

17th September 2020, Dhaka

Open letter to Localization Technical Working Group (LTWG), Bangladesh



Isn't it a deliberate attempt to confuse Local NGO (LNGO) definition? Confederated INGOs are indeed INGOs. LNGOs need space.

Dear Friends in LTWG,

1. **Objective and background of this open letter.** We raise this issue in reference to making an INGO (a part of an international confederation) the “Chair” of LTWG, which ideally should have been a local organization. The INGO claimed itself as a local/ national NGO of Bangladesh, mentioned in a [statement about localization, published in their confederation’s web site](#). They said that they have performed all due national legal obligation in Bangladesh to be a local NGO. Some other INGOs (not all of them) who are part of their own international federations have also claimed this. But we, the [BDCSOprocess](#), opposed this claim. The same claim was also strongly challenged and protested globally by all the southern local and NGOs during LMWG (Localization Marker Working Group) and IASC (Inter Agency Standing Committee) definition discourse. LTWG steering group should not have embarked on such a debated issue again, particularly in this very beginning stage. The simplicity of Bangladeshi local and national NGOs should not be exploited. In this open letter [BDCSOprocess](#) tried to explain the rationales behind this opposition, international and national references of agreed commitments/ agreements in this regard and above all, what wrong signals/ examples the LTWG is creating through this.

We consider this as legitimizing INGOs for fund raising at local and national level that creates an uneven competition with local and national NGOs. In fact, this will hinder the sovereign and sustainable growth of local and national NGOs which is envisaged in all Aid/ Development Effectiveness declarations especially in Grand Bargain commitments. It defeats the spirit of home grown local ownership. Moreover, we the local and national level NGOs believe that INGOs and UN agencies should limit their role in monitoring and technical assistance at the national level in view of complementarity and inclusiveness. They have even greater role to play at the international level. Some INGOs are already carrying forward with such activities.

In reference to the LTWG (Localization Technical Working Group) meeting held on 31st August, and the letter of Mr. Reza (Coordinator of BDCSOProcess) issued to you on 30th August, he tried to convey our reservations to the key organizers through one to one meeting and then in small groups involved in LTWG steering (UNRC officials, Start Fund Bangladesh, and NIRAPOD). We believe in positive engagement and friendship with all possible stakeholders. Now we are placing the key reservations of [BDCSOprocess](#), a process forum of Bangladeshi NGO/CSOs.

BDCSOprocess and its secretariat leaders have a long background of involvement in the global processes including in Principle of Partnership (2007), World Humanitarian Summit / Grand Bargain (2014 – 2016), Aid effectiveness to Development effectiveness (Monterrey 2003 to Nairobi 2016), countrywide awareness and campaign on all these issues and to frame country-specific demands (2017 – 2019) finally which was culminated in [a national conference during 2019](#) and announced [Charter of Accountability](#) and [Charter of Expectation](#) with a set of demands.

2. **While dealing with three different interest groups (L/NNGO, INGOs, and UN agencies) towards localization, LTWG should have been cautious about possible conflicts and could have a consensus on group process.** Especially, the involvement of UNRC office, who promotes multilateralism, escalated our **expectation of the highest level of transparency, neutrality (i.e., free from conflict of interest)** and consensus-building effort. They have intended to deal with this diverse interest group. It could have been done through open discussion with the leaders of distinctive groups as well as with the campaign group, who have record of mobilizing campaign on localization. Instead, they have jumped into steps one after another, only through email correspondence. This is how the entire process have created all these debates. We wonder whether it is a right step to attach this to HCTT (Humanitarian Coordination Task Team) in this state of affairs.
3. **The key steering holders (UNRC office, Start Fund Bangladesh, and NIRAPOD) overlooked the experience of conflict in NGO Platform (NGOP), in the Rohingya's response, Cox's Bazar.** The NGOP had to accommodate three separate voting categories i.e., local, national, and international NGOs. The platform is merely working as an information channel and is hardly able to play a role in advocacy as it face some limitations to establish common minimum principles of inter-group unity by defining complementarity and inclusiveness.
4. **Complementarity and inclusiveness. UN agencies and INGOs have a great role to play in monitoring and technical assistance.** We believe in complementarity and inclusiveness. No single agency can claim to have all in all capacity to respond to a humanitarian crisis. UN agencies, INGOs L/NNGOs- everyone's presence is needed but with a different role. We believe that UN and INGOs have a great role to play at the international level including conflict resolution, peace building, fundraising, research and campaign, especially to promote global humanitarian issues. For example, one INGO is organizing Rohingya diaspora worldwide to raise the voice on Rohingya issue. INGOs can play a great role to mobilize interfaith leaders for Rohingya issue and standing against the genocide. INGOs also could promote to share the responsibility of 1 million Rohingya refugee by many other countries when Bangladesh alone is shouldering it even after having other multidimensional problems including climate change. After the COVID 19 pandemic, INGOs and UN agencies could play a role against protectionism and to promote global citizenship to take humanitarian responsibilities. As stated in GB, all parties have agreed to promote a sustainable and accountable response mechanism and this is why we want to promote leadership and primacy of NGOs at the local level. We, therefore, urged UN agencies and INGOs to shift their role to monitoring and technical assistance and to handover the operation and implementation to LNGOs to ensure sustainability and accountability at the local level.
5. **Division of labor first in view of global commitment to have one team.** Identifying the different and special roles for entire humanitarian response according to comparative advantages as well as in view of GB and C4C commitments, all the UN agencies, INGOs, and L/NNGOs could be one team. Sustainable leadership and growth of LNGOs is possible if UN agencies and INGOs have (a) **policy and practice for criteria based partnership selection process, free from conflict of interest, which is transparent and competitive,** (b) **partnership agreement and practice based**

on the Principle of Partnership. UN agencies and INGOs should also redefine the so-called "capacity development" which is top-down, one way and a bit colonial. It should be considered as "capacity exchange" (Please see HPG-ODI study) accepting the LNGOs also have some inherent capacities which are indispensable for accountable humanitarian response at the local level.

