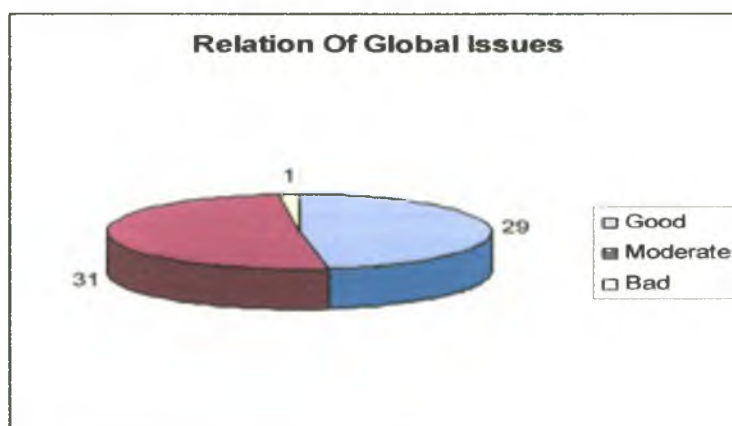


Figure No 1



6.8 Priority Areas National or Local Issues

Out of 61 NGOs some of them gave priority to national issues as well as global issues. Only 17 organizations give priority areas of national issues and 44 give priority to global issues.

CHAPTER SEVEN

ADVOCACY

Chapter Seven: Advocacy

7.1 What is advocacy?

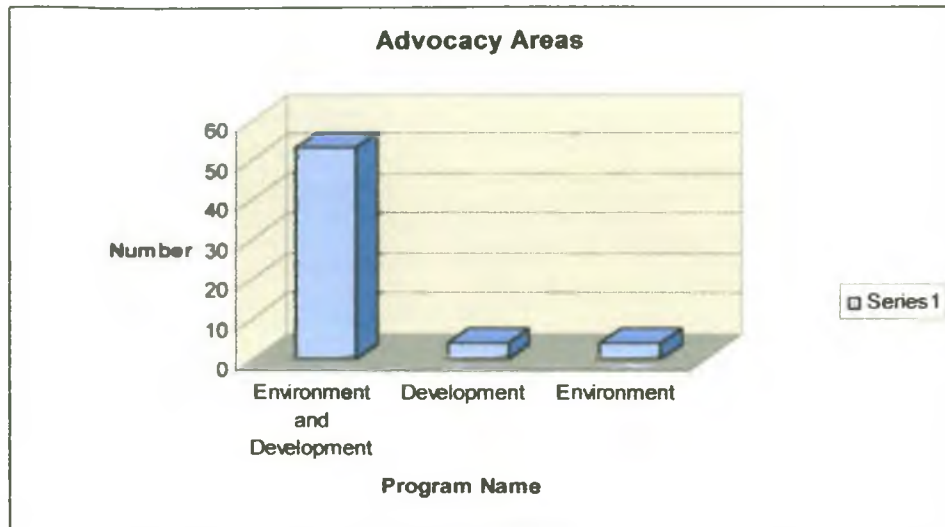
When the key persons of NGOs were interviewed during the study and asked about advocacy they said that Active support of an idea or cause etc.; especially the act of pleading or arguing for something. The act of pleading or arguing in favor of something, such as a cause, idea, or policy; active. Advocacy is a sociopolitical activity that is dynamic and multidimensional (Mitty,1991).Non-Government Organizations vary in their origins and roles but all share a similar set of questions for management and organizational development. NGOs face constant and complex challenges unpredictable funding.

This study when I have interviewed the key persons about the advocacy they passed their opinion in several ways. Most of them could not provide exact definition of advocacy. However, they could tell various ways of advocacy which is commonly practiced in our country.

7.2 What areas do you make advocacy?

Initially, most of the NGOs were working on development of country but later they are involves in the both sector due to available fund and donor requirement. Normally, both are highly related to each other and a single issue can not be sustainable for incompleteness. In my study areas sixty one NGOs make advocacy in both side Environment and Development in the figure of 53 and only 4 organizations deals for Environment and only 4 organizations deals for Development.

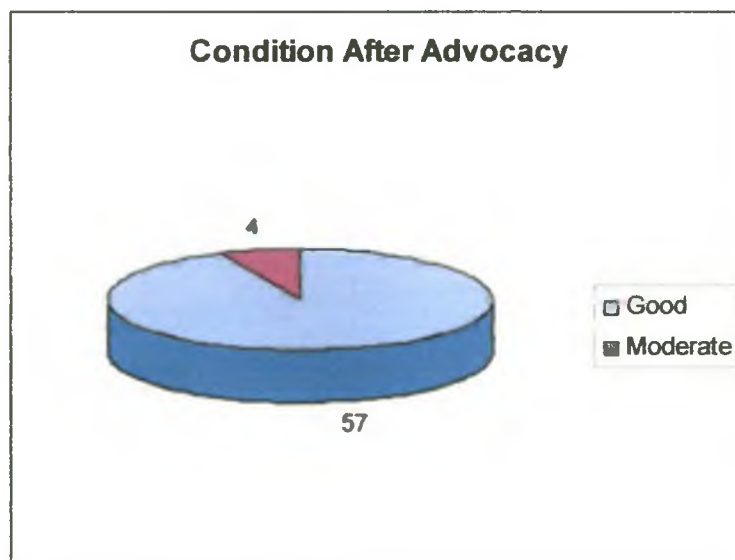
Figure No 12



7.3 Condition after advocacy of the issues

Most of the cases are rapidly changes in different sector. This changes move the people in struggle for build up their rights. Condition after advocacy of the issues are good in 57 of sixty one my study areas NGOs and moderate in 4 of same study areas.

