

---

## **GEN 214: Introduction to Development Studies**

---

# **Module 7: Agencies of Development**

**Md Sanaul Haque Mondal  
Department of Social Relations**

1

## **Agencies**

- Help support economic growth, social progress, etc., within a specified country or region, especially one currently underdeveloped.
- Development agencies: international and local non-governmental organizations

2

## Non-government organization (NGO)

- Any voluntary non-profit agency
- Established and governed by a group of private citizens:
  - philanthropic purpose and supported by voluntary individual contribution
- NGOs are the institution outside the public and private sectors:
  - Goal: primarily value driven (humanitarian or cooperative) rather than profit-driven

3

- NGO is a citizen based association that operates independently of government usually to deliver resources or serve some social or practical purposes.
- An autonomous body of individuals forms voluntarily, to pursue some common goals, general and specific with support from private, state, local or international institutions.
- There are 2553 listed NGOs with NGOAB in Bangladesh (NGOAB, 9 January, 2022)

4



## Typologies of NGOs

- Size
- Class
- Location
- Characteristics of beneficiaries

### Classification on the basis of orientation

- Charity focused NGOs
- Development service oriented NGOs
- Participatory NGOs
- Empowerment oriented NGOs

7

### Classification on the basis of spatial coverage

- Local NGOs
  - Operate only in a few villages
- National NGOs
  - Wider coverage
- International NGOs
  - Operate in several countries
- Mixed NGOs

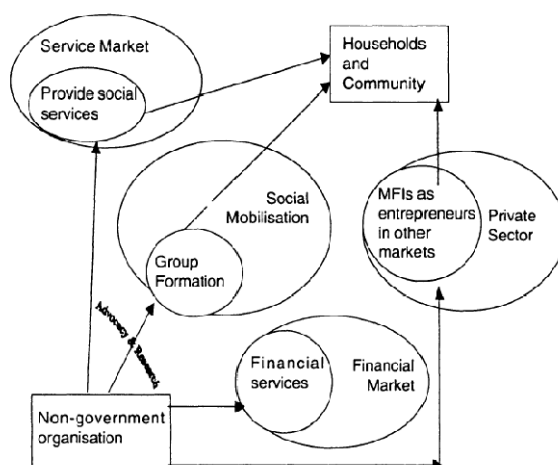
8

## Classification on the basis of role

- Relief and welfare NGOs
  - Relief support towards the helpless people
- Service NGOs
  - Deliver services to the target groups
- Funding NGOs
  - Help local NGOs to get foreign assistance
- Networking/coordinating NGOs
  - Facilitate mutual sharing of learning and experiences
- Development NGOs
  - Mobilize poor through education and awareness raising
- Consulting NGOs
  - Provide consulting services to government, donor agencies and other actors

9

## Broad Areas of NGO Interventions



10

## Area of operation

- Micro credit
- Employment and income generation
- Formal and non-formal education
- Health, nutrition and family planning
- Women's right
- Environment
- Poultry, fisheries and live stock
- Water supply and sanitation
- Human rights and legal aid.

11

## Merit/ strengths of NGOs

- Reach the poor and remote areas
- Promote local participation.
- Work with other agencies.
- Understand local institutions and socio-cultural environment.
- Act quickly.
- Work with flexibility
- Take risk and experiments
- Innovate and adopt.
- Operate on low cost.
- Facilitate local resources, mobilization and ensure local development.
- Advocacy.

12

## Demerit/ weakness of NGOs

- Limited replicability
- Limited self sustainability
- Limited technical capacity
- Lack of broad programming content
- Limited ability to reach the poorest segment of the society
- Inability to scale up activities
- Dependency on Donors
- Paternalistic approach
- Centralized operation

13

## Challenges facing NGOs

- (a) Lack of financial sustainability;
- (b) Shortage of efficient employees and high employee attrition;
- (c) Inadequate infrastructure;
- (d) Undue interference and control by the government;
- (e) Lengthy fund release process;
- (f) Low level of inter-sectoral cooperation;

14

- (g) Inadequate training and low level of true professionalism among employees often aggravated by lack of job security;
- (h) Lack of information and relevant research;
- (i) Religious conservatism and militancy, and threat of terrorism;
- (j) Political pressure and political instability;
- k) Unfavorable tax regime; and
- (l) Natural calamities.