6. **These are related to our reservations on (a) having an INGO as the Chair of LTWG.** Please note that we have profound respect for the contribution of that INGO and (b) limitation in Process as we felt LTWG is going a bit exclusively with different interest groups. Our reservations are as follows.
 - a. We consider the proposed **"Chair" of the LTWG** as an INGO according to the available international agreements, **and the chair should be a local NGO. This instance will convey a wrong signal to the world that Bangladeshi local and national NGOs have accepted the claimed entity (local and national) even when the INGO is a part of an international confederation. This is already debated and challenged at different global forum.**
 - b. **Being a part of its international confederation, the INGO get funds and technical assistance from their confederation members situated in different countries. Study shows that the INGO in Bangladesh gets such funding from their 17 federation members, on top of other donors.**
 - c. These might motivate other INGOs who are also considering themselves as local and national NGO having local staff and board members in the aid recipient countries. This will shrink spaces for the local NGOs by bringing them into a ploy of uneven competition for nationally available funds. The international funds will be even farther for them where different agencies consider allocating 25% for L/NNGOs. Start Fund Bangladesh is an example of what is hard to accept. **If INGOs believe in localization, they should believe in level playing field for L/NNGOs. INGOs' fundraising and leadership role could be limited to the international level.**
 - d. **We know few INGOs announced that they won't go for fundraising at national level considering the level playing field for L/NNGOs. We salute them.**
7. LTWG is proceeding with **three major limitations in process:**
 - a. LTWG did not have a **prior agreement on the process** (e.g., rules of the game, how to go with a diverse group for localization, minimizing conflicts among parties) with the key group leaders with these three distinctive groups, L/N NGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies;
 - b. LTWG has **not decided where to focus**, e.g., the focus should be the roadmap to localization and building consensus rather than the discourse on how and who would hold the portfolio. There are networks at global level, even in Bangladesh, the run and manage show without having tangible portfolio (e.g., BDCSOprocess);

- c. LTWG did not have **mapping on existing networks on localization, what are their positions, review of knowledge materials, thereby to identify learnings.** They have avoided BDCSOprocess (www.bd-cso-ngo.net) who have extensive background on the campaign, position, and knowledge/resource materials. They have also avoided Cox's Bazar based network CCNF (www.cxb-cso-ngo.net) who also has a long record of campaign, position, and knowledge materials on this particular issue. CCNF has success for having LTF (Localization Task Force) led by UNDP and IFRC, initiated by UN agencies. Due to all the lacking, LTWG might lead to create confusion/contradictions.

It is easily foreseeable that in such situation the process results have chances to go to the hand of powerful groups, which might create chaos and damage to the growth and leadership of L/NNGOs. The leadership of L/NNGO is essential for localization as stated in [Grand Bargain commitment](#), [Principle of Partnership](#), [Charter for Change](#), and also in recently published [IASC \(Inter-Agency Standing Committee\) interim guideline on localization during COVID 19](#). We have to understand that the prevailing situation, ongoing practice, fund scarcity and uneven competition for the fund might create chances to deprive the LNGOs.

8. **Confusion on who is local, national, and international.** Some colleagues in the 31st August meeting tried to convince that it is still undecided and there are confusions on the definition of local, national, and international NGOs. From our common sense, we can easily understand or decide who is local, national, and international.

Apart from that, let's see the IASC definition. [IASC](#) is the highest body in respect of coordinating humanitarian response formed in view of UN resolutions 46/182 of 1991. Please go through the ['Definition Paper, IASC Humanitarian Task Team, Localization Marker Working Group, 24 January 2018.'](#)

Local and national non-state actors are "Organizations engaged in relief that are headquartered and operating in their own aid recipient country and which are not affiliated to an international NGO". Note: "A local actor is not considered to be affiliated merely because it is part of a network, confederation or alliance wherein it maintains independent fundraising and governance systems" (text endorsed by GB signatories). Local and national non-state actors include:

- a. *National NGOs/civil society organizations (CSOs): National NGOs/CSOs operating in the aid recipient country in which they are headquartered, working in multiple subnational regions, and not affiliated to an international NGO. This category can also include national faith-based organizations.*
- b. *Local NGOs/CSOs: Local NGOs/CSOs operating in a specific, geographically defined, subnational area of an aid recipient country, without affiliation to an international NGO/CSO. This category can also include community-based organizations and local faith-based organizations.*

In this paper, it is also stated on who are international both from the southern and Northern origin. Here are quotes from the same paper.