Figure No 13

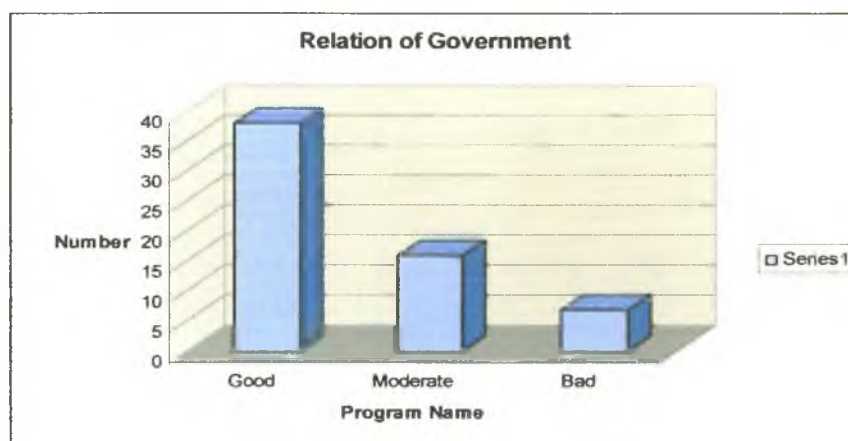


7.4 Relation with after advocacy

7.4.1 Government

Among the people increase their aware for the legal rights. In a little matter they make their unity themselves and protest in different factor for government welfare works. Government thinks NGOs are aware the people and they try to fell the trouble in different way. That is why the relation of the government after advocacy make good, moderate and bad. Relation with government after advocacy is good in 38 organizations, in 16 moderate and in 7 bad.

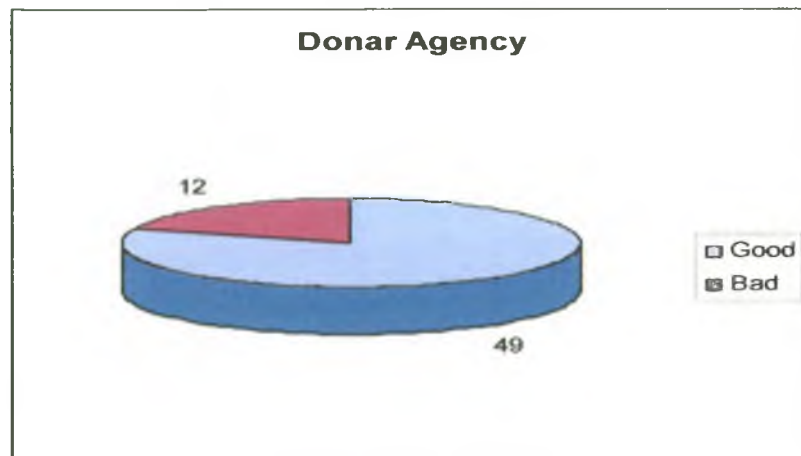
Figure No 14



7.4.2 Donor Agency

Sometimes donor agency try heat the psychological factor in the people. The divert of lower caste people in different religions and NGOs are advocacy this cases. Donor agencies do not accept this matter cordially. Relation with donor agency after advocacy is good in 49 organizations and bad in 12 organizations.

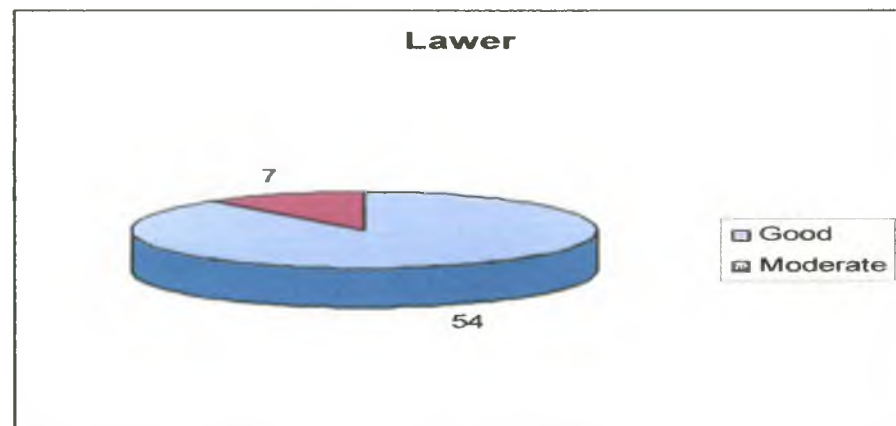
Figure No 14



7.4.3 Lawyer

When we have asked about the relation with legal organization 54 said good and seven organization said moderate. In some cases they move together with NGOs when the situation is critical.

