

**Information &
Knowledge
Management**

**Fostering
better
Coordination**

**Networking
among
humanitaria
n actors**

**Strengthening
Capacity for
humanitarian
action**

**Resource
Mobilization**

**Advocacy
at all level**

**Working
closely with
Government**

**NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF HUMANITARIAN ACTORS, BANGLADESH
(NAHAB)**

Strategic Plan (2017 – 2021)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to natural hazards. About a third of its population – or some 57 million people – live in chronic poverty. That, combined with the country’s geographical location, its topography and dense population, means that natural hazard events often result in disasters with a high loss of life and economic damage. Historically, deaths from single events, such as cyclones, reached into the hundreds of thousands in Bangladesh. But the trend is one of progress, with data suggesting that preparation for and response to disasters is improving over time. There have been massive reductions in the number of lives lost. An important element in this is a major improvement in early warning systems, and the establishment of cyclone shelters in particular. The Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters estimates that close to 231 million people have been directly affected by natural disasters between 1979 and 2015, with over 192,415 killed and economic damage in the order of US\$7.6 billion.

At the same time, Bangladesh is one of the country’s most at risk from the impacts of climate change. It is therefore likely that both acute hazards (such as flooding or cyclonic events) and chronic hazards (drought, sea level rise and saline intrusion, for example) will become more frequent and severe in the coming decades. The nature and scope of the hazards are more or less documented in a wide range of existing literature.

Bangladesh has made the paradigm shift from the conventional response and relief oriented approach to the comprehensive disaster management framework. Important elements in this are the structural interventions such as construction of embankments, cyclone shelters, and others. There have also been non-structural investments/measures such as the establishment of the Disaster Management Committees at all levels, government policies and programs, as well as notably the community-based cyclone early warning system and response mechanisms. Taken altogether they contributed significantly in reducing the impacts of disasters in the country. The trend has been reversing with data suggesting that better preparation for and response to disasters are improving over time and thus dramatically reducing the number of lives lost albeit not necessarily in term of economic devastation. Since Independence, there had been a number of major disaster events, which were used as trigger points to design and launch some major policy initiatives.

The community is the first respondent in the humanitarian situation in Bangladesh. The NGO and civil society also come forward to support the effort of Government of Bangladesh, which is

highly appreciated. NGO and civil societies are inseparable actors in the development process of poverty alleviation and humanitarian response.

In recent years, there is a trend in worldwide for localization of humanitarian response. These come in to discussion after findings of number of research that proved that the local actors are more effective in delivering the humanitarian program.

BACKGROUND:

There has been a great deal of debate, and rhetoric, in recent years on issues of southern capacity and the development of north-south humanitarian partnerships. Much of this stemmed from the massive response to the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, and the *Tsunami Evaluation Coalition's Synthesis* report (July 2006) which called for a '...fundamental reorientation in practice... a change in the organizational culture of humanitarian aid providers... that agencies cede power to the affected population... and that agencies... meet this problem by promoting distributed ownership, with the community and different levels of [national] government owning different levels of the response...'

Partnerships with national and local actors have long been identified as a source of problems in international humanitarian aid. Major evaluations of numerous high profile humanitarian crises – most notably that of the Indian Ocean tsunami – have identified insufficient investment in, and commitment to, such partnerships as the biggest hindrance to effective performance. The reality is that efforts to work with national and local actors do not play a central role in the majority of international humanitarian work. This amounts to a longstanding systemic issue for the sector as a whole, which has persisted despite the efforts made by individual agencies to invest time and effort in this area.

This study is the first output of a research project commissioned by five UK- based international humanitarian non-governmental organizations (INGOs)– Action Aid, Cafod, Christian Aid, Oxfam GB and Tearfund. The main purpose of the study was to look at the current and future potential of partnerships with national non-governmental organisations (NNGOs) in humanitarian response, based on lessons from across the commissioning agencies in major emergency settings.

Over the past years, there have been new voices, energy, and ideas building in the humanitarian system around the localisation agenda. With the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) and specifically the Grand Bargain, as well as the Charter4Change (C4C) – a tipping point has been reached: reform for localisation is inevitable, if not already ongoing. Governments, aid

agencies, communities all remain committed to localization – what remains is the much harder practical implementation.

