06 MAR 2014

M.

Title: The Role of NGOs in Promoting Sustainable Peace and Development in Bangladesh

By

Mohammad Abul Khair
Class Rolls No-06
Registration No-216
M.Phil Session 2004-5
Department of Peace and Conflict Studies
University of Dhaka

Thesis, Master of Philosophy Program
Dalem Ch. Barman
Professor and Founder Chairman
Department of Peace and Conflict Studies
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

RB M.
361.763
KHR
C . 1
Acc. 467598

University of Dhaka, October 2013

Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled 'The Role of NGOs in Promoting Sustainable Peace and Development in Bangladesh' is an outcome of a research study under taken by Mohammad Abul Khair for his Master of Philosophy program. I supervised this study directly. The references cited in this study have duly been acknowledged. The methodology and the contents of the thesis have been approved and recommended for submission to the authorities for considering the degree of Master of Philosophy in favor of the candidate, MOHAMMAD ABUL KHAIR.

Dhak University Library
467598
467598

Dalem Ch. Barman

Professor and Founder Chairman

Department of Peace and Conflict Studies

University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

DIGITIZED

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Table of Content

Certificate i

Table of Content ii

List of Abbreviations ix

Acknowledgements xi

Preface xii

Chapter One 01

1. **Introduction** 01

1.1: The Problem 01

1.2: Rationale of the Study 06

1.3: NGOs and Sustainable Development in Bangladesh: The Research Question 07

1.4: Hypothesis 08

1.5: Methodology 08

1.6: Scope and Limitation of the Study 09

1.7: Organization of the Study 10

467598

Chapter Two 11

2. NGO: Its Meaning, Classification and Growth 11

2.1: Introduction 11

2.2: Definition of NGO 11

2.3: Classification of NGOs 13

2.4. The Growth of NGOs: Global and Local factors 15

2.5. Growth of NGOs in Bangladesh 19

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

2.5.1. Pre-liberation period 19

2.5.2. Post liberation period 19

2.6. Causes of the Growth of NGOs: Global and Local factors 20

2.6.1. Global factors 20

2.6.1.1. Changed global environment 20

2.6.1.2. Changed International Political Philosophy 21

2.6.1.3. Attraction and Trust of Major Donor Agencies 22

2.6.1.4. Failure of Governments and Search for Alternative Model 23

2.6.1.5. Capacity to promote local participation 23

2.6.1.6. Capacity to work with other agencies 23

2.6.1.7. Capacity to act quickly 24

2.6.1.8. Capacity to work with flexibility 24

2.6.1.9. Capacity to take risks and experiments 24

2.6.1.10. Capacity to innovate and adapt 24

2.6.1.11. Capacity to operate on low costs 24

2.6.1.12. Capacity to facilitate local resource mobilization and ensure local development 25

2.6.1.12. Capacity to advocacy 25

2.6.2. Causes of the Growth: Bangladesh Factors 26

2.6.2.1. Tradition of Voluntary Activities 26

2.6.2.2. War of Independence 26

2.6.2.3. Dissatisfaction of Donor Agencies 27

2.6.2.4. Unsuccessful Governmental Efforts 27

467598

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

2.6.2.5. An Increase in Foreign Aid 27

2.6.2.6. Success of NGOs in Development 28

2.7. Functions of NGOS in Bangladesh: Limitations of NGOs as development actors 28

2.7.1. Relief and Rehabilitation 28

2.7.2. Community Development 29

2.7.3. Empowerment 29

2.7.4. Scope of NGO Operation 30

2.7.5. Functional Coverage of NGOs 32

Chapter Three **33**

3. Sustainable Development 33

3.1. Introduction 33

3.2. Development: A Conceptual Analysis 33

3.3. Development History 35

3.4. Current Development Theory 37

3.5. Concept of Sustainable Development 38

Chapter Four **43**

4. Peace and Sustainable Development 43

4.1. Introduction 43

4.2.Conflict 44

4.3. Types of Conflict 45

4.3.1. Intrapersonal Conflict 46

4.3.2. Interpersonal Conflict 46

4.3.3. International Conflict 46

4.3.3.1.Private International Conflict 47

4.3.3.2.Public International Conflict 47

467598

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

4.4: Sources of Conflict 48
4.4.1: Poverty and Conflict 48
4.4.2: Water and Conflict 49
4.4.3: Environmental Degradation and Conflict 50
4.4.4. Multiplicity of Need and Conflict 50
4.4.5: Need and Greed 51
4.4.6: Lake of Freedom and Conflict 51
4.4.7: Value Conflict 51
4.4.8: Power Conflict 51
4.4.9: Need Dissatisfaction and Conflict 52
4.4.10: Dilemma of Choice and Conflict 52
4.4.11: Work Environment and Conflict 52
4.4.12: Deference in Goal and Objective 53
4.4.13: Difference in Culture and Conflict 53
4.4.14: Educational Differences and Conflict 53
4.4.15: Status Difference and Conflict 53
4.4.16: Differences in Experience and Conflict 54
4.4.17: Lack of Communication and Conflict 54
4.4.18: Galtung's Idea of Violence 54
4.5. Peace 56
4.5.1: Peace as feminization of Poverty 59
4.5.2. Positive Peace 59
4.6. Relation between Sustainable Peace and Development 60

Chapter Five 64

5. NGO's Activities in Bangladesh: relating to Sustainable Peace and Development 64

5.1 Introduction 64

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

5.2 The Role of NGOs to Poverty (income) Reduction 65

5.2.1. Introduction 65

5.2.2. Trends of Poverty in Bangladesh 66

5.2.3. NGOs Contribution in Poverty Reduction in Bangladesh 67

5.2.3.1. Contribution of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) in Poverty Reduc 67

5.2.3.2. Contribution of Association for Social Advancement (ASA) in Poverty Reduction 67

5.2.3.3. Contribution of Swanirvar Bangladesh in Poverty Reduction 68

5.2.3.4. Contribution of Proshika (Proshikhan, Shikhan and Kaj) in Poverty Reduction 68

5.2.3.5. Contribution of Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS) in Poverty Reduction 69

5.2.3.6. Contribution of Shakti Foundation in Poverty Reduction 69

5.2.3.7: Contribution of BURO Bangladesh in Poverty Reduction 69

5.3: The Role of NGOs in Education in Bangladesh 70

5.3.1. Contribution of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) in Education Sector 71

5.3.1.1. BRAC University 73

5.3.2. Contribution of Association for Social Advancement (ASA) in Education Sector: 73

5.3.2.1. Education Loan of ASA 73

5.3.3. Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs (UCEP) 74

5.3.4. Contribution of Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha(TMSS) in Education 75

5.3.4.1. Reaching Out of School Children (ROSC) Project of TMSS: 75

5.3.4.2. Medical Education Institutions of TMSS 76

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

5.3.4.3. TMSS Medical College (TMC) 77

5.3.4.4. TMSS Medical Assistant Training School (TMATS) 77

5.3.4.5. TMSS Medical Technology Institute (TMTI) 78

5.4: The Role of NGOs in Health Sector in Bangladesh 78

5.4.1: Contribution of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) in Health Sector 79

5.4.1.1 Essential Health Care (EHC) of BRAC 79

5.4.1.2: HC for the Ultra Poor of BRAC 79

5.4.1.3: Malaria Control Program of BRAC 80

5.4.1.4 Tuberculosis Control Program of BRAC 80

5.4.1.5 Improving Maternal, Neonatal and Child Survival Project (Rural) of BRAC 80

5.4.1.6. Manoshi: Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Initiative (Urban) of BRAC 81

5.4.1.7. Shushasthya (Health Centers) of BRAC 81

5.4.1.8. Limb and Brace Fitting Centre of BRAC 81

5.4.2. Contribution of Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha in Health Sector (THS) 82

5.4.2.1. Brief Description of Health Programs of TMSS 83

5.4.2.2. Refatullah Community Hospital (RCH) of TMSS 84

5.4.2.3: TMSS National Nutrition Program 85

5.5. The Role of NGOs in Agricultural Sector in Bangladesh 86

5.5.1. Contribution of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) in Agriculture 86

5.5.2. Contribution of Thangamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS) in Agriculture 88

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

5.5.3. Contribution of Association for Social Advancement (ASA) in Agriculture 89

5.5.3.1. Agri-Business Development Project of ASA 89

5.5.3.2. Agri-Business Loan of ASA 90

5.6. The Role of NGOs in Water and Sanitation Sector in Bangladesh 90

5.6.1. Contribution of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee in Water and Sanitation Sector (BRAC): 91

5.6.1.1. Village WASH Committees (VWC) of BRAC 91

5.6.1.2. Safe Water Supply Program of BRC 92

5.6.1.3. Sanitation Program of BRAC 92

5.6.1.4: WASH Program of BRAC92 92

5.6.1.5. Hygiene Promotion Program of BRAC 93

5.6.1.6. Hygiene Education Program of BRAC 93

5.7. The Role of NGOs in Energy Sector in Bangladesh 94

5.7.1. Contribution of Grameen Shakti in Renewable Energy 94

6.7.2. Renewable Energy Program of TMSS, (TMSS-REP) 94

5.7.3. Green Housing & Energy Limited of ASA 95

5.7.3.1: Prime Objectives of GHEL 96

5.8. Role of NGOs in Environmental Sustainability in Bangladesh 97

5.8.1. Bangladesh Environmental lawyer Association (BELA) 98

5.8.2. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN): 98

5.8.3. The Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) 102

5.8.4. Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, (Oxfam) 104

5.8.4.1. River Basin Programme of Oxfam 105

6. Conclusion and Recommendation 108

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

List of Abbreviations

ASA- Association for Social Advancement

BRAC- Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee

CDF- Credit and Development Foundation

CNC- Community Nutrition Centers

HC- Health Care

EHC- Essential Health Care

GHEL- Green Housing & Energy limited

HIES- Household Income and Expenditure Survey

IUCN- Union of Conservation Scientists

NNP- National Nutrition Programme

NRECA- National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

PHC- Primary Health Care

PPP- Private Public Partnership

RCH- Refatullah Community Hospital

ROSC- Reaching Out of School Children

RSC- Rural Sanitation Centers

TMSS- Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha

TMC- TMSS Medical College

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

TMATS - TMSS Medical Assistant Training School

TMTI- TMSS Medical Technology Institute

TMIRT- TMSS Medical Institute of Research and Technology

TNC- TMSS Nursing College

UCEP- Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs

UNDP- United Nations Development Programme

UNCED- United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

UNEP - United Nations Environment Program

USAID- United States Agency for International Development

VWC- Village WASH Committees

WCED- World Commission on Environment and Development

WHO- World Health Organization

UN- United Nations

WWF- World Wide Fund for Nature

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Acknowledgements

This thesis entitled "The Role of NGOs in Promoting Sustainable Peace and Development in Bangladesh" is a research of M.Phil degree submitted to University of Dhaka, department of Peace and Conflict Studies. The author wishes to thank to the supervisor, Dalem Ch. Barman, professor and Founder Chairman, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Dhaka, for his constant guidance and cooperation throughout the completion of this work.

The author is grateful to all the faculty members of the department Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Dhaka for providing motivation and extensive support during the work.

The author also likes to acknowledge the valuable contribution of different organization, which supported with necessary documents, which were necessary part for performing this work.

Last but not the least, author is grateful to the staff of the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, for their cordial support through out the work.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Preface

This study has been designed to analyze the role of NGOs in promoting sustainable peace and development in Bangladesh. This research study examines the activities of NGOs towards improving the traditional livelihoods and the quality of lives of people in Bangladesh. It also aims to analyze the conceptual issues of conflict, peace and development in order to provide insight into understanding the relationship between conflict, sustainable peace and development. Generally speaking peace is the absence of violence and violence is often defined in terms of war, conflicts etc. In fact peace is not only absence of physical violence but also absence of structural violence. There are other variables which also hinder peace and development. For instance different factors such poverty, illiteracy, lack of safe drinking water, sanitation, malnutrition, man made environmental pollution, scarcity of energy and lack expected health service are impediment to peace and sustainable development. In order to bring about sustainable peace and development in Bangladesh the role of NGOs cannot be denied

A large number of NGOs in Bangladesh are working to promote sustainable peace and development with social integrity through reducing the violence and conflicts in the society. NGOs can play a positive role to improve the quality of lives of the people. Hence, the research study has been design to analyze the whether the NGOs are playing positive role to improve quality of lives of Bangladesh or not.

General perception was that all developmental works would be conducted by the government but things are changing. From the beginning of the20th century, activities of NGOs have been increased remarkably all over the

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

world and a lot of money and working hours were spent in the name of human and social development. Now a day, the NGOs have emphasized some development areas which are related to sustainable development and peace. Therefore it is high time to analyze whether their development activities affect people's lives or not and how effectively they intervene human life. For this reason, I have chosen this topic as my research subject.

NGOs are working with a particular sectorial approach like poverty reduction, agriculture, education, health, water and sanitation, energy and environment, etc.

This study was conducted on the basis of secondary data. Literature related to the topic was reviewed. Some NGOs which are working in Bangladesh were selected and their activities were analyzed.

NGOs in Bangladesh have been generally successful in building an alternative institutional framework that can effectively reach the poor, bypassing the centralized, corrupt, and inefficient public bureaucracy. It has been found that NGOs of are doing a lot to improve quality of life in Bangladesh. NGOs have undertaken various programs to reduce poverty in Bangladesh, which include micro credit, education, health, water and sanitation.

To secure food for all, BRAC has invented hybrid modified crops. To ensure good health, about 100 million people have been covered by the BRAC's health care service. About 5842288 people were provided various health care services by BRAC directly, (BRAC Annual Report 2009).

BRAC, ASA, TMSS and UCEP have provided significant contribution in poverty reduction, health, and education. From 1972 to 2010 UCEP provided education to 1, 81,654 poor children. At present 40,530 poor

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

children are receiving integrated general and vocational education from UCEP, (UCEP Bangladesh).

Although NGOs have undertaken numerous projects for promoting sustainable development and peace, compared to their organizational structure NGOs can do more than that. Government has to set up an efficient and transparent authority which will monitor NGOs and activities to make their transparent and accountable. Overall, an integrated governance structure is needed to facilitate the activities of NGOs in Bangladesh.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Chapter One

Introduction

For Mercy has a human heart,
Pity a human face,
And love, the human form divine,
And peace, the human dress
Blake, 1789

1.1 The problem

Peace is one of the most desirable things in the world. Though each and every human being desires it, peace being subjective is rather hard to define. To understand the definition of peace we must first have a clear understanding of its absence, projected through a conflict or violence.

As a matter of fact the main focus of every peace related research has always been on some internal, regional or international conflicts in the past. However, in those researches, factors like the necessity of economic development, environmental sustainability and social wellbeing have not been properly addressed. This void has persuaded me to choose the matter as my research subject.

Peace is the absence of violence (Galtung 1990). Violence has many dimensions. Two forms of violence are prevailing in our society. One of them can be categorized as tangible in the sense that we can see or feel it. The other type is intangible to our sensory preceptors. For instance, a hundred years ago, low life expectancy was normal due to the state of our medical knowledge and health facilities. However, with the progress medical science and technology

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

have made since then, such a low expectancy today in the first world would be an example of violence (Galtung 1990).

In today's complicated world violence has many faces and their causes are equally varied. Lack of freedom, need dissatisfaction, dilemma of choice, difference in culture, educational differences, status difference, differences in experience and lack of communication: all can be potential causes of violence.

To ensure peace we have to resolve violence or conflict. To succeed in such endeavor, we need to address the cause behind it. The first step for that should be the identification of causes of violence in our society. As long as issues like starvation, poverty, inequality and malnutrition exist in our society, dissatisfaction, deprivation and unhappiness are bound to exist as well. For this reason, conflicts may arise in personal life or in between men, groups, or among men, groups or even within a person. So to ensure peace, desirable development is needed in our society. Without desirable development whatever peace we may achieve will not sustain for long. With the scarcity of food, education, water, sanitation, health care, healthy environment and justice peace indeed has become rare as well.

Development is positive change and sustainable development is catering for the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WCED, 1987, p. 43). Some rudimentary needs for the future generations are health, water, biodiversity, agriculture and energy. Health means survival, crossway between life and death. Water provides people with a lifeline with the present environment. It is the lifeline between people, nature and resources. Biodiversity provides men, women and children with a lifeline with the past as well as the future. It is the ultimate guarantee of the continuity of life. Agriculture stands for life itself. Agriculture provides people with food, work, an income and a home. Energy is the lifeline with

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

progress: a more efficient use of resources, more food, more work, a better home, a higher income and the preservation of life and the postponement of death. Water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity, they form a string of lifelines (Pronk, Sustainable Development and Peace).So sustainable development is to create an environment on the planet where existence of humankind will be secured, to remove all kinds of discrimination which create dissatisfaction among people and to work together for development that will not become hindrances for the future generations.

There exists a close relation between sustainable development and sustainable peace. There can be no peace without development and vice versa. Peace is a state of mind. Human beings cannot survive without their basic needs such as food, water, lodging and so on being fulfilled. . If the ways to meet these basic needs are not there, the people are sure to feel deprived. Such deprivation can hinder one's personal happiness and peace. The fact is that without developing the state of our society sustainable peace can never be attained.

For sustainable development a proportionate progress must be made both in the economic and the social realms. Some key facilitators of economic and social developments are: democracy, good governance, agricultural growth, improved transportation, improved electricity sector, management of water and exchanging cultural aspects across different societies. Eradication of inequality, improvement of education, and alleviation of poverty also play an important role towards this kind of development.

Global governing bodies like the United Nations has been formed to resolve conflict restore peace and security and, address sustainable development. Although during the first half of the twentieth century this body, then known as the League of Nations, was set up primarily to ensure peace and security through putting a rush on different warring factions across the world. Gradually

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

however its focus shifted towards advocating for social and economic wellbeing of the world.

Besides governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations or NGOs are playing a vital role towards ensuring economic and social development of the world. The explosive emergence of NGOs has been observed as a major collective actor in developmental activities. There are long histories of international voluntary action to assist war victims, poor people and, those affected by natural calamities. Since early 1960s, international voluntary agencies have increasingly become interested in working with development related issues. The overall bureaucratic lack of efficiency, if not a complete failure, as the agent for social and economic change has created an atmosphere conducive to the emergence of NGOs.

The history of NGO activities in Bangladesh can be traced back to the late 18th century. The pioneers of NGO activities' were the missionaries from Europe who came here to spread the light of education. The Baptist Missionary Society is perhaps the oldest one, originated in 1794 (Huda, 1990). *Kumudini* is also one of the earliest NGOs in this region which became operational in 1944. After the devastating cyclone in 1970 and the war for liberation in 1971 development orientated NGO activities started in Bangladesh (Clements, 1985).

Contrary to the fact, there is a popular belief in Bangladesh that the responsibility of all sorts of development lies solely with the government. It has been observed that in the past, people of Bangladesh were used to do some developmental activities by their own arrangements. Locally they collected money and did some development activities, which were necessary for them. A few such developmental activities carried out by the common people of Bangladesh are construction of schools, religious establishments, bridges, culverts, roads etc. For my educational and job purposes, I had to roam around

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

the country and I saw that scenario prevalent everywhere in Bangladesh. It is called alternative development and my view is that for sustainable development every stakeholder of the society has to get involved. The government cannot do everything on its own. Individuals, groups, or NGOs can contribute in this field but enough research in this field has not been conducted. For this reason, I chose NGOs activities in Bangladesh as my research subject.

The major objective of my research is to examine NGOs contribution in sustainable peace in Bangladesh. Most of the NGOs in Bangladesh do not directly work on sustainable peace but indirectly they also work in peace building and sustainable development. They are doing lots of activities for sustainable development in Bangladesh. Peace and development are interrelated. There is no peace without development and there is no development without peace. Without desirable development of people's life they feel dissatisfaction and peace is absent in their life. People have a tendency to desire their personal and social development in accordance with the present trend of development.

In Bangladesh 98.9 million out of its population of 150 million people are absolute poor (Barkat, 2010). Nearly one third of the population is malnourished with very little improvement over the past decade. Around half of all the children are underweight and a similar proportion are victims of a stunted growth. According to the World Health Organization, in 2000 there were just 29,746 physicians in Bangladesh or just one physician per 4,521 people (WHO, Country Health Profile, Bangladesh). In 2003, total expenditure on health was just 1.1% of the GDP (UNDP, 2006). 45.25% of the population is still illiterate. Per capita income is only 750 USD (Bangladesh Economic Review 2010). Still income inequality in Bangladesh is very high. The rift between the rich and poor in Bangladesh is ever widening as economic development progresses. (Haque, 2007).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

NGOs have created a lot of jobs not only in Bangladesh but also all over the world. Inefficiency of governmental institutions and dissatisfaction of donor agencies with public sectors have been common phenomena in Bangladesh. It is estimated that NGOs currently work in about 78 per cent of the villages in Bangladesh and about 24 million people benefit from their activities (ADB, 1999). In Bangladesh, about 20,000 NGOs are working in different development fields. They have extended their activities that cover about 15.2 per cent of the total target group households in the country, which are mostly rural. From the NGO perspective, the highest priority is given to those problems that have directly affected the poor (Huda, 1991).

Since peace and sustainable development is interconnected, NGOs of Bangladesh are working for sustainable development so NGOs are also working for sustainable peace .

1.2. Rationale of the Study

It is assumed that peace is the absence of violence and violence is defined in terms of conflicts. Prime source of conflict is interest. It can be personal or state interest. Conflicts have various dimensions. There are a lot of variables, which can create conflicts within the individual, family, society or state. Some noteworthy variables are poverty, illiteracy, lack of safe drinking water, sanitation, malnutrition, manmade environmental pollution, scarcity of energy, lack of required health services. All of these factors ensnare socio-economic development. For sustainable peace in our society, socio-economical development is important.