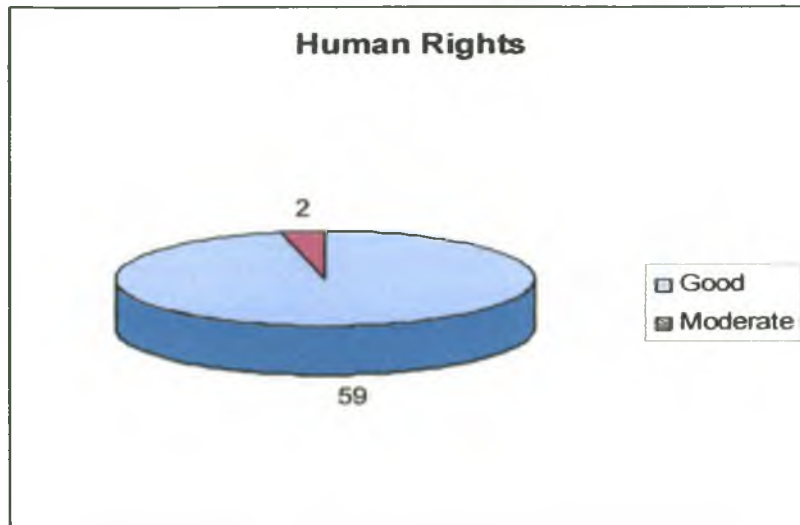
Figure No 15



7.4.4 Human Rights Organization

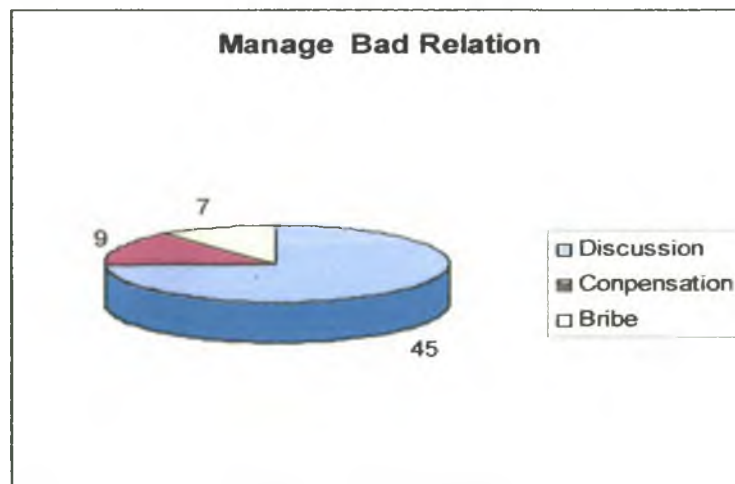
Human rights organizations interfere in different works in voluntary organizations. Sometimes they try to find out the voluntary organizations their lacing. Human rights organizations try to protest or criticize voluntary organizations works. That is why the relation of the NGOs make good or moderate. In my study areas in sixty one NGOs make good relation in 59 and moderate in 2.

Figure No 16



7.4.5 How to manage bad relation

In the session of working in different areas NGOs faces many troubles. Sometimes they try to make their relation up grade. It may be discussion, compensation and give any bribe. 45 organizations passed their opinion that the dispute is resolved by discuss with them, 9 organizations resolved by compensation and seven organizations said dispute is settled by giving bribe.



CHAPTER EIGHT

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Chapter Eight: Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1 Findings and Conclusion

Any group or institution that is independent from government and that has humanitarian or cooperative, rather than commercial objectives. Specially, NGOs work in the areas of development, relief or environmental protection, or represents the poor vulnerable people.

The rise of the NGOs in the global context identified as an important phenomenon, which has implication for the development prospects of the poor. The popularity of the NGOs with governments and donors is also identified equally important (Edward and Hulme, 1996). Interest in the work of the NGOs has increased remarkably over the last thirty five years with growing recognition of the inadequacy, constraints, limitations and sometimes inappropriateness in governmental efforts in a variety of fields (Peggy, 1987). The growth of NGOs in Bangladesh began in the aftermath of the war of liberation in 1971 when such organizations stepped in to participate in the massive task of relief and rehabilitation a war-ravaged country. As the need for relief and rehabilitation receded, some of these organizations moved on to support direct interventions to promote social and economic empowerment of the people. Later, it turned its focus on the long-term issue of poverty alleviation and empowerment of the poor in the country. A major institution that gives registration to NGOs is the department of social welfare, which registered more than 50,959 NGOs. Among of them NGOs 48,011 are working for welfare and 2948 NGOs are working for athemkhana or orphanage. (Daily Prothom Alo April 29, 2008).

