

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 right and gender responsive through positive engagement with government.





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Five key 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

Our website: www.cxb-cso-ngo.org.



Membership opens for NGOs working in Cox's Bazar, even for national and international NGOs. But the leadership is from local and national NGOs. Three Co-Chairs. Monthly and occasional general meeting, open for all.



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We deliberately have not taken any long term funding from any one. But we have taken piecemeal basis small funding only for organizing public dialogue. So far we have received such support from Oxfam, ACF, ISCG, IoM and Christian Aid through managed by our secretariat COAST.









Major activities- Memorandum Submission

Objectives: To remind the key global policy leaders on localization, accountability and participation revolution.

October 5, 2017	Mr. Mark Low Cook, UN under Secretary General, responsible for OCHA and Relief Coordination.
April 29, 2018	UN Security Council Delegation, especially urge them to bring Myanmar Junta in Accountability.
July 02, 2018	UN Secretary General and World Bank Group President.







Major Activities – Grass Root Mobilization



Objectives: To promote human rights and secularism among community, especially in Teknaf, Ukhiya and Cox's Bazar.

December 8, 9 and 13, 2017	On the eve of International Human Rights Day. CSO meeting in Ukhiya, Teknaf and Rally in Coxsbazar town. Theme: Coxsbazar Society is a Human Right Society. We Need to Uphold the Rights of Rohingya Refugees.
February 21, 2018	On the eve observation of International Mother Language Day. Discussion meeting in five unions of Ukhiya and one unions of Teknaf, where Refugee camps are situated, with especial emphasize on secularism and individual ethnic rights.
March 25, 26 and 29, 2018:	On the eve of Independence Day. Rally in five unions of Ukhiya and one unions of Teknaf, where Refugee camps are situated on discussion on four principles of liberation war (Democracy, Socialism, Secularism, and Nationalism).



Major Activities – Press Conference both in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka

Objectives: To create public opinions on effective coordination, Government leadership, One stop service for NGOs, environment recovery initiatives for Cox's Bazar.

October 27, 2017	NGO CSOs in Demanded localization and accountability in Rohingya relief in Cox's Bazar.
November 9, 2017	De-congestion needed in Rohingya camp. Cox's Bazar ecology and economy is in danger.
December 19, 2017	Reinstate legal one stop service in NGO Affairs Bureau. Eliminate unnecessary complications in approving Rohingya relief projects.



Major Activities - Study Done



Objectives: To inform the policy makers and other stakeholders on state of localization and impact on host community.

November 2017	An assessment of localization practice in FDMN/ Rohingya response: Fast responder kept far.
July 2018	Crisis within the Crisis: An impact study on host community by Rohingya Influx. (with the advice from DG NGOAB and DC Cox's Bazar)
Ongoing by October 2018	State of localization and a possible road map toward localization and whole of society approach (WOSA) in Rohingya response. Along with two public advocacy event both in Dhaka and Cox's Bazar. Funded by Oxfam.



Major Activities - Public events promoting dialogues with all possible stakeholders

Objectives: To initiate pubic dialogue, positive engagement with all possible stakeholders in Rohingya response, especially with government, UN agencies, Donor representatives and INGO leaders.

March 1 & 3, 2018	Integration of GB commitment in Joint Response Planning both in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka.
March 31 st , 2018	Impact in host community and preparation for incoming monsoon session.
May 12 th , 2018	Joint Response Planning in Rohingya Response and Host Community.
May 29 th & 1 st June, 2018	Documentary film show and demanding accountability of the Myanmar Junta both in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka University. This has done also colleges of Ukhiya and Teknaf.
June 19 th & 20 th , 2018	Do not forget to bring accountability of Myanmar Junta and ensure dignity of Rohingya refugees. In observance of World Refugee Day.





Publication

 $Objectives: To inform policy \ leaders \ and \ stakeholders \ on \ critical \ outcome \ of \ the \ dialogues \ and \ studies \ in brief \ communication \ materials.$

March 2018	Fast Responders Kept Far! An assessment of localization practice in Rohinngya response.
March 2018	Integrating Grand Bargain Commitments in Rohingya Response: Toward a Sustainable Approach.
April 2018	Impact of Rohingya Response in Host Community, Emphasizing mitigation to the monsoon crisis.
April 2018:	10 points demand in respect of integrating Rohingya response, one pager
June 2018	Joint Response Planning and Host Community in Rohingya Response.
June 2018	Localization in Rohingya Response. Anticipate Tomorrow and Delivery Today
July 2018	Crisis within the Crisis: Impact of Rohingya influx in host community

What we have achieved and what have not

- Appeasing of tensions among host community and local government leaders.
- Bringing host community opinion and local government leaders in dialogue table along with ISCG, INGOs, donors, UN agencies and government leaders.
- Acceptance of localization as a cross cutting issue in JRP.
- Breaking the barriers of Island of happiness.
- Host community issue in JRP, 25 % allocation.