Grand Bargain:

The Grand Bargain was first proposed by the former UN Secretary General’s High Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing in its report “Too Important to Fail: addressing the humanitarian financing gap” as one of the solutions to address the widening gap between humanitarian needs and available resources.

The High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing was appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 2015. Its recommendations - issued in January 2016 - included measures to reduce the need for humanitarian action through investments in preparedness and risk reduction and mitigation; avenues to deepen and broaden the resource base for humanitarian action and “a Grand Bargain on efficiency” between the largest donors and the main humanitarian organizations to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian action, with the following main objectives:

For aid organizations and donors to work more closely together towards:

- More financial transparency.
- More support and funding tools to national first responders.
- Scale up use of cash-based programming and more coordination in its delivery.

For aid organizations to commit to:

- Reduce duplication and management costs.
- Periodic functional expenditure reviews.
- More joint and impartial needs assessments.
- A “Participation Revolution”: listen more to and include beneficiaries in decisions that affect them.

For donors to commit to:

- More multi-year humanitarian funding.
- Less earmarks to humanitarian aid organizations.
- More harmonized and simplified reporting requirements.

World Humanitarian Summit (WHS):

The United Nations World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, on May 23 and 24, 2016. The Summit is an initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon and was organized by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA).

Ban Ki-moon, in his Five-Year Action Agenda, released in January 2012, set out his vision to develop a humanitarian system that was more global, accountable, and robust. A key aspect of

his agenda was "convening a World Humanitarian Summit to help share knowledge and establish common best practices among the wide spectrum of organizations involved in humanitarian action.

The Summit's goal was to fundamentally reform the humanitarian aid industry to react more effectively to today's many crises. World leaders were expected to come to the summit and announce the actions they will take to end the suffering of millions of women, men and children affected by armed conflicts and disasters.

The Summit convened 9000 participants from 173 countries, including 55 Heads of State and Government, hundreds of private sector representatives, and thousands of people from civil society and nongovernmental organizations.

The World Humanitarian Summit was one step toward joint endeavor to reduce human suffering. It is critical that we maintain this momentum to advance the Agenda for Humanity and deliver better results for people in the coming years.

The World Humanitarian Summit process agreed to humanitarian actors to make good on some of the excellent recommendations arising through the WHS process by committing themselves to deliver change within their own organizational ways of working so that southern-based national actors can play an increased and more prominent role in humanitarian response. In the case of international NGO, 21 INGO signed to commit their organizations to implement the 8 point Charter for Change by May 2018.

The current international humanitarian system, dominated by large international organisations, is being stretched to its limit. Dealing with growing frequency, unpredictability and complexity of emergencies, it appears increasingly unfit to deal with these challenges, let alone address future ones. One opportunity to address these is getting the balance right between international and local response. Local actors are the first and main responders after a disaster strikes: they know the context and speak the language; they are there, and will stay there long after international actors have left. A growing body of evidence¹ demonstrates that partnerships with national and local organisations enhance the relevance, appropriateness, accountability and connectedness of humanitarian responses, and ensure better linking up of relief, rehabilitation and development. Despite this, the current system favours working with large international actors, who frequently ignore local and national actors.

Six international organisations – Action Aid, CAFOD, Christian Aid, Tear fund, Concern and Oxfam – are working together in the Shifting the Power project, expanding on the work done in the recent years around localisation of aid, in particular the Missed Opportunities and Missed Again reports. The project supports 54 of their local and national NGO partners who share the vision and ambition of playing a leading role in decision making and responding to crises in their

countries. The project is being implemented until December 2017 in 5 countries (DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Pakistan and Bangladesh) and is a Start Network project supported by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) through the Disaster and Emergencies Preparedness Programme (DEPP), an ambitious suite of projects launched by the Start Network to develop decentralised approaches to capacity building and to improve the quality and speed of humanitarian response.