The emergence of the non-government organization sector is a significant phenomenon from the standpoint of development. By playing an important role in development, this sector has earned its own identity all over the world. After the war of independence, the NGOs both national and international were initially involved in the relief and rehabilitation task in Bangladesh. Their main operation was to distribute food, medicine, blankets, clothes etc. among the war affected people. Later on, they were involved in

construction of houses, mobilization and reconstruction of transport facilities, development of physical infrastructures and in distribution of productive assets (Iluda and Hussain, 1990).

The present study was undertaken to know the real situation of environmental NGO'S from different geographical regions in Bangladesh and 61 NGO'S were selected for the study. The criteria's for selection of the NGOs were: establish and experience in their respective area of operation, wide geographic and diversified functional coverage and large size of annual budget. Within the set criteria of selected NGOs are of national, regional and local levels. Different types of Non-Government Organizations (NGO) have been selected from different areas of the country. Such selection has done in four regions (i. Coastal area ii. North Bengal iii. South West area iv. Dhaka region).

The numbers of NGOs surveyed for different type have been determined first. In this study a comparative picture of NGOs whole over the country has been presented. Both primary and secondary sources are used for getting required information and based on qualitative and quantitative data. The primary data was questionnaire/Checklist is for the key person of NGOs and a set of questionnaire /checklist is for the different kinds of professionals. The secondary sources of data and information used in the study were collected from various sources of published journals and papers from various library and internet. The data were compiled, processing, analyzing and interpreted using different software of computer.

The results of present study were given an idea about the history and origin of NGO'S and their registration status. The most significant steps of Government (1982-1990) regarding NGOs were the abolition of the NGO standing committee, the certain of the NGO Affairs Bureau (NAB) and the appointment of an adviser for NGO Affairs with ministerial status (White,1990). A total of 55 among 61 were registered from social welfare whereas only 26 have the registration of NGO affair Bureau. Those NGOs are registered from NAB can receive foreign fund. It should also be noted that only 6 have the registration of social act. From 1971 to 1980, 6 NGOs established and 1981 to 1990 established 20 NGOs. In 1991 to 2000 establish 32 NGOs and on the other hand 2001 to 2006 established 3 NGOs. Among the four decades in 1991 to 2000 there are about 32

NGOs established which is the highest number. World Bank study (1996) rightly makes a comment on the difficulty to determine the accurate number of NGOs in Bangladesh. It mentions that as there are multiple NGO registration authorities, it is very difficult to determine the precise number of active NGOs in Bangladesh. The number of active NGOs is about 50,959 ranging from the very small to the very big in a wide variety of activity areas. A number of NGOs have been active in environment and development issues. It is very difficult to find out total number of NGOs because one NGO registered with two or more departments. NGO Affairs Bureau had a total membership of 2221 in November 2007 of which 2014 were native and 207 foreign members .

NGO faces different kinds of problem to collect the fund. This problem can be government and non government different personnel. These personnel can be from high official to lower position, even a bearer make a great problem. Most of the cases make unwanted time consumes. Any body nerves directly talk give and take but their behavior proves this situation. Most of the cases government interferes in the session of to collect the fund. From top to bottom the government personnel try to best to take the intensive. From the study it was observed that 41 NGOS spend money as bribe for project hunting and 21 persons denied to have this kind of experience.

Government of Bangladesh is helping the non-government organizations in various ways other than financial helping, say administrative help, training, logistics support, little manpower support, technical support including local government authorities. The cooperative outcome is impressive. It sustainable in social sector, health, education, water, sanitation, environment, arsenic, agro forestry, agriculture, apiculture, sericulture, fishery and poultry.

Active support of an idea or cause etc.; especially the act of pleading or arguing for something. The act of pleading or arguing in favor of something, such as a cause, idea, or policy; active. Advocacy is a sociopolitical activity that is dynamic and multidimensional (Mitty, 1991). NGO performance in the field of advocacy can be both sides positive and negative. On the positive side, democratization should open up opportunity for NGOs and

GROs in Bangladesh. On the negative side, government can dismiss NGOs as 'dancing to the tune of a foreign piper' with no legitimate right of entry into domestic policy debates. NGOs have gained remarkably in prominence and influence on the international stage, but there nonetheless remain significant limits on their capacity to compel policy change.

Different media has taken support for advocacy. This media can be print, electronic, discussion, cultural function etc. Media has been playing a key role in the realm of different matter/advocacy. Media is the important part of our daily life. Media gives the inspiration of the people. In my study 61 NGOs key persons answer that 61 NGOs are involve in media and no body provided any opinion for the development of media sector

Media was mainly viewed as a process of awareness creation. Advocacy was often equated with media, a process of change towards those types of economic, environment, social, cultural and political development. The prime emphasis of this approach was minimizing input for maximizing returns on development. Brandt commission (1980) defined development as a process of change, which promotes the quality of human life. It is a transition from unsatisfactory conditions of life towards a better and a satisfactory condition of life that involves a complex socio-economic, cultural and political transformation.