The ∄aily ≶tar

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS

Local NGOs demand launch of mechanism

Staff Correspondent Workers of local NGOs yesterday called for lounching a mechanism that will ensure due compensation for victims of accidents, while working in partnership projects of Ox against and international NGOs (NGOs). They made the call during a press conference at the capitals play Perso Club. says a press rolesse. Speakers said a similar mechanism is already in place between the UN agencies and INGOs. Bangishenth NGOs for World Humanitarian Summit, Cox's Bazzar GOs NOO Form, and COAST Trast with support of Oxfam arranged the press conference in observance of World Humanitarian Summit, Cox's Bazzar GOs NOO Ford in a road accidence hop lyl's 15th years. She was going for work at a Rohingva refugee camp in Toknaf of Cox's Bazzar.

Presenting a four-point demand, Shawkat Ali Tutul of COAST

What we have achieved and what have not

- Public opinion and national level initiative to respond ICC, memorandum to govt to respond.
- Public awareness on impact in natural resources.
- Little access of Local NGOs in ISCG coordination structure.
- Little funding to the local NGOs and CSOs.



Challenges, what could be done in priority order

- All filed communication must be in Bangla as all INGOs and UN agencies have capable Bangladeshi staff.
- Our government should be encouraged by economic and political support in macro and micro level so that they will be encouraged and supported especially for the development of Coxsbazar area. We encouraged by UNHCR solidarity support paper.
- Stop staff poaching from local NGOs, agreement on ethical recruitment, and common frame work for sustainable level of salary and other cost (e.g., house rent and car rent) structure.
- All UN agencies, INGOs should consider roll back and National NGOs should keep minimum
 role in filed operation and go partnership with local NGOs, CBOs, Local Government etc to
 promote WOSA approach in field operation.
- Education and awareness on GB and C4C commitments among the INGOs, National NGOs and UN agencies and they should draft localization and WOSA (whole of society approach) road map in respect of Rohingya response.
- All expatriate should be trained on Bangla and on local social and cultural issues.



Challenges, what could be done in priority order

- Coordination for reducing transaction cost, harmonization and simplification of monitoring and reporting.
- There should be a limit of visibility competition, it is also aggravating tensions among local. It should limited only for accountability purpose. If we say "self less" then we have to reconsider this issues.
- In respect of visibility, partner / local NGOs have to be given priority, which is not in practice in fact in UN Agencies and INGOs also in some respect in ISCG. There are examples that when dignitaries' came local / partner NGOs sign have been taken away.

The ∄aily ≶tar

Put pressure on international community on Rohingya repatriation, demand civil society, NGOs



Robingya refugees in a camp near Bangladesh's border with Myanmar. Photo: Afprinunir Uz Zaman

government should continue pressure on international community to repatriate Rohingya refugees to Myanmai

ddressing at a human chain in front of Jatiya Press Club, they arged government to give Rohingya refugees human dignity and to pressure the international community to ensure trial of dyanmar Army in international court. TOP NEWS

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Challenges, what could be done in priority order

- There are very little overhead cost / management fee / institutional development fee to the local NGOs from UN Agencies and INGOs, e.g., officially UNHCR says that they only given over head cost to INGOs and no overhead cost to local NGOs. This is unfair, and it have to changed.
- NGOAB rule in Rohingya response for NGOs, it is only for 3 or 6 months project, this is hindering NGOs to take long term project. On the other hand taking the opportunity INGOs screw local / partners NGOs different unfair condition and keep them in pressure. There should be joint advocacy toward government that NGOs should allowed to take long term project.
- In view of 2016 NGO law, NGOs does not have self defend rights and no neutral appellate system if there any measures against them. This should be changed.

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Challenges, what could be done in priority order

- Tracking financial information to create space for public monitoring, publish aid data in view of IATA principles, so that there will be continuous try out for reducing transaction cost and public scrutiny. All aid data should be published at least in three categories, (i) management cost, (ii) input cost, (iii) expatriate cost, (iv) operation cost and (v) partnership cost with local NGOs.
- Code of conduct for all INGO and UN agency staff, based on human right, mutual accountability and dignity,
- Complain response and participation mechanism especially for Rohingya refugees.
- Major UN agencies and INGOs should consider to establish dedicated NGO CSO Unit for Coxsbazar who will promote WOSA, as traditionally and historically Coxsbazar is the area where NGO and CSO growth have had happened very little due to several limitations.





Thank you