WHAT WE UNDERSTAND BY LOCALIZATION:

There is a misconception about localization is still around the world. National authorities have the primary responsibility to respond and protect their population through their national disaster management plans. In fragile states or crisis contexts, a vibrant civil society can develop, usually complementing or sometimes substituting for basic service delivery. Organisations at the local level, such as the national Red Cross-Red Crescent National Society (RCNS) local branches, faith based organisations and other civil society groups can rapidly mobilise their own resources. Despite the clear importance of local actors, the international humanitarian system was built by and for international actors, multilateral organisations and international NGOs. The complexity of modern crises calls for a review of this approach. National governmental disaster management agencies and other relevant ministries, local humanitarian responders, NGOs, and Red Cross or Red Crescent societies should be seen as key pillars of an overall humanitarian response. Direct funding to those local humanitarian responders, when possible and relevant, should therefore be seen as a natural evolution of humanitarian aid, as reflected in the High Level Panel report to the Secretary General "Too important to fail—addressing the humanitarian financing gap" (UN, 2015). The Grand Bargain set a target of providing 25% of humanitarian funding to local and national responders "as directly as possible" to be achieved by 2020. Localising humanitarian response is a process of recognising, respecting and strengthening the leadership by local authorities and the capacity of local civil society in humanitarian action, in order to better address the needs of affected populations and to prepare national actors for future humanitarian responses. However, defining local humanitarian responders is not as simple as it may first appear. In a simple version we can say Strengthen the capacity of affected countries and communities to prevent, prepare for, mitigate and respond to humanitarian crises, with the goal of ensuring that governments and local communities are better able to meet their responsibilities and coordinate effectively with humanitarian partners.

In Bangladesh we are talking about Bangladeshi NGOs/CSOs registered with the Government of Bangladesh legal entity. However for more clarification we will define 'National NGOs/CSOs': National NGOs/CSOs operating in the aid recipient country in which they are headquartered, working in multiple sub national regions and 'Local NGOs/CSOs': These operate in a specific,

geographically defined, sub national area of an aid-recipient country. This category can also include community-based organizations.

NAHAB STRATEGIC PLANNING:

The Local and National NGOs in Bangladesh considering their own skills and capacity found it is not enough to meet the expectation of changing environment in the humanitarian program. On 26 January 2017 around 45 Local and National NGOs in Bangladesh and decided to established a platform called “National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors, Bangladesh (NAHAB)”. This commitment and working together comes from the “Shifting the Power” project implemented by Christian Aid in Bangladesh with the Local and National NGOs. The Government of Bangladesh (Department of Disaster Management) officially acknowledges NAHAB as a national platform of the Humanitarian Actors. The NGOs come together to establish NAHAB as an alliance is to encourage and support national/local non-governmental, national humanitarian organizations, partners and other relevant actors to uphold their voice, representation and commitment to invest for faster, needful and effective humanitarian actions in Bangladesh.

In July 2017, the ad-hoc committee of the “National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors, Bangladesh (NAHAB)” commissioned the development of its Strategic Plan (SP) for the period 2017 – 2021. This SP followed the number of power cafe organized by the Shifting the Power project and NAHAB.

The strategy incorporates insights and feedback from a wide consultation with stakeholders including Ad-hoc Committee members, Government (Department of Disaster Management),INGOs, NGOs, civil society and other coordinating forum. During the strategy development workshop it is figure out that NAHAB is a newborn alliance and it is very difficult to do the SWOT analysis. However, it is also that there are opportunities and challenges of NAHAB. The following opportunities and challenges had developed from the discussion during the workshop and discussion with some other stakeholders after the discussion.

Opportunity	Challenge
NAHAB members are working closely with the community.	The tendency of Government to increase bureaucratic regulations that impede and delay alliance activities
NAHAB remains a primary channel for Government/ Development partners/ UN agencies to pass and receive information with NGOs in Dhaka and district as well as community level	NAHAB members have a wide range of advocacy interests and priorities, which makes it difficult for NAHAB to meet all of the expectations

It is a platform for discussions in different sectors and for sharing information between different humanitarian & development stakeholders	Some NAHAB members may not be active and do not attend meetings and networking activities
NAHAB will published advocacy papers of high quality	The low professional capacity of some NAHAB members staff may reduce effectiveness
NAHAB will provide training and capacity building of NGO members and local NGOs who have less access to professional development	The high turnover in NAHAB members (NGO staff) may affect the commitment to alliance objectives
NAHAB will support the development of humanitarian program of national NGOs	

VISION AND MISSION:

VISION:

Building a Disaster Resilient Communities in Bangladesh

MISSION

Harnessing collaboration among national and local actors to carry out effective humanitarian action in Bangladesh

VALUES

The Code of Conduct is a set of shared norms, principles and values – developed by NAHAB members. Below are NAHAB’s six general principles as promoted by the Code of Conduct:

- We are committed to comply strictly with international humanitarian principles and human rights law
- Our work is based on the principle of DO NO HARM and it focuses on responding to emergencies, to chronic needs, reducing the impact of disasters and climate change, and dealing with the root causes of poverty, meeting basic needs, and enabling communities to become resilient and self-sufficient
- We are accountable to those who we seek to assist, to those providing the resources, and to legal authorities
- We are transparent in our dealings with the government and community partners, the public, donors and other interested parties

- We are independent and we strive to maintain our autonomy according to Bangladesh and international law, and to resist the imposition of conditionality or corrupt practices that may compromise our missions and principles
- We will not discriminate against any individual or group on the grounds of gender, political affiliation, ethnic origin, religious belief or sexual orientation

Moreover, in NAHAB’s Statute of Operations, the following values support the six general principles:

Commitment and Excellence
 Social and Economic Justice
 Accountability and Transparency
 Empowerment and Collaboration
 Compassion and Empathy
 Innovation and Sustainability

Internationally, NAHAB follows the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) principles relevant to NGOs’ activities. NAHAB is committed to uphold and promote international humanitarian principles and human rights law in accordance with the HAP, TMAF and Government of Bangladesh.

STRATEGY:

- **STRENGTHENING CAPACITY**

NAHAB as an alliance will initiate & support-developing capacity of the national/local actors for effectively engages& contribution to humanitarian action. NAHAB will work towards increasing the capacity of its member to participate in the planning, co-ordination and delivery of humanitarian program. NAHAB will invest in capacitating alliance workforce to build the skills and resources that needed to support its member.

- Objectives:
 - Strengthen the institutional and service delivery capacity of NAHAB members and civil society actors

- Improve L/NNGO knowledge of international standards and best practice in the humanitarian and development sectors
- Increase the capacity of L/NNGOs to engage with the humanitarian clusters and the humanitarian sector at large

- INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

NAHAB will available all information and knowledge product related to humanitarian action for the alliance members. NAHAB will collect, analyze, store, and disseminate relevant information to its members. The website, electronic communication and meetings will be the primary methods for disseminating this information. NAHAB will also support for collecting and disseminating national and international research and leaning on the humanitarian activities.

- Objectives:
 - Improve members' understanding of the NGO landscape in the field of humanitarian activities in Bangladesh
 - Improve communication with members
 - Increase access to electronic resources for members
 - Increase members' understanding of and access to donors

- COORDINATION

NAHAB will facilitate coordination mechanisms among the national/local humanitarian actors. NAHAB's role is not to duplicate Government or OCHA's humanitarian clusters that already exist. Instead, NAHAB will coordinate national/local actor's voice in other existing forum.

- Objectives:
 - Organize diversified and relevant monthly meetings for the NAHAB (National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors, Bangladesh), participate in HCTT (Humanitarian Country Task Team), and participate in joint need assessment, special meetings according to the Standing Order on Disaster (SOD).
 - Improve the structure and follow up processes of all NAHAB meetings
 - Maintain database of contacts of NAHAB members and contacts of relevant humanitarian and development actors

- NETWORKING

NAHAB will facilitate and support for building networking between community, alliance member and local, national and international humanitarian actors in vertically and horizontally.

- Objectives:
 - Establish clear understanding of humanitarian practices and provide up-to-date regulatory information
 - Building a bridge between the community and the national and international actors
 - Providing access opportunities to members for using the common capacity

- **ADVOCACY**

NAHAB will advocate collectively for effective and efficient humanitarian policy formation, review and action at local, national and international level. NAHAB will facilitate advocacy activities through meetings, information sharing, policy discussions, analysis of key trends and issues, publications, and coordinated campaigns. These activities will be conducted at the national and international levels, and will include alliance members, international (INGOs), donors, partners, and other coordinating bodies. As a coordinating body, NAHAB will represent the interests of its members in all of its work, retaining a global perspective that is relevant at a local level.