The Environmental Policy of 1992, which amongst other policies, seeks to ensure that safe environment systems do not pollute the environment or degrade resources. National Conservation Strategy (NCS), 1992 and National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP), 1995. Environmental activities encompass all geographical regions and development sectors of the country. Policies towards realization of the overall objectives of the 1992 Environment Policy encompass fifteen sectors, such as, agriculture, industry, health and sanitation, energy and fuel, water development, flood control and irrigation; land, forest; wildlife and biodiversity; fisheries and livestock, food; coastal and marine environment; transport and communication; housing and urbanization; population; education and public awareness, science and technology and research (Mizan R Khan). About 50% NGO'S are entailed on current vital issue in Bangladesh like population, water, pollution, sanitation, agriculture, waste, arsenic poultry, health/AIDS, plantation,

disaster/flood, fishery, nutrition and awareness. Global issues are aids, green house effect, population, watsan, disaster, pollution, arsenic and waste. The studied organization are working on Social Investment Program Project (SIPP), Social Assistance Project (SAP), Income Generating Activities (IGA), Women Development Program (WDP), Rural Development Program (RDP), Comprehensive Rural Upliftment Approach (CRUA), Impact Assessment of Non Motorized Transport (IANMT), Community Awareness Building Activities (CABA), Safe Road Management Program (SRMP), Cultural Program for Social Action (CPSA), Food Security Programs (FSP), Integrated Food security Program (IFSP), Food Security for the Vulnerable Group (VGD) Women and Their Dependants (FSVGD), Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO) Program, Income Generation for Vulnerable Group Department, Good Governance, Hazardous Child Labor Reduction Movement (HCLRM), Child Labor Elimination Action Network (CLEAM), Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP), Popular Theater Program, Social Rehabilitation for the Older Persons, Counter Trafficking Intervention in Prevention, Protection and Prosecution for Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Bangladesh, Pathsala, Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development (PLCEHD), Sustainable Education through Community Participation (SECP), Sustainable Education through Community Participation (SECP), Eradication of Hazardous Child Labor, Mainstreaming the Disabled People in Development Process (MDPD), Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihood (FOHHOL), Agricultural Diversification & Intensification project (ADIP), Sunderban Bio-Diversity Conservation Project, Promotion of Maize Cultivation (Pilot), Advancing Sustainable Environment Health (ASEH), Safe Water and Sanitation, Pilot Project on Mother and Child Health Care, Community Hospital, Safe Water and Sanitation, Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASSH), Community Nutrition Initiative, River Basin Development Program, Disaster Management Program, Social Development Human Rights and Legal Service Program, Monga Mitigation Initiative Pilot Program, Women Empowerment Program.

Out of 61 organizations 53 passed their positive opinion while working with others organizations including government and eight organizations passed their moderate opinion. Out of 61 NGOs some of them gave priority to national issues as well as global

issues. Only 17 organizations give priority areas of national issues and 44 give priority to global issues

From the survey, it could conclude that among sixty one NGOs, 53 are entail both side Environment and Development and only 4 organizations deals for Environment and only 4 organizations deals for Development. Most of the cases are rapidly changes in different sector. After advocacy, awareness to different environmental issues are deceived among the people. In a little matter they make their unity themselves and protest in different factor for government welfare works. Government thinks NGOs are aware the people and they try to fell the trouble in different way. Sometimes donor agencies try revolutionizing the psychological factor in the people. Human rights organizations try to find out the voluntary organizations lacing. They try to protest or criticize voluntary organizations works. That is why the relation of the NGOs make good or moderate.

From the whole study, finally it could be hypothesized that environmental NGO's developed due to present situation of Bangladesh and donor interest for different environmental issues and no specific rule to get the fund and still the lack of registration systems. Most of the organizations are working on both development and advocacy though they are highlighted on development. However, they do not maintain a good relation with Government and donor agency because they are not organizing to do the advocacy. Government, donor agency and NGO'S should have guidelines to do the work for development and advocacy.

8.2 Recommendations

- ▶ Internal and external funding should be transparent and have to follow the rules of government and donor agency.
- ▶ Avoid government bureaucracy and tendency to bribe from NGOs personnel.
- ▶ To build up awareness of people, permanent and popular media like electronic and print media should be used.
- ▶ More practical issues are needed to make better understanding of mass population.

- ▶ Both Government and NGOs should work jointly because general population evaluates the government personal.
- ▶ Ministry of environment and forest should give more attention to establish their rules and work together with NGOs.
- ▶ More NGOs should work on current vital issues e.g AIDS, arsenic, green house and deforestation.
- ▶ All the NGOs should work for development of environment.
- ▶ More awareness is needed on pollution, waste management, AIDS and nutrition.
- ▶ More attention should be given on national issues.
- ▶ More attention should be establish on advocacy because it can change the social structure and people can morality their thinking on the basis of advocacy using the construction the issues and their basic rights.