15

## Role of Multilateral development agencies

16



**THE WORLD BANK**  
World Bank

STUDIES | AUGUST 1, 2021  
Middle East and North Africa Regional Office of the World Bank

**1. What is the World Bank's position on the repatriation of the displaced Rohingya population?**  
The World Bank is helping Bangladesh address the needs of the displaced Rohingya population until they can safely and voluntarily return to Myanmar. The World Bank is also supporting Bangladesh to minimize the impact of the influx on the host communities.

**2. How much has the World Bank committed to support Bangladesh to address the challenges created by the influx of the displaced Rohingya population?**  
The World Bank has committed \$590 million for Bangladesh to address the health, informal education, safety net, water and sanitation, and basic infrastructure, including climate resilient roads, solar street lights, and disaster preparedness needs of both the displaced Rohingya and host communities in Cox's Bazar.  
The World Bank's research and analysis are also providing insights for understanding the challenges and development policies in Cox's Bazar.

**3. Is this support a loan or a grant?**  
The entire \$590 million financing is on grant terms. This is not a credit.

**4. What is the purpose of the Refugee Policy Review?**  
The Refugee Policy Review aims to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the World Bank financing for the refugee and host communities.  
This review has been done in each of the 14 World Bank member countries that are currently hosting displaced populations.

**5. How was the Refugee Policy Review done?**  
The review was done by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) following the Refugee Policy Review Framework. UNHCR collected baseline information on the existing policies, practices, and programs.

**6. Does the Refugee Policy Review make specific recommendations to Bangladesh regarding the Rohingya population?**  
No, the review does not make any country-specific recommendations.

17

The World Bank has committed \$590 million for Bangladesh to address the health, informal education, safety net, water and sanitation, and basic infrastructure, including climate resilient roads, solar street lights, and disaster preparedness needs of both the displaced Rohingya and host communities in Cox's Bazar.

The Refugee Policy Review aims to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the World Bank financing for the refugee and host communities.

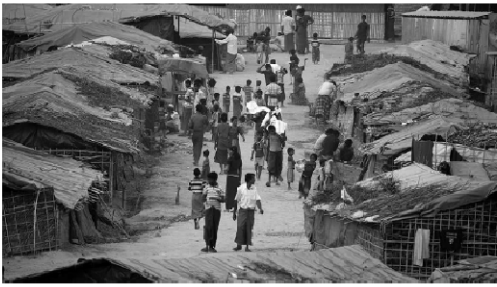
- The World Bank report on integrating refugees into their host countries from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).
- The report “suggests extending Rohingya the right to own land, property, businesses, rights of election and mobility and equal rights in employment as exercised by Bangladeshi citizens as part of the integration process, and if we agree with the proposal, then it will provide financial support to this effect out of a \$2 billion World Bank fund.”

Asia - Pacific

### Dhaka rejects World Bank proposal on integrating Rohingya into Bangladesh

Government says only way out for welfare of Rohingya is repatriation

By M. Najmus Sakib | 02.08.2021



DHAKA, Bangladesh

Bangladesh said Monday that it strongly opposes a proposal by the World Bank to integrate Rohingya Muslims into the country, which is

Foreign Minister  
AK Abdul Momen:

**“We strongly oppose and completely reject the World Bank report, as it contradicts our philosophy on Rohingya. We believe the only way out for the welfare of the Rohingya lies in repatriation”.**

19

### • Reference

- Willis, Katie. ‘Grassroot Development’ in *Theories and practices of development*. Taylor & Francis, 2011.
- Zohir, S. (2004). NGO sector in Bangladesh: An overview. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 4109-4113.
- Begum, A. (2003). Government -NGO interface in development management. Dhaka: A.H. Development Publishing House.