General perception was that the government would conduct all development work but things are changing. From the beginning of the 20th century NGOs activities have been increasing remarkably. In the past, a lot of money and working hours were spent in the name of human and social development.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Recently, the scope of NGO activities has widened. Presently, they have included some developmental areas, which are related to sustainable development and peace. But it is high time to analyze whether their developmental activities affect people's lives or not and how effectively they intervene human lives. For this reason, I have chosen this topic as my research subject. I think this study will open a new window and give a new dimension on peace research. This M.Phil. Research will increase effectiveness of NGO activities as well. NGOs will be encouraged to shift their activities to establish peace in our society.

1.3. NGOs and Sustainable Development in Bangladesh: The Research Question

Sustainable peace and development have a close relation. NGOs are doing a lot of things for sustainable development and NGOs can also contribute a lot to sustainable development, especially in Bangladesh. Article 84 of the UN Agenda for Peace has mentioned that just as it is vital that each of the organs of the United Nations employs its capabilities in the balanced and harmonious fashion envisioned in the UN Charter. Peace in the widest sense cannot be accomplished by the United Nations system or by Governments alone. Non-governmental organizations, academic institutions parliamentarians, business and professional communities, the media and the public at large must all be involved (UN, 1992).

In Bangladesh a large number of NGOs are working for poverty alleviation and social wellbeing of people. For sustainable development, social wellbeing is needed and sustainable peace and development is inter-dependent. Now a day it is important to monitor and evaluate the NGOs activities and it is also important to analyze whether they are working effectively for social wellbeing, sustainable peace and development. So my research question is as follows;

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

(a) What are the activities of NGOs relating to sustainable peace and development in Bangladesh and their effectiveness?

1.4: Hypothesis

From the literature I have reviewed and the discussion I had with NGO personnel and beneficiaries it was assumed that NGOs are contributing a lot to sustainable peace and development in Bangladesh. Although they are not working for sustainable peace and development directly but their work are related to sustainable peace and development.

1.5: Methodology

This study is a literature review based qualitative study. Different relevant literatures are considered and reviewed to seek the answer to the study question. This research is conducted based on secondary resources such as journal articles, books, published and unpublished documents, internet etc. No primary data have been collected.

The methodology adopted in this study can be divided into five steps:

The first step is to analyze the meaning of NGO and its classification.

The Second step is to critically analyze what is sustainable development.

The Third step is to critically analyze the definitions of Peace and Conflict. Various concepts of peace and conflict are also analyzed. Especially great emphasize are given on the structural violence and sustainable peace. Relation between sustainable peace and development are also analyzed in this step.

The fourth step is to review NGO activities in Bangladesh: especially those that are related to sustainable development and peace.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Some NGOs are selected to study are ASA, BRAC,BURO Bangladesh, BELA,Grameen Shakti,IUCN, Oxfam,Shakti Foundation, TMSS etc.
Their activities relating to development are analyzed. Their annual reports are also analyzed. After initial comparative analysis of different literature and annual report of NGOs I consulted my thesis supervisor. Afterwards the findings of my study are generalized. Such thought sharing approach facilitated to produce a better analytic report.

The fifth step, an overall assessment of how NGOs in Bangladesh are contributing to achieve sustainable peace and development is undertaken in the concluding chapter that contains the summary and conclusions of this study. It also contains some key recommendations.

1.6. Scope and limitation of the study

There is no research found in this field, especially on sustainable development, peace and NGOs' contribution in this field. For this reason, I had to review existing and available literature pertinent to the context of Bangladesh, especially in terms of sustainable development and its relevance to peace building. In this research I have tried to find out NGOs' role in sustainable development in Bangladesh. There are thousands of NGOs working in Bangladesh. It is difficult to collect and analyze all of these NGO activities. For this reason, I have focused on some NGO activities and have tried to draw a conclusion on the basis of that. It is one of the limitations of my study. Major limitations of the study are given below:

1. Lack of objective/content related specific literature
2. Lack of component specific data—such as no or low work in targeting peace building in Bangladesh.
3. There was no scholarship available for this research.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

1.7. Organization of the Study

This thesis has been divided into six chapters. The first chapter outlines the problem, research question, rationale of the study, , limitations of the study, methodology, chapter presentation etc. Definition of NGO and its scope , growth are presented in the second chapter. Chapter three provides an overview on sustainable development Definition of conflicts, theoretical and conceptual framework of conflicts, dimension of conflicts, causes of conflicts, description of peace, various theories of peace, dimension of peace and relation between peace and sustainable development are discuused in four .. A general theory is that peace is the absence of violence and conflict, that's why conflict and violence are discussed prior to the discussion on peace... In chapter five contributions of NGOs in sustainable peace and development in Bangladesh are analyzed. Chapter six bears the conclusion and suggestion.

Chapter Two

NGO: Its Meaning, Classification and Growth

2.1: Introduction

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) legally constitutes private, non-profitable organizations working independently from any form of government. It has social aim and political aspects but not openly attached to a political organization or a party. It has collective structure and it deliveries service and goods. It may be operational in a single country or it may be a community-based organization. It may work in the national or global scope.

2.2. Definition of NGO

It is very much difficult to define and classify NGOs because of their level of operations and activities. Level of operations mean the area at which an organization works such as regional, international and scale of activities include human right, environment or development work etc.

The term non-governmental organization or NGO was not in general currency before the UN was formed. When 132 international NGOs decided to co-operate with each other in 1910, they did so under the label, the Union of International Associations. The League of Nations officially referred to its "liaison with private organizations", while many of these bodies at that time called themselves international institutes, international unions or simply international organizations. The first draft of the UN Charter did not make any mention of maintaining co-operation with private bodies. A variety of groups, mainly but not solely from the USA, lobbied to rectify this at the San Francisco conference, which established the UN in 1945. (Willetts, 2012)

NGOs are independent bodies working within a state or intra-state in greater aspects of social development. This term originated from the United Nation. It

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

is not a part of government or profitable business. However, the phrase "non-governmental organization" only came into popular use with the establishment of the United Nations in 1945 with provisions in Article 71 of Chapter 10 of the United Nations Charter. The definition of "international NGO" (INGO) is first given in resolution 288 (X) of ECOSOC on February 27, 1950 (wikipedia.org, 2013)

To clarify matters, new terminology was introduced to cover ECOSOC's relationship with two types of international organizations. Under Article 70, "specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement" could "participate without a vote in its deliberations", while under Article 71 "non-governmental organizations" could have "suitable arrangements for consultation". Thus, "specialized agencies" and "NGOs" became technical UN jargon. Unlike much UN jargon, the term, NGO, passed into popular usage, particularly from the early 1970s onwards. (Willetts, Peter, 2012)

NGOs are organizations that work in many different fields, but the term is generally associated with those seeking social transformation and improvements in quality of life. Development NGOs are the most visible ones and include both international and local organizations, as well as those working in humanitarian emergency sector. Many are associated with international aid and voluntary donation but there are also NGOs that choose not to take funds from donors and try to generate funding in other ways, such as selling handicrafts or charging for services.(Wikipedia February 2012)

NGOs have a long history, but until relatively recently they were considered a marginal element in societies dominated by the state and the marketplace (Drucker, 1990). The definition of NGO include some terms such as "non-profit", "community-based", "charity", "voluntary", "independent", "intermediary" and "informal" which are used to describe the organizations or collective concepts such as "third-sector", "third-party government", "para-

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

government", "the commons" and "shadow government" (Wolch, 1990; Lohmann, 1993).

Definitions of NGOs are usually based on a combination of specific legal, social, functional and economic characteristics (Continente, 1992; Petrus, 1991; Salamon and Anheier, 1992a).

The characteristics most often used are:

- Formal structure
- Independence from government
- Non-profit (non-distributory) fiscal provisions
- Participatory organization, with a strong reliance on volunteers but also often employing
- Professionals working in the areas of health, culture, education, welfare, leisure and social action with the objective of improving the quality of life for their clients. (Casey, 1998).

So NGOs is a widely used jargon. They are independent, nonprofit able organizations working mainly social welfare and worldwide concern issues. In most cases they are working various developments, health, environmental and cultural issues along with government.). The main philosophy of NGOs is based on the actualization of human potential in terms of life-sustenance, esteem and freedom (Goulet, 1969). They help government in different ways.

However, it should be recognized that political parties, unions, and the strictly religious work of churches tend to be excluded from commentaries on the work of NGOs, even though technically they meet the criteria to be considered as NGOs (Casey, 1998)

2.3. Classification of NGOs

Parallel to the difficulty in defining NGOs it is also difficult to classify the full range of Non-Governmental Organization. Lipsky and Rathgeb-Smith (1990) no. 4, pp. 625-648.offer a typology based on three types of organization:

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

traditional charity and social service agencies, NGOs that have been created in the last 20 years to be able to respond to the availability of government subsidies for the delivery of privatized services, and the NGOs formed to lobby for better service coverage.

Such a definition is useful for classifying social-service NGOs; but, evidently, other categories exist. Douglas (1987) offers a classification of three categories: charities, organizations that benefit their members (unions, professional associations, sports clubs, etc.), and political organizations (political parties, lobby groups, etc.)

Salamon and Anheier (1992a) review existing classifications and offer their own, the International Classification of Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs), as:

Group 1: Culture and Recreation
Group 2: Education and Research
Group 3: Health
Group 4: Social Services
Group 5: Environment
Group 6: Development and Housing
Group 7: Law, Advocacy and Politics
Group 8: Philanthropic Intermediaries and Voluntarism Promotion
Group 9: International Activities
Group 10: Religion
Group 11: Professional Associations, Unions
Group 12: Not Elsewhere Classified

This classification above mentioned has some problems of its own. Some NGOs can be classified under more than one group, for example green peace could be classified either in Group 5 or Group 7; if a union offers training programs then it should be classified in both Group 11 and Group 2(Casey,

1998). Despite these disadvantages these classifications give us a complete overview of the organizations that could be considered as NGOs.

2.4. The Growth of NGOs: Global and Local factors

The explosive growth of NGOs has been observed as a major collective actor in development process in particular and on the public agenda in general. It is identified as a "significant political, social and economic trend" (Cernea, 1987) The accelerated growth of non-governmental organizations is due to the increased realization of the world that voluntary action has a significant complementary role in social welfare and development programs (Khanna, 1988). However, the ability of NGOs to make positive contributions in many spheres of national development is not fully recognized in current development policy making.

Non-governmental organizations believe in the Schumacher principle of development, which states "people are primary and ultimate source of any wealth what-so-ever" (Schumacher, 1973). Therefore, the people undertake for the people and the major development programs of these organizations.

Ideologically the NGOs have both religious and political justification for their efforts. Many people believe that the support of the NGO is a moral obligation rooted in religious or humanitarian convocations. The political justification flows from a pluralistic concept of democracy as a system. It is believed that the NGOs strengthen the pluralistic, democratic force in a society by providing opportunities for people's participation.

Although the NGOs have only recently emerged into the development limelight, they are not a recent phenomenon (Korten, 1991). There is a long history of international voluntary action to assist the victims of wars and natural disasters and also to provide welfare services to the poor. Generally these

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

initiatives have been taken by various religious groups with a view to serve the people. In 1647, Irish Protestants sent food aid to the settlers in North America who were victims of the Indian war. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, private British charities supported missionaries and schools for the Indians, Africans and the poor people in America (Sommer, 1977). In 1793 private groups in the Unites States provided voluntary assistance to refugees fleeing the revolutionary turmoil in Santo Doni.. The American Red Cross was established in 1882. In the nineteenth century, major international relief and missionary societies sprang up in Europe and America.

During the World War I, private international initiatives grew substantially. Food contributions from U.S charities to Europe totaled an annual $ 250 million during this period (Sommer, 1977). The oldest British international charity "Save the children Fund" was established in 1919 as an outgrowth of opposition to the Allied blockade of Germany (OECD, 1988).

Many of the major international NGOs now assisting developing countries were established in Europe to help the victims of the World War II; such as, the Catholic Relief-Service and CARE. With a view to giving aid to the starving children in Nazi-Occupied Greece, Oxfam (U.K) came into operation in 1942.

As Europe's post-war recovery progressed, these organizations increasingly turned their attention to developing countries. Particular efforts were made to assist the refugees from political conflicts in China, India, Korea and the Middle East (OECD, 1988). Under the Agricultural Act of 1949, the U.S. voluntary agencies became qualified to distribute government surplus food stocks to the needy people in developing countries (OECD, 1988).

In the early 1960s, international voluntary agencies became increasingly interested in development work. The impetus came from the recent

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

independence of former colonies and the corresponding changes in relationships between churches in developed and developing countries. The history of the development of NCOs indigenous to southern countries follows the similar patterns to those of NGO assistance from the North. Until-the 1960s, NGOs, activities in Latin America, especially those connected with the catholic Church, were substantially oriented to charitable welfare actions. Churches and missionary societies were important in Africa throughout the colonial years, as colonial governments left the provision of basic education and health care largely to church-related organizations.

In South Asia, the modern NGO movement traces its roots to the struggle for independence. Voluntary initiatives were taken to help and work among the rural poor and the disadvantaged castes of this area in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi in the 1920s and 1930s. Between mid 1960s and mid 1970s, many NGOs became innovators in areas such as appropriate technology, adult education and health care to improve the conditions of the poor (Tandon, 1987).

As the donors and many governments have given greater attention to poverty reduction and environmental sustainability, the NGO attributes have become increasingly important in recent years. "Rolling back the state" where it has become overloaded, also expanded opportunities for NGOs and private sector. Moreover the debate of "Good governance" has highlighted the need for pluralism and prominent citizen's voice in international development planning, which the NGOs can contribute in many ways including through the promotion of participatory development (Bhatnagar and Williams, 1992).

Development thinkers consider the role of the NGOs not only in the sense of "fill in the gaps" but also as a response to the failures of the public and private sectors (Salamon and (Anheier, 1991; Bratton, 1990). The NGOs have been heralded as new agents with the capacity and commitment to make-up for the

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

shortcomings of the state and the market. Thus the international donors, governments' leaders and scholars of the developing countries begun to pay greeted attention to the role and potentials of NGOs in the development process. Kozlowski identified the NGOs as the third major channel. And Plul in 1991 considered the emergence of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as a third sector in the economy as an important phenomenon.

Different development thinkers, donors, governments of various counties realized the important role played by the NGO sector and they recognized it as an emerging, potential third sector along with the state and the market. Thus the NGO sector has established its position as a separate and essential sector in the present global environment. In mid 1970s, a new trust emerged among NGOs disenchanted with conventional development theories and practices. Attention was given by them on organization building and consciousness rising among the poor so as to empower them to struggle for their rights and to acquire the resources for development. Thus NGOs have come to see the need for a developmental approach. In the late 1970s, the welfare versus development debate in NGO approach became quite active. The thoughts of many NGOs were substantially influenced by John Summer's book 'Beyond Charity'. Community development approach provides the poor with a scope for their development.

The world has witnessed the rapid growth of NGOs in 1980s. All over the world, the NGOs emerged as an important actor and proved their potential contribution in the areas of development. Gradually the NGO movement has matured and gained both momentum and support throughout the world (Farrington and Bebbington, 1993)

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

2.5. Growth of NGOs in Bangladesh

Like in many other countries of the world, the NGO sector in Bangladesh has been performing as a major actor in facilitating the process of institution building for the poor at the grassroots level over the last two decades (Clark, 1991). The NGOs have become a significant actor in the development perspective of Bangladesh. The NGOs have been playing an effective role in working with the poor in addressing poverty creation and testing of new ideas, methods, programs and strategies of poverty alleviation concretization and awareness building (Aminuzzaman, 1993)

This chapter focuses on the emergence, growth, role and functional coverage of NGOs in Bangladesh. It also presents the controversial role of NGO sector all over the world with special focus on Bangladesh.

2.5.1. Pre-liberation period: In the form of private or religious trust based schools, 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, perhaps the Kumudini 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 the devastating cyclone of 1970 and the liberation war in 1971 (Clements, 1985).

2.5.2. Post liberation period: Although the NGOs had been working conventionally since the British colonial period, they got a radical

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

transformation only after the war of Liberation in 1971 and turned into agents of development (Aminuzzaman, 1993).

Inhuman 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 the appropriate institutional mechanism to address the volume and diversity of such an enormous problem all alone. 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 for being the leading NGOs in Bangladesh.

2.6. Causes of the Growth of NGOs: Global and Local factors

2.6.1. Global factors: Within the international development community, there has been a flourishing and rapid increase of interest in non-governmental and non-profit organizations. In addressing the needs of the population, these organizations are identified as possible alternative institutions to the public sectors (Brown and Korten, 1991). The following factors have contributed to the rapid growth of the NGOs all over the world in the last decade.

2.6.1.1. Changed global environment: As a result of the growing geographical and functional interdependence of the world system, the international relations paradigm has been progressively enlarged. The traditionally dominant realist approach has lost a great deal of its explanatory power with the development of a global political economy based on internationalization of trade, production

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

and finance. From a theoretical standpoint, the transformations of the world environment have enabled the emergence of the notion of "international non-state action" (Mansbach, Fergnon and Lampert, 1976; Taylor, 1984; Kegley and Wittkopf, 1986).

2.6.1.2. Changed International Political Philosophy: In the 1980s when Republican President Ronald Regan came to power in the U.S.A, a new philosophy was adopted by his government. The Regan administration rejected the big-government concept. The scope of big-government was inherently limited by financial constraints that were not likely to disappear soon. Moreover, the performance of government bureaucracies as agents of social and economic development proved disappointing. In some cases bureaucratic expansion seemed to entail only greeted nepotism, corruption, incompetence and waste of public funds (Esman, 1988). The excess of state inefficiency, repression and corruption required a rethinking among those who previously assumed that social development would be achieved through public sector actions (Farrington and Bebbington ed., 1993). Economist Milton who was an advisor to the U.S government during the Regan administration, advocated for a lesser emphasis on the government sector. The main theme of the less-government philosophy was to diminish the functional areas of government and encourage the enlargement of functional convergence of non-governmental organizations.

Thus the expectations about the capabilities of public agencies were reduced and the world leaders searched for alternative means to provide public services. The contemporary British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher fostered the same philosophy. The philosophy of these two contemporary world leaders directly and indirectly contributed a lot to the growth of the NGOs. As governments could not do everything effectively, alternative and complementary channels needed to be identified, encouraged and fostered. Since then the non-

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

governmental organizations are intrinsically preferred over the public sponsorship because of their greater discretion, responsiveness and innovative capacity.

2.6.1.3. Attraction and Trust of Major Donor Agencies: As a result of the changed global, political and economic environment, the policies of the major donor agencies gradually changed as well. In that situation the NGO sector was able to attract the attention of bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, which in the past were little concerned with such local organizations (World Bank, 1992). In his address to the Board of Governors of the World Bank in Berlin, the then president of the Bank, Barber Conable stated that "Government policies and public programs play a critical role in development but governments cannot do everything. NGOs in many developing country have enormous potential for flexible and effective action" (Paul, 1991).

There was a growing interest among the donors in the role of NGOs as sources of grass-root level feedback in the design implementation and evaluation of projects, with the growing awareness of the limitations of governments the recognition of the contribution of NGOs to development has increased. As a result, the NGO sector became an active and innovative participant in the work of the international aid regime. Multilateral agencies began to call for more involvement of NGOs in different development programs that were implemented through governmental organizations (World Bank, 1991 (a); 1991 (b); Farnworth 1991; Salmen and Eaves, 1989). Besides, donors and national governments are interested in strengthening the development roles of institutions outside the public sector (Brown and Kotron, 1991). NGOs are identified as an alternative agent of filling the gaps where the government programs are weak (Bebbingtion and Farrington ed., 1993). Besides, the donors took interest in the NGO sector as they realized that the NGOs were able to control a larger share of the funds committed as development assistance. Thus

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

the role of NGOs as development agents was institutionalized and the scope of their interventions was constantly growing (Therien, 1991).

2.6.1.4. Failure of Governments and Search for Alternative Model: Interest in the work of NGOs has increased markedly over the past ten years with the growing recognition of the inadequacy, constraints, limitations and sometime inappropriateness of governmental efforts in a variety of fields, This realization led to a search for alternative models and approaches to development in the context of frustration at the failure of conventional approaches to achieve the goals set by development planners and policy makers (Peggy, 1987).

2.6.1.5. Capacity to promote local participation: The overall objective of NGO intervention is to enable the disadvantaged groups to share the benefits of development. The prime purpose of the NGOs is to encourage and develop local potentials (Wilson, 1983), to this end, beneficiary participation in identifying and developing programs to meet their needs. These programs are compatible with local conditions, culture and possibilities as well (Kozlowski, 1983).

2.6.1.6. Capacity to work with other agencies: Many NGOs are ready and able to assist governments, local government departments and local voluntary agencies. They are not limited to working with any particular type of recipient agency but can work with the most appropriate structure of body.

Capacity of unique understanding of local institutions and socio-cultural environment: NGOs tend to have accurate knowledge and understanding of local needs and capacities. With and through their counterparts, they are usually able to identify local individuals within communities who have the requisite skills to undertake projects as well as to find materials, if they have.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

2.6.1.7. Capacity to act quickly: Speed of action and a minimum of bureaucratic tangle is one of the greatest assets of development NGOs. They can take rapid decisions on how to respond to the demand. They have the capacity and are not afraid of failures, partly because the scale of operation is small and the failure of one small project doesn't bring down an enormous program. Rather it facilitates lessons to be learned and transmitted to other projects.

2.6.1.8. Capacity to work with flexibility: Due to their small size the NGOs tend to be more flexible than government programs or local government departments.

2.6.1.9. Capacity to take risks and experiments: The small size of NGO projects is directly related to their purpose. NGOs normally undertake pilot projects in order to experiment or act as a catalyst. To attain their objectives they can take risk much more readily than governmental agencies.

2.6.1.10. Capacity to innovate and adapt: The NGOs are oriented towards promoting new initiatives. They enjoy a comparative advantage in identifying the needs and building upon existing resources. Being more flexible than government agencies, they can transfer technologies developed elsewhere and adapt them to local conditions as well as work out innovative responses to meet the local needs. Through their continuous search for new approaches and experimentation the NGOs become creative and experienced especially in micro level planning of development activities (Sultan, 1990).