- Objectives:
 - Draw on and promote evidenced-based research to influence policies related to humanitarian and development aid and NGOs
 - Ensure that the identity and principles of NGOs are understood, respected, protected and defended
 - Advocate with the corporate sector for engagement in humanitarian program
 - Enhance the profile and public awareness of both the humanitarian priorities and NGOs in Bangladesh
 - Create different opportunities to promote dialogue between NGOs and decision makers
 - Provide and support an advocacy platform for members working on hazard/sector-based issues

- **WORKING WITH GOVERNMENT**

NAHAB will create space for alliance member to work closely with government at local and national level through buy in NAHAB as a platform center of excellence of the national/local humanitarian actors by the government. Community supplement and complimentary partnership

- Objectives:
 - NAHAB in the national level and local level engaged in the humanitarian activities by the government and others

- NAHAB will represent the L/NNGO in the HCTT and other national forum in the Government humanitarian program
- NAHAB will be acknowledged by the Government as an effective alliances/platform of L/NNGOs

- RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

NAHAB will work with its members to raise fund collectively for the humanitarian action. NAHAB will work with international and national stakeholders to mobilize resources for sustain as an alliance to continue technical support to its members.

- Objectives:
 - NAHAB will support the members to develop combined humanitarian project proposal
 - NAHAB as secretariat will advocate for direct funding's for its member
 - NAHAB will work with corporate sector for funding in humanitarian activities
 - NAHAB will work with development partner/ INGO and corporate sector for sustainability of the secretariat.

**NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF HUMANITARIAN ACTORS, BANGLADESH
(NAHAB)**

Strategic Plan (2017 – 2021)

VISION

Building a Disaster Resilient Communities

MISSION

Harnessing collaboration among national and local actors to carry out effective humanitarian action in Bangladesh

NAHAB Action Plan (2017 -2021)

STRENGTHENING CAPACITY	INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMEN	COORDINATION	NETWORKING	ADVOCACY	WORKING WITH GOVERNMENT	RESOURCE MOBILIZATION
<p>NAHAB will facilitate coordination mechanisms among the national/local humanitarian actors. NAHAB's role is not to duplicate Government or OCHA's humanitarian clusters that already exist. Instead, NAHAB will coordinate national/local actor's voice in other existing forum.</p>	<p>NAHAB as an alliance will initiate & support-developing capacity of the national/ local actors for effectively engage& contribution to humanitarian action. NAHAB will work towards increasing the capacity of its member to participate in the planning, co-ordination and delivery of humanitarian program. NAHAB will invest in capacitating alliance workforce to build the skills and resources that needed to support its member.</p>	<p>NAHAB will available all information and knowledge product related to humanitarian action for the alliance members. NAHAB will collect, analyze, store, and disseminate relevant information to its members. The website, electronic communication and meetings will be the primary methods for disseminating this information. NAHAB will also support for collecting and disseminating national and international research and leaning on the humanitarian activities.</p>	<p>NAHAB will facilitate and support for building networking between community, alliance member and local, national and international humanitarian actors in vertically and horizontally.</p>	<p>NAHAB will advocate collectively for effective and efficient humanitarian policy formation, review and action at local, national and international level. NAHAB will facilitate advocacy activities through meetings, information sharing, policy discussions, analysis of key trends and issues, publications, and coordinated campaigns. These activities will be conducted at the national and international levels, and will include alliance members, international (INGOs), donors, partners, and other coordinating bodies. As a coordinating body, NAHAB will represent the interests of its members in all of its work, retaining a global</p>	<p>NAHAB will create space for alliance member to work closely with government at local and national level through buy in NAHAB as a platform center of excellence of the national/local humanitarian actors by the government. Community supplement and complimentary partnership</p>	<p>NAHAB will work with its members to raise fund collectively for the humanitarian action. NAHAB will work with international and national stakeholders to mobilize resources for sustain as an alliance to continue technical support to its members.</p>