Definitions that are not included in the above categorization of national and local actors are:

- *Internationally affiliated organizations: Organizations that are affiliated to an international organization through inter-linked financing, contracting, governance, and/or decision-making systems. This category does not include local and national organizations that are part of networks, confederations, or alliances wherein those organizations maintain independent fundraising and governance systems.*
- *Southern international NGOs: NGOs based in aid recipient countries that are not OECD member countries, carrying out operations outside of the aid recipient country in which they are headquartered and not affiliated to an international NGO. The same organization can be classified as a national NGO/CSO when carrying out operations within the country in which they are headquartered.*
- *International NGOs: NGOs are not based on an aid recipient country and carrying out operations in one or more aid recipient countries.*

It is clear who could be local, national, and international. But, we know that some INGO can take benefits to claim themselves local and national as they did in their localization paper, taking the advantage of confusion created by "Note" mentioned above. Although according to some lines of definitions they are not local and national. In the same way, Southern-based INGOs cannot be considered as national NGOs, but there is a confusing line too.

But, Southern local activists have contested all these confusions in different forums, please see the [A4EP \(Alliance for Empowering Partners\) papers published in the UN OCHA website "Relief Web"](#). They argued to stick to the original suggestions from Localization Marker Working Group (LMWG) as follows. [The same view has also been expressed by the NEAR letter to the Grand bargain leader during June 2017. A4EP, NEAR](#) are also networks of southern NGO / CSOs.

Definition of local and national actors:

National NGOs/civil society organizations (CSOs): National NGOs/CSOs operating in the aid recipient country in which they are headquartered, working in multiple subnational regions, and not affiliated to an international NGO. This category can also include national faith-based organizations.

Local NGOs/CSOs: Local NGOs/CSOs operating in a specific, geographically defined, subnational area of an aid recipient country, without affiliation to an international NGO/CSO. This category can also include community-based organizations and local faith-based organizations.

Final definitions adopted by the IASC??

Once the definitions were submitted to the signatories through the co-conveners, effort ensued to dilute the definitions as many international confederations, who have country offices and INGOs with national offices in the global south, wanted their national offices

*to qualify for the 25% funding committed for the local/national actors. **Consequently, the definitions were significantly altered, violating the democratic pattern followed thus far, to suit the interest of such global actors.***

Please note that the LMWG proposal was based on a long proposal and especially based on a worldwide survey with around 450 respondents, where these definitions had received around 90% affirmative vote.

Finally, A4EP asked in the paper for following in respect of the definition

- ***Immediate restoration of the original definition of local and national actors produced by the LMWG;***
- ***To respect the spirit of commitment the Grand Bargain, only home-grown organizations, with no direct or indirect affiliations with international affiliations, should be considered local and national actors.***

As stated in the [latest Grand Bargain agreements](#), please note the spirit as below. *"National and local responders comprising governments, communities, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and local civil society are often the first to respond to crises, remaining in the communities they serve before, after, and during emergencies. Grand Bargain Signatories are committed to making principled humanitarian action **as local as possible and as international as necessary** recognizing that international humanitarian actors play a vital role particularly in situations of armed conflict. **Grand Bargain Signatories engage with local and national responders in a spirit of partnership and aim to reinforce rather than replace local and national capacities.***

So, there should not be any ambiguity concerning the definition of local, national and international entities. We should concentrate on the homegrown organizations without linking to any international affiliation who is local and national.

9. **BDCSO process takes position to keep such spaces exclusively for local NGOs.** On top of these major opinions flow, our position in this regard:

- While the proposed chair, the INGO is a part of an international federation, it should not claim itself as a national and local actor, while it talks about believing in localization. Having a distinctive advantage, it can create uneven level playing field for local and national NGOs regarding fundraising at the national level (e.g., competing at Start Fund Bangladesh).
- The INGO should consider handing over the national level spaces to local and national NGOs if they believe in and intended for localization.
- According to their website, they have very little partnership with local and national NGOs especially in Bangladesh. Then we wonder whether they have any experience in this regard.
- We believe, apart from fundraising scope, colleagues and leaders of local and national NGOs should be promoted to all possible leadership at local and national level. Because it is the best and only available ground for leadership exercise space for L/NNGOs.

10. Last but not the least, is LTWG heading towards reinventing the wheel? Enough talk, it is time to walk ahead. BDCSO process do like to refer a document released on 1st October 2017 and endorsed by around 50 prominent local, national NGOs and including networks like NIRAPD, titled "[Our Common Space, Our Complementary Role, Equitable Partnership, Sovereign and Accountable Civil Society Growth](#)". This paper is an outcome document of the long participatory process, placed in [a public forum on 19th August 2017 funded by Oxfam and Start Fund Bangladesh](#), and where a good number of INGO and L/NNGO leaders participated and spoke. The document proposed **five key demands, such as:**

- (i) INGOs should stop fundraising at the national level;
- (ii) Whistle blowing and complaint response policies should be included in UN and INGO partnership policies;
- (iii) Minimum 10% overhead cost to the partner organization, not only for central management but also for future institutional development;
- (iv) Stop the brain drain from NNGOs, introduce an equal level of compensation for the same level of competencies;
- (v) Partnership agreements must include a clause of arbitration and joint/reciprocal evaluation.