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Checklist for NGO Key Person
Department of Geography and Environment
University of Dhaka

Date

Name of the respondent

Designation

Organization Name

Address

A. NGO Information

1. When does the establish time of NGO?

2. When does the Government registration time?

3. What is the department name?

4. When does the NGO start environment side?

5. What is the reason to start this option?

6. Does faces any conflict to or make good relationship with other NGOs both environment and development?

Yes

No

7. Where do they collect fund? Yes No

If it is possible so where

a. Internal

b. external

c. both

8. How do manage this fund?

9. Any problem faces to collect this fund?

Yes

No

10. Government or other organization interfere this matter?

Yes

No

11. What type of help is given in Government?

B. Advocacy

12. Why do you make advocacy?

13. Which areas do you make advocacy?
14. What are the reason do you take advocacy?
15. How do you manage financial support for advocacy?
16. Which organizations do provide financial support for advocacy?

C. Media

17. How do you take support for advocacy?
18. Does it involve with any media?

Yes	No
-----	----
19. Do you take any action together with government and political parties?

Yes	No
-----	----
- if yes then
20. Do you take any action to discuss this matter with human right organization?
21. Do you discuss this matter with lawyer?

Yes	No
-----	----

D. Development and Environment

22. Relationship between development and environment?

E. What is policy issue?

23. What are the policy issues of Bangladesh?
24. What is the environmental problem's of Bangladesh?
25. What are the environmental problems you deal with?
26. What are the environmental problems that you do not deal with?
27. Why do you deal with environmental problems?
28. Why do you not deal with the rest of the problems?
29. What is the relationship between this NGO's and other nation or international organization (Earth watch, Green peach, UNDP, Oxfam, Water Aid,)?
30. What is the relation with other NGO's?

F. Environmental issues (national and global)

31. What are the national environmental issues?

32. What are the global environmental issues?

33. What is the relationship/difference between national and global environmental issues?

Good Moderate Bad

34. How do you address/handle the global issues?

35. What is the relationship between global and regional NGOs?

G. Basis of advocacy

36. Priority areas national or local issues?

37. Do you work with local issues?

38. How do you work with local issues?

H. Output after to take advocacy

39. What is the condition after advocacy of these issues?

Good Moderate Bad

40. What is the relation of government?

Good Moderate Bad

41. What is the relation of other organization (NGO, Donor Agency?)

Good Moderate Bad

42. What is the relation of lawyer?

Good Moderate Bad

43. What is the relation of human rights organization?

Good Moderate Bad

44. Do you make bad relation with others?

Yes No

45. What do you take action if to make bad relation?

46. How do you manage this problem?

**Checklist for Different Professional
Department of Geography and Environment
University of Dhaka**

Date

Name of the respondent

Designation

Organization Name

Address

1. NGO involvement in national policy making

2. The history of the NGOs; whether they had started as development organizations and later moved to environment or they have been environmental NGOs throughout. Their reasons

3. NGO relationship with other NGO's both environmental and development

4. What do the environmental NGO's do in Bangladesh?

5. How much importance do they give on environment? how much money /resources do they spend on it?

6. How much money/resources do they spend on development work?

7. Is there a conflict between development work and environmental activism among the NGOs?

Annex = 01

List of Organizations

Organization Name	Address	Foreign donor agency	Local donor agency
ASED	126, Antororonga, New Muslim Quarter, Hobigong Sadar, Hobigong,	UNICEF, EC, IMA International- UK, Mental health Association –UK,	Care - BD, Action-Aid BD,
AWC	15, Rail Road Jessore Sadar, Jessore	Water-Aid UK, Care Int	PKSF, BRAC, BPHIC
Anannaya	Narikeltola, Satkhira Sadar, Satkhira	UNICEF	Care-BD, GoB
AMKS	House #172, Chopderpara Road, Shankorpur, Jessore	-	BRAC, ADAB, CDF, DNFE, CUP
ARC	Village & post Narikel bari, Bagherpara, Jessore	FAO, NGO-Forum	GoB, BRAC, Proshika,
AMUS	226, Nilgong, Tatti Para, Jessor Sadar, Jessore	-	BRAC, USCC-BD, DNFE, National Potibondi Development Foundation
AVO	198 Paremohan Road, TB Clinic Road Bejpara, Jessore Sadar, Jessore	CCDB	BRAC, DNFE, CDF, FFAD
ABC	Mohanpur Battala, Monirampur, Jessore	-	ADAB, Proshika, GoB
ARD	Merri Manson, Collage Road, Sardarpara, Jamalpur	NGO-Forum,	ADAB, Care-BD, CDF, GoB, DNFE,
ARAB	Bautha Road, Manikgong Sadar, Manikgong	Misoreer Jermany, Ngo-forum, Water Aid	ADAB, PKSF,
Bandon Society	Moksedpur, Kishergong Sadar, Kishergong	USC-Canada	Care-BD, Ain O Salish Kendro, Bangladesh Bank, BRAC, Bank Asia, DoE, BEMP
BCAS	Road # 16A , House #10, Gulshan 1, Dhaka -1212	SIDA, UNDP	GoB
BS	Sheed Moshir Rahman Road, Arabpur, Jessor Sadar, Jessor	NOVIB, World Fish Center, Magsaysay Foundation, AED	MJF, BFF,
BAIC	Noyagolamora, Chapainawabgong Sadar, Chapainawabgong	NGO-Forum, DFID, DAE, IFDC	BSAF, DNFE, BWDB, CDF
CEGIS	Road # 23/C, House # 6 , Gulshan 1, Dhaka -1212	USAID, UNDP, IUCN	GoB
CBDP	81, Abdul Kadar Road, Borguna Sadar, Borguna	NGO-Forum	FNB, SAP-BD, BRAC
Darpon	Upozilla Main Road, Kazipur Sadar, Sirajgong	UNDP, UNICEF, CARE, NGO-Forum	BRAC

