JRP 2021: Time to Think Future: Localization and Democratic Ownership
Cox’s Bazar CSO NGO Forum (CCNF)

• A network of CSOs and NGOs working in Cox’s Bazar to make Cox’s Bazar society human rights and gender-responsive through positive engagement with government.
CCNF Objectives

(i) coordination among NGOs, (ii) strengthening CSO and NGOs in Cox’s Bazar based on human and gender right, (iii) collective coordination with government, (iv) to promote localization and accountability, (iv) working with government with positive engagement

Membership opens for NGOs working in Cox’s Bazar, leadership is from local and national NGOs.
Localization is humanitarian response management with local CSO/NGOs and local government with local accountability and sustainability thereby.

Localization: What We Believe!

- Principle of Partnership (2007) by all UN agencies, ICRC and Multi-lateral financial institutions.
- Charter for Changes (2015) by almost all major INGOs
- Grand Bargain Agreements (2016) by all UN agencies and major INGOs.
- New Way of Working (NWoW) by UN agencies to strengthen their internal and external accountability and anchoring with local sustainable forces.

Grand Bargain field demonstration mission in Cox’s Bazar during September 2018.
Democratic Ownership

- Embracing a view of the state, other actors-society relationships founded on the participation of all actors in policy-making, development planning, implementation, and review.

- Civic voices should be able to express themselves and citizens should have access to resources and information and also be active in implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
Rohingya crisis as an indefinite protracted crisis and Locals still have a positive attitude towards Rohingya refugees.

Bangladeshi national and local CSO/NGO have gained professionalism and maturity to run humanitarian response, Local CSO/NGO should lead from the front.

Future Rohingya responses need to be able to cope with the reduced level of aid.

Environment recovery of Ukhiya and Teknaf have to be regenerated in the earliest possible time.
Field operation should be implemented by local and national NGOs. INGOs and UN agencies should remain in monitoring, technical assistance and fund raising.

Technology and know-how transfer should take place in a planned and time bound manner so that all positions in INGOs and UN can be taken over by national professionals by 2021.

All communication should be conducted in Bangla especially in field and Cox’s Bazar level. It was also a recommendation of Grand Bargain demonstration mission in Bangladesh (September 2018).

All NGO partnership selection should be criteria and policy-based competitively and transparently. Preference should be given to locally origin NGOs to create right based civil society in Cox’s Bazar.
• LTF was formed in June 2019 (ToR endorsed by SEG in May 2019)
  • Submitted the Localization Roadmap to SEG in June 2020. The Report is yet to be published!

• LTF was formed under the leadership of UNDP, IFRC and comprised of donors and agencies like UNHCR, SCI, Oxfam, ECHO (EU), and UKAid (FCDO). Three independent consultant Shireen Huq and Abdul Latif Khan and Ms. Shahana

• Center for Peace and Justice of BRAC University was commissioned to prepare the roadmap.

• JRP 2018, 19, and 2020 mentioned the localization, nothing in 2021!

Note: Strategic Executive Group (SEG) is the decision-making forum of international humanitarian organization leads, UN Resident Coordinator with the IOM Chief of Mission and UNHCR Representative are the Co-chairs.
Local NGOs are in Limbo!

Fund allocation status, a report by Humanitarian Advisory Group and NIRAPAD (When The Rubber Hits The Road, 2017)
Why we demand Aid Transparency

- Aid transparency is the first commitment of the Grand Bargain
- The maximum fund must be utilized directly for the Rohingya with Minimum Operation Cost.

- On average $428 (BDT. 35,952) received for each Rohingya family per month (total fund up to October 2020/total families/total months). (USD 2.78 billion total from 2017-2020)
- Each family received the support of $130 (BDT. 10,950), a direct cost we have observed
- The above cost amount includes the cost for food and non-food items, shelter logistics,
- Not clear how much for other services and how much for Education, protection, health, etc. and much for operation and management cost?

Source: CCNF and COAST study, October 2020
We Demand

Government contribution should be acknowledged, JRP should be a live document

Participation of locals should be ensured in the total cycle, from planning to implementation and review

NWoW have to be reflected with the right interpretation and LTF

ISCG and UN in Bangladesh should be guided by IASC

Aid transparency, mechanism for public reporting expenditure, and plan to reduce management cost are needed
Our Demands

- Local govt. and local NGOs also need to participate in RRRC meetings with ISCG on monthly basis.
- Priority needs in respect of Rohingya response: (i) prefabricated two-story shelter for refugees, (ii) technical training and education
- All National, INGO, and UN agencies must declare individual plans regarding (i) localization, (ii) local environment recovery, (iv) technology transfer to local, and (v) local CSO development policy in Cox’s Bazar.
- UN must declare economic integration policy to the local economy and local business and entrepreneurship development.
- UNDP Cox’s Bazar development policy, should not be a mere paper tiger, it should be more inclusive and more action-oriented.
Our Recommendations

• Strengthen govt. refugee management institution with single line authority and single pot fund management, consider counterpart approach instead of parallel ISCG
• Awareness and networking on Peace Building and Social Cohesion is an indispensable requirement
• Ban plastic and introduce waste to energy (WTE) and recovery plan for the local environment.
JRP must go beyond, shouldn’t be a business as usual!

Thank you