Here are 17 specific demands from L/NNGOs in this regard:

- 1) INGOs and UN agencies' primary role should be to facilitate and promote local civil society in the global south.
- 2) Principle and criteria based partnership with LNGO/ NNGOs, creating a transparent and healthy competition but maintaining the highest level of inclusiveness and coordination.
- 3) Bengali should be the communication language for all INGOs and UN agencies working in Bangladesh while they will be communicating with partners.
- 4) Activate existing networks first, before forming a new network, the process must be transparent and inclusive.
- 5) INGOs must prioritize a campaign against "De-globalization of humanity and responsibility" in their country of origin.
- 6) Cash programming should not be considered without considering local context, which might undermine civil society development, and a community approach in southern countries.
- 7) Priority should be to create self-esteem and self-made approach: capacity standard has to be contextual, accountability should be first rather than accounts-ability.
- 8) Localization means local control: the national pooled fund should be managed, controlled, and owned by NNGOs. Creating intermediary contradicts sustainability.
- 9) LNGO and NNGOs who's leadership is originated from a specific locality or group of people should get priority to implement projects for that specific locality or groups: No to imported NNGO or LNGOs in a locality with temporary project assignments.
- 10) We all (UN organization / INGOs/ NNGOs/ LNGOs) should have a participatory multi-stakeholder and open review of the cyclone (e.g., Ruanu and Mora) and flood (e.g., Haor) response in view of WHS and GB policy outcome. Duplication of mistakes is a wastage of resources.

- 11) Local contexts of corruption have to be considered. Generalizing stigmatization and threats cannot be an answer. Our capacity and NNGO governance must be given space to respond first.
- 12) INGOs and UN agencies must be transparent about their project details to their NNGO partners. Each other's overhead or management cost should be jointly decided.
- 13) INGOs and UN agencies must distinguish luxury vs. necessity in their cost culture. Maintaining the same level of cost structure for development services should be the same at least at the field level.
- 14) Expatriate employment should be demand-driven and local expertise should be emphasized. Deploying fresh graduate expatriates in executive positions should be reviewed.
- 15) We demand rightful representation in the LCG (Local Consultative Group) and the HCTT (Humanitarian Coordination Task Team).
- 16) Accountability toward communities is indispensable for localization: The Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) is the key reference and certification is an option in this regard.
- 17) INGOs and UN agencies should orient their partners to be inclusive and transparent towards a single NGO sectorial unity or coordinated process based on common minimum principles to regain pride and also to regain bargaining capacity to strengthen as 3rd non-state sector.

Last but not the least: We, national and local NGOs, need to stand on our own feet with an accountable, inclusive, and knowledge-based approach.

Submitted and signed by BDCSOprocess members

SI	Organization Name	Organization Chief Name
1.	NSS, Amtali, Borguna	Shahabuddin Panna
2.	Zakir Hossain Talukdar	VDF, Barishal
3.	PGUS, Pirojpur	Zaul Ahasan Zia
4.	Surjalok Trust, Jhalokathi	Hemayet Uddin Himu
5.	MAP	SHUVANKAR CHAKRABORTY
6.	Center for Rural Service Society	Edward Robin Bollove
7.	Integrated Community Development Association (ICDA)	Salma Khan
8.	Integrated Community Development Association (ICDA)	Anower Zahid
9.	AROHI	A.T.M.Khorshed Alam
10.	Integrated Community Development Association (ICDA)	Kazi Noushad Rasel
11.	Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB)	Dr. Iftekharuzzaman
12.	Integrated Community Development Society (I.C.D.S)	Md. Mortuza Khaled
13.	Community Development Initiative (CDI)	Syed Mozibur Rahman
14.	Patuakhali Mohila Unnayan shamiti.	Syed Mofazzel Hossain
15.	CSO	Shibani Chowdhury
16.	Darial Union Janakallyan Songstha (DUJKS)	Md. Enayet Hossain Monir
17.	DUJKS	Masuma Akter (Coordinator)
18.	PDO	Ranajit datta
19.	Suvo	Hasina Begum Nila (ED)
20.	VCDS	Abdul Gaffar Khan (ED)
21.	SCOPE	Kazi Enayet Hossain Shiblu
22.	Costal Development Partnership (CDP)	Syed Ziaul Hasan
23.	Prime	Ahsan Murad Chowdhury (ED)