2.6.1.11. Capacity to operate on low costs: The commitment of the NGOs to use low-cost technologies and streamlined services enable them to operate efficiently on low budgets. Some large NGOs are able to implement national-scale programs that are cost effective (Korten, 1991).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

2.6.1.12. Capacity to facilitate local resource mobilization and ensure local development: NGOs have demonstrated their ability to facilitate resource mobilization by promoting local participation and their willingness to adapt to local needs and conditions in the support they provide to these groups (Brown and Korten, 1991) Thus the NGOs support local initiatives (World Bank, 1995).

2.6.1.12. Capacity to advocacy: The NGOs have the capacity to press the public sector to be more responsive. Their successful initiatives make them able to influence national polices and give them the advocacy power to governmental organizations.

Besides, the NGOs have the capacity of a strong orientation to client service. They have the capacity of developing a sound management system that provides rich flow of information (Korten, 1987). They also possess the capacity to have better arrangement to document their activities for potential replication (Sultan, 1990). This sector uses bottom-up planning approach (Sultan, 1990). Through their management system and ability to absorb funds the NGOs with the donors (Peggy, 1987). NGOs prove their capacity to provide an efficient and effective alternative to public agencies. They also show their capacity to help the public services to improve their quality and enlarge their scopes, guard common values and supplement the government. NGOs prove their capacity for long-standing involvement with particular geographical areas and client groups, which help them to achieve a sense of solidarity (Hasan, 1993).

In addition to the above advantages, the NGOs have a number of other advantages over government agencies (Uphoff, 1987). Where the NGOs are administratively and financially stronger than a weak government, the NGOs can prove their important role in the development activities. They can also prove their capacity where government is not interested or unable to work in a

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

particular area. Where government lacks the technical or other skills required to support the developmental process, the NGOs can use their capacity by providing required technical and other skills. Where government wishes to support participatory development but lacks the knowledge or capacity to be effective, NGOs can provide support in this respect. Where the government is obliged to work within the pattern of traditional values and relations and is less able to work outside this pattern, the NGOs can use their capacity to work outside the pattern and also able to work with modern values. Where government is favorable towards NGO initiatives in promoting participatory development, the NGOs can fruitfully use their capacity (Uphoff, 1987).

2.6.2. Causes of the Growth: Bangladesh Factors: There are some specific reasons that have fostered the emergence and growth of NGOs in Bangladesh. The specific reasons are:

2.6.2.1. Tradition of Voluntary Activities: Voluntary undertaking by individuals or groups intending to serve and benefit the people have been in vogue for centuries in this country. With the changing social structures and consequent changes in believes, practices and social relations, the concept of voluntarism has marked a radical swing along a direction that involves professionalism, invites specialization and invokes formal management structures, which can be seen in contemporary NGOs operating in Bangladesh (Huda, 1990). In other worlds, volunteering is a part of the culture and religion of the people of Bangladesh (Hasan, 1992).

2.6.2.2. War of Independence: Inhuman sufferings of people and massive destruction of the physical infrastructure and the economy of the country caused by the war of liberation in 1971 called for immediate relief and rehabilitation interventions. The GOB had to face a great task of renewal and reconstruction of the war torn economy after the liberation war. But the GOB

had neither the capacity nor the appropriate institutional mechanism to address the volume and diversity of such enormous problems alone. This situation fostered the emergence of a large number of national and international NGOs in this area, which extended their helping hands to assist a newly born Bangladesh.

2.6.2.3. Dissatisfaction of Donor Agencies: One of the main reasons behind the rapid growth of NGOs in Bangladesh was the growing dissatisfaction of donor agencies with public organizations, which were considered to be slow, rigid, hierarchic and inefficient in delivering public services (Aminizzaman, 1993). On the other hand, support from bilateral and multilateral agencies for NGOs in Bangladesh steadily increased as a reflection of the perceived capacity and effectiveness of the NGOs working with the poor (ADB, 1992).

2.6.2.4. Unsuccessful Governmental Efforts: Many of the macro-policy reforms, made by the GOB with a view to benefiting the poor, have failed to achieve desired success from time to time, due to the non-existence of appropriate institutions to execute such reforms at the grassroots level. But the NGOs succeeded here. Because of their small size and their concentration on a limited number of activities they were capable to deal creatively with situational demands. Thus, where the GOB failed to achieve the desired success, the NGOs played an important role in complementing the governmental efforts (Huda, 1987). Hence it is argued that the emergence of NGOs in Bangladesh is directly related to the failure of the governments to meet the hopes and aspirations of the people (Hasan, 1992).

2.6.2.5. An Increase in Foreign Aid: The mushrooming growth of NGOs in Bangladesh is partly due to the increase in foreign aid humanitarian help to cope with many natural disasters that Bangladesh often experiences. Foreign

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

funding is sometimes considered as a lucrative opportunity to be collected as resources for the NGOs.

2.6.2.6. Success of NGOs in Development: NGO activities have virtually grown into a movement in Bangladesh and eventually been playing a very significant role in the nation's development process. They have assumed a vital role in certain sectors, such as, poverty alleviation, family planning, gender issues, primary health care, education, rural development, improvement of infrastructure and, environment protection. In public sector these areas have received scanty attention and small resource allocation at the implementation level (Shelly, 1992).

2.7. Functions of NGOS in Bangladesh: Limitations of NGOs as development actors

2.7.1. Relief and Rehabilitation: After the war of independence, the NGOs, both national and international in origin were initially involved in the relief and rehabilitation task in Bangladesh. Their main operation was to distribute food, medicine, blankets, cloths 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 commitment 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.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

2.7.2. Community Development: At the end of 1972, NGOs working in Bangladesh, felt that charity and welfare orientation could relieve the immediate suffering of the distressed temporarily but could not yield a sustainable development in their socio-economic condition. From this realization, NGO shifted their operational approach from relief 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, cooperative, 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. Soon they realized that 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 focused 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-depth studies on 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.

2.7.3. Empowerment: In this approach, 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

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

acceptance of social injustice, was to be eradicated. 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 attitudes 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 have emphasized on the unity and solidarity among the poor to empower them in the fight for their rights and that against social and economic injustice.

The recent trend of most of the national and also a number of foreign NGOs follow the strategy to seek the `empowerment of the people. This assists the disadvantaged individuals and groups to gain greater control over local and national policy making and resources sharing. 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 economy (Brett, 1993).

2.7.4. Scope of NGO Operation:

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 to the total number of NGOs in Bangladesh. Recent (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 exact number of NGOs active in the country.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Another source to determine the number of active NGO is the database of the Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh (ADAB), which is the apex body of local, national and international NGOs engaged in development activities in the country.

In 1987, 1200 NGOs participated in a conference organized by the Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh (ADAB). Another estimate reveals that the number of NGOs including local clubs, voluntary organizations may be around 10,500. A map published by ADAB in 1987 shows that there are 294 NGOs in different thanas of Bangladesh. ADB Report (1992) stated that in Bangladesh, over 13000 NGOs are registered. As of December 1995, there were about 754 NGOs as listed members. Though the number of NGOs are quite big a survey undertaken by the ADB reports that up to November 1988 about two-third of the total were found to be inactive (ADB, 1989)

The increasing number of NGOs registered over the years with the NGO Affairs Bureau (NGOAB) is shown in Table 5.1. It clearly indicates that the number of national and international NGOs, which receive foreign funding, has recorded an enormous increase during little over decade. It is estimated that NGOs currently work in about 78 per cent of the villages in Bangladesh and about 24 million people benefit from their activities (World Bank, 1996).

In the absence of reliable record and information it is difficult to determine the exact coverage of NGO both in terms of region and target. ADAB sources reveal that NGO activities cover 335 `thanas which is 48 per cent of the total number of `thanas in the country. However, this figure does not reflect the target group coverage, which might have been a good indicator of the extent of NGO coverage.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

2.7.5. Functional Coverage of NGOs:

In Bangladesh, about 20,000 NGOs are working in different developmental fields. They have extended their activities that cover about 15.2 per cent of the total target group households in the country, which are mostly rural. From the NGO perspective, the highest priority is given to those problems that directly affected the poor (Huda, 1991).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Chapter Three

Sustainable Development

3.1. Introduction

There are many ways in which sustainable development can lead to stability, security, and peace. Sustainable development represents a multi-disciplinary idea which acts not just economically, nor solely ecologically, not only politically but, on all of these fronts. Sustainable development aims at integrating economic, biological, social, cultural, and political dimensions. In this chapter, I will try to describe development, sustainable development and, relations between sustainable development and peace.

3.2. Development: A Conceptual Analysis

Development is the most widely used term in the recent world. It is one of the main issues of the present time that has a universal appeal. Attaining development has become a prime objective of all the developing countries.

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).

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 satisfactory condition of life that involves a complex socio-economic, political and cultural transformation. It is universally perceived to be a beneficial process, which "carries with it not only

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

the idea of economic betterment but also of greater human dignity, justice and equity" (Brandt Commission, 1980).

Like other concepts of social science, the concept 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). Afterwards, development was viewed as a multidimensional concept involving different aspects of human existence. Most recently, development has come to be regarded as a process that seeks to increase the income of the poor through sustainable and productive activities and emphasizes on self-reliance, empowerment, participation and human development (Berger and Meuhaus, 1984).

The approaches of development have also changed a lot over time. The core elements of the term development have changed gradually with the introduction of different models. Development was equated with modernization in the 1950s. In the 1970s, the fulfillment of basic needs and the achievement of growth with equity became the core elements of development. In the 1980s, development has been considered as multidimensional concepts involving different aspects of human existence. In the 1990s, development has been viewed as a process that sought to increase the income of the people through sustainable and productive activities. Recently, the core elements of the term development included empowerment, human development and people's participation. Thus, it can be concluded that development is a flexible term, which has been changing with time and context.

Before discussing the relationship between sustainable development and peace, we need to know what development is. The term development is multi-faceted. So it is necessary to settle for a more precise definition, the concept of

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

"development" cuts across many levels. It refers to macro issues (such as patterns of a nation's growth), as much as it refers to meso problems (such as river-basin plans), or to micro problems (such as local community development). All three levels macro, meso, and micro, are interwoven. At all levels, many different dimensions like economic, cultural, religious and gender affect and are affected by development.

Development should be understood as a process, not a product. Societies are always changing. Some improve, while others fail. Development theory aims at explaining both processes. Development practice intends to provide tools that can be applied to entire societies or specific communities. Such interventions are intended to move communities or societies from a situation in which they are believed to be worse off to a situation in which they are assumed to be better off.

It was difficult to me to clarify difference between development and sustainable development. I think Olle Tornquist has tried to specify the definition of development in his book. According to Olle Tornquist "development refers to a process in which resources are put to better use-in a country, a region or sector of society." He farther tried to explain the terms 'better' and 'resources'. According to Olle Tornquist "the term resources mean natural resources, technology and capital –and human labor planning and co-operative too (Tornquist, 2001).

3.3. Development History:

Development practice is not new. It dates back to the European colonies, when colonizers enforced a "civilized," ordered, white, male and, Christian ethic. Organized, ongoing development aid followed during the post-colonial period. Development theory, however, came along much later, emerging as a stable, academic field of inquiry only after World War II, when European countries

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

were trying to keep their former colonies at arm's length. Throughout these years, development theory and practice was strongly characterized by the transmission of moral values from industrialized countries to less-industrialized, rural countries.

The development field has always been highly influenced by economic thought, as exemplified by the fact that development has been primarily measured by increases in gross national product (GNP). According to Dennis Rondinelli, during the 1950s and 60s, development intervention assumed that "successful methods, techniques, and ways of solving problems and delivering services in the U.S. or other economically advanced countries would prove equally successful in the developing nations (Rondinelli, 1987).

Therefore, at the very start of development theory, there was a notion of direct transferability, or a "one size fits all" type of development assistance. However, delivering aid was not just a technical matter; it also involved political concerns. For example, during the Cold War, U.S. provision of aid was largely directed to those countries that were, or could come, under Soviet influence.

The 70s were marked by rapid growth of American and European multinational companies in the developing world. While these companies expanded markets and made new goods available, they also exerted predatory competition on indigenous industries. Two theoretical debates emerged in developing countries, especially in Latin America: the dependency theory and the center-periphery theory. For dependency theorists such as Paul Baran, Andre Gunther Frank, and Fernando Henrique Cardoso, developing countries were trapped in a cycle of dependence on international capital in which there was little room to maneuver. The center-periphery (or metropolis-satellite) theory developed by Immanuel Wallerstein, argued that movement within and between the center and the periphery was possible (Wallerstein, 1979)

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

3.4. Current Development Theory:

While much of development thinking and practice has changed, the moral and political dimensions still remain. Critics of current development theory such as (Jonathan, 1995) and (Escobar, 1995), see development as a set of rational, managerial prescriptions through which industrialized nations have largely imposed their views and models onto the beneficiaries of their aid, forcing, to some extent, a change in the identities of those who have been "benefited." It is still common for academics and practitioners in developing countries to believe that development is a direct transference of Western values onto non-Western cultures. Organizations such as the World Bank and USAID are believed to impose expertise and authority, silence alternative voices, promote a dependent path to development, and keep their eyes closed to the power imbalances they create.

However, development is not the only influence on a nation; local political processes also have significant effects. Additionally, the development field helps to overcome human rights abuses, protect the environment and empower women. While the debate about the pros and cons of different approaches to development still rages, the constant critiques have inspired a quest for diversity among development theories.

As was noted earlier, development interventions are intended to move societies from a situation in which they are believed to be worse off, to situations in which they are assumed to be better off. Certainly, there is a great deal of contention on what determines who is "worse" and who is "better." The traditional paradigms of development theory have historically been similar to those of economics. Specifically, the field of Development Economics tries to explain differences in development conditions mostly through macroeconomic factors. A country's GDP has been, for most economists, the major parameter with which to measure development success.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Such a multi disciplinary view of development opens an avenue for fresh thinking on the human dimensions of development. The argument for such a view is that development is not an end in itself, but rather a means for achieving better and more equitable living conditions for human beings. Associated with this view, the focus on sustainable development aims at integrating economic, and biological, social, cultural, and political dimensions.

3.5. Concept of Sustainable Development:

It is necessary to understand clearly what is meant by sustainable development. Sustainable development is a widely applied term. It is describe by environmentalists, governments and corporations to have explicitly different meanings, and is often criticized for its vagueness as a term. To an environmentalist, the term is connected with natural capital and carrying capacity, and as such is defined as development that does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment (the rate at which natural capital is utilized).

The United Nations Commission on Environment and Development through the Brundtland Report popularized the idea in 1987. That report, entitled Our Common Future, produced the most widely accepted definition of sustainable development that is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WCED, 1987, p.43). In 1992, the concept was formalized at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED or Rio 92), and since then it has become part of the vocabulary of governmental, inter-governmental, and non-governmental institutions in practically all languages. The United Nations has an International Commission for Sustainable Development, which meets each year, with representatives from all the countries of the world. The World Bank has a Vice-President for

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Environmentally Sustainable Development. The Government of the United States, like the governments of many other countries, has a National Commission for Sustainable Development. International business leaders created a Business Commission on Sustainable Development, with representation at the regional and global level. International development agencies actively promote development projects, which pursue sustainability. Jan Pronk said about definition of sustainable development:

Sustainability paradigm is indiscriminate access for all people to basic conditions of life itself. These are health, water, biodiversity, agriculture and energy. Health means survival, crossway between life and death. Water provides people with a lifeline with the present environment. It is the lifeline between people, nature and resources. Biodiversity provides men, women and children with a lifeline with the past as well as the future. It is the ultimate guarantee of the continuity of life. Agriculture stands for life itself. Agriculture provides people with food, work, an income and a home. Energy is the lifeline with progress: a more efficient use of resources, more food, more work, a better home, a higher income and the preservation of life and the postponement of death. Water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity, they form a string of lifelines. Together they give human survival a meaning and life a sense of direction, by freeing people from the fight for mere survival, to overcome the constraints set by space and time, to enable them to prevent and conquer misery and to develop instead, to reflect on the sense and meaning of human existence, to divide labor and exchange the fruits of labor, to philosophize, write poetry, make love, create images, tell stories, collect knowledge, play games. A sustainable world society means that people are free to do all this together with other people, within the family and with partners in society, coming from different backgrounds, with different cultures: different experiences, different insights, different languages,

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

different poems, stories, images and games, and to share all that with each other. (Pronk, Sustainable Development and Peace, 2007)

Water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity together they are the lifeline between people and the planet. They shape the essential conditions for a sustainable development of human life, provided of course that they themselves are being preserved, sustained and developed in equilibrium with each other. Sustainability represents an approach to development, which addresses the fundamental concerns of poverty, environment, equality, and democracy (UNCED, Rio de Janeiro, 1992)

Sustainable development involves devising a social and economic system, which ensures that these goals are sustained, i.e. that real incomes rise, that educational standards increase that the health of the nation improves, and that the general quality of life is advanced (Pearce, Markandya and Barbier, 1989. 192 pp).

Union of Conservation Scientists (IUCN), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) have given a complete definition of sustainable development. It explain that the word "sustainable" in several combinations, such as "sustainable development", "sustainable economy", "sustainable society", and "sustainable use". It is important for an understanding of the Strategy to know what we mean by these terms. If an activity is sustainable, for all practical purposes it can continue forever. When people define an activity as sustainable, however, it is on the basis of what they know at the time. There can be no long-term guarantee of sustainability, because many factors remain unknown or unpredictable. The moral we draw from this is: be conservative in actions that could affect the

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

environment, study the effects of such actions carefully, and learn from your mistakes quickly (Gland, 1991).

The World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) defined "sustainable development" as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The term has been criticized as ambiguous and open to a wide range of interpretations, many of which are contradictory. The confusion has been caused because "sustainable development", "sustainable growth" and "sustainable use" have been used interchangeably, as if their meanings were the same. They are not. "Sustainable growth" is a contradiction in terms: nothing physical can grow indefinitely. "Sustainable use" is applicable only to renewable resources: it means using them at rates within their capacity for renewal.

"Sustainable development" is used in this Strategy to mean: improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems.

A "sustainable economy" is the product of sustainable development. It maintains its natural resource base. It can continue to develop by adapting, and through improvements in knowledge, organization, technical efficiency, and wisdom.

A "sustainable society" lives by the nine principles outlined in this chapter (IUCN/UNEP/WWF, 1991). Sustainable Development is often an over-used word, but goes to the heart of tackling a number of inter-related global issues such as poverty, inequality, hunger and environmental degradation.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Finally we can say that sustainable develop encompasses a lot of things together. Sustainable development includes health, education, water, biodiversity, agriculture, energy, environment and poverty alleviation. Sustainable development is essentially about, balancing economic growth and social needs with the natural environment; Ensuring that growth in the present does not adversely sacrifice future opportunities; Applying this approach successfully within a local area and at a global level; reducing poverty and illiteracy, ending inequality; ensuring equality and democracy; ensuring quality of human life whilst within the capacity of the ecosystems.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Chapter Four

Peace and Sustainable Development

4.1.Introduction

Peace has always been among humanity's highest values while for some, it has been the supreme one. Human beings prefer Peace at any cost. The most disadvantageous peace is better than the most just war (Starke 1968). Peace is more important than justice. I prefer the most unjust peace to the justiest war that was ever waged (Cicero Peace Quotation). Benjamin Franklin said that there never was a good war or a bad peace (King, 2005). Albert Einstein said peace is always preferable to all (Barash and Webel, 2002). Peace and development are interrelated. There is no peace without development and there is no development without peace (Pronk, 2007).

.Peace is a subjective concept and as such it is very difficult to generalize. Feeling of peace varies from man to man. Here I tried to explain peace in a pragmatic way although it is subjective. Peace and conflict are just two sides of a coin. In all human activities if state of peace is one side of the coin conflicts represent the other side of it. Definition of peace is a complex and multilayered thing (Harigopal, 1995). If we want to describe peace then at first we have to discuss conflict and violence because traditional definition of peace is that peace is the absence of violence or conflict (Galtung, 1990). So if we can identify dimensions and causes of conflict then we may remove conflicts from our society. So my view is that before discussing peace it would be logical to review literature on conflicts because peace is a property of conflict systems. If peace is now regarded as absence of violence then thinking about peace (and consequently peace research and peace action) will be structured the same way as thinking about violence (Galtung, 1990, p12).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

So at first we have to understand what is conflict and what is the cause of conflict or violence. Gun alone cannot kill human beings; rather it is men who kill men. Huge amounts of money and time are spent to kill human beings. Five billion human beings spend about one third of the 120 billion hours a day in sleep, mostly peaceful; two-thirds in working time activities; working, conversing, traveling, and parting and so on. Some of these hours can clearly be related to war, which involves producing and using the means of destruction of life and of things that has at least some humane value. A rough measure of the war industry is given by the size of military budgets, which on a world scale run something in the order of five percent of the total economic activity (Boulding, 1990).

4.2. Conflict

Conflict is an unavoidable aspect of everyday life and conflict is a part of everyone's life, (Donohue and Kolt, 1992). Whether it is with others, our self or an organization. Conflict is an inevitable aspect of life. There is perhaps nothing more frequent than conflict occurring in our life. Conflicts occur between two or more people who disagree on an issue that threaten their respective goals, values or needs. Conflict is a situation in which people or groups or countries are involved in a serious disagreement or argument or a violent situation or period of fighting between two countries.

Conflict is a state of unresolved differences within an individual, between individuals or a group or two or more groups. Fighting Controversy, hostility and confrontation all of which may be termed as conflict - occur nearly every day between individuals and between groups although they may not openly evidence themselves, (Harigopal, 1995).

We define conflict as a disagreement through which the parties involved receive a threat to their need, interest or concerns. Within this simple definition

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

there are several important understandings. For an example, conflict and violence are not the same. Conflict is not necessarily bad. The progress we have made so far in our civilization is due to the conflict between nature and man. Conflicts release energy at every level of human activity. Energy can produce positive, constructive results (Harigopal, 1995). On the other hand violence is always bad. It is always negative. Violence creates a lot of problems in our everyday life. Violence has various dimensions. It may be physical, mental, manifest, latent or structural. Physical violence happens when other attacks somebody directly whereas structural violence is when somebody is not attacked directly. Manifest violence happens when violence is seen and latent is when violence is not seen (Galtung, 1990).