				perspective that is relevant at a local level.		
<p>Organize diversified and relevant monthly meetings for the NAHAB (National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors, Bangladesh), participate in HCTT (Humanitarian Country Task Team), and participate in joint need assessment, special meetings according to the Standing Order on Disaster (SOD).</p> <p>Improve the structure and follow up processes of all NAHAB meetings</p> <p>Maintain database of contacts of NAHAB members and contacts of relevant humanitarian and development actors</p>	<p>Strengthen the institutional and service delivery capacity of NAHAB members and civil society actors</p> <p>Improve L/NNGO knowledge of international standards and best practice in the humanitarian and development sectors</p> <p>Increase the capacity of L/NNGOs to engage with the humanitarian clusters and the humanitarian sector at large</p>	<p>Improve members' understanding of the NGO landscape in the field of humanitarian activities in Bangladesh</p> <p>Improve communication with members</p> <p>Increase access to electronic resources for members</p> <p>Increase members' understanding of and access to donors</p>	<p>Establish clear understanding of humanitarian practices and provide up-to-date regulatory information</p> <p>Building a bridge between the community and the national and international actors</p> <p>Providing access opportunities to members for using the common capacity</p>	<p>Draw on and promote evidenced-based research to influence policies related to humanitarian and development aid and NGOs</p> <p>Ensure that the identity and principles of NGOs are understood, respected, protected and defended</p> <p>Advocate with the corporate sector for engagement in humanitarian program</p> <p>Enhance the profile and public awareness of both the humanitarian priorities and NGOs in Bangladesh</p> <p>Create different opportunities to promote dialogue between NGOs and decision makers</p> <p>Provide and support an advocacy platform for members working on hazard/sector-based issues</p>	<p>NAHAB in the national level and local level engaged in the humanitarian activities by the government and other</p> <p>NAHAB will represent the L/NNGO in the HCTT and other national forum in the Government humanitarian program</p> <p>NAHAB will be acknowledged by the Government as an effective alliances/platform of L/NNGOs</p>	<p>NAHAB will support the members to develop combined humanitarian project proposal</p> <p>NAHAB as secretariat will advocate for direct funding's for its member</p> <p>NAHAB will work with corporate sector for funding in humanitarian activities</p> <p>NAHAB will work with development partner/ INGO and corporate sector for sustainability of the secretariat.</p>

“National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors, Bangladesh (NAHAB)” has developed a strategic plan for the next five year. An action plan has also developed for the next three years as a process to contribute to reach the strategy. The proposed action plan is below:

NAHAB STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY IN DETAILS			YEAR		
NAHAB strategy	Big Activity		01	02	03
NAHAB will facilitate coordination mechanisms among the national/local humanitarian actors. NAHAB’s role is not to duplicate Government or OCHA’s humanitarian clusters that already exist. Instead, NAHAB will coordinate national/local actor’s voice in other existing forum.	NAHAB will have own secretariat established at National and Local level with member’s organization	•Setting up national and division level NAHAB secretariat			
		•Identify focal organization for hosting division level secretariat			
		•MOU with the Focal organization and keeping budgetary provision			
		•Secretariat staff recruitment			
		•Develop a 3 year project and pursue with donor			
		•Developing NAHAB website			

	Mapping of humanitarian actors in Bangladesh at District level	Develop criteria, assessment tools			
		Facilitate the assessment process			
		Organize validation workshop			
		Finalization the humanitarian actors			
		Maintain data base and link to web portal			
		Develop profile/directory of the humanitarian actors			
NAHAB as an alliance will initiate & support-developing capacity of the national/ local actors for effectively engage& contribution to humanitarian action. NAHAB will work towards increasing the capacity of its member to participate in the planning, co-ordination and delivery of humanitarian program. NAHAB will invest in capacitating alliance workforce to build the skills and resources that needed to support its member.	Assessing the capacity gaps of NAHAB members contextualize the existing tools and update on regular basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Adopt and review a self-assessment tool for the NAHAB members (Organizations) to identify the humanitarian capacity gaps 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The organizations would develop a capacity development/ improvement plan based on the findings at their organization level 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Assessors pool creation: group of people will be nominated and selected for the orientation and validation of the assessment 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Referral: necessary capacity development opportunities offered by different agencies 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mechanism: The division level NAHAB secretariat focal organization will float for the Capacity gap assessment and request NAHAB for the support. After that NAHAB will share the Assessors resource pool information with the division focal organization to do the assessment. A dedicated sub-group will be developed at the division level by the division focal point to carry forward the activities 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Initially once in 3 years 			