24.	Rural Economic Development Organization (REDO)	Shohidul Islam (ED)
25.	BELA	Lincon Bayen
26.	ABC Foundation	Nakib Abdus Salam
27.	Grameen Development Society (GDS)	Jahid Hossain Khan
28.	HRDP	Nigar Sultana Honufa
29.	CSO	Md. Nurul Islam
30.	Dak Diye jai	MD. Shajahan Gazi
31.	Manobadhikar Joat, Barishal	Syed Habibur Rahman
32.	Bangladesh Mohila Porishod, Barishal District Committee	Pushpo Rani Chakraborty
33.	Lokmorcha Barishal	Rabeya Khatun (President)
34.	Chandradip Development Outlook	Jahanara Begum Shapna
35.	Children and Youth Development Organization (CYDO)	Syed Hossain Ahamed Kamal
36.	Anirban Samaj Unnoyan Sangstha	Samsun nahar
37.	SANGRAM (Sangathita Gramunnyan Karmasuchi)	Chowdhury Munir Hossain
38.	ANNESA	Shamsuddin Khan
39.	SEAM Foundation	Md. Arifur Rahman
40.	SEBA	Md. Arif Molla
41.	Women Development Foundation (WDF)	Asma Akhter
42.	ISWA	Anawara Begum
43.	SACO	Kazi Fakhrul
44.	AUS	Darul Islam
45.	NANDAN Art Culture	Amit Kundu
46.	SANGRAM	Chowdhury Mohammad Masum
47.	SAINT Bangladesh	Kajzi Jahangir Kabir
48.	Center for Rural Service Society	Edward Robin Bollove
49.	Alternative Initiative for Development (AID)	Pramanando Gharami,
50.	Love Thy Neighbour (LTN)	Mahamuda Begum ED LTN
51.	Love Thy Neighbour (LTN)	Mahamuda Begum
52.	YPSA	Md Arifur Rahman
53.	FHDF	Advocate Jahangir Alam Nantu
54.	SISTRI	Salma Akther
55.	Gender & Environment Management Society (GEMS)	Asaduzzaman Chowdhury
56.	Peoples Development Organization (PDO)	Hafiz Ahmed
57.	CHANDPUR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SANGSTHA	MD. SELIM PATWARY
58.	EBF	LION Md Mahfuzur Rahman
59.	ADF	Mostafa Kamal Jattra
60.	KNUS	Ms Shova Dhar
61.	CWWFP&W	Ms Halima Chowdhury
62.	OPCA	Md Alamgir
63.	Alodan	Md Kamal Hosen Sikder
64.	Alokito Bangladesh Social Development Foundation	Ms Farhin Fahim
65.	CSD	Mr Mostafa Kamal
66.	Unite Theater for Social Action (UTSA)	Mostafa Kamal Jattra
67.	Dynamic welfare	Md Nurul Amin
68.	DDRC	Shahidul Islam Sazzad
69.	Tarana Trust	Md Solaiman
70.	Dorjay Nari Sango	Ms Shanaz Begum
71.	Dristi	Helal Uddin Mahmud
72.	NARI MOTTRI	A K M Anisur Rahman

73.	Nirmal Foundation	Dr Syed Didarul Munir Rubel
74.	NARI OIKYA Bangladesh	Jesmin Khanam
75.	NONGAR SAMAJ UNNAYAN SASTA	A S M Jamal Uddin
76.	NISCRITI	SK Kurshed Anowar
77.	PERFECT TRUST	Md Abser Uddin
78.	POLLI PROGOTI SASTA	Md Nurul Hoque Chy
79.	PROTTAYASHI	Monowara Begum
80.	FIGHT FOR WOMEN RIGHT	Adv Rehana Begum Ranu
81.	sonali	SAMSUL
82.	Women Initiatives for Social Education	SABRINA AKTHER
83.	Social Safety Net Foundation	Abdul Kayume
84.	Woman And Child Advancement Society (WACAS)	Muhammad Shafiqul Islam
85.	Woman And Child Advancement Society (WACAS)	Muhammad Shafiqul Islam
86.	Social and Health Development Organization (SAHDO)	MD. Hossain Chowdhury
87.	Rural United People on Ward Social Establishment (RUPOSE)	Farjhan Begum
88.	Mother and Child Save Development Society (MCHDS)	Parvin Akter
89.	Women Organisation for Rural Development	Moushumi Akther
90.	Women Organisation for Rural Development	Moushumi Akter
91.	ASDS	Rabeya Begum
92.	Nari Unnayan	Tahmina Akter
93.	Shusil Somaj	Md. Ariful Islam
94.	Aragati	Jamal Hossain
95.	ODPBD	Azizul Islam
96.	Prottasha	Md. Shahadat Hossain
97.	Rangpur Protibondhi Foundation	Md. Akbar Hossain
98.	Aram Foundation	Md. Al Amin
99.	Bawpa	Md. Abdur Rouf
100.	Pothokoli	Md. Bilayet Hossain
101.	BDS	Md. Sirajul
102.	VDS	Md. Shahjahan
103.	Papri	Abu Bached
104.	ASKS	Md. Motiur Rahman
105.	Udayan Bangladesh	Ashraful Islam Monir
106.	Nirapod Somaj	Jodeb Gope
107.	Aid Bangladesh	Habibur Rahman
108.	Matrichaya	Md. Mozammel Hossain Liton
109.	Aid Bangladesh	Habibur Rahman
110.	ADAB	AKM Jashim Uddin
111.	Best Society	Sohel
112.	Village Development Programme(VDP)	Mist. Airen Ahammed
113.	COAST Trust	Rezaul Karim Chowdhury
114.	Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio & Communication	AHM Bazlur Rahman
115.	SHIELD	Md. Mahbub Alam
116.	National Youth forum for the Disabled (NYFD)	Exceutive Director
117.	Gram Bikash Shohayak Shangstha	Masuda Farouk Ratna
118.	F.H. P	Krishna Chandra Das
119.	Surjo Tarun Mahila Samitty(STMS)	Farjana Ahammed
120.	Upaker Samajik Unnayan Sangstha(USUS)	Md Tomal Uddin
121.	Sabar Tarea Amra Fundation(STAF)	Mist.Manira Begum