DABI	Chakrampur, Kathaltali, Naogaon Sadar, Naogaon	ATSEC, Helen Keller Int, UNDP, APHD Honkong, CIDA,	PKSF, BB, VISS, Proshika, Care-BD
DP	Mohonpur, Monirampur Sadar, Monirampur, Jessor	NGO-Forum, WFP, EEC, SWISS, Germany GoB, Itali GoB, CARE, ADB, CIDA, USAID,	BRAC, GoB, Proshika, Water Board,
DCHDO	Negurhat, Monirampur, Jessor	Oxfam, Muslim Aid UK, WFP, Care Int, NGO-Forum,	Social welfare dept, GoB
DRO	Mitali Hall Road, Jhakergacha, Jessore	-	BRAC, DAM, Proshika
DGUS	Dudumari, Panchogor Sadar, Panchogor	UNDP, NGO-Forum, DFID, WB, Water – Aid UK, UNICEF,	Care BD, PMEB, DNFE, GoB
DANEKA	Hospital Road, Jamalpur sadar, Jamalpur	Care Int	SAP –BD, DNFE
EC – Bangladesh	3/9 B, Block-B, Lalmatia, Mohammadpur, Dhaka	-	ASA, GoB, PKSF, BB, DNFE, MJF, Social welfare Foundation
Evenful Society	1/11, 2 nd floor, Pallobi, Mirpur -12, Dhaka	-	Care –BD, GoB
GRAMAUS	Village & post Phulpur, Phulpur, Mymensingh	FAO, WFP, IFAD, NGO-Forum, World Fish Center,	PKSF, DOE, DOF, BRAC, USCC-BD, DAE
GBK	Nil Kuter, Sadar Road, Dinajpur	ICCO-Netherlands, HEKS-Switzerland	BRAC, GoB, DNFE,
GKAP	ChotoCurgla, Dinajpur	DFID,	DPIIE, PLAN –BD, Care –BD, Samata- BD, BRAC, MJF, Gram Bikish Kendra,
GUS	Munshigong, Post Kodomtola, Samnagor Satkhira	NGO-Forum	Care-BD, MJF, Khulna University, BRAC, ADAB, Proshika
GKK	448, North-West Medda, Brahmanbaria Sadar, Brahmanbaria	Save the Children-USA, Action–Aid, APHD-Honkong, Misorer Germany, NGO-Forum, WB.	Care-BD, SAP-BD, GoB, VERC, PROSHIKA, ABDAB, DNFE, BRAC, DoE, FoE, FoE
GUS.1	Chowgacha Sadar, Chowgacha, Jessore	NGO-Forum, IFAD,	BRAC, DNFE, DAM, BNWLA, Proshika, GoB,
Jagoroni Chakro Foundation	46- Mujib Sarak, Jessor Sadar, Jessor	UNDP, UNICEF	Care-BD, GoB, DNFE, Doc, ADAB, BRAC,
Kheya	Magura, Binerpota, Satkhira Sadar, Satkhira	-	Care-BD, GoB, DNFE
LDRO	Judgecort Road, Jaleswaritola, Bogra Sadar, Bogra	Care Int, WFC, WFA, Germany Govt	BSAF, DPHE, DNFE, GTZ, VISS, VERC, CDD, IIFP