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		<p>Develop the forms to collect the defined existing knowledge product</p>	<p style="background-color: red;"></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
		<p>Collect the knowledge product</p>	<p style="background-color: red;"></p>	<p style="background-color: red;"></p>	<p style="background-color: red;"></p>
		<p>Develop the e-system and policy for storage with linkages for information/notice dissemination</p>	<p style="background-color: red;"></p>	<p style="background-color: red;"></p>	<p></p>
		<p>Organize the collected product</p>	<p></p>	<p style="background-color: red;"></p>	<p style="background-color: red;"></p>

		Wider Dissemination of the developed system through workshop			
	Available resource pool database	Define the nature of resource pool and eligibility criteria, what are the value addition and benefit? - Terms of reference, selection Committee			
		Open call for application			
		Evaluating the application			
		Upload the resource pool and sharing with member organization and connect with each other			
		Develop a feedback option for resource tool			

<p>NAHAB will facilitate and support for building networking between community, alliance member and local, national and international humanitarian actors in vertically and horizontally.</p>	<p>Information portal with quick ground data/ information from NAHAB members with validation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reviewing a existing format for information collection and adopting it to use nationally. Similarly, a data collection tools (KOBO/ Magpi) can be used to collect information directly from the field (Up to union level) 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The data would be validated by the NAHAB members at the district level, starting from the Union level. After that a analysis and validation of information with the District NAHAB members will be done and uploaded. 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The LNHA's will Link with the union information centre and facilitate the sharing of information through the UIC (Union Information Centre) with the Upazila level. 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The common format can be used by the LNHA's to share update to their respective donors, with the additional information 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Developing an interactive web-portal to share and upload disaster information to NAHAB. 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Organize relevant capacity development training, initiatives to operationalize the model 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •System review and development 1st year, Piloting would be done for 2nd Year , Learning and review, system up gradation 3rd year 			
<p>NAHAB will advocate collectively for effective and efficient humanitarian policy formation, review and action at local, national and international level. NAHAB will facilitate advocacy activities through meetings, information sharing, policy discussions, analysis of key trends and issues, publications, and coordinated campaigns. These activities will be conducted at the national and international levels, and will include alliance members, international (INGOs), donors, partners, and other coordinating bodies. As a coordinating body, NAHAB will represent the interests of its members in all of its work, retaining a global perspective that is relevant at a local level.</p>	<p>HA Standard and quality related policy review contextualize CHS standards at Bangladesh level.</p>	<p>Collect the existing policies</p>			
		<p>Formation of committee for gap analysis and review maintain the standards</p>			
		<p>Prepare the policy brief</p>			

		Organize the validation workshop			
		Prepare advocacy strategy for acceptance			
	Localized disaster alert/declaration system development in pilot basis	Identify the indicators of declaring the localize disaster and alert system			
		Organize the workshop for gap sharing			
		convey the identifies gaps to local administration			
		Policy influencing initiative			
NAHAB will create space for alliance member to work closely with government at local and national level through buy in NAHAB as a platform center of excellence of the national/local humanitarian actors by the government. Community supplement and complimentary partnership	Registration with the Govt entity is must for future collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pulling all the relevant and necessary documents for the registration 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identify under which act the registration would be taken 			
		Registration cost will be collected from the			

		member organizations			
	NAHAB as a national alliance on humanitarian program acknowledgement by the government and development partners	Participate in the National and Local activities in NAHAB banner			
		NAHAB become the member of HCTT			
		NAHAB members participate in the local disaster management committee			
NAHAB will work with its members to raise fund collectively for the humanitarian action. NAHAB will work with international and national stakeholders to mobilize resources for sustain as an alliance to continue technical support to its members.	Members access to private sector and international resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Private sector: Mapping of possible private sector organizations 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Hosting dialogues with possible funding sources (FBCCI, BWCCI) 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Explore funding possibilities with corporate entities NAHAB 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Orientation on developing partnership with corporate entities for NAHAB member organizations 			
	Establish the deliverables monitoring system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Result based monitoring system for NAHAB 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quarterly Progress review by NAHAB and wider dissemination 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Publish Annual report 			