122.	Alok dip Foundation	Md. Ashraful Islam Monir
123.	Prottoy Ma o Shishu Unnayan Songstha	Nargis Parvin
124.	UDAYAN Bangladesh	Md. Asaduz Zaman Sheikh
125.	Lutfunnesa Foundation	Zuma Akter
126.	Coastal development organization	Md. Mizanur Rahman
127.	Akota samaj kalyan sangstha	Esrat Jahan
128.	Upokul Foundation	Sk Abu Hossan
129.	Gano Sakti kendro	Mir Sarowar hossan
130.	Moumachi	Sushanto Mollik
131.	Md Sahidul Islam	Vosb
132.	Ruby Islam	Women Voice
133.	Asar alo bangladesh	Md. Kamal hosan
134.	Chader alo dusto mohila samiti	Parvin akter
135.	Bangabandhu Mohila Somiti	Mrs. Mita
136.	Chader Alo Jubo Mohila Songstha	Parvin Akter
137.	Udayan Jubo Mohila Club	Asowad Zaman kaberi
138.	Lutfunnesa Jubo Foundation	Tanni Akter
139.	Sonali Dustho Mohila Songstha	Farida Akter
140.	Ruposi Bangla Mohila Unnayan Songstha	Ajmin Nahar
141.	ISADO	Abu Islam Mohammad Baker
142.	Md Shofiqun Rahman	Pollyprokrity
143.	CLEAN	Hasan Mehedi
144.	Mira	Dulal chandra Das
145.	First om mcd	Md. Shafiqul islam
146.	Protiva	Abul hosen
147.	Akota chokro foundation	Moni Begum
148.	Asks	Helal uddin
149.	Ashraf Foundation	M. Mahbububl Ashraf
150.	Alor D Ishari	Abul khalek
151.	Nikustimaj	Salma Sultana
152.	Alosaya	Mili ahmed
153.	Wada	Nilufa akter eti
154.	Padma samaj kollan sangsta	Md Habibur Rahman
155.	Choria Mohila sangsta	Moniruzzaman
156.	Help	Farida akter banu
157.	Trinomul unnayan Songhta	Khondokar Faruque ahmed
158.	Ashraf Foundation	Md.Mamunur Rashid
159.	Ashroy Foundation	Momotaz Khatun
160.	ASHO SAMAJ GORI	MD.HORUN- OR-RASHID
161.	PROGOTI (People's Research on Grassroot Ownership & Traditional Initiative)	Ashek-E-Elahi Chief Executive
162.	Trinamool Unnayan Sangstha	Khandoker Faruque Ahamed
163.	Alokito Samaj Mohila Unnayan Sangstha	Jannatuil Maua
164.	Sabuj Bangla Science Club	MD. Sanuar Hossine
165.	Economic Mutual Organization (EMO)	Sheuli Rani Biswas
166.	nagorik andolon	nurul amin kalam
167.	nagorik andolon	kazi azad jahan shamim
168.	Samaj unnayon O Proshikkhon kendra	Mohammad Anamul Hoque
169.	Sabuj Bangla Grameen Jubo Unnayan Sangstha	Khandoker Mahabub Alam
170.	Agroduct samaj unnayan sangstha	Md Anisur Rahman

171.	Social development organisation	Md Rafiqul islam sarker
172.	Disha bohukokhi kollayan samiti	mollika rani das
173.	Prattasha samaj unnayan sangstha	nehaj uddin maizvandari
174.	roghunathpur samaj unnayan sanstha	Sahanaj begume
175.	Nirvoy Samaj kollan songtha	Md.Abdul Ahad
176.	Akota samaj kallayan sangstha (ASKS)	Moniruzzaman joarder
177.	Onnochitra Bangladesh	Rebeka Sultana
178.	Sabuj Bangla Grameen Unnayan Sangstha	Khandoker Abdul Alim
179.	Socio-Economic and Rural Advancement Association (SERAA)	S.M.Mazibur Rahman
180.	Advancement Society (AS)	Md Abu Bakkar Siddik
181.	Roghnathpur Samaj Unnayan Sanstha	Ms Shahanaj Begum
182.	Bhabki Bohomukhi Unnayan Sangstha	Md Usuf Ali
183.	Jikatola Aporupa Mahila Unnayan Sangstha	Sayda Begum
184.	Prattasha Mahila Unnayan Sangstha	Rubi
185.	Mokta Jibon Sangstha	Md Samiul Islam
186.	Protibondhi Shishu sikkha o Poricharja Samity	Md Rafiqul Islam
187.	Now Muslim Mohila Unnayan Sangstha	Mahmuda Yasmin
188.	Samaj Unnayan O Proshikkhon Kendra	Md Anamul Hoque
189.	ASPS	Mustasim Billah
190.	RMUS	Mst.Hosnera Begum
191.	IEDS	Shamim Kabir
192.	Urban	Syed Arifuzzaman
193.	Nari Uddokta	Farhana Linu
194.	SERAA	Mazibur Rahman
195.	SUS	Sopon
196.	MSKS	KM Zami
197.	ARFB	Md. Delwar khan
198.	Swakalpo Society	Md Abdul Quayyum
199.	Anagrasar Samaj Unnayan Songstha (ASUS)	Rajkumar Shaw, ED
200.	Nari Mukti Sangstha(NMS)	Mist. Shahana Begum
201.	Rajpara Dusto Mahilla Samaj Kallayan Samitty(RDMSKS)	Mist. Rajiya Begum
202.	Progati Mahilla Unnayan Sammitty(PMUS)	Mist.Samima Begum
203.	Durbar Mahila Sangstha (DMS)	Mist. Manguara Begum
204.	Mohona Mahila Samaj Kallayan Samitty (MMSKS)	Mist. Jabunnasha Begum
205.	Bangladesh Progati Sangstha(BPS)	Gazi Karim Baksha
206.	Local Alliance for NGO Development (LAND)	Sarker Mohammad Ali
207.	Jamuna Samaj Kallayan Sangstha (JSKS)	Md.Monzed Ali
208.	Annanyo Samaj Kallayan Sangstha	Md. Liaquat Ali
209.	Nakshi Bangla Sangstha (NBS)	Md.Saiful Islam
210.	Moulik Babosthapon Sangstha (BMS)	Md.Anisur Rahman
211.	Manob Sheba Unnayan Sangstha	M.S.Alam Bablu
212.	Ishamoti Samaj Unnayan Sangstha	Md.Abul Kalam Azad
213.	Prattasha, Pabna	Md.Abdul Baten Rusdhi
214.	Uddipon Mohila Samity	Alaya Yesmin
215.	Sathi Samaj Unnayan Sangstha	Md.Ataur Rahman
216.	Banchte Chai (BC)	Md.Abdur Rob
217.	SomotoI Samaj Unnayan Sangstha	Md.Rakib Hossain
218.	Suchita Samaj Unnayan Sangstha Pabna	Nasrin Parven
219.	Uddipona Mohila Somity	Aleya Easmin