LIFD	Afia Monjil, Academy Road, Feni Sadar, Feni	DANIDA,ARD, USAID, NGO-Forum, Proshika,	DPIIE, Care BD, Proshika, Prip Trust, CDS, MJF,BB,
MKP	Bus Stand Road, Thakurgaon Sadar, Thakurgaon	ILO, Care Int, NGO Forum, USCC, STD, IARD, ASIRP, RADDA Barnet	BRAC, PKSF,
MSP	318, New Bilshimla Mosque Lane, Rajshahi Sadar, Rajshahi	WB, Care Int, DASCOH, Miseror Germany, Inter-Cooperation, UCEP,	BRAC,CDS,Proshika, CDS, SDC, VERC, BAMWSP
Madaripur Uddyak	Kulpaddi, Madaripur Sadar, Madaripur	DFID, NGO-Forum	GoB, DoE, PKSF,
PUS	Shathala, Munshihat, Shaghata, Gaibanda	WB, CCDB, ADB, CWCS, NGO-Forum	BRAC, Gonoprochesta, DPIIE,
PPS	Squire Road, Salgaria, Pabna Sadar, Pabna	-	BRAC,DNFE, GoB
Proyas	Belepukur, Chapainawabgong Sadar, Chapainawabgong	DWSS, SDC, IRRI, CDS, FAO, UDC, Oxfam,	Brac, GoB, DoE, DNFE
Protechuroti	Post Office Road, Monirampur Sadar, Monira	UNICEF, USAID, Care Int	GoB
PAVE	Hospital Road, Gabtoli, Bogura	NGO Forum	DPHE, DoE, GoB,
RRF	Goribsha Road, Carbala, Jessore Sadar, Jessore	CCCI(Christian child care int), WFP, SIDA, UNDP,	PKSF, Care- BD, LGED, BRAC,
SIBAS	Dolkhula, Monirampur, Jess	UNDP, UNICEF	Care-BD, DNFE, DoE,
SEBA	New Babupara, Saidpur, Nilfamari	-	BRAC, SAMATA, PIB, SUPRO
SWOVA	Dupchachia(Near Forest Road, Bogura	German Govt	BRAC, Care-BD, Proshika, Nijera Shiki
SDO	Sharifpur, Jamalpur Sadar, Jamalpur	WB, ADB, JIA	GoB, BRAC
SSKS	556, North Ibrahimpur, Uttara, Dhaka	UNDP, USAID	BRAC, Proshika
SBS	Vill-Kazirchar, Post-Kusumhati, Sherpur Sadar, Sherpur	NGO-Forum	VHSS, BFAG, GoB
SANU	Paharpur, Badalgachi, Naogaon	UNICEF,	Youth Department, NGO Foundation, Social welfare Department
US	2/1/B, Mymensing Road, Dhaka	UNICEF, UNDP, USAID	SEMP, BEMP, GoB
VOSD	8/8,Block-A,Lalmatia, Mohammadpur, Dhaka	WB, CIDA, Germany GoB, ADB	GoB,
VARD	House # 44, Road # 14, Block -B, Shahajalal Upashaher, Sylhet Sadar, Sylhet	UNICEF, NGO-Forum, IAVE	ADAB, CAMPE, VISS, GoB

UPK	Post Office Road, Pirojpur Sadar, Pirojpur	UNDP, GO –Forum, Oxfam,	MJF, ADAB, BRAC, GoB, DoE, DoF,
USAP	Hazirhat, Ramgoti, Laksmi	NGO-Forum, CDS,	ADAB, Proshika
USS	Kodomtola, Barindipara, Jessore Sadar, Jessore	UNICEF, Action Aid, EU- Commission	Care BD,
Wave Foundation	Darshona Proton Bazar, Damurhuda, Chuadanga	NGO –Forum, Water Aid, UNICEF	MJF, ADAB, GoB,
Welfare Efforts	111, Sher e Bangla Road, Jhenidah Sadar, Jhenidah	NGO Forum	ADAB, MJF, GoB,

Annexure = 02

Table: Donor agency list local and foreign

Foreign Donor Agency	No	Foreign Donor Agency	No	Local Donor Agency	No	Local Donor Agency	No
IFAD	1	UCEP	1	DOE	6	CDF	6
UNDP	11	Miserere Germany	2	DOF	2	IIFD	1
UNICEF	1	NGO FORUM	24	GoB	03	CDD	1
FAO	3	Save the Children Australia	2	DNFE	13	SAMATA	1
WFP	5	DFID	5	DPHE	6	SUPRO	1
WHO	6	Switzerland Government	2	Unnayan Somonoy	1	RIB	1
ILO	1	German Government	4	LGED	1	BEMP	1
WB	5	CCDB	2	BFRG	1	BRAC	6
Water Aid UK	5	CWCS	1	GDF	1	DAM	1
IUCN	1	IRRI	1	PKSF	8	Nijara Sheki	1
Helen Clerk International-	1	Care International	3	ADAB	8	Manushar Janno	9
OXFAM	4	Action Aid	3	CARE BD	28		
Save the Children USA	2	EU	3				
Save the Children UK	3	ADB	1				

Source: Field survey

List of Photographs



Picture No – 01 Sewing and Tailoring Training Program in a Small Industry



Picture No – 02 A Poultry Farm



Picture No - 03 Court Yard Meeting for Awareness Build Up



Picture No – 04 Teaching in a Non formal School



Picture No - 05 Colorful Rally of Climate Change for Awareness Build Up



Picture No - 06 Collect Maize from a Farm



Picture No - 07 Attendance from Community Clinic



Picture No - 08 Making a Dump for Disaster Management



447522

Picture No – 09 Mix Culture Farm (Fish and Duck)



Picture No - 10 Community Based Waste Management for Clean Environment and Recycling



Picture No - 11 Floating Crop Cultivation to Use Organic Manure



Picture No - 12 Homemade Seed Use for Cultivation and to Grow More Crop