

Proposal for the HI2 Research Seed Grants

Applicants:

Name	Email	Affiliation	Nationality
Raju Sarkar	aksarkar.rj@gmail.com raju.sarkar@partner.kit.edu	Research associate and PhD candidate, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Germany	Bangladeshi
Mohon Kumar Mondal	ledars.bd@gmail.com	Executive Director, Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society (LEDARS), Bangladesh	Bangladeshi

1. Title:

The influence of the informal power actors on the humanitarian and development intervention in a rural community of Bangladesh

2. Summary:

Knowledge about the socio political structures and processes of a community is necessary to assist them in humanitarian emergency. Both the academics and the practitioners argued that the mismanagement of valuable resources during emergencies can be minimized, especially in developing countries, if the influence of the local power elites can be minimized in resource distribution. Till now, scientific studies in the power structure research concentrated on the formal power actors, who are mainly from the political and administrative section of the society. Although those studies have acknowledged the existence of a group of informal power actors in a community, especially in the developing countries, a methodology to identify them or their influences in a community is yet to develop. This group is significant in power practice as they play an intermediary role between the power elites and their clients. In this study we will try to develop a methodology to identify the structure of these informal power actors and their influence in the implementation of external aid intervention. We will conduct the study in three villages of the Shyamnagar sub district in southwest Bangladesh. We will consider two intervention schemes, to select the potential respondents. The first scheme is a drinking water rationing programme, which took place in 2010 after the devastating cyclone Aila of 2009. The second scheme is the distribution of tube well and pond sand filters free of cost or at a subsidized rate to the locals. Informalities and mal practices have reported for both of these schemes. Required information will be collected by narrative interviews, semi structured interviews, and structured questionnaire survey. Besides the methodology to identify the informal power actors and their influences in aid intervention, a set of guidelines will also be prepared for the practitioners to help them in identifying the local power actors and include them in aid distribution transparently to minimize the mismanagement.

3. Research protocol:

3.1 Rationale:

A situation of humanitarian emergency can be triggered by both natural and anthropogenic events. The natural events include hazards such as flood, cyclone, earthquake etc., while the anthropogenic causes include war and other types of civil unrest. The success of an external intervention to assist the affected people during and after a humanitarian emergency situation depends among others on the identification of the 'people in need' and their priorities, and on the optimally possible way to reach them. Along with the dilapidated communication infrastructure, the lack of knowledge about the socio-political structure of the affected community may result into mismanagement and failure of an externally taken aid intervention. Especially in the developing countries, where the marginalization and polarization of power and resources are rampant, the cases of mismanagement often hinder the humanitarian organizations to achieve the objective of their taken intervention.

Acquiring of resources is a phenomenon, which the people in power cannot or will not give up even in a situation of humanitarian emergency. Management of emergency situation requires and involves resources which, in an ideal situation, flow from the humanitarian organizations to the people in need. However, both researcher and practitioner have argued that it is not always possible to serve the people in need adequately because of the so called 'system loss' of stipulated resources (Mahmud & Prowse 2012; Sarkar & Vogt 2015). Major power actors in the context of a local community in a development country are the major beneficiaries of this system loss. Several researches have successfully figured out the formal power actors, who are influential in this respect. However, they have acknowledged the gap in figuring out the nexus of the informal power actors, who remains quasi-invisible between the formal power actors and their clients, the common mass (Ospina & Hohe 2001).

Left alone the emergency situation, the patron-client relationship is a significant consideration for community decision making in the normal situation in most of the developing countries (Mallick 2014), where historically most of the situation of humanitarian emergencies take place. If we take the example of rural Bangladesh, we will find three factors which influence the possession of power and thus the communal decision making. The first factor is the possession of immovable properties such as agricultural and homestead land, and movable properties such as livestock, agricultural tools and machineries, and transport vehicles. The second factor is political position. Without a few exceptions, the elected and political local Govt. representatives are in a possession of large amount of material resources. More often than not they are from the educated section of the society. In the age of information technology, they are also the one who knows the art of acquiring information efficiently than the common mass. All together, they are from the privileged or the elite section of the society (Hossain 2006; Lewis & Hossain 2008).

The third factor is more complex in nature to figure out. It is because the actors, who practice power by means of this factor, do not stand in the front line of the power actors queue. Instead, they remain between the frontline power actor and the underprivileged section of the society. They back the frontline power actors in their practice of power by bridging the gap between the privileged and the underprivileged sections of a society. In return either they are compensated by the frontline power actors in various forms or they implement their own agenda by using their contacts in the privileged and elite section of the society.

These informal power actors generally have a politically neutral position. More often than not people from the underprivileged section respect them. People know that they have easier access to the elite section and they have the capacity to influence the elite section to achieve a favor and to make a community decision. The elites also know that they cannot avoid or ignore these informal actors because they can influence people's opinion during polls. In this way they also bring balance within the power structure of a society. In a nutshell, the third factor can be termed as the informal influence(Hossain 2006; Lewis & Hossain 2008). Scientifically, these informal power actors, their structure, and their process of interaction are not adequately researched. Therefore this study intends to focus on this issue based on the following research objectives.

3.2 Goals and Objectives:

The goal of this exploratory and investigative study is to find out the informal power structure of a rural community in Bangladesh. The intention behind this approach is to acknowledge and formalize the involvement of the informal power actors in the decision making procedure. Bearing in mind that the informal actors are already active in the decision making process, formalize their existence can create a chance to ensure accountability in their activities. For this reason this study intends to find answer for the following research questions.

- a. Who are the informal power actors in a rural village community in Bangladesh?
- b. How do they interact with the privileged formal power actors and the unprivileged common mass in community decision making?
- c. How can they/ do they influence the aid intervention during and after a humanitarian emergency situation?
- d. What are the perceptions of the common mass, the humanitarian organizations, and the formal power actors about the role of the informal power actors in aid intervention?

3.3 Methodology:

3.3.1 Theoretical approach:

In terms of locating community power actors, broadly four methodological approaches have been used by the political and social scientists(Oommen 1970). These are the reputational approach or the social elite model(Lopez 2013), the decisional approach or the pluralist model(Medding 1982), and the non decision making approach (Bachrach, 1962) and the positional approach(Murugova et al. 2015). In terms of substantive aspects of power structure research, two approaches were found to be prominent. Hunter and his associates emphasize the monolithic characteristic of the power structure while the Dahl and his associates describe the dispersion of power through a multiplicity of groups and organization(Oommen 1970).

Most of these approaches have been empirically applied in the developed countries. In the context of a developing country, (Oommen 1970) conducted a study in four Indian villages to find out the community power structure. In this study, rather than following the monolithic or the pluralistic form of power structure, he tried to find out the factors that influence the formation of different types of community power structure. In our understanding it leans

partly towards the pluralistic approach of power structure research. His concept of 'power pooling' involves four categories of power actors – those of occupies formal power position (mostly the political positions), community leaders (religious and other civil society positions), those who can influence decision making process and those who can prevent the implementation of a decision. All these four categories, specially the third and fourth one have ample overlapping. Except the first category, all other can have informal power actors. We will follow this theoretical approach to design our empirical study.

3.3.2 Empirical data collection technique:

To gather the empirical information we will conduct interviews with the beneficiaries of two external intervention schemes. One of them will be an aid intervention after an emergency situation while the second one will be a development intervention targeting the time other than emergency. Details about these schemes will be discussed in the next section. The interviews will be conducted by following the 'narrative interview' technique of qualitative social research (Muylaert et al. 2014). To determine the interview sample size, we will follow the snowball-sampling and the purposive sampling technique (Luborsky & Rubinstein 1995). From this interview we will gather the required information for the research questions 1-3.

For the fourth research question- the perception analysis- we will conduct both structured quantitative survey and semi structures qualitative interviews with the beneficiaries. For this we will follow the methodological steps described in (Bickerstaff & Walker 2001; Bird 2009). A statistically representative sample size of the quantitative survey will be determined by following the technique described in (Sachs & Hedderich 2006). The sample size of the semi-structured interviews will be determined by the snowball-sampling technique (Luborsky & Rubinstein 1995). All the interviews will be qualitative interviews will be conducted by Mr. Sarkar. For the quantitative survey, a team of three research assistants will assist us. Both Mr. Sarkar and Mr. Modal will train the assistant at the LEDARS office before the survey. To analyze the qualitative data both the descriptive and software (ATLAS.ti 7) based methods of analysis will be followed. Both the parametric and the exploratory analysis method will be used to analyze the quantitative data by using the SPSS 18 software. Besides, to prepare the spatial representation of the study area, ArcGIS 10.2 software will be used.

3.4 Study design:

3.4.1 Intervention scheme:

As mentioned in the previous section, our first intervention scheme is a water rationing programme implemented by NGOs (Sarkar & Vogt 2015). The goal of this scheme was to supply drinking water to the 'Cyclone Aila' affected people of the southwest coastal sub district of Shyamnagar in Bangladesh. The tropical cyclone hit the area in 2009 and in 2010 the scheme was initiated as the conventional water supply sources in that area were out of use. The NGOs collected potable water from deep tube well of neighboring areas and transported it by truck or boat to plastic reservoirs (5000 liter) set up at few supply points. The water was then distributed free of cost among the households, maintaining some distribution regulations. The beneficiary families, selected by the NGO, were provided with a 'water distribution card' to record the collected amount. A 'community health volunteer', appointed by the NGO with lump sum remuneration, managed the distribution procedure and reloading of tanks.

During that period, there was dissatisfaction among the beneficiaries regarding the distribution of cards(Sarkar & Vogt 2015). However, the people were reluctant to comment on that openly because of the fear of getting excluded from the service. Now that the period is over, it is possible to collect their opinion regarding the mismanagement, and the potential power actors who influenced the mismanagement at that time. To locate the beneficiaries, we will take help from the NGO registry of the served beneficiaries and the 'community health volunteers', who managed the water distribution.

The second scheme is the distribution of subsidized drinking water machineries and filters. The sub district Shyamnagar has severe drinking water scarcity in normal time because of the spatially varied availability of drinking water sources and related seasonality aspects(Sarkar & Vogt 2015). To ease the sufferings of the people both Govt. and NGOs distributes hand tube wells and pond sand filters among the people. These two are the main drinking water sources in the area. People have dissatisfaction regarding the distribution of these subsidized materials. Often the organizations have been accused for nepotism, bribery, and other forms of informal practices. Therefore, this scheme is selected to find the informal power actors in this community.

3.4.2 Study area:

The study will be conducted in three villages of the Shyamnagar sub district. The presence of both of the above mentioned schemes is the main criteria to select the villages. We intend to find villages with differential distance from the semi urbanized sub district headquarter to see whether closer proximity to the power center makes any difference in the power structure. The area is situated in the southwestern border district of Sathkhira with a geographical coordinates of 21.9502° N and 89.1706° E.

3.5. Collaborations:

Collaboration between academics and practitioners is a vital consideration in the field of humanitarian emergency management. The HI², in its mission, also emphasizes this issue. Our team fulfills this criterion and wants to extend the collaboration in the next phase of this research topic. Both of us attended the BIARI summer institute on humanitarian response in 2014 at the Watson Institute of Brown University. Our learning from that institute will be helpful to conduct this research fruitfully. Mr. Mondal is a local at the study area while Mr. Sarkar is born and brought up in this region. Both of us have significant research experience in this area. Besides, we are in discussion with the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, of the Khulna University of Engineering and Technology, Bangladesh, in terms of preparing a project proposal based on the outcomes of this research. More about this proposal will be discussed in the expected outcome section.

3.6. Expected outcomes:

The following outcomes are expected from this study.

- Development of a set of guidelines for humanitarian organizations to identify the missing links of the informal power actors in the delivery chain of external aid intervention
- Development of a methodology for the empirical research of informal power structure at community level.

- One scientific research article based on the results of the above mentioned two outcomes
- A proposal in terms of analyzing the effect of information and communication technology to formalize the activities of the informal power actors in external aid and development intervention.

3.7 Ethical considerations:

After reviewing the code of ethics, formulated by the American Anthropological Association(AAA 2004) and American Sociological Association(ASA 1997), and considering the delicate research surrounding in a developing country(Black 2003), carefully, we have fixed the following ethical consideration for our study.

- We will ensure no discrimination in terms of age, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, and marital status.
- Interviewee will provided all sorts of information to get their consent
- Identity of the interviewee will not be disclosed at any circumstance.

4. Timeline:

Year▶	2017											2018	
Activity▼--- Month▶	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	
Literature review and questionnaire preparation	☑	☑											
Selection of the study area villages	☑	☑											
Narrative interview		☑	☑										
Semi structured interview		☑	☑										
Structured questionnaire survey		☑	☑										
Transcription of interviews		☑	☑	☑									
Translation of interviews			☑	☑									
Preparation of the SPSS database		☑	☑	☑									
Data analysis				☑	☑	☑	☑						
Progress report to Hi ²				☑				☑				☑	
Preparation of a rough Manuscript						☑	☑	☑	☑	☑			
Proof reading and correction											☑		
Journal submission												☑	

5. Bibliography:

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Bickerstaff, K. & Walker, G., 2001. Public understandings of air pollution: The “localisation” of environmental risk. *Global Environmental Change*, 11(2), pp.133–145.

Bird, D.K., 2009. The use of questionnaires for acquiring information on public perception of natural hazards and risk mitigation – a review of current knowledge and practice. *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences*, 9(4), pp.1307–1325.

Black, R., 2003. Ethical Codes in Humanitarian From Practice to Research ? Emergencies : Introduction : war in Liberia Humanitarian codes of conduct : tarianism the ethics of humani-. *Main*, 27(2), pp.95–108.

Hossain, a., 2006. The Changing Local Rural Power Structure: The Elite and NGOs in Bangladesh. *Journal of Health Management*, 8(2), pp.229–250.

Lewis, D. & Hossain, A., 2008. A Tale of Three Villages: Power, Difference and Locality in Rural Bangladesh. *Journal of South Asian Development*, 3(1), pp.33–51.

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- Sarkar, R. & Vogt, J., 2015. Drinking water vulnerability in rural coastal areas of Bangladesh during and after natural extreme events. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 14, pp.411–423.

6. CV(s):

Curriculum Vitae

Personal information

First name, Surname **Raju Sarkar**
Address Room- 304, Institute for Regional Science, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, 76131, Karlsruhe, Germany
E-mail raju.sarkar@partner.kit.edu
Mobile +49 (0)1769 1388975
Date of birth, Nationality 30-12-1983, Bangladeshi
Gender, Marital status Male, Single



Work experience

Dates **May-November, 2011, February, 2016 - ongoing**
Occupation or position held Research Associate
Name and address of employer Prof. Dr. Joachim Vogt, Institute of Regional Science, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Tel: +49 (0)721-608-6335, Email: vogt@kit.edu

Dates **March-October, 2007**
Occupation or position held Research Officer - Data Management und Dokumentation
Name and address of employer Prof. Dr. Shamim Mahabubul Haque, URP Discipline, Khulna University, Tel: +880-41-720171-3/255, E-Mail: shamimhaque67@yahoo.com

Project URP (KU) - CDMP (Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme) Partnership project funded by DFID, UNDP and EC

Education

Dates May, 2011- ongoing
Title of qualification and organization **PhD** at the Institute of Regional Science, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany
PhD thesis 'Influencing factors and risk associated with the drinking water management in south-western rural coastal areas of Bangladesh' supervised by Prof. Dr. Joachim Vogt

Dates April, 2008- January, 2011
Title of qualification and organization **Master of Science (M.Sc.)** at the Institute of Regional Science, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany
M.Sc. thesis 'Vulnerability regarding drinking water supply in rural coastal areas of Bangladesh during and after natural extreme events' supervised by Prof. Dr. Joachim Vogt

Dates October 2002- April, 2007
Title of qualification and organization **Bachelor of Urban and Rural Planning (BURP)** at the Urban and Rural Planning Discipline, Khulna University, Khulna, Bangladesh
Bachelor thesis 'Rural Livelihood and Hydroponics Agriculture: Scenario Analysis of a wetland Community vulnerable to climate change' supervised by Prof. Md. Mustafa Saroar

Additional information

Published articles:

1. Sarkar, R. & Vogt, J., 2015. Drinking water vulnerability in rural coastal areas of Bangladesh during and after natural extreme events. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 14 (4), pp. 411-423.
2. Mallick, B., Sarkar, R., et al, 2009. Local adaptation strategies of a coastal community during cyclone Sidr and their vulnerability analysis for sustainable disaster mitigation planning in Bangladesh. *Journal of Bangladesh Institute of Planners*, 2, pp. 158-168.

Articles in progress:

1. Sarkar, R., Mahmud, Z. H., Karim, M. R., Vogt, J. 2014. Microbiological contamination of pond water and