220.	Porshi, Pabna	Mala Sarker
221.	Jamuna Samaj Kallayan Sangstha, Pabna	Md. Monzed Ali
222.	Banchte Chai Samaj Unnayan Somity , Pabna	Md. Abdul Rob Montu
223.	Karnofuly Samaj Kallayan Sangstha, Santhia, Pabna	Md. Abdul Latif
224.	Moulik Babosthapon Sangstha, Chatmohor, pabna	Md. Anisur Rahman
225.	Nakshi Bangla Sangstha, Sujanagor, Pabna	Md. Saiful Islam
226.	Prottasha, Pabna	Mustofa Abdul Baten Rushdi
227.	Ajompur Sromajibi Unnayan Sangstha (ASUS)	Md. Abu Hanif
228.	Rural Proverty Alievation Association (Rupa). Vangura, Pabna	Sweety Parven
229.	Porshi	Mala Sarker
230.	Darpon Samaj Unnayan Sangstha	Ms. Salma Khatun
231.	Together for Service of People (TSP), Vangura,Pabna	Sarker Mohammad Ali
232.	Landless Development Organization (LDO),Chatmohar,Pabna	Md.Nure Alom Siddiqui (Monju)
233.	Chayapath Chromojibi Sangstha, Upazila-Faridpur,Pabna	Md.Abdul Mannan
234.	LUSTRE, Natore	Md.Hasanuzzaman
235.	Dipshika Samaj Kallayan Sangstha, Natore	Md.Monirul Islam
236.	Chalanbeel Dustho Mohila Saangstha (CDMS),Tarash,Sirajganj	Md.Abdul Malek
237.	Program for Women Development (PWD), Sirajganj Sadar	Ms.Joly
238.	Peoples Organization for Sustainable Development (POSD), Rajshahi sadar	A.F.M Razib Uddin
239.	SHACHETAN	Md.Hasinul Islam Chunnu
240.	Sechchasebi Bohumukhi Mohila Samaj Kallayan Samity (SBMSS)	Ms.Noor-A-Zannat Mitu
241.	Trinomol	Md.Jalal Uddin Ahmad
242.	Songkalpo, Hargram,Rajshahi court,Rajshahi	Avarist Hembram
243.	Adibashi Samaj Unnayan Sangstha, Godagari,Rajshahi	Gonesh Mazi
244.	Adivashi Bikash Kendro, Gogram,Godagari,Rajshahi	Benjamin Hashda
245.	Development Actions for Community (DAC),Ghoramara,Rajshahi	Partha Paul Chowdhury
246.	Provati Manab Unnayan Sangstha (PROMUS),Salgaria,Pabna	Md.Abdus Sobhan
247.	Development Program for the Peoples	Taslina Aktar
248.	Srizoni Samaj Kallayan Sangstha (SSKS),Santhia,Pabna	Md.Abdul Kader
249.	Asakto Punanbasan Sangstha (APOSH)	Md.Abul Bashar
250.	Shapla Gram Unnayan Sangstha, Mohanpur,Rajshahi	Md.Mohsin Ali
251.	People Resource Oriented Voluntary Association (PROVA), Upasohar,Rajshahir	Abu M Musa
252.	Social Organization for Voluntary Activities (SOVA)	M A Ghoni Mondol
253.	Participatory Development Organization (PDO),Nowhata,Poba,Rajshahi	AKM Enamul Haque Jewel
254.	Social Advancement Program and Networking Organization (SAPNO)	Md,. Ziaur Rahman
255.	Rangpur Protibondhi Foundation	Akbar Hossain
256.	Samaj Unnayan Prashikshan kendra	Md.Mozaffar Hossain
257.	BOHUBRIHY	Md Jakir Hossen
258.	Jhanjira Samaj Kallyan Sangstha (JSKS)	Mustafa Kamal, ED