4.3. Types of Conflict

There are various types of conflicts that occur in our everyday life and it has various dimensions (Harigopal, 1995, Fisher, 1977). A short description of that is given below: -

(1) Intrapersonal conflict
(2) Interpersonal conflict.
(3) International conflict.
(4) Conflict between man and Society.
(5) Conflict between man and Nature.
(6) Intra group conflict.
(7) Inter group conflict.
(8) Role conflict
(9) Multi-Party conflict
(10) Racial conflict
(11) Economic Conflict

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

4.3.1. Intrapersonal Conflict

Intrapersonal conflict is an experience that takes place within an individual. Everyday we face conflict within our self. Some time we have to do a lot of things incompatible with our personal believes and norms and are even at odds with our personality. For example when someone who hates the notion of bribery but is forced to bribe for their survival, the state of that person's mind can be said to be in an intra-personal conflict.

4.3.2. Interpersonal Conflict

Conflict between individuals is called interpersonal conflict. Interpersonal conflict can in fact be called the essence of our present life. People differ from each other in many ways. People differ from each other in their attitudes, personalities, values, goals, backgrounds, experiences and expediencies. Interpersonal Conflict occurs at all levels of interactions, works, among friends, within families and between relationships and partners. However, if the issue is efficiently addressed, conflicts can be productive, leading to deeper understanding, mutual respect and closeness.

Personality conflict is another staff of interpersonal conflict. It refers to prominent differences in motives, values or style in dealing with people that are not irreconcilable. For example, if both parties in a relationship have a high need for power, both want to be dominant in the relationship, there is no way for both to be satisfied, and a power struggle ensues (fisher, 1977). Communication breakdown is an important source of interpersonal conflict. Developing communication skill can prevent such kind of conflict from occurring.

4.3.3. International Conflict

Traditionally the term 'international conflict' referred to conflicts between different nation states and conflict between people and organizations in

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

different nations. Increasingly however it also applies to inter-group conflict within one country when one group is fighting for independence or increased social, political or economic power e.g. Chechnya, Kosovo (Malek, 2010). Competition for resources certainly plays a vital role in international conflict but value and power conflict are intertwined and sometimes predominate (Fisher, 1977). So, international conflict is conflict between different nations state or between groups from different state or between group within state for resources, power and value. There are two forms of international conflict. One is private international conflict, another is public international conflict.

4.3.3.1. Private International Conflict

Private international conflicts are conflicts between individuals or businesses, which happens between different countries or between different national governments. Private conflicts are similar in nature to private domestic interpersonal or biasness conflict except that they are further complicated by the distance of cultures. As an example, a private sector international conflict between a U.S Computer company and a Japanese company which was supplying motherboards for the U.S Company ensued as narrated here. The Japanese company had a contract requiring them to ship 10,000 motherboards a month but they only shipped 6,000 motherboards a month. The resulting conflict is a private international conflict. It would not be a conflict that involved the U.S government but it would be one that would likely to be handled in an international tribunal of some sort (SchoolSucks, 2011).

4.3.3.2. Public International conflict

Public international conflicts are originally limited to conflicts among sovereign nations states (SchoolSucks, 2011). We see sovereign nation states are getting involved in conflict in various ways. It could be for disputed area where every state claims ownership of this area or it would be business oriented dispute

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

where conflicting country want to occupied market. And for this reason conflict may be raised between countries.

4.4. Sources of Conflict

Conflicts occur between people in all kinds of human relationships and in all social settings because the wide range of political difference among people. The absence of conflict usually signals the absence of meaningful interaction. Conflict by itself is neither good nor bad. However, the manner in which conflict is handed determines whether it is constructive or destructive (Deutsch & Cabman 2000). We can categorize the source of conflicts in much way, such as economic, value and power conflict. The primary source of conflict or violence has various dimensions.

4.4.1. Poverty and Conflict

"If you don't visit your neighborhood, it will visit you", Thomas Friedman wrote. If we don't care for the jobless and homeless people they will migrate to the town. Migration may lead to crime and crime may result in terrorism and all of them are consequences of being uprooted. However there is no direct link between poverty and violence. Systematic neglect of aspirations and feelings of injustice creates conditions within which violence can flourish. People may acquiesce to violence when they feel humiliated, personally and as a group, once they feel not to be taken seriously, not respected or recognized as a culture or as a society, once they feel excluded by the new world system orchestrated by the West. Then they may give a willing ear to violence.

Those who feel that the system does not care about them may try to seek access to the system, try to clear themselves a way into the system. If they feel that the system not only ignore them but brushes them aside, doesn't want them, cuts them off and, even excludes them. Soon the expression of

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

their deprivation turns too violent. They think violence is the only way. So although poverty has no direct link with violence they become receptive for the whisperings of fanatics that they have nothing to lose in a battle against a system that is blocking their future. "Certain aspects of the issues of peace and security bear directly upon the concept of sustainable development. Indeed, they are central to it (WCED, 1987, p. 290)."

4.4.2. Water and Conflict

Water conflict is a term where conflict between countries, state or groups over an access to water resources is described. (Tulloch, 2009) The United Nations recognizes that water disputes result from opposing interest of water users, public or private (UNESCO, 2008). Historically water has been a source of conflicts. A wide range of conflicts are appeared over water throughout history (Gleick, 1993). However, water conflicts arise for several reasons including territorial disputes, a fight for resources, and strategic advantage (Conflict Barometer, 2007).

Water conflicts occur because the demand for water resources and potable water extend far beyond the amount of water actually available. Elements of a water crisis may put pressures on affected parties to obtain more of a shared water resource, causing diplomatic tension or outright conflict. 1.1 billion People are without adequate drinking water; the potential for water disputes is correspondingly large. Besides life, water is necessary for proper sanitation, commercial services, and the production of commercial goods. Thus numerous types of parties can become implicated in a water dispute. For example, corporate entities may pollute water resources shared by a community, or governments may argue over who gets access to a river used as an international or inter-state boundary.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

The dispute over water rights represents one of the principal causes of real or potential conflict in many different parts of the world. There are some who say that creating a norm for proper management of consumption of fresh water can prevent a probable conflict.

4.4.3. Environmental Degradation and Conflict

For environmental degradation people may get displaced from their home E.g. river erosion and rise of sea level can evict millions. For this reason people may migrat from one place to another place. It can be an impediment of peace in two ways. One is for losing home a mental unhappiness and instability can appear among displaced people. Another is when people will lose their home then they will migrate to another place and that place is not their property. They will occupy other people territory. It will create a conflict between them. E.g. "Almost 1 million Haitian 'boat-people', one-sixth of the entire populace, have fled that island nation, an exodus fueled in large part by environmental degradation...El Salvador, one of the most troubled nations of Central America, is also one of the most environmentally impoverished, with some of the worst erosion rates in the region. 'The fundamental causes of the present conflict are as much environmental as political, stemming from problems of resource distribution in an overcrowded land' (Brundtland Report, 1987, p. 292). So, environmental degradation is a major source of conflicts.

4.4.4. Multiplicity of Need and Conflict

At a time one might wish to satisfy more than one need, but satisfying one need may be incongruent to another. For example, promotion in one's job is an ego and status satisfying but it can require spending more time at work, which may overlap family responsibilities, demand and can make a problem in the family life. It is a source of conflict (Harigopal, 1995).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

4.4.5. Need and Greed

Mahatma Gandhi said that "There is enough for everybody's need, but not enough for anybody's greed" (The Global Community for Sustainable Energy Professionals, 2011). In his quotation he wants to say that there are enough resources in the world to fulfill everybody's need but not enough for to fulfill anybody's greed. When people become greedy to the resources then they try to collect resources from other and that may be anybody's need. When people snatch another body's need he or she becomes poor and it creates dissatisfaction in the victim. It is called need greed conflict in human nitrate.

4.4.6. Lake of Freedom and Conflict

Liberty is the most expensive thing in the world. People have a strong feeling about freedom. People work to enjoy freedom. When individual or community loses their liberty and it is snatched by another party then it becomes a major sources of conflict or violence.

4.4.7. Value Conflict

Value conflict is more common conflict in our everyday life. It may happen between people, group or state. Every state or person believes a particular norm or value. Value conflicts arise when men or groups believe that their value should be applied to all situations, thus exceeding whose values is different (Fisher, 1977).

4.4.8. Power Conflict

My opinion is that power conflict is the root of all conflict .Every man /woman is a creator of something. Always he/she wants to create something and try to think himself/herself as a creator. He wants to become a lord, a giver, an administrator. Each party or person wishes to maintain or maximize such amount of power that influence in the relationship and social setting. It is

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

impossible for one person or one party to be stronger without the other being weaker (Fisher, 1977). To be powerful every party needs more power. It can be economic power or physical strength. Power conflicts can occur between individuals, between groups or between nations wherever one or both factions choose to take a power approach to the relationship. To become powerful or to become weaker is a conflict in our everyday life.

4.4.9. Need Dissatisfaction and Conflict

When needs are dissatisfied, individuals get frustrated and frustration sets in the conflict process e.g. lack of promotion is most often a source of serious frustration and create conflicts among people (Harigopal, 1995).

4.4.10. Dilemma of Choice and Conflict

This refers to the predecisional conflict when an individual has to choose from a number of alternatives and the choice is limited to one e.g. a border patrol unit has to ensure security of themselves and as well as their country. If they are attacked by their opponent suddenly then they have to decide whether to fight back or hide or surrender though they are attacked suddenly so that they are not prepared for fighting. If they fight in this situation there will be massive casualties, on the other hand, if they do not fight and hide themselves then state will become insecure. In this situation they have to choose one thing. It's called dilemma of choice. It is also one kind of conflict (Harigopal, 1995).

4.4.11. Work Environment and Conflict

In work environment there are lots of factor are related to arise conflict or violence. Factors are as follows;

(i) Difficult and complex tasks that are perceived to be beyond one's ability and tolerance level.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

(ii) Insufficient work stimulation as in the case of repetitive and monstrous tasks.

(iii) Work overload.

(iv) Time limits for work completion (Harigopal, 1995).

4.4.12. Difference in Goal and Objective

Differences in goal and objective between individuals and group are potential sources of conflicts. E.g. an instructor might look at a course in view of its contribution to the students' knowledge and skill base, while a student may view it in getting a high grade with a minimum of afford. It is goal and objective conflict (Harigopal, 1995).

4.4.13. Difference in Culture and Conflict

Individuals or group differ from each other in a number of ways, difference in culture is one of them and it is also one of the sources of conflicts or violence. One custom or norm may be more important to a specific culture and which may not be important in another culture. So difference of culture itself is a source of conflict (Harigopal, 1995).

4.4.14. Educational Differences and Conflict

Education could be a source of conflict when people start differing widely in their educational backgrounds. Educational backgrounds determine the level of understanding of a person. When levels of understanding differ between two parties then conflict may occur between them (Harigopal, 1995).

4.4.15. Status Difference and Conflict

Perceptual biases and prejudices exist on account of status differences among people in their individual organizational and social life. This is reflected in manager's altitudes towards workers and workers attitude towards manager. This is also a source of conflict (Harigopal, 1995).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

4.4.16. Differences in Experience and Conflict

Experience enhances a global perspective. Experienced people can think about a matter widely and inexperienced people cannot do that for this reason level of understandings can differ among people and conflicts can be raised among them (Harigopal, 1995).

4.4.17. Lack of Communication and Conflict

Communication is the life blood of any kind of relation. When communication fails it could be confusion and conflict within people, organization or state. Lack of clarity, insufficient information, lack of authenticity and legitimacy can hinder proper flow of communication (Harigopal, 1995).

4.4.19. Galtung's Idea of Violence

Galtung, director of the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo, Norway, and editor of the Journal of Peace Research believes the traditional concept of violence as the intended physical restraint or harm of another is inadequate. It necessarily leads to defining peace as simply the absence of physical violence, which thereby lumps together under the ideal of peace a variety of diverse social orders--some, such as slavery, quite unacceptable. Therefore, he argues, if a positive-valued alternative to violence is to be meaningful, violence must be redefined so that its negation implies an acceptable, positive peace (Galtung, 1969:167-168). For this reason, Galtung defines violence as present when human beings are being influenced so that their actual somatic and mental realizations are below their potential realization (Galtung, 1969:167-168).

Violence, therefore, is that which causes people to underachieve their potential (in the context of the time and place). For example, a low life expectancy century ago was normal due to the state of medical knowledge and health facilities. However, given modern medical science and technology, such a low expectancy today in a developed society would be an example of violence. Or,

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

as another illustration, if illiteracy is lower than it can be in some region, violence is present.

For Galtung, violence defined above is a "mode of influence" about which six distinctions (also called dimensions) can be made. One is physical versus psychological violence, such as lies and brainwashing. The second distinction is negative versus positive approaches to influence, which is that between punishments versus reward. Even rewards (or exchange) as a basis of influence may retard the realization of potential, as in a "consumer's society" which Galtung believes narrows the range of action. The third is whether or not there is an object of influence who is hurt; the fourth whether there is an actor (in an actor-action-object relationship).

His Structure of Violence regarding the actor-action-object distinction--and this is a critical classification--Galtung divides violence into that which is personal, or direct (involving an actor who commits the violence), and that which is structural or indirect. Both cases involve people who are hurt or manipulated, but in the former someone is doing it to another; in the latter the "violence is built into the structure and shows up as unequal power and consequently as unequal life chances (Lawler, 1995).

Structural violence appears, for Galtung, when resources, or especially the power to allocate them, are unevenly distributed: when people are starving and this could be avoided; when life expectancy is much greater in the upper class; when a small elite control the entry into high status.

approximately 100,000 African Americans will die every year simply because they are black; if they received the same social advantages that whites do, they wouldn't have died A more recent study found 291,000 deaths attributable (in the US, in the year 2000) to poverty and income inequality, two social

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

conditions that are closely tied to structural violence (The Spirit Leveby Adam Burtle May 30, 2011)

Then Galtung presents his final two distinctions (dimensions) regarding violence: it may be intended or unintended, or manifest or latent. With these and the other distinctions mentioned, Galtung defines a "typology of violence" in which the personal-structural distinctions are basic.

4.5. Peace

To desire for a peaceful world is not simply as an article of faith but it is a realistic premise because human beings are capable of understanding the world situation and realize their own interest. They are rational and creative. Men can take initiative to change our society, prevent violence, and resolve disputes and resorted justice in our society. So desire for a peaceful world is a reality (Barash and Webel, 2002).

It is not logical to think that the world will be like haven but we can desire a world which will be free of violence, inequality and injustice (Barash and Webel, 2002). In the 21st century human beings are facing lots of threats, e .g. Pollution, resources constrain, uneven distribution of wealth, social and political injustice, racism, sexism. On the other hand, enormous sums of money, resources, material, time and energy are spent not in solving what we might call the "problem of peace" but rather in threatening and actually making war on one another (Barash and Webel, 2002).

In this chapter I have tried to define peace and its necessity. It can be questioned why we need peace.

If we believe Hobbes's concept of human nature that all human beings are by born selfish then we should believe peace is necessary for our selfishness. For our personal pleasure and happiness we have to avoid harmful conflicts.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Violence and conflict are not the same. Violence is always negative but conflicts are not necessarily bad. The progress we have made so far in our civilization is due to the conflict between nature and man. Conflicts release energy at every level of human activity. Energy can produce positive, constructive results (Harigopal, 1995).

It is true that at certain level conflicts are motivational and enhance one's performance, and resolving them makes one more knowledgeable, self-confident, skillful and competent (Donohue and kolt, 1992). But conflict creates unrest or tension and it also affects performance. After a certain point conflicts could affect individual's physical and mental health. For this type of unrest or tension individual may precipitate ulcer or peptic ulcer. Conflict gives rise to maladjustment behaviors and cause psychosomatic disorders. It depend how one balance them. We have to be aware of how much stress we can tolerate and at upto what point conflict is useful. We have to manage conflicts. A figure and analysis are given below where I have tried to present the relationship between the two variables: conflicts and performances (Harigopal, 1995).

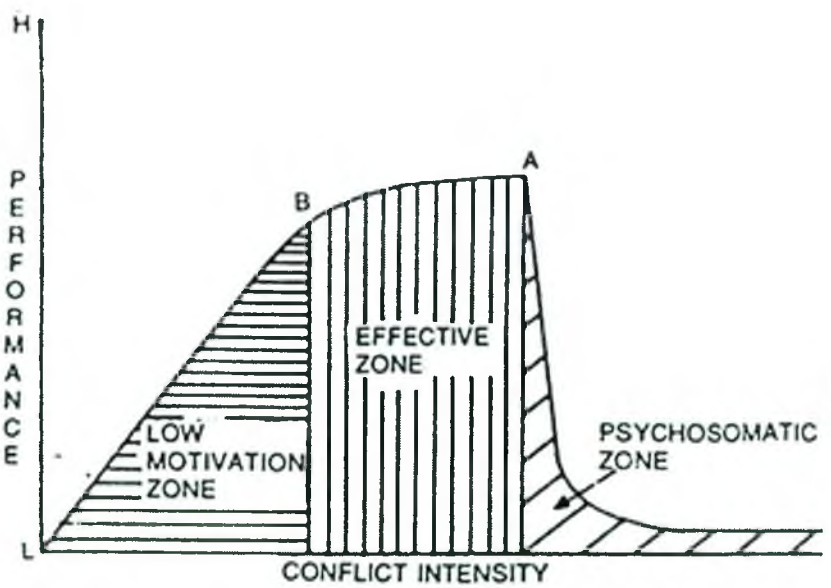


Figure 1

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

In this figure the X axis represents conflict from low to high intensity. The Y axis represents performance from low to high degree. As conflict increases the performance also increases, but only a certain point. Beyond this point, which may be called optimal point (or perhaps one's tolerance level), with further increase in conflict, performance decreases. In fact, it may even drastically drop. Hence, we might say that below the optimal point (or the individual tolerance level), conflict and performance are positively and linearly related. Above the optimal point, they are negatively related. From the graph three zones may be noticed (1) the non-motivational zone which is below B; (2) the effective zones which is between B and A; and the psychosomatic zone, which beyond A. In this graph it is shown that when intensity of conflict is high then people enter the psychosomatic zone. so we can say violence and conflict reduce individual productivity. On the other hand peace, calm and serenity increase productivity. So if we were selfish then we should desire for peaceful society for our personal gaining (Harigopal, 1995).

Defining peace theoretically or practically is very difficult. We may have all possible reasons against war--but how does this help us when we are unable to say what peace is, can be, and shall be (Pannwitz, 1950). Theoretically Christian, Hindu, Buddhist, Socialist, Fascist, have different perspectives on peace. Idealistic theorists have also different view on peace. On the other hand practically experience of peace is subjective. Man to man it differs. Peace is not visible. Justice, freedom, equality e.g. word nearly similar to the meaning of peace. In this study it will be tried to describe several types of peace concepts.

Primarily I will define peace as removal of all causes of conflicts which I defined at earlier. So, primary statement on peace is the absence of all causes of conflicts. Peace is a quality describing a society or a relationship that is operating harmoniously. Peace is commonly understood as the absence of hostility, or the existence of healthy or newly-healed inter-personal or

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

international relationship, safety in matters of social or economic welfare, the acknowledgment of equality and fairness in political relationships another (Barash and Webel, 2002).

4.5.1. Peace as Feminization of Poverty

There is no direct link between poverty and violence. Systematic neglect of aspirations and feelings of injustice creates conditions within which violence can flourish. People may acquiesce to violence when they feel humiliated, personally and as a group, once they feel not to be taken seriously, not respected or recognized as a culture or as a society, once they feel excluded by the society. Then they may give a willing ear to violence. Harun Ur Rasshid said at his book An Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies that "The proponents of social positive peace argue that elimination of hunger and poverty and establishment of social justice are the true condition of peace"(Rashid ,1995)

So, my view is that the main cause of terrorism is poverty.

4.5.2. Positive Peace

Peace has two sides: absence of personal violence, and absence of structural violence. We shall refer to them as negative peace and positive peace. For brevity the formulation "absence of violence" and "social justice" may perhaps be preferred.... The reason for the use of the terms "negative" and "positive" is easily seen: the absence of personal violence does not lead to a positively defined condition; where as the absence of structural violence is what we have referred to as social justice, which is a positively defined condition (Galtung, 1969).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Thus, structural violence = unactualized human potentials = social injustice = inequality. Therefore, positive peace = equality = social justice = realized human potentials = absence of structural violence.

4.6. Relation between Sustainable Peace and Development

Most of conflicting issues in underdeveloped countries are not conflicting issues in developed countries. For example, in developing countries people are fighting for basic need such as safe drinking water, sanitation, electricity, food and shelter whereas in developed countries people are concerned about individual's dignity, ideology and human rights. I think that poverty both human and income is the main source of terrorism which is the main threat to peace and security in the world. It is also logical to say that basically development and peace are interrelated. There is no peace without development and there is no development without peace (Pronk, 2007). It is important to recognize that the circumstances that lead to social conflict and violence are rooted in the histories and political economies of societies as well as communities and their institutions (Lipschutz D.Ronnie,) Tom Slick Professors for world peace .

In chapter three I have described that Sustainable development is to ensure good health, education, safe drinking water, biodiversity, agriculture, energy, environment and poverty reduction. Together with sustainable development is essentially about; Balancing economic growth and social needs with the natural environment; Ensuring that growth in the present does not adversely sacrifice future opportunities; Applying this approach successfully within a local area and at a global level; reducing poverty and illiteracy, ending inequality; ensuring equality and democracy; ensuring quality of human life whilst within the capacity of the ecosystems.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Similarly I have mentioned earlier that peace is removal of all types of social conflicts from our society and ensure social justice, social and economic welfare which is related to sustainable development. The sources of conflict and war are pervasive and deep. To reach them will require our utmost effort to enhance respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, to promote sustainable economic and social development for wider prosperity, to alleviate stress and to curtail the existence and use of massively destructive weapons. (An Agenda for Peace Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping , 17 June 1992)

On 17th of June 1992 United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali wrote a report named An Agenda for Peace Preventive diplomacy, Peacemaking And Peace-keeping in response to a request by the UN Security Council to strength UN role to maintain peace and security in world. The UN secretary in'An Agenda for Peace' described various stages of Peace which are Preventive diplomacy, Peacemaking, Peace keeping and Post-conflict peace-building (Ghali, 1992). Preventive diplomacy, Peacemaking, Peace keeping is primary stage for peaceful resolution. Peacemaking, Peace keeping may be successful but cannot assure the sustainable peace. Peace-building is the final stage of peace operation . In post-conflict peace-building Ghali emphasizes on political, economic and social wellbeing (Ghali, 1992).

Boutros Boutros-Ghali said our aims must be to address the deepest causes of conflict: economic despair, social injustice and political oppression. It is possible to discern an increasingly common moral perception that spans the world's nations and peoples, and which is finding expression in international laws, many owing their genesis to the work of this Organization.

In United Nations yearbook mentioned that "The absence of war and military conflicts amongst States does not in itself ensure international peace and

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

security. The non-military sources of instability in the economic, social, humanitarian and ecological fields have become threats to peace and security. The United Nations membership as a whole, working through the appropriate bodies, needs to give the highest priority to the solution of these matters (Yearbook of the United Nations, 1992). Peace does not mean an absence of conflicts; differences will always be there. Peace means solving these differences through peaceful means; through dialogue, education, and knowledge; and through humane ways. I am talking about peace which is absence of war but absence of poverty (income and human) in the world.

So, peacemaking and peace keeping operations can be truly successful but it does not assure the sustainable peace. For sustainable peace "Peace building" is necessary. Peace building refers to the conflict transformation, restoration of justice, environmental sustainability, economic and social Development, democracy, good governance. Ghali said that "Initiatives on decolonization, on the environment and sustainable development, on population, on the eradication of disease, on disarmament and on the growth of international law - these and many others have contributed immeasurably to the foundations for a peaceful world (Ghali, 1992)."

Furthermore for sustainable peace we need safe drinking Water, energy, good health, agriculture, biodiversity, greater human dignity, justice, equity, social economic and political wellbeing because definition of peace is two dimensional. Just as a coin have two sides, one side alone being only one aspect of the coin. Peace also has two sides: absence of personal violence; war, physically hurt etc., where an actor or group of actor is identified and absence of structural violence (where actor may not clearly identify). We shall refer to them as negative peace and positive peace respectively (Galtung1990). Negative peace (absence of personal violence) is whenever war or other direct forms of organized state violence are absence (Barash.p and Webel.P). Positive

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

peace (absence of structural violence) is present of economic well-being; social, political, and sexual equality; a sense of personal fulfillment and self-worth; and so on (Barash.p and Webel.P). When people starve to death, or even go hungry, a kind of violence is taking place. Similarly, when humans suffer from diseases that are preventable, when they are denied decent education, affordable housing, opportunities to work, play, raise a family, and freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, a kind of violence is occurring, even if no bullets are shot or clubs wielded (Barash.p and Webel.P).

In brief, it can be said that absence of war or physical conflicts does not lead to a peaceful society. For a peaceful society economic, social, environmental, educational development is important. Restoration of social justice, eradication of poverty, ensures good health for everybody is also essential and all of these are major components of sustainable development. So, sustainable development and peace is interdependent and interconnected.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Chapter Five

NGO's Activities in Bangladesh: relating to Sustainable Peace and Development

5.1: Introduction

Sustainable development is that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Moreover sustainability represents an approach to development which addresses the fundamental concerns of poverty (income and human), health, water, energy, agriculture, biodiversity, environment, equality, and democracy.

On the other hand sustainable peace is absence of all forms of violence. It does not mean only absence of war but it means the absence of poverty, discrimination, injustice and present of good health, safe drinking water, democracy and proper environment. Moreover for a stable sustained and peaceful society we have to act together and act for other people. Our society is like our body. For a good health every part of our body has to work properly. Every part of our body has to be good. If particular part of our society is not in good shape then our society will not harmonious and peaceful. So for sustainable development and peace every part of society has to work together.

Peace and sustainable development is interrelated. Sustainable development is prerequisite for sustainable peace. In Bangladesh besides government non-governmental organization also work for development, increase people living standard. Although the aims of NGOs activities in Bangladesh not for sustainable peace and development directly but the activities they are doing

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

are related with sustainable peace and development. They are working to improve various socio-economic indicators which are also prerequisite for sustainable peace. So NGOs works also contribute for sustainable peace and development. In this chapter activities of some NGOs are analyzed which are working for poverty reduction, education, health, sanitation, safe drinking water, environment etc. Particular activities of ASA, BRAC, TMSS BURO Bangladesh, BELA,Grameen Shakti , IUCN, Oxfam,Shakti Foundation, are discussed. I will not analyzed NGO after NGO rather than I will discuss NGOs contribution in particular field. For example what are the contributions of NGOs in poverty reduction? Before this title various NGOs activities are discussed. The activities of NGOs in sustainable development and peace are described below:

5.2: The Role of NGOs in Poverty (income) Reduction

Lot of NGOs in Bangladesh is involved in microfinance and other development activities to reduce poverty. NGOs activities on poverty reduction are analyzed below;

5.2.1. Introduction

Necessity knows no law. Without law and order society can never be peaceful. Poverty and hunger are major components of personal and social conflicts also. For peaceful society, we need poverty and hunger free society. In Bangladesh, significant portions of the population still live below the poverty line. Poverty can be divided into two categories- income poverty and human poverty. To understand the poverty situation, it is necessary to clarify the momentum of the both. According to HIES 2010 standard of living of the population in general has improved remarkably in Bangladesh. Poverty situation is reduced and nutrition status is also increase. (HIES, 2010).

In respect of income poverty 31 percent of the total population of this country lived-in poverty situation (HIES, 2010). According to the Human Development

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Report 2009 of UNDP, Bangladesh ranked 112th in respect of human poverty, whereas in South Asia countries like India, Pakistan, Bhutan and Maldives ranked 88th, 101th, 102th and 66th respectively (Bangladesh Economic Review, 2010). To increase income and to reduce poverty globally, different initiatives have been taken among which Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is one. Bangladesh has received universal appreciation for her success in the development of education, health and nutrition. Bangladesh has also made substantial progress in reduction of poverty.

5.2.2. Poverty Trend in Bangladesh

Based on the upper poverty line, in HIES-2010 incidence of poverty is estimated at 31.5 percent at the national level, 35.2 percent in rural area and 21.3 percent in urban area. In 2005, these rates were 40.0 percent at the national level, 43.8 percent in rural area and 28.4 percent in urban area. Poverty has declined by 8.5 percentage points (approximately 1.7 percent per annum) at national level, 8.6 percentage points in rural area and 7.1 percentage points in urban area during 2005 to 2010.

Based on the lower poverty line, in 2010 the incidence of poverty is estimated at 17.6 percent at national level, 21.1 percent in rural area and 7.7 percent in urban area. In 2005 these rates were 25.1 percent at national level, 28.6 percent in rural area and 14.6 percent in urban area. Hard core poverty declined by 7.5 percentage points at national level as well as in rural area and 6.9 percentage points in urban area during 2005 to 2010. The depth and severity of poverty have also declined. Poverty gap (depth) has declined from 4.6 percent in 2005 to 3.1 percent in 2010 and the squared poverty gap (severity) has declined from 1.3 percent in 2005 to 0.8 percent in 2010. (HIES, 2010) .

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

5.2.3. NGOs Contribution in Poverty Reduction in Bangladesh

Bangladesh Government has assigned top priority on poverty reduction. Government has introduced various activities to reduce poverty. These governmental activities include, various social safety net program, micro finance, food for work etc. To reduce human poverty Government is working to educate people. Beside the government NGOs are also working to reduce poverty in Bangladesh. For this reason poverty situation in Bangladesh is declining. To reduce income poverty NGOs of Bangladesh have introduced micro finance program which has become a development model in the world. Micro finance program of various NGOs in Bangladesh is discussed below:

5.2.3.1. Contribution of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) in Poverty Reduction

Since its establishment in 1972, BRAC has been experimenting with micro finance. This is the largest NGO providing micro-credit. Up to December 09, BRAC has disbursed *Tk.* 43,070.76 *crore* and recovered *Tk.* 38,6,82.80 *crore,* where the number of Beneficiaries is 83, 59,993 (80, 27,282 are women) .(Bangladesh Economic Review, 2010).

5.2.3.2. Contribution of Association for Social Advancement (ASA) in Poverty Reduction

ASA is established in 1974. ASA started its activities as a specialized micro-finance service provider during the 1990s. It has gradually developed itself into a self-reliant organization promoting micro-credit in the world. It is the only organization which has been implementing and expanding micro credit programme at the lowest cost. Poor women are provided with *Tk.* 5000 to *Tk.* 15000 as an initial loan under the small credit programme. At the end of June 2009, the total loan disbursed on a cumulative basis stood at *Tk.* 34,251 *core,* and realize recovery is 31,119 cores (Bangladesh Economic Review, 2010).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

The outstanding amount (principal) was *Tk.* 2,368.7 core among 45.7 *lakh* borrowers and the number of ASA's active members stood at around 59.1 *lakh* .(Bangladesh Economic Review, 2010).

5.2.3.3. Contribution of Swanirvar Bangladesh in Poverty Reduction

Swanirvar Bangladesh is providing credit from the State-owned Commercial Banks, PKSF and other sources. Since its inception to June 2009, *Swanirvar* Bangladesh disbursed a sum of *Tk.* 3,959.41 *crore* to 28,07,497 landless people. The programme of the organization has been extended to cover 52 districts, 188 upazilas and 14,150 villages. Up to June 2009, total savings collected was *Tk.* 52.20 *crore* and the number of persons trained in poultry, pisci-culture and cow fattening was 89,6,755. During FY 2008-09, a sum of *Tk.* 104.43 *crore* has been disbursed to 1,03,824 landless men and women for poverty reduction and self employment. The total loan recovered during this period stands at 97.98 *crore* with the recovery rate of 94 percent. (Bangladesh Economic Review, 2010).

5.2.3.4. Contribution of Proshika (*Proshikhan*, *Shikhan* and *Kaj*) in Poverty Reduction

Proshika's approach to credit is 'Credit plus Credit'- a system under which not only credit is given but also proper training, technical assistance, market facilities as well as social and other development supports are provided. *Proshika* impart training on areas like organic agriculture, irrigation, livestock, apiculture, sericulture, social forestry, homestead gardening and small business for its beneficiaries under micro-credit programme for sustainable economic development, income and employment generation of its group members. A total of Tk.4,202 *crore* has been disbursed against 12.42 *lakh* projects to create employment/self- employment opportunities for the poor. Up to June/2009 an amount of *Tk.* 3,846 *crore* has been recovered where number of beneficiaries is 28, 11,857. (Bangladesh Economic Review, 2010).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

5 .2.3.5. Contribution of Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS) in Poverty Reduction

Thangamara Mohila Sobuj Sangha has been working for poverty alleviation, socio- economic development and empowerment of women since 1980. It started its micro-credit programme in 1985 .Up to December 2009, the total amount of micro-credit distributed was *Tk.* 34,63.22 *crore,* where the recovery rate was *Tk.* 3098.32 *crore* and the yearly increase of the number of beneficiaries stood at 7,16,519. (Bangladesh Economic Review, 2010).

5.2.3.6. Contribution of Shakti Foundation in Poverty Reduction

This organization is engaged in providing credit facility for the disadvantaged women living in the slums of Dhaka, *Chittagong*, *Khulna*, *Comilla*, *Bogra, Rajshahi* and other major cities and towns. Besides, it also provides help for health-care, business entrepreneurship and social development of women. Up to December 2009, the total amount of micro-credit distributed was *Tk.* 1,569.98 *crore,* where the recovery rate was *Tk.* 1,333.199 *crore* (Bangladesh Economic Review 2010).

5.2.3.7: Contribution of BURO Bangladesh in Poverty Reduction

This organization was established to alleviate poverty by extending credit programme for the poor. Side by side, during FY 2008-09, it also actively participated in health care, pre-primary education, women development and empowerment, water and sewerage management, family planning, plantation and social forestry, disaster management etc. The total disbursement of credit and its recovery stood at *Tk.* 695. 96 *crore* and *Tk.* 598.12 *Crore* respectively .(Bangladesh Economic Review, 2010).

Keeping the views above, briefly, we can say that, NGOs are assisting in the implementation of different development projects and programmes undertaken by the Government. Beside this, during flood, draught, and other

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

natural calamities, NGOs are working hand in hand with the Government. According to the statistics of Credit and Development Foundation (CDF), up to June 2009, the total number of active members of NGOs was 2.58 *crore* among which 2.17 *crore* were female and cumulative disbursement of micro-credit among members was *Tk.*86,138.17 *crore* with the rate of recovery being 96.56 percent. During this period, the total amount of savings of these organizations' stood at *Tk.* 3,606.24 *crore* and *Tk.* 83,721.43 *crore* was disbursed among different sectors. Of this amount, *Tk.* 34,070.8 *crore* was disbursed against small business, *Tk.* 3,267.9 *crore* against transport, *Tk.* 10,279.7 against livestock's, *Tk.* 3,162.3 *crore* against fisheries, *Tk.* 11,277.2 *crore* against agriculture, *Tk.* 2,587.9 *crore* against handicrafts, *Tk.* 603.4 *crore* against health, *Tk.* 211.53 against education, *Tk.* 449.8 against housing and the rest was against other sectors. (Sited at Bangladesh Economic Review , 2010).

From the above discussion we can draw a concluding line that poverty rate of Bangladesh is declining. According to Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2010 incidence of poverty is estimated at 31.5 percent at the national level. In 2005, these were 40.0 percent at the national level. NGOs of Bangladesh also contribute to reduce poverty from Bangladesh. People are borrowing money from NGOs and NGOs recovery rate also good. A big number of people are taking micro credit loan from NGOs once upon time it was impossible to getting loan without bond. But it is necessary to study the sustainability of beneficiary's livelihood by this program. Need to further study whether their living standerd is sustained or not.

5.3. The Role of NGOs in Education in Bangladesh

As I mentioned earlier that there are two kind of Poverty in the world. One is income poverty another is human poverty. If we can eradicate income poverty it is one kind of development but it does not mean that this kind of development

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

will be sustained. For sustainable development we need to eradicate human poverty which can be done through educating people. Education is the main component of sustainable development. Government of Bangladesh has given top priority on this issue but still a large number of populations remains illiterate. Literacy Rate of Bangladesh (Population 11 +yrs (%)) is 49 (Bangladesh Economic Review, 2011) Side by side NGOs are also working with the government on this issue. NGOs contribution in education in Bangladesh is discussed below.

5.3.1. Contribution of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) in Education Sector

BRAC's involvement in education started in the 1970s at the behest of mothers who attended its adult literacy classes and worried about their daughters missing out. It is offer quality, free-of-cost primary education to children who are not reached by the mainstream system, particularly those from very poor families or ethnic minorities, and those living in remote areas or children with special needs. It gives technical assistance to partner organizations to replicate their primary education model in hart to reach areas, such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts, haors, baors and chars, and work with non-government rural secondary schools to improve their education standards. In addition to developing teaching-learning materials and providing training, it undertakes a range of support activities, regular and experimental, for post-primary students and teachers at the pre primary, primary and secondary levels. The purpose is to keep learning active and teaching relevant Furthermore, recognizing that learning is a lifelong activity and one that requires both opportunities and facilities.

BRAC provides continuing education through community-based libraries, known as gonokendros, promoting reading and socio-cultural activities, and adolescent clubs that offer life skill training, especially for girls. Gonokendros

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

also serve as hubs for computer education and access to the internet. These libraries are self-sustaining as they cover their costs through membership fees and donations (BRAC Annual Report, 2009). In non-formal schools BRAC offer flexible timings and entry ages, small-sized classes taught by a female teacher from the community, free educational materials, hands-on teaching with participation and little homework or long holidays, to accommodate children who never enrolled, or had to drop out of regular schools. Classrooms are inclusive and have at least one child with special needs. Primary schools consist of one room, one teacher classes with 30-33 children, who enroll at age 8-10 and complete a five-year government curriculum in just four years, learning basic mathematics, Bengali, English, science and social studies. It also run Adolescent primary schools that have higher entry age (11-14) and education for ethnic children schools where lessons and taught in indigenous mother tongues .Teachers are from the communities in which the schools are located. They are usually young, married housewives with grade 10 education who can devote a few hours a day to teaching. In return, they receive an honorarium, monthly refresher training and, most importantly, respect and standing in their communities.

Approaches of BRAC are to attract more children to enroll and take interest in learning, with more than 95% staying on to finish school. Nearly 97% of primary graduates continue their studies in regular secondary schools. Girls now account for 60-65% of all students. This has a profound effect on the wider community and society, (BRAC Annual Report, 2009 p. 23)

In 2009 BRAC success was evident in the result of the national examinations. 97% of its students passed the first-ever standardized test for primary completion (shomaponi) . 15 schools got government support for introduction of Computer Aided Learning and 9,993 selected students in grades 6-9 received peer mentoring to develop self-esteem, creativity and leadership.3 story books

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

in Chakma language developed for pre-primary through grade 2 Promoting Inclusive Education Special sports, cultural and income-earning initiatives. It was introduced for the economic and social independence of children with special needs. (BRAC Annual Report 2009, p-23)

5.3.1.1. BRAC University

It was established by BRAC in 2001. BRAC University has been established to provide a high quality of education to meet the demands of the modern age. BRAC University is 'not for profit' institution accredited by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of Bangladesh. It is providing an opportunity to pursue comprehensive research on different issues apart from the basic education.

5.3.2. Contribution of Association for Social Advancement (ASA) in Education Sector

ASA university of Bangladesh was founded in October 2006 and the academic program started from May 19, 2007 with the aim of providing education access to underserved and underprivileged population. ASA university of Bangladesh has 5657 student and 94 fulltime faculty members. This university is also working on different innovative research projects.

5.3.2.1. Education Loan of ASA

Children of the poor families generally fall in a severe problem at the time of paying their admission, examination and other fees. It is also found that some poor students cannot sit for the final examination as they fail to submit the required fees. ASA has come forward to save these students and introduced this program for the children of the group members. It is designed with a view to helping the group members in continuing their children's education. The highest loan size is Tk. 5,000 with 15% service charge and it is especially provided for meeting their admission and examination fees.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

In 2010 Tk. 21 million was distributed among 6,269 members' children as education loan and on December 31, 2010 the outstanding amount of this program was Tk. 12 million. The recovery rate was 99.97% in this program. (ASA, Annual Report, 2010)

5.3.3. Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs (UCEP)

UCEP (Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs) was created in 1972 as an International Non Government Organization. UCEP in the INGO which focuses on education exclusively . Initially UCEP worked with the concept of "community schools" to provide alternative schooling opportunity to the poor working children living in slums or on the streets of the cities. UCEP was reorganized in 1988 and got itself registered as a national NGO under the Voluntary Social Welfare (Registration and Control) Ordinance, 1961.

UCEP is a national non-government organization of Bangladesh. It is working for skills among the hardcore poor urban working children and adolescents through Integrated General and Vocational education followed by Technical Education and on the job apprenticeship in close collaboration with potential entrepreneurs and enterprises / industries throughout Bangladesh. The service of UCEP is meant for the poor working children living in urban slums. The major categories of such children are domestic servants, hawkers, factory workers, shop-assistants, rag pickers, porters and day laborers. A specific needs assessment of each individual child to the school is conducted during the pre-admission period through home working place visits and interviews with the children and their families/employers.

By now it has grown into an established NGO having 52 general schools and 10 Technical schools located in Dhaka , Chittagong , Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Barisal and Rangpur Division and Gazipur District. During the period 1972 to December 2010 UCEP extended support service to as many as 1,81,654 poor

urban working children who enrolled as student in UCEP education system. Out of them 42,760 students completed technical education at UCEP technical schools and para-trade centres. The major fields, where UCEP trained hands are working, include automobile (repair, operation and maintenance), garments making, electronics (assembling and repair), printing and packaging, electrical, air conditioning and refrigeration (installation, repair and maintenance), textile (spinning, weaving and knitting), Aid to Nurse etc. (UCEP Bangladesh)

At present, a total of 40,539 children are pursuing Integrated General and vocational Education at the UCEP Integrated General and Vocational Schools and Technical Schools. (UCEP ,Bangladesh).

5.3.4. Contribution of Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha(TMSS) in Education: TMSS is contributing through its various projects and institution. Short descriptions of these contributions are given below;

5.3.4.1. Reaching Out of School Children (ROSC) Project of TMSS

TMSS has been playing the role of Education Resource Provider (ESP) under ROSE Project a project of Directorate of Primary Education, funded by Ministry of Education, GoB since February 12, 2006 in 9 Upazila (Bogra Sadar, Joypurhat Sadar, Kurigram Sadar, Atrai, Manda, Porsha, Gatibandha, Parbotripur & Chilmari) of 6 district (Bogra, Joypurhat, Kurigram, Naogaon, Lalmonirhat and Dinajpur). The Jurisdiction of TMSS covers a total of 2228 Ananda School and 2228 Teachers under ROSC Project. (TMSS Annual Report, 2009)

In order to ensure qualitative primary education through ROSC project TMSS provides a 10 day long Basic training to each Teacher of Ananda School by ROSC project to develop Master Trainer of TMSS. Besides this TMSS organize and imparts 3 days long refresher training to 25-28 teacher once in a year,

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

arrange and conduct Teacher's Group Meeting (TGM) thrice in a year by grouping 12-14 Teachers. Apart from these, through Master Trainer, TMSS conducts Academic Supervision thrice in a year and continuously contributing it efforts and inputs in the development of Learning Materials for the professional skill development of the Teachers and Supervisors of ROSC project. A brief statement of activities and achievement of TMSS under ROSC project presents below:

SL	Activity Achievements	July 08-June 09
01	Provided Basic Training to Teachers	641 Teachers
02	Provided Refresher Training to Teacher	2228 Teachers
03	Organized Teacher's Group Meeting	2228 Teachers
04	Contacted Academic Supervision of Ananda School	2228 School (3 times)
05	Developed Learning Materials	14 Nos

(TMSS, Annual Report, 2009)

5.3.4.2. Medical Education Institutions of TMSS

TMSS Health Sector (THS) has established medical institutions in order to fulfill the demand for skilled and qualified Medical Technical Professionals in the country. Several institutes of such type have already been established for fulfilling the gradual demand of skilled and qualified medical technical professionals at the TMSS Health Sector campus.

TMSS Medical Education is being provided and imparted by running and managing the following institution

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

- TMSS Medical College (TMC)
- TMSS Nursing College (TNC)
- TMSS Medical Assistant Training School (TMATS)
- TMSS Medical Technology Institute (TMTI)
- TMSS Medical Institute of Research and Technology (TMIRT)

(TMSS Annual Report, 2009)

5.3.4.3. TMSS Medical College (TMC)

TMSS Medical College (TMC) was been established in 2008 at TMSS Foundation Office in Bogra as it had a long felt the need of adding medical College to the many educational and social welfare institution through which the organization serviced the country. The Medical College has been established as a constituent program of TMSS to build a strong health service provider.

5.3.4.4. TMSS Medical Assistant Training School (TMATS)

TMATS was been established at the Foundation Office (FO) of TMSS near RCH in 2008 through the approval of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. There is a seven stored separate building for this institution with modern facilities. Now toe batches of Medical Assistant Training Course are ongoing with the total number of 200 students. 100 students are admitted in every session on the concerned Course as approved by the concerned authorities. (TMSS, Annual Report, 2009).

5.3.4.5. TMSS Medical Technology Institute (TMTI)

TMTI has been established in 2007 through the approval of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. It is also affiliated by The State Medical Faculty of Bangladesh. It is located 6 kilometer from the Bogra town on Dhaka-Rangpur Highway and in the Campus of TMSS Foundation office. This Institute is running with the available facilities for the students e.g. Class-rooms, laboratories, library, conference room etc. (TMSS, Annual Report, 2009).TMSS Medical Technology Institute works on to develop cadre of proper medical and clinical staff as, laboratory technologists, Dentistry technologists, physiotherapy technologists, and Diploma Pharmacists for providing proper service, to fulfill the gradual demand of Diploma technologists in our Countries, to fulfill the Health Assistant demand in the country. (TMSS, Annual Report, 2009).

In brief, NGOs contribution in education in Bangladesh is also remarkable and significant. BRAC has informal education system established throughout the country. BRAC, ASA and TMSS have universities and research centres. There are a lot of students getting the opportunity to take higher education from these institutions. TMSS has several medical institutions from where students can get opportunity to take a medical degree. UCEP is another NGO which is involved in educating poor working children. During the period from 1972 to December 2010 UCEP extended support service to as many as 1,81,654 poor urban working children who enrolled as students in UCEP education system. . (UCEP Bangladesh) So NGOs contribution in education in Bangladesh is significant.

5.4. The Role of NGOs in Health Sector in Bangladesh

Health means survival, crossway between life and death. Good health is a precondition for mental and physical peace of human beings. If we could not ensure essential health service for the people sustainable development and peace will not be achieved. Beside the government, NGOs of Bangladesh are

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

also contributing in the health sector. NGO activities in health sector in Bangladesh are described below:

5.4.1. Contribution of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) in Health Sector

BRAC has various types of Health programme spread all over the world .BRAC Health programmes are a combination of preventive, curative, rehabilitative and promotional health services with focus on maternal, neonatal and child health as well as on combating communicable diseases and common health problems. These are essential health care; tuberculosis and malaria control; maternal, neonatal and child health; health facilities and limb and brace centre. Major programs of BRAC are described below

5.4.1.1. Essential Health Care (EHC) of BRAC

It is an integrated package of preventive, Basic curative and referral care addressing the health and Nutritional status of poor people especially women and children. EHC has seven components: health and nutrition, education; water and sanitation; family planning; immunization; pregnancy-related care; basic curative services; and tuberculosis control. In some areas, EHC includes additional activities such as services *forpresbyopia, pneumonia*, malaria and promotion of safe delivery practices. EHC also collaborates national programmes such as Vitamin-A supplementation and family planning.(BRAC Annual Report 2009).

5.4.1.2. HC for the Ultra Poor of BRAC

In 2002, BRAC initiated a special EHC package for the poorest. There are tailored EHC strategies that include health awareness and basic health care services as well as financial assistance for clinical care for those diagnosed with mild and severe morbidity. Furthermore, special medical camps are also

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

organized to provide eye care and cataract surgery. (BRAC Annual Report, 2009).

5.4.1.3. Malaria Control Program of BRAC

It is a special program initiated by BRAC to raise awareness about malaria control in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) where there is a high incidence of the mosquito-borne disease in 2002, in collaboration with the Directorate General of Health Services, the Malaria Research Group and the International Centre for Diarrhea Diseases Research, Bangladesh. (BRAC Annual Report 2009).

5.4.1.4. Tuberculosis Control Program of BRAC

This program is to control tuberculosis (TB) through a community based approach known as DOTS which stands for Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course. goal is to increase access to DOTS through shasthya shebikas who are trained to diagnose TB cases and provide DOTS. They disseminate information on TB, identify and refer suspected cases for sputum examination to nearby outreach smearing centres. After diagnosis, patients must go to a shebika's house to take the TB drugs. The TB control program in 42 districts includes 24 academic institutions, 41 prisons, the Chittagong Export Processing Zone, Chittagong and Khulna port authority hospitals, and parts of city corporations. In2009, initiatives were undertaken to treat multi-drug resistant TB patients at the community level, improve coverage in the low performing areas, and provide voluntary counseling and testing for HIV to TB patients .(BRAC Annual Report, 2009)

5.4.1.5. Improving Maternal, Neonatal and Child Survival Project (Rural) of BRAC

Objective of this programe is capacity development of community health resources, empowerment of women and support groups, provision of maternity

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

and child health related services and development of referral linkages with nearby health facilities. Shasthya shebikas, shasthya kormis , newborn health workers and skilled birth attendants are responsible for delivering the services to the community .(BRAC Annual Report 2009)

5.4.1.6. Manoshi: Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Initiative (Urban) of BRAC

By this program BRAC provide community-based health care interventions to reduce maternal and child mortality in urban slums for a 5 year period. A special feature is the establishment of delivery centers to provide clean and private birthing places for slum women who usually live in small shacks wit, Diagnosis and referral in case of birth emergencies. Each delivery centre has two birth attendants who cover about 2,000 households (about 10,000 people). Community midwives are also on hand to provide skilled care during delivery. *Manoshi* was scaled up to 5 other city corporations in 2009. (BRAC, Annual Report, 2009)

5.4.1.7. *Shushasthya* (Health Centers) of BRAC

It is another health program of BRAC which provides institutionalized services nearest to the community. *Shushasthya* provide outpatient consultations, simple in-patient services and general laboratory investigations, as well as essential life-saving drugs. Nine upgraded *Shushasthyas* offer comprehensive emergency obstetrical (caesarean) section and neonatal care, facilities to perform minor surgery and provide advanced diagnostics such as electrocardiograms and ultra sonograms. (BRAC, Annual Report, 2009)

5.4.1.8. Limb and Brace Fitting Centre of BRAC

Through Limb and Brace Fitting Centre BRAC Provides low cost, user-friendly, quality artificial limbs and braces. They also provide physiotherapy services to the physically-challenged to enhance their mobility. The centers,

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

currently in Dhaka and *Mymensingh*, also provide information, education and counseling services to disabled people and their family members. Challenges Functional health facilities, lack of health care financing, universal health coverage and qualified professionals in remote areas are the major challenges. Effective referral facilities with adequate human resources and logistics are essential for reducing maternal and neonatal mortality.

According to BRAC annual report 2009, in 2009, 100 million people from all of the 64 districts of Bangladesh have been provided with essential health care service, 126836 ultra poor patients from 40 districts received health subsidy, 5715452 people living in 6 city corporations were provided with maternal, neonatal and child health services , in 426 delivery centers 100,171 pregnant women received delivery service. In 2009 BRAC provide ante-natal care to 1142498 pregnant woman and 163,478 neonates received home care service as well. In the same year 6,561,892 patients were treated by BRAC shebikas and 31 Shushasthyas centers established. (BRAC Annual Report, 2009)

5.4.2. Contribution of *Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha* in Health Sector (THS)

TMSS is a development organization in the country which has been working among the rural people for about 30 years. It has an integrated development program which consists of health, education and micro credit providing services named HEM. It works to address all the basic needs of the poor. It has been found that health is considered as a developmental element with priority. To provide health services to the rural poor people as well as to expand medical education TMSS has established its Health Sector and several educational institutions. Major Program and activities of TMSS in health sector are provision of primary health care service through TMSS health Care Centers (THCC), Provision of secondary health care services through Rafataullah

Community Hospital (RCH) and Provision of medical education. (TMSS, Annual Report, 2009).

5.4.2.1. Brief Description of Health Programs of TMSS

Primary health services are provided through the health set up in the name of TMSS Health Care Center (TMCC) having been attached to branch offices of HEM program. Every Center has been managed by a Health Worker provides informal health education on sanitation, immunization, family planning, communicable and non-communicable diseases, nutrition, hygiene etc. The Primary Health Care (PHC) staff provides health services to more than 3000 families through 20-25 mobile/satellite clinics. Health services which are being provided are mainly anti-natal care, post natal care, intra natal acre, Family Planning (FP) counseling, EPL Growth monitoring, De-warming, Blindness prevention, health education, sanitation, Treatment to parents of all ages, supply quality drugs at low cost, distribution of ORS (free of cost), medical camps and arrangement of Refer after first aid. (TMSS, Annual Report, 2009)

Coverage and Achievement of THCC System

TMSS Health Care Centers (THCC) has been established within the geographical areas of Dhaka, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Khulna Divisions. According to TMSS annual report 2009 A number of 55 THCC are controlled by 14 Areas and 7 Zone offices of TMSS.

Yearly Achievement Report (Nos./Cases):

Description	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Health Education to women	13.248	43.776	42.864	62.700	55.440
Immunization of 0-1 years aged group infant	427	1.383	1.414	2.008	1,944

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Immunization of 15-49 years aged group women	335	1.015	1.049	1,179	1,231
Immunization of pregnant mother	397	1313	1300	1935	1935
Growth monitoring of 0-3 years ages children	3135	9719	9510	14066	13310
Dowering of 1 years & above age group people	832	2809	2721	4067	4194
Blindness prevention (1-5 year) Children	841	2692	2780	4067	4194
Ante natal Care	12722	41587	40721	62073	55176
Post natal Care	1296	4241	3967	6039	5940
F.P counseling & clinical service to Eligible couple	4631	14982	14508	21204	21888
Adopted Family Planning	1378	4464	4414	6527	7179
Treatment to Women	10483	34291	33926	52272	43296
Treatment to Children	1728	5358	5130	8745	7920
Referred patient to Community Hospital	1656	5586	5130	7084	6776

(TMSS, Annual Report, 2009)

5.4.2.2. *Refatullah* Community Hospital (RCH) of TMSS

THS provides secondary health services through *Rafatullah* Community Hospital (RCH) to the beneficiaries, community poor people, especially to the poor and hardcore women and children and others. It is situated beside Bogra-Rangpur highways. It is 06 kilometer away from northern side of Bogra town. RCH campus has been established on 08 acres of land with a six storied building having 14000 square feet of space on each floor. According to the need

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

of patients the number of bed is increased and the services are being expa gradually. Now it is a 100 bed hospitals. (TMSS, Annual Report, 2009)

5.4.2.3: TMSS National Nutrition Program

TMSS provides nutritional support by Community Based Nutrition C (CBNC) and Area Based Community Nutrition Center (ABCN). Accordi TMSS annual report 2009 National Nutrition Program activities have implementing by TMSS since November 2003 in 09 *upzilas* namely *Adma Sarikandi, Sherpur* of *Bogra* district., *Sirajgonj Sadar* district, *Natore Sad Natore* district, *Mithapukur* of *Rangpur* district, *Boda* and *Tetuli Panchagarh* district and *Rowmari* of *Kurigram* district. In addition to from October 2006 TMSS has been implementing the NNP activities in 10 *upazilas* viz. *Shibgonj*, *Sonatola*, *Dhunot, Dupchanchia*, *Gabtoli* of *B* distrct, *Mohammodpur* of *Maguura* district, *Faridpur Sadar* of *Far* district, *Banariapara* of *Barishal* district, *Shahrasti* of *Chandpur* distric *Lalmonirhat Sadar, Aditmari, Kaligonj*, *Hathibanda, Patgram* of *Lalmon* district and *Dimla upzila* of *Nilphamari* district under package No 8 and 1st March 2009 in 4 *upazilas namelu Ulipur, Nageshri, Barungama Chilmari upazila* of *Kurigram* district.

According to TMSS annual report 2009 At present NNP activities i *upazilas* under 13 district have been implementing by TMSS in 29 *upzi* total of 6092 Community Nutrition Centers (CNC) are providing ABCN service among 6845634 population of 1512748 households covering Unions and 13 Municipalities through 6092 Community Nutrition Prom (CNP) for accomplishing the objectives set by Health, Nutrition and popula (TMSS Annual Report, 2009)

In brief, NGOs have a remarkable contribution in health in Bangladesh. above discussion it could be conclude BRAC and TMSS have remar

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Total number of Entrepreneurs received credit

Borrower	Number	%
Male	13,960	70%
Female	6,012	30%
Total	19,972	100%

(ASA Annual Report, 2010)

Agri-business project has created 39,275 new employments in the last four years (ASA Annual Report, 2010).

5.5.3.2. Agri-Business Loan of ASA

ASA has launched this product, along with Government of Bangladesh, to introduce further development in this sector in 2006. Duration of this loan is 6 months to 3 years and the highest range is TK. 3, 50,000. According to ASA annual report 2010 there were 19,972 clients under this program at the end of 2010. The total loan disbursed through this was Tk. 1,490 million, with Tk. 1,204 million realized and Tk 913 million outstanding. The recovery rate was 99.56%. (ASA, Annual Report, 2010)

In brief, on the basis of above discussion we can conclude that to enhance food security NGOs also contribute in Bangladesh. BRAC's R&D development centre is contributing to invent new kinds of crops, to modify crops. TMSS contribute to train up poor farmer, especially poor women, to enhance productivity of agriculture, livestock and fisheries in Bangladesh. ASA is giving loan to support agri-business and facilitating small entrepreneurs, along with the government.

5.6. The Role of NGOs in Water and Sanitation Sector in Bangladesh

Two third of the world materials are water but only 0.3% of the fresh water is available for usage by humankind, of which the largest part consists of

groundwater and small part can be found in river and lakes. Inadequate quantity and quality of drinking water, lack of Sanitation facilities and poor hygiene causes millions of the World's poorest to die every year from preventable diseases, like diarrhoea. Improved water supply reduces diarrhea Morbidity by 21%, improved sanitation reduces diarrhea Morbidity by 37.5%, while the simple act of washing hands, after using the toilet and before eating, can reduce the number of diarrhea cases by up to 35%. For this reason peace can be hindered in personal and social life, (Gleick, Burns, chalecki, Cohen, Cushing, Mann, Reyes, Wolff and Wong (2002), pp 237-242,). Water provides people with a lifeline with the present environment. It is the lifeline between people, nature and resources. Water security is one of the vital components for sustainable development and Peace. Beside government some NGOs in Bangladesh also work in the field of water and sanitation. Now I shall try to describe some initiative has taken by NGOs in Bangladesh.

5.6.1. Contribution of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee in Water and Sanitation Sector (BRAC): BRAC has several programs on water and sanitation and some of the programs are analyzed below:

5.6.1.1. Village WASH Committees (VWC) of BRAC

It is the core of the programme of BRAC which is made up of 11 members - 6 female and 5 male - with representation from all stakeholder groups. The VWC meet bi-monthly to assess existing water and sanitation situation of the entire village and identify issues that need urgent action. They select sites for community water sources, collect money and monitor usage and maintenance of latrines. Committee members are also responsible for identifying ultra-poor households for BRAC and the government's Annual Development Programme grants. To strengthen the capacity of VWCs, two key members from each committee (one female and one male) are provided leadership training. A total of 39,562 VWCs have been formed to date.(BRAC, annual report , 2009).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

5.6.1.2. Safe Water Supply Program of BRAC

To provide communities with access to safe Water, BRAC is conducting various activities, including development of a water safety plan, installation of deep tube wells, water quality tests and provision of loans for tube well platform construction. In arsenic and saline-affected areas they sink deep tube wells, construct pond sand filters and arsenic removal filters and install piped water supply systems to provide safe water.

5.6.1.3. Sanitation Program of BRAC

BRAC raises awareness on sanitation issues, which creates community demand for facilities such as sanitary latrines. In addition to reviving existing Rural Sanitation Centers (RSC), BRAC set up new RSC's to increase access to sanitary latrines for communities in remote areas. It provide interest-free loans to local entrepreneurs to make quality latrine parts and training in production technology by experts from BRAC and the government's Department of Public Health Engineering.

5.6.1.4: WASH Program of BRAC

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is another core program of BRAC which provides technical support to those who can afford and are willing to construct latrines, ensuring proper design and site selection. Those who cannot afford to pay the full cost of sanitary latrines are provided with loans, while free latrine construction materials are given to ultra-poor families. by this program BRAC has done following activities:

- Sanitary latrines installed 1,176,749 (individual)
- sanitary latrines installed 67,877 (shared)
-Installation of latrine by the poor 304,606
-Ultra poor households supported 340,709
- Households receiving loans 31,130

(BRAC, Annual Report, 2009).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

5.6.1.5. Hygiene Promotion Program of BRAC

Installation of water supply and sanitation facilities is not enough to improve people's health – good hygiene practices are essential. BRAC has adopted a number of practical approaches to promote hygiene messages that are based on socio-economic and hydro-geological conditions, culture and existing practices. Cluster meetings, using innovative communication tools, create awareness about the use of safe water, sanitary latrines and good hygiene practices.

Sanitation facilities in Schools of rural areas either have poor condition or none at all. The lack of separate latrines for girls is a major factor in their disproportionately high absentee and dropout rates. To promote hygiene activities BRAC initiated following works:

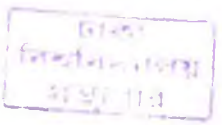
577 Imams were trained on hygiene promotion

27 popular theatre shows held on this issue

467598

5.6.1.6. Hygiene Education Program of BRAC

School teachers, therefore, are give orientation on WASH issues and teaching methodology in 150 *upazilas* by BRAC. The teachers then teach their students about health and hygiene using specially designed flip charts and posters. In 2009, 1,017 schools were provided sanitation facilities at a cost of BDT 70 million by BRAC. 3,184 events (1,637 workshops, 1,532 rallies, 4 sanitation fairs and 11 folksong sessions) were organized in October to observe Sanitation month. BRAC formed Village development community and aware people about hand wash. (BRAC, Annual Report, 2009).



In brief in Bangladesh NGOs have no significant work on water-management although water would be the main source of conflict in future. BRAC has some program on water and sanitation. E.g. Safe Water Supply by which BRAC work for developing water safety plan, deep tube wells installation, water quality test. Village WASH Committee is another BRAC's program by which village wash

committee is formed. They are monitor community water resources and maintain latrines. In 2009, 1,176,749 latrines are instilled by BRAC and 1,017 schools were provided sanitation facilities at a cost of BDT 70 million by BRAC. It also works for awareness rising. So NGOs have also little contribution on water and sanitation.

5.7. The Role of NGOs in Energy Sector in Bangladesh

Energy is the lifeline with progress: a more efficient use of resources, more food, more work, a better home, a higher income and the preservation of life and the postponement of death. So, successful use of energy which will not compromise with future need is another major component of sustainable development. Bangladesh is natural resources based country. But she still now lacks to meet the demand for power distribution and utilization of natural resources in power way. The Government initiatives like power gridline etc. still not sufficient for the need. One of the surveys reveals that more then 85 million people of Bangladesh are living without access to electricity. Our country is going to face a tremendous challenge in providing electricity. NGOs contribution in energy sector Bangladesh is describe below:

5.7.1. Contribution of *Grameen Shakti* in Renewable Energy

The Bangladeshi NGO, *Grameen Shakti*, provides solar power systems to households in remote rural areas, where there will be no electric connections in the near future. USAID has helped *Grameen Shakti* to train 30,000 users and technicians thus enabling them to install more than 180,000 solar household systems to date. The number of installed solar system is currently growing at about 8000 systems per month. (USAID's Response to Energy).

6.7.2. Renewable Energy Program of TMSS, (TMSS-REP)

TMSS introduced several activities in energy sector like-

- Solar Home System (SHS);

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

- Bio-Gas plant;
- Awareness campaign on Climate changes etc.

The TMSS is very much effective and beneficial to the people of the off-gird area where there is no supply of electricity. This system is a supplement process of the electricity production apart from thermal or hydraulic generation. It is very low cost as it is generation by solar (Sun) energy. Objective of this project is to promote alternative, eco-friendly power in off grid remote areas where there is no supply of electivity and create job opportunities gradually. (TMSS, Annual Report, 2009).

Opportunities of using SHS are-

- It is possible to drive different types of electronic goods by solar home system;
- There is no monthly bill payment or there is no fuel cost;
- One can use it for about 20 years together without any tension by establishing once a time;
- there is no tension of load shedding;
- One can use or set-up it at any place according to one's self-control;
- the source of production is unlimited as because electricity is produced in this system by solar energy.

(TMSS, Annual Report, 2009).

5.7.3. Green Housing & Energy Limited of ASA

Green Housing & Energy limited (GHEL) is a sister concern of ASA highly reputed microfinance institution in Bangladesh, and of International Center for Microfinance and Social Enterprises Ltd(ICMSE) which is dedicated to Social Enterprises Development by linking corporate social capital venture funds with new technologies for a sustainable development. The company is

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

implementing the project in the blend of Private Public Partnership (PPP) model and addressing the need of decent housing and energy solution.

5.7.3.1: Prime Objectives of GHEL

(1) Solar & Agro Business 25000 Solar Home systems installation within 2011, 500 High Capacity Solar Water Pump for irrigation/household purposes within 2011,3000 Power Tiller for agriculture.60,000 solar lanterns for the rural people those who are out of National Power Grid line.

(2) Assembling Unit and Battery production plant:

(3) Low cost Housing: Business testing to set up the buildings.

(4) Community people's Empowerment:
By lessening energy & electricity expenses,
By supplying a cheap energy source,
By providing equipped low cost sustainable house,
By providing technical training on solar technology
Access to high tech customized solutions for isolated low income people.

(5) Capacity Building: Setting up 100 branch office & Technical Service Center.

Provide training for skill development to 500 Diploma Engr/Technicians and organize Orientation/Training for 45000 village women. (ASA, Annual Report, 2010).

From above discussion it could be mention that NGOs are not doing enough for energy development in Bangladesh. They have limited work on energy. *Grameen Shakti* is a NGO in Bangladesh has installed 180000 solar household systems to date (USAID's Response to Energy). TMSS and ASA have also program on energy sector in Bangladesh. They are giving training on solar

energy system and have also installed solar power in all over the country. ASA also give micro-credit loan for sating up solar power. (ASA, Annual Report, 2010 and TMSS, Annual Report, 2009)

5.8. Role of NGOs in Environmental Sustainability in Bangladesh

Biodiversity provides men, women and children with a lifeline with the past as well as the future. It is the ultimate guarantee of the continuity of life. Biodiversity depend on Environment. Safe environment is the one of major component for sustainable development and peace. Environmental sustainability is needed for human survival. Now a day global environment is threatened for climate change. For this reason the world is facing a lot of natural disaster. Environment and climate change are major threat for the civilization, particularly for Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is Highly Vulnerable to natural Disasters. Bangladesh is frequently hit by disasters, particularly cyclones, floods, mud slides, and drought. The country's tropical monsoon climate is influenced by the Himalayan, the Assam, and the Burmese mountain ranges in the north and the northeast and the Bay of Bengal in the south. The strong monsoon rains, coupled with Bangladesh's location in the delta of the world's second largest river basin, make it extremely vulnerable to recurring floods.

In addition, the country's approximately 700 kilometers of coastline leave huge tracts of land open to the destructive effects of cyclones and storm surges. The largest recorded flooding in Bangladesh history occurred in 1998, when nearly 70% of the country was under water for several months. Bangladesh is regularly threatened by cyclones. The most destructive cyclones have claimed tens of thousands of lives in a single event. Tropical cyclones occur at the rate of 1.3 a year in the coastal districts of Bangladesh, making the area one of the world's most cyclone-prone. In recent years, improved early warning systems

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

and preparedness measures have helped reduce the number of lives lost to natural disasters in Bangladesh

Global community has taken some efforts in response to this looming crisis with a slogan that "Think globally, act locally". As such Bangladesh also has taken some policy initiatives to act at locally in response to environment and climatic impacts. Definitely civil society and the NGOs are playing a vital role working at community level on environment and climate change issue (Interview with M. Hafijul Islam Khan, Lawyer of BELA, dated 21st June 2011).

This section of my research study aimed at exploring NGOs activities on environment and climate change issue in Bangladesh. I examined some of the activities undertaken by different NGOs working on environment and climate change. Activities of some NGOs are analyzed below:

5.8.1. Bangladesh Environmental lawyer Association (BELA)

BELA is a Bangladeshi NGO working on environmental issues with legal approach and using law as a tool to protect and conserve the environment in Bangladesh. Litigation is the major activity of BELA alone with research and policy advocacy efforts. BELA filed some of interesting cases including against ship breaking, river and water body protection, equitable use of mine and minerals and so on. However BELA is also working at the community level to mobilize the affected people due to environment and climate change (Interview with M. Hafijul Islam Khan, Lawyer of BELA, Dated 21st June 2011).

5.8.2. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

The IUCN is an international organization which is dedicated to finding "pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environment and development

challenges" (IUCN, 2011). The IUCN conduct scientific research manages field projects all over the world and brings governments, non-government organizations, United Nations agencies, companies and local communities together to develop and implement policy, laws and best practice. IUCN is the world's oldest and largest global environmental network - a democratic membership union with more than 1,000 government and NGO member organizations, and almost 11,000 volunteer scientists in more than 160 countries. IUCN's stated vision is "a just world that values and conserves nature." Its mission is to "influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and biodiversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable" (About IUCN, 2011).

IUCN Bangladesh has some initiative on environmental protection and mitigation of climate change. IUCN Bangladesh has completed a project named "Management plan for community based adaptation to climate change through coastal afforestation in Bangladesh" at *Naltona, Char Kukri-Mukri*, *Roypur* and *Sukchar* under the *Barguna Sadar, Char Fasson*, *Anowara* and *Hatiya upazilas* respectively in co-operation with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Implementing partners were Forest Department, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, Department of Agriculture Extension, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Land and the United Nations Development Programme in Bangladesh. IUCN Bangladesh and the Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS) are responsible for the development of adaptation management plans (IUCN Bangladesh, 2011).

Under this project general information on socio-economic and environmental condition were collected. Factors contributing to Vulnerability of those particular areas were identified. Action plan, monitoring, evaluation framework, and options for coastal afforestation and climate resilient livelihoods were

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

developed (IUCN GB Project's final report, 2011). Under this project 12,200 people have received training on livelihood, poultry and livestock and modern aquaculture. Now15, 000 beneficiary families are involved in the establishment of nurseries and plantations in costal region (IUCN Bangladesh Project, Final Report, 2011)

'Enhancement of Bangladesh's Capacity to participate in Road to Copenhagen Negotiation and Enhancement of Capacity in Post-Copenhagen Regime' is another IUCN's project in Bangladesh on climate change which is completed 14th July 2011. Bangladesh plays an active part in climate change negotiations through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. IUCN Bangladesh, under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, has worked together to enhance Bangladesh's capacity for participation in the Road to Copenhagen negotiations and in the post-Copenhagen regime. Under this project a position papers for the Bangladesh delegation to Copenhagen was prepared. Under this project Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and National Action Plan was revised in 2009, Members of Parliament of Bangladesh were sensitized on the Copenhagen process and its outcomes. (IUCN Bangladesh Project, Final Report, 2011).

IUCN Bangladesh in partnership with Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP) III has implemented a project entitled 'Awareness and education on the impacts of climate change and variability for central coastal char communities in Bangladesh'. The main objective of this project is to educate the young generation of coastal communities about climate change and to create enabling environment to face the challenges of climate vulnerabilities, for appropriate adaptation and preparedness measures. Under this project following activities is been done for awareness rising on climate change

- A student's book on climate change was published

- A teacher's guide on climate change in Bangla was published
- A student's drama group from Noakhali and three performances in by them in Noakhali, Boyar Char and Dhaka was formed
- Two types of stickers and a poster on climate were published
- A documentary film on the process and project activities was produced

(Source: IUCN Bangladeshi, Project's Final Report, 2009).

IUCN Bangladesh Country Office has implemented one year project for improving the role of communities in effective implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). This project is financially supported by United Nations University (UNU) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The project has engaged the communities at local level to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) while focusing the issues of awareness raising and capacity building across MEAs like Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project also envisages to assess the capacity of the local communities as well as to develop a roadmap or guideline to enhance their capacity on MEAs implementation processes.

The project has reviewed the implementation of NBSAP and NAPA in terms of the roles of local communities in Bangladesh and national policy-making. The project has found out the innovative and best practices of the communities and to develop synergies on how these innovative practices can be linked to NBSAP and NAPA recommendations. A communication strategy has developed for awareness rising of local community on important MEAs issues. Based on the strategy, four brochures and one poster have been produced on CBD, NBSAP, ABS (Access and Benefit Sharing), UNFCCC and NAPA and their implementation options.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Under this project IUCN Bangladesh has conducted a total of 29 workshops: twenty-five (25) local workshops at the community level (union level) and four (4) regional workshops (district level) (Wahed, 2009).

5.8.3. The Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS):

The Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) is an independent, non-profit, non-government, policy, research, and implementation institute working on sustainable development (SD) at local, national, regional and global levels. BCAS addresses sustainable development through four interactive themes:

(a) Environment-development integration;
(b) Good governance and people's participation;
(c) Poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods; and
(d) Economic growth and public-private partnership.

It was established in 1986, and over the years has grown to become a leading institute in the non-government sector in Bangladesh and South Asia. (BCAS, home page, 2011)

Over the past years under the projects titled 'Developing Environmental Education Materials in *Bangla*' BCAS developed a long-term programme by involving school children in understanding environment for raising environmental awareness of the young children. To achieve the goal of BCAS and to ensure increased participation of rural people in environmental planning, participatory workshops with BRAC school teachers in *Gazipur, Narshingdi* and *Comilla* were organised. The workshops were designed to draw teachers' opinions on environment and related problems. BCAS pre-tested the materials both in urban and rural non-formal schools and incorporated feedback from both the teachers and students before finalizing and publishing the same as an Environmental Education package. (BCAS's Activities, 2011).

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

To make people aware of the environmental problems by highlighting current trends of environmental degradation BCAS has developed a guideline for environmental assessment and monitoring at grassroots levels and to provide training to NGO representatives so that they can mobilize local people for environmental assessment, monitoring and conservation under the project titled 'Environmental Awareness at Grassroots (ADAB-SEMP)' Grassroots people were involved in assessing and monitoring the environmental issues at local level. Approaches, guidelines, methods and tools for environmental monitoring at grass-roots were developed. Trainings were organized for the NGO members to mobilize and activate environmental watch committees. (BCAS's project report, 2011)

BCAS has been functioning as the secretariat of the 'Global Forum on Environment and Poverty (GFEP)'. Through dialogues, meetings, consultation and forums, the Global Forum on Environment and Poverty (GFEP) organized international workshops on Environment and Poverty during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992 and subsequently organized a Global Forum on Environment and Poverty with over 200 organizations from all over the world. The workshops opened up the opportunity to share various facets of environment and poverty. It had also laid out real solutions and practical ways to save environment and eradicate poverty. (BCAS Activities, 2011)

To undertake a comprehensive assessment of changes in water cycle, changing pattern of flood and intensity of drought, and causes behind such changes BCAS under the project titled 'Building Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change for Selected Drought and Flood Prone Areas of Bangladesh' made an assessment of changes in water cycle, changing flood patterns, intensity of drought, reasons behind such changes, consequences of such changes on the rights of local people including their livelihood, security, practices and reliance on agriculture, forests, fisheries, housing sectors and gender relations.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

The project has produced data on adaptation strategy to climate change. The study highlights facts about coping strategies of people during climatic changes that affect or may affect their livelihood. (BCAS's Activities, 2011)

BCAS has conducted a study to find possible adaptation and mitigation measures for climate change under the project titled 'Bangladesh Climate Change Country Study'. The study concluded that climate change will have an effect on the country as a whole. It revealed that the southern part of Bangladesh is most vulnerable in terms of inundation and salt water intrusion. A report was written on the study and a national inventory of GHG emissions was prepared under the project. (BCAS Activities, 2011)

Bangladesh has implemented "Formulation of the Bangladesh Programme of Action for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA)" with financial support from Global Environment Facility (GEF) through United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It covered six thematic areas - a) agriculture, fisheries and livestock, b) forestry, biodiversity and land-use, c) water, coastal area, natural disasters and health, d) livelihood, gender, local governance and food security, e) industry and infrastructure, f) institutional and policy issues through consultation, dialogue and meetings. BCAS has contributed in the institutional and policy issues, water, coastal areas, natural disasters, health, industry and infrastructure. BCAS has provided technical input and is also a member of the steering committee. The report clearly outlined the way for adaptation to climate change in Bangladesh. A report on "Institutional and policy issues of NAPA Bangladesh for adaptation to climate change" was published. (BCAS's Activities, 2011).

5.8.4. Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, (Oxfam): . OXFAM GB is working to protect environment. A small over view of its activities in Bangladesh are given below:

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

5.8.4.1. River Basin Programme of Oxfam

The focus of Oxfam's River Basin Program (RBP) in Bangladesh is to reduce people's vulnerability to floods. The program also works to ensure that small producers and farmers are able to improve their livelihoods in river basin areas, through better disaster management, and access to markets.

The Ganges-Brahmaputra and *Meghna* River Basin is one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world. Many people who live here are poor, and are frequently overwhelmed by floods, river erosion, and other life-threatening extremes of weather. Each year, millions face losing their homes, crops, animals, livelihoods, and even their lives in floods caused by monsoon rains. (OXFAM Bangladesh, 2010)

Extensive floods affect a large number of people in Bangladesh who lose whatever assets they have, and suffer from lack of work and wages. People who live in perennial flooded zones have low indicators in all sectors of health, nutrition, and education. Along with floodwater, the rivers of Bangladesh carry huge amounts of sediments. The formation and pile-up of sediments may cause the creation of additional new land or islands, also known as *chars*. alternatively; flooding could result in the loss of land as the water first eats into the soil and then destroys the land when it recedes.

Riverbank erosion is a serious problem in Bangladesh. It disrupts the lives of many communities who lose valuable land. Disastrous erosions are mainly associated with the major river systems of the country, and are seen, among others, along the *Brahmaputra-Jamuna,* the *Ganges-Padma (the Ganges)*, and the lower *Meghna* rivers.

For those who live through the floods, manual labor, and large-scale migration are the only forms of survival. They are often handicapped by shortage of food,

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

indebtedness, gender discrimination, and unemployment, little or no access to health and education, and social exclusion. Sometimes their situation is worsened by the fact that they are located in remote areas where communication and access to local markets are very difficult also.

Oxfam's Work

The River Basin Programme (RBP) intends to demonstrate a robust intervention model that reduces the vulnerability of people, particularly women, living in *char* and *haor* areas. The focus areas are:

- Minimizing the effects of flooding by constructing flood shelters, cluster villages and raised homesteads and increasing awareness on issues related to public health.
- Strengthening livelihoods by providing trainings for developing skills, financial support, and linkages with markets.
- Helping people by training them to cope and live with floods, providing emergency stock pilling and coordination,

  and undertaking advocacy for disaster preparedness with governments and other actors. (Oxfam Bangladesh, 2010).

Achieving the goals and objectives of the River Basin Program the RBP will be implemented with the active participation of key actors, program participants, especially women. They are working on a one-program approach to integrate the development process, emergency assistance, and advocacy. Enhancing and strengthening the abilities of *char* and *haor* dwellers (*Haor* can be described as an island of marshy lands).Disseminating information about the progress of the RBP to donors, and the government, to generate interest in investing in *char* and *haor* areas. (Oxfam Bangladesh, 2010)

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

In brief, based on the above analysis, the activities of NGOs have played an important role to empower the community of people through providing technical, psychical and also to some extent, supporting them with financial resources on credit or grants. These activities definitely contributed towards improving the environmental standards and quality and also for protection and conservation of natural recourses. Efforts were taken for policy adoptions and reforms based on some of action researches in order to reforms the policy with evidence based approaches. NGOs are also helping government for capacity building at the global negotiations on environment and climate change. However, still there is room to improve their services for effective interventions at the community level and at the policy level taking into account the existing and potential environmental threads and insecurity. Particularly climate change demands comprehensive and integrated efforts and policy responses in order to deal with the adverse impacts of climate change. It is worth mentioning that sound Environmental management is one of the pre-requisite for ensuring sustainable development, peace and security. Therefore, it is of course suggested based on the study, that collaboration between GOB and NGOs is the prime concern to act in response to the threats of environmental injury and the adverse impacts of climate change.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Chapter six

Conclusion and Recommendations

As it has been discussed earlier that peace is not just the absence of war, it is rather the absence of all forms of violence. Conflict or violence ensues primarily from poverty, which can be of two types, namely income poverty and human poverty. Yet apart from poverty there are several factors embedded in the thread and texture of our society that often disrupt the existence of peace. To establish peace and security in our society we have to bring peaceful resolution and also pro-active policies to remove all the elements related to conflict. For sustainable Peace in our society we have to eradicate all forms of poverty, ensure good health for all, ensure environmental sustainability, and ensure safe drinking water, sustainable use of energy and so on. NGOs in Bangladesh are contributing to ensure all of these.

NGOs in Bangladesh have been generally successful in building an alternative institutional framework that can effectively reach the poor, bypassing the centralized, corrupt, and inefficient public bureaucracy. The donors have become increasingly confident in the ability of most NGOs to provide services to a large portion of the rural and poor populace. The NGOs are also better equipped, vis-à-vis government agencies, to identify the appropriate target groups and secure their active participation in project implementation, which is particularly important for long-term sustainability of any development projects. By capitalizing on the donors' generous patronage, the NGOs have created an enormous service network by operating in virtually all of the critical sectors of present life such as education, public health, women's empowerment, child development, orphanages, relief and rehabilitation, legal aid, human and civil rights, income generation and training, agriculture, fisheries, environment, forestry, and integrated rural development. They have also made significant

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

contributions in the areas of attaining social and institutional harmony and development. Many projects by NGOs rely on the group-based mobilization of target groups, which can also raise social awareness and community strength. Through their numerous social development programs that focus on ensuring social and economic rights of the target groups, the NGOs have in recent years created an institutional framework for participatory development that has helped raise the political awareness at the grassroots level.

During 2000 to 2011 the rate of poverty reduced from 48.9 to 31.5 per cent. It shows that poverty is declining in Bangladesh. To address poverty, both the government and NGOs are working parallelly. NGOs have a lot of programs to reduce poverty in Bangladesh e.g. micro credit, education, health etc. they have remarkable contribution in reducing poverty in Bangladesh.

A large number of people are availing micro credit loan from NGOs. Once upon a time it was impossible to get money without a bond. Initially the NGOs of Bangladesh introduced micro-credit loan without requiring any bond from the poor people. Thus the scheme became very popular among people with very little or no asset.

From the practical knowledge, the organizations have understood that only the micro-credit or other development activities will not be sufficient for the rural people's development and without sound health, the productivity of these people will never rise. Education is also considered a must if one would like to be developed as human resource. Therefore, only micro-credit is not sufficient to develop a poor person without considering health and education issues.

Poverty is the main enemy of peace. It destroys human rationality along with the society. NGOs are working to eradicate poverty from Bangladesh. According to a Credit and development Foundation citing in the Bangladesh

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

economic review 2010 about 2.58 Crores of people are directly involved in micro credit programs offered by various NGOs working in Bangladesh. Up to June 2009 the cumulative disbursement of micro-credit among the population of Bangladesh stood at 86,138.17crore. There are thousands of NGOs contributing in this area in Bangladesh. For time constraints I have only been able to discuss very few NGO activities available in this area.

Education is the precondition of sustainable development. Government of Bangladesh has given top priority on education side by side non-governmental organizations are also working to address this issue. BRAC has introduced community based non-formal schools all over the country. Every school is run by a female teacher. It provides education materials free of cost. BRAC success rate in the first-ever standardized test for primary completion (shomaponi) is 97%. BRAC University, which is established by BRAC in 2001, also contributes in higher education. ASA has a university also. It provides higher education. ASA has a program through which it provides education loan to students from poor families. For students who come from poor families, when they have difficulties in paying their examination fees, ASA provides them with financial aid in the form of a loan. So far ASA distributed about TK 12 million to 6269 members as education loan. (ASA, Annual Report, 2010).

UCEP is another NGO in Bangladesh also contributing in the education sector. Usually it provides education to working children from urban slum areas. From 1972 to December 2010 UCEP provided education to 1, 81,654 poor children. At present 40,530 poor children are receiving integrated general and vocational education from UCEP. (UCEP Bangladesh)

TMSS is providing education through its different projects e.g. ROSC (Reaching out of School Children) and through its medical colleges and institutions. TMSS Medical Assistant Training School (TMATS), TMSS

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Medical Technology Institute (TMTI), TMSS Medical Institute of Research & Technology (TMIRT) are run by TMSS in order to provide education. By ROSC project TMSS has established 2228 school named ananda and employed 2228 teachers. (TMSS Annual Report, 2009) So NGOs contribution in education sector is very significant.

NGOs are contributing in the health sector of Bangladesh as well. BRAC is conducting various program in this sector. e.g. Essential Health care, Tuberculosis Control Program, HC for the Ultra Poor, Malaria Control Program, Improving Maternal, Neonatal and Child Survival Project, *Manoshi*: Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Initiative (Urban) , *Shushasthya* (Health Centres) and, Limb and Brace Fitting Centre. According to the annual report of BRAC about 100 million people received health care services from BRAC. Out of these about 58,42,288 people received availed different health care services and 1,14,298 pregnant women, 163,478 neonates were treated by BRAC directly. (BRAC Annual Report, 2009)

TMSS offers multi dimensional health service. They have many medical colleges, training institutions and research centers. e.g. TNSS Medical College, TMSS Nursing College, TMSS medical Assistant Training School, TMSS Medical Technology Institute, TMSS Medical Institute of Research and Technology, *Refatullah* Community Hospital (RCH) etc. According to the TMSS Annual Report in 2009 they provide nutrition service to about 6845634 people.

As I discussed earlier that water is the life line between people, nature and resource. My view is that water will be one of the major conflicting issues in the future world. My opinion is that in Bangladesh this issue is not much addressed yet. Bangladeshi NGOs has little activities regarding this issue. BRAC has some work on sanitation. It encouraged the establishment of both

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

private and public sanitary latrines. It has installed 1,176,749 individual and 67,877 l shared latrines. (BRAC Annual Report, 2009)

In 2009 1,017 schools were provided sanitation facilities at a cost of BDT 70 million by BRAC. 3,184 events (1,637 workshops, 1,532 rallies, 4 sanitation fairs and 11 folksong sessions) were organized in October to observe Sanitation. (BRAC, Annual Report, 2009). So NGOs have some contribution in water and sanitation which is appraisable.

As agriculture can secure human existence in the world, it is one of the main components of sustainable development. The economy of Bangladesh is dependent on agriculture. Securing food and shelter for the people is another challenge for Bangladesh. Government of Bangladesh is trying to address the issue but it has proved itself as a tough nut to crack. Collective effort is needed to secure this. NGOs in Bangladesh are playing a vital role for agricultural development. BRAC is probably the largest NGO in the world who has done a remarkable job in the agricultural sector of a country. It has invented hybrid modified crops to secure food in Bangladesh. TMSS is also working in the agricultural sector in Bangladesh. They are providing training for the poor farmers in order to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector. My view is that although majority of NGOs have worked in the agricultural sector of Bangladesh to identify their effectiveness further study is needed.

Energy is the lifeline of progress. Successful use of energy can secure more food, more work, higher income and better home. It is another of the main components of sustainable development. The energy sector of Bangladesh is more or less dependent on NGOs. USAID is the pioneer of Rural Electrification Programs. 43 million people have been provided with electricity across the rural areas of Bangladesh by USAID through the government. Rural Electrification Board, a semi-autonomous agency under the government of Bangladesh, is

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

established by USAID. With supervision from this agency 200,000 electric irrigation pumps have been providing low cost electricity all over the country. (USAID's Response: Energy, USAID Bangladesh) USAID successfully completed the following in November 2008

- 70 rural electric cooperatives established;
- 213,470 kilometers of electrical line installed;
- 7.26 million Metered connections established, providing service to more than 43 million people;
- Over 47,000 villages have electric service;
- Almost $300 million billed and collected annually from consumers;
- Over $1.5 billion invested in rural electrification, including funds from other donors and the Government of Bangladesh; (USAID's Response: Energy, USAID Bangladesh)

With assistance from USAID, Bangladeshi NGO, *Grameen Shakti* has installed more than 180,000 solar panels in as many households across the country. (USAID's Response: Energy, USAID Bangladesh)

Bangladeshi NGO TMSS has projects on energy sector as well. It offers Solar Home System and Bio-Gas plant. So, on the basis of above discussion it can be mentioned that in Bangladesh NGOs have played a leading role in the energy sector.

Biodiversity is another component of sustainable development and peace. It is the lifeline between the present and the future. Environment and Biodiversity is correlated. It is assumed that Bangladesh will be severely affected by the climate change. NGOs are working for policy adoptions, reforms and awareness rising on environmental sustainability and climate change. NGOs are also helping the government for capacity building at the global negotiations on

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

environment and climate change. However, there is still room to improve their services for effective interventions at the community level and at the policy forming level taking into account the existing and potential environmental threats and insecurities.

Finally I want to conclude that if the data I have collected from different sources is authentic then I would say that NGOs of Bangladesh really are playing a vital role in ensuring sustainable peace and development.

Recommendations

I mentioned above the key findings of my research project, however, at the end I would like to conclude with a few basic elements that can be considered by the policy makers of the country.

- All NGOs should set sustainable peace and social harmony as their objective. Then their activities will be more effective.
- Bangladesh is a developing country. 31percent of the population of Bangladesh is living below poverty line. Living standards of people are not satisfactory. The Government of Bangladesh is striving hard to become a middle income country. But the Government machineries could not suffice all the people needs. It has some limitations. On the other hand in Bangladesh NGOs have a strong operational network. So, government can use that network, as helping partners for greater interest of the state. I hope if government can utilize all NGOs properly then Bangladesh can be a middle income state very soon.
- All NGOs, particularly those that receive foreign donations are regulated and monitored by the NGO Affairs Bureau of Bangladesh, under the Prime Minister's Office. This Bureau can work extensively through monitoring the project implementation process at the grassroots level and to review all the activities of NGOs. In fact, a strong regulatory body is

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

required for ensuring effective interventions taken by different NGOs, which would also ensure accountability, transparency and overall good governance.

- A computer based database on the NGOs and their activities is required, so that anyone can access to obtain information regarding the activities and it would also be important to avoid the redundancies in the design. For instance, from my study it is found that similar projects have been implemented by more than one NGO operational in the same region. So, this is also important in the context of aid effectiveness.

This of course suggests that, government should assist and facilitate the activities of NGOs since they are working extensively at the community level, which is quite important for the government due to resource limitations and expertise. The government cannot take necessary initiatives at the community level. Therefore, NGOs are working in Bangladesh to complement the government and in promoting sustainable development, which is the basic element of reducing conflicts in the society and to promote peace and security. Hence, collaboration of GOB and NGOs is strongly recommended for sustainable development in Bangladesh.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Reference

Abed et.al, (1984), NGO Efforts and Planning Development as an Experimental Process, paper presented at a Seminar on Focus on 50 Million: Poverty in Bangladesh, organization by ADAB, Dhaka

About IUCN, IUCN, available at: http://iucn.org/about/. Retrieved on 28 August, 2011.

ASA, Annual Report, 2010

ADB, 1999, a Study of NGOs, Regional Overview Report

Aminuzzaman, S. (1993), Institutional Framework of poverty Alleviation in Bangladesh, Planning Commission, Dhaka

Augustine, S. (1952), "The City of God" Great Books of the Western World, Vol. 18. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica

Blake, w. (1789), "Songs of Innocence", Divine Image

Barash, P. David and Webel, P. Charles (2002), "Peace and Conflict Studies"

Bangladesh Economic Review 2010, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Bangladesh Economic Review 2011, Available at http://www.mof.gov.bd /en/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=71 accessed 02-8-11

Bangladesh Economic review, 2011, available at: http://www.mof.gov.bd/en/index.php? option=com_content&task=view&id=71 , accessed 02/08/11

Barkat, A. Ph.D (26 October 2010), "understanding 'poverty' and information as a means to human development"

BRAC, Annual Report, 2009

BCAS, home page, available at: http://www.bcas.net/ Accessed: 2011.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

BCAS, Environmental Awareness at Grassroots (ADAB-SEMP), project report, Available at: http://www.bcas.net/index.php?option=com_flexicontent&view=items&cid=64%3Aenvironment&id=132%3Aenvironmental-awareness-at-grassroots-adab-semp&Itemid=170,

Accessed November, 2011.

BCAS's Activities, Global Forum on Environment and Poverty (GFEP), Available At: http://www.bcas.net/index.php?option=com_flexicontent&view=items&cid=64%3Aenvironment&id=127%3Aglobal-forum-on-environment-and-poverty-gfep&Itemid=170, Accessed November, 2011.

BCAS's Activities, Building Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change for Selected Drought and Flood Prone Areas of Banladesh, Available At: http://www.bcas.net/index.php?option=com_flexicontent&view=items&cid=63%3Aclimate-change-a-gas-emissions&id=122%3Abuilding-adaptation-strategy-to-climate-change-for-selected-drought-and-flood-prone-areas-of-bangladesh&Itemid=170, Accessed November, 2011.

BCAS's Activities, Bangladesh Climate Change Country Study, Project Report, Available At: http://www.bcas.net/index.php?option=com_flexicontent&view=items&cid=63%3Aclimate-change-a-gas-emissions&id=113%3Abangladesh-climate-change-country-study&Itemid=170, Accessed on November, 2011.

BCAS's Activities, Formation of Bangladesh Programme of Action for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA), Project Report, Available At: http://www.bcas.net/index.php?option=com_flexicontent&view=items&cid=63%3Aclimate-change-a-gas-emissions&id=120%3Aformulation-of-the-bangladesh-programme-of-action-for-adaptation-to-climate-change-napa&Itemid=170, Accessed on November, 2011.

Benger, P.L. and Meuhans R. (1984), "To Empower People" in korten, D.C. and R. Klans (eds) People Centered Development: Contribution Towards Theory and Planning Frameworks, Hartford: Kumarian Press.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Boulding, E. Kenneth, (1990), "Peace Theory", A reader in peace studies; pergamon press, UK

Brandt Commission, (1980), North-South: A Program for Survival, London: Pan Books.

Brundtland Report, (1987, p. 292)." Our Common Future", Oxford University Press

Brown, L. and D. C. Korten, (1991), Working More Effectively with Non-Governmental Organization' in S. Paul (et.al) Non Governmental Organizations and the World Bank: Cooperation for Development, Washington D.C. World Bank.

Brown, Lester, R.. and Kane, H. (1994), Full House. Reassessing the Earth's Population Carrying Capacity, W.W. Northon & Company, New York,

Casey, John (1998). Non-Government Organizations as Policy Actors: The Case of Immigration Policies in Spain. Doctoral Thesis, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

Chenery et.al..(1974). Redistribution with Growth. Oxford University Press, Oxford

Clements, D.J. and T.A. Khan, (1985). NGOs and the Ministry of Agriculture (A Survey of Agriculturally oriented NGOs in Bangladesh) Dhaka Ministry of Agriculture.

Cicero, Peace Quotation, available at: http://www.indianchild.com/ Peace_Quotations.htm accessed 10-8-2011

Cernea, M. M. (1988), "Non Governmental Organizations and Local Development", Washington D.C.: World Bank.

Continente, Marta (1992), "Tecniques per afavorir les relacions amb les institucions", paper presented at the workshop, L'associacionsime: espai, realitat i perspectives, L'Hospitalet, May 1992, Institut Municipal d'Associaciones i Esplais (IMAE), Barcelona. (mimeo),

Conflict Barometer (2007) , Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (Department of Political Science, University of Heidelberg); Conflict Barometer 2007:Crises – Wars – Coups d'Etat – Nagotiations – Mediations – Peace Settlements, 16th annual conflict analysis, 2007

Deutsch, M. and cabman, P. (2000), "The Handbook of Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice"

BCAS, Developing Environmental Education Materials in Bangla 2011 , Available at: http://www.bcas.net/index.php?option=com_flexicontent&view=items&cid=64%3Aenvioronment&id=138%3Adeveloping-environmental-education-materials-in-bangla-&Itemid=170 , Accessed 2011.

Douglas, James (1987), "Political Theories of Nonprofit Organizations", in Walter W. Powell, op. cit.

Donohue, A. W. and Kolt, R.. (1992), Managing Interpersonal Conflict

Drucker, Peter F. (1990), Managing the Non-Profit Organization, Harper Collins, New York.

Dulles, John, F (1957). War or Peace, New York: Macmillan

Escobar, Arturo (1995). Encountering Development, Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press

Esman, M.J. (1988). "the Maturing of Development Administration", Public Administration and Development, vol.8, No.2.

Encyclopedia Britannica, (1952) Great Books of the Western World, Vol. 6 Chicago: Thucydides, The History of the Peloponnesian War

Farrington, J. and Bebbington, A. ed. (1993), Reluctant Partners: Non-Governmental Organizations, The state and Sustainable Agricultural Development, Non-governmental organizations series, ODl, Lomdon

Fisher, R.1977, Sources of Conflict and Methods of Conflict Resolution

Ghali, B. B. (1992), An agenda for Peace, UN Documents , Available at: http://www.un.org/Docs/SG/agpeace.html, accessed on November, 2011.

Gandhi, M.K. (1961). Non-Violent Resistance (Satyagraha). New York: Shocken Books

(Galtung, j. (1969:167-168), Violence, Peace, and Peace Research

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Galtung, J. (1990), "violence and peace, A reader in peace studies" pergamon press, UK

Gland (1991), caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living, Available at http://www.uow.edu.au/~sharonb/STS300/sustain/meaning/defarticle2.html accessed 12-8-2011

Gleick, Burns, chalecki, Cohen,Cushing, Mann, Reyes,Wolff and Wong (2002),pp237-242, table1, on Total Renewable freshwater Supply, by Country

Gleick, P. (1993), "Water and conflict" ,International Security Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 79-112 (Summer 1993).

Good speed, (1967), p-67 , "world institutions and world order"

Hobbe,Thomas (1651) , " Leviathan"

Goulet,(1969)."The Meaning of Development", International Development Review, vol.11. No.4

Harigopal, K. (1995), "Conflict management", Oxford & IBM Publishing Co. Pvt.Ltd

Hasan, S. G. Mulamoottil and J. E. Kersell, (1992), Voluntary Organizations in Bangladesh: A profile, Environment and Urbanization, vol.4. No 2.

Hasan, S. (1993), "Voluntarism and Rural Development in Bangladesh" The Asin Journal of Public Administration, vol. 15, No.1, June

Haque, O. M. (2007), "Preliminary Evaluation of Economic Development and its Effect on Income Distribution in Bangladesh",

Preliminary Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2010, published June 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning,

Huda, K. S. (1987), "The Development of NGOs in Bangladesh", ADAB NEWS, May-June

Huda, K.S. and A. Hussain (1990), "Genesis and Growth of NGOs in Bangladesh" ADAB NEWS, May-June

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

International Journal of Economic Development, Volume Nine, Numbers 1and 2, (2007) pp.32-58

Ishida, T. (1969), "Beyond the traditional concepts of peace in differing cultures", Journal of Peace Research (No. 2, 1969), 133-145.

International Union for Conservation of Nature, Available at: http://www.iucn.org. Retrieved 20 May 2010

IUCN Bangladesh, 'Awareness and education on the impacts of climate change and variability for central coastal char communities in Bangladesh' Project Completed in 2009, available at: http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/asia/asia_where_work/bangladesh/about_us/completed_projects/cdsp , Accessed on 3/ 5/5/11

IUCN Bangladesh, Management plan for community based adaptation to climate change through coastal afforestation in Bangladesh , Project completed in 2011, available at: http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/asia/asia_where_work/bangladesh/about_us/completed_projects/?7888/Management-plan-for-community-based-adaptation-to-climate-change-through-coastal-afforestation-in-Bangladesh, accessed on 5th November,2011.

IUCN Bangladesh, Enhancement of Bangladesh's Capacity to participate in Road to Copenhagen Negotiation and Enhancement of Capacity in

Post-Copenhagen Regime , Project completed in 2011, available at : http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/asia/asia_where_work/bangladesh/about_us/completed_projects/?7887/Enhancement-of-Bangladeshs-capacity-to-participate-in-Road-to-Copenhagen-negotiations-and-enhancement-of-capacity-in-post-Copenhagen-regime, accessed on 5th November,2011.

Johnson, L. Gunnar (1976), "Conflicting Concepts of Peace in Contemporary Peace Studies", Sage Professional Paper in International Studies, Vol. 4, No. 02-046. Beverly Hills, Ca.: Sage Publications,.

Jonathan, C. (1995), "Power of Development", London: Routledge.

Kaplan, (1994),"The Coming Anarchy", In: Atlantic Monthly, February,

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

King, B. (2005), "Micro Economics, Fostering Economic and Independent Thought" available at http://whiskeyandgunpowder.com/benjamin-franklin-diplomat-there-never-was-a-good-war-or-a-bad-peace-ben-franklin, accessed on 8-10-10

Korten, D. C. (1987), "Third Generation NGO strategies: A Key to People Centered Development", World Development, Vol 15 (supplement)

Korten, D. C. (1991), "The Role of Non-Government Organization in Development: Changing Patterns and perspective" in Paul, s. (et. al) Non Government Organizations and the World Bank: Cooperation for Development, Washington D.C: World Ban

Kozlowski, A. J. (1983), "international Non-Governmental Organization as Operation Development Agencies" in Rich, A.E, (et.al) The Role of Non Government Organizations in Development, Development centre, OECD, France.

Lawler, P. (1995), "Political Science", a question of values: Johan Galtung's peace research

Lipsky, Michael and Steven Rathgeb-Smith (1990), "Nonprofit Organizations, Government and the Welfare State", in Political Science Quarterly, vol. 104,

Locke, J. (1952), "Concerning Civil Government, Second Essay", Great Books of the Western World, Vol. 35. Chicago, Encyclopedia Britannica

Lauterpacht, H. (Ed.). (1955, 1952), "International Law: A Treatise by L. Oppenheim", New York: David McKay Co. Vol. I: Peace, 1955. Vol. II: Disputes, War and Neutrality,

Lohmann, Roger A. (1993), "The Commons: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Nonprofit Organization, Voluntary Action, and Philanthropy", in Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, vol. 21, pp. 309-323.

Malek, C.(2010), The Conflict Resolution Information Source, Version v1 "International Conflict", available at :

http://www.crinfo.org/CK_Essays/ck_international_conflict.jsp accessed 28/9/2010

OECD, (1988), Voluntary Aid for Development: the Role of Non-Government Organizations, Paris: OECD.

Oxfam Bangladesh, Resources, Available At:

http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/countries/bangladesh.html, accessed 26/3/11

Paul, S. (1991). "NGOS and the World Bank: an Overview" Paul S and A Israel A. Israel (ed.) Non-government Organizations and The World Bank: Cooperation for Development, Washintion D.C. World Bank.

Pannwitz,(1950), R. Der Friede Pearce. D. Markandya. A. and Barbier, B (1989. 192 pp), Blueprint for a green economy

Petrus, Antoni (1991), Estudi comparat sobre el voluntariat, Dirreció General D'Acció Civica, Generalitat de Catalunya, Barcelona

Peggy, A. (1987), "Funding for NGOs: Issues and Options", World Development, Vol. 15 (Supplement)

Pronk, J. (2007), "Sustainable Development and Peace", Maastrich,

available at www.merit.unu.edu/archive/docs/hl/200705_JanPronkMaastricht.pdf accessed 5/8/11

Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: "Our Common Future", (1987), UN Documents, available at website: http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm

Regnery, H. (1969), "The Critique of War: Contemporary Philosophical Explorations", Chicago: 243-259.

Rashid, H. (2005), "An Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies"

Rashid, H. (2005), "An Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies", page 2

Rashid, H. (2005), "An Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies", page 1

Rondinelli, D. A. (1987), "Development Administration and U.S. Foreign Aid Policy", Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, p.23.

Salamon, Lester M. (1995), Partners in Public Service, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

_____and Helmut K. Anheier (1992a), "In search of the non-profit sector I: the question of

definitions", in Voluntas, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 125-151.

SchoolSucks, "International Conflict", Available at website: http://www.schoolsucks.com/paper/International-Conflict/14134.html, accessed 8 August, 2011

Shelly, M. R.. (1992), "NGO Movement in Bangladesh", Working paper.

Starke, J.G. (1968), "an Introduction to the Science of Peace"(Irenology) , Leyden, The Netherlands: A.W. Sijthoff, 1968the scientific study of peace

Sommer, (1977), "Beyond Charity: U.S Voluntary Aid for Changing Third World", Washington D.C: ODC.

Sultan, T. (1990),"Partners in Rural Development: Go-NGO Collaboration," in MA. Quddus (ed) Rural Development in Bangladesh: Strategies and Experiences, Commilla, BARD

Susan. E. "Four Types of Conflict", available at website: http://www.ehow.com/facts_5488889_four-types-conflict.html# ixzz1 UN3ZT9ac accessed 6-8-2011

"Sustainable Development" (2011), Global Issues, available at website: http://www.globalissues.org/ issue/367/sustainable-development , Accessed 8-2011

"The Global Community for Sustainable Energy Professionals", 2011, available at http://www.leonardo-energy.org/there-enough-everybodys-need-not-enough-anybodys-greed accessed 10-6-11

Therien, J. P. (1991), "Non-government Organizations and International Development Assistance" Canadian Journal of Development Studies, vol. 12, No.2

The University of Reading, ECIFM, Definition, Available at: http://www.ecifm.rdg.ac.uk/definitions.htm accessed 10/10/2008

Tandon, R. (1987), "The Relationship between Non-Governmental Organization and Government" Society for participatory Research in Asia Delhi

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

TMSS, Annual Report, 2009

Todaro, M. P. (1990), Economic for Developing World. London, Longman.

Tulloch, J. (2009), "Water Conflicts: Fight or Flight?" Available at:

http://knowledge.allianz.com/en/globalissues/climate_change/natural_disasters/water_conflicts.html, Retrieved 14 January 2010

Tornquist ,(Olle 2001), "Politics and Development, A Critical Introduction" , SAGE Publication, London

UN Conference on Environment and Development 1992, Available at: http://www.un.org/geninfo/bp/enviro.html

UNESCO, United Nations Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential, accessed November 21, 2008

UCEP Bangladesh, available at website

http://www.ucepbd.org/introduction/index.htm , accessed 19/3/11

Uphoff, N. (1987), "Activating Community Capacity for Water Management in Sri-lanka" in D.C Korten (ed) Community Management: Asian Experience, West Hartfard: Kumarian Press

(UNCED 3-14 June 1992), United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro,

UNDP, Human Development Report 2006, available at: http://www.hollows.org/Bangladesh/Facts/ accessed 6/4/11

USAID's Response on Energy, USAID Bangladesh, available at website:

http://www.usaid.gov/bd/programs/energy_response.html, accessed 10-10-10

Peacebuilding, Wikipedia, Available at website :

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_building , accessed 26/06/20011

Wahed. A. (2009), Community-based Implementation and Compliance of MEAs – Biodiversity related issues in linkage to climate variability, Project's Final Report,

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Available at:
http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/asia/asia_where_work/bangladesh/about_us/completed_projects/cicmea1/

Wikipedia (February 2012), Non-governmental organization,

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-governmental_organization

Wikipedia (February 2013), Non-governmental organization,

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-governmental_organization

Willetts, Peter. (2012). "What is a Non-Governmental Organization?". UNESCO Encyclopaedia of Life Support Systems. City University London. Retrieved 18 July 2012.

Wallerstein, I.M. (1979), The Capitalist World-Economy: Essays by Immanuel Wallerstein, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Wright, Q. (1942), "A Study of War", Vol I-II, Chicago, University of Chicago Press

WHO, Country Health Profile, Bangladesh, WHO Regional office for south eastAsia, availableatwebsite:http://www.searo.who.int/EN/Section3/Section1515_6918.htm

(WCED, 1987, p.43) Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future, 1987, UN Documents

World Bank, (1995), Cooperation between the World Bank and NGOs: FY. 1994. Progress Report, Operation Policy Department, Washington D.C: World Bank, February.

Wolch, Jennifer R. (1990), The Shadow State: Government and Voluntary Sector in Transition, The Foundation Center, New York.

Yearbook of the United Nations (1992), UN Department of Public Information

(Zampaglione, G. (1973), "The Idea of Peace in Antiquity" (translated by Richard Dunn), Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press