259.	Come To Save (CTS)	Md.Aminul Haque
260.	BOHUBRIHY	Md Jakir Hossen
261.	Seed	Sarothi Rani Saha
262.	Manoshika, lalmonirhat	AKM Shamsul Haque
263.	Fida, lalmonirhat	Firoja begum
264.	ZIBIKA	Manik Chowdhuri
265.	MANOSIKA	A K M Shamsul Haque
266.	Integrated Rural Development Foundation (IRDF)	Md. Reazul Haque Patwari
267.	Swakalpo Society	Md Abdul Quayyum
268.	BRESDO	Mirza Obaidur rahman
269.	Community Management Center (CMC)	Md. Aminul Islam Sarder
270.	Chilmari Distressed Development Foundation (CDDF)	Md. Lutfar Rahman
271.	Society for UDDOG	Umme Nehar
272.	Self Help & Advanced Development organization (SHADO)	Sarwar Jamil Khondakar
273.	CDDF, kurigram	Lutfor Rahman
274.	Come to Work (CTW)	Md. Matiur Rahman
275.	Social and Cultural Development Foundation (SCDF)	Selina Haque
276.	Gram Unnayan Prochesta (GUP)	Farida Begum
277.	Society for Uddog	Umme near
278.	SIDP	Md Afsar Alli
279.	Momota Polly Unnayan Sangstha (MPUS)	Md. Yeakub Ali
280.	Bangladesh Bekaratta Durikaron Somity (BBDS)	Md.Zillur Rahman
281.	Swakalpo Society	Md Abdul Quayyum
282.	Village Economic Development Organization-VEDO	Md. Golam Robbany Jewel
283.	Mohila Bohumukhi Shikkha Kendra (MBSK)	Most. Sultana Razial Khatun
284.	Northern Development Foundation-NDF	Victor Lakra
285.	Anannah Sangstha	Chowdhury Mosaddequl Isdani
286.	Society for UDDOG	Umme Nehar
287.	Village Development Foundation (VDF)	MD ABDUS SABUR
288.	Juba Samaj Kallayan Sangstha(JSKS)	Md. Mijanur Rahman
289.	Dabi Chudorani Palli Unnayan Kandro(DCPUK)	Md.Nurul Islam Dulu
290.	Gano Kallayan Sangstha(GKS)	Md. Golam Mahadi
291.	Brothers for Community Development (BCD)	M.A Hay
292.	Tista Unnayan Sangstha(TUS)	Mist. Rubi Rahman
293.	Arafat Feed mill Ltd	Arafat Ahammed
294.	Juba Samaj Kallayan Sangstha(JSKS)	Md. Mijanur Rahman
295.	Garib Unnayan Sangstha (GUS)	Md Abdul Latif
296.	Garib Unnayan Sangstha (GUS)	Md Asaduzzaman
297.	ABAS	Shah Bahauddin Selim
298.	IDEA	Nazmul Haque
299.	Prakritojon	Tofazzal Sohel
300.	SDM Foundation	Subrata Das
301.	Khoyai Thi	Shaikh Osman Gani Rume
302.	VSDO	M A H Shahin
303.	ISA	Prova Raani Baraif
304.	Tarunna Society	Md Abidur Rahman Rakib
305.	Durbar Unnayan	Rinku Chakrabarty
306.	Sujon	Tahmina Begum Gini
307.	Nabashikha	Dhruba Joti Day

308.	Hosed	Shaikh Suma Zaman
309.	RDC	Kazi Farida Akhtar
310.	Shonirvor Mohila Unnayan Shaongta	Farzana Jaman Tania
311.	Abda Bohumukhi Jubo Sangha	Md Sajjadur Rahman
312.	Jana kallyan Kendra	Nill Gani Sing
313.	Idea	Nazmul Haque
314.	Bimal Kar	Sondkor Samaj Unnayan Porisad
315.	Palli Unnayan Society	Md Juwel
316.	Mac Bangladesh	MA Hamid
317.	Hitosi Foundation	Mansur Ahmed
318.	Ideal Friends Club	Md Akhtarujjaman Tarapodai
319.	Chatra Kollyan Parishad	Md Aminul Islam
320.	Indrani Sen	Bangladesh Mukti Sangsad
321.	SRAC	Md Kayes Ahmmed
322.	RAS	Dhrupad Chowdhuri Nupur
323.	ASKS	Md Ahad Miah
324.	BAPA	Abdul Karim Kim
325.	Prakritojon	Tofazzal Sohzu
326.	RISE Foundation	Abul Kalam Azad
327.	UKBET	M A Sayem
328.	READO	Nasir Uddin Ahmed
329.	Bangladesh Equality	Roksana Begum
330.	Janani Foundation	Amjad Hossain
331.	Jagrata Satra Sangha	Shah Abdulla Sad
332.	Bhati Bangla Sangha	Ayan Das
333.	SJS	Arafat
334.	HBS	Md Bajlul Islam
335.	Habigaj Khoai	Md Saiful Islam
336.	JASHIS	Mostak Ahmed Sayem
337.	ASA	Md Firojur Rahman
338.	Pama Sunamganj	Md Ruhul Amin
339.	SAKO	Ajit Devnath
340.	PUK	Md Mahfiz
341.	Bikashito Narinet	Saiyeda Armina
342.	FIDDB	Ziaur Rahman Sijar
343.	Shahajalal University	Dr. Mohammad Zahirul Haque
344.	Grameen Jonokollyan Sangsad	Papia Roy
345.	AAS	Md Abdur Rahman
346.	JVBS	Anayet Bilkis Shila
347.	Anandaniketon	Rahima Parvin Lily
348.	Shimantik	Tashi Chakma
349.	FIVUBREAD	Shah Hisam
350.	SRCWF	Badha Pahkdur
351.	Shuvro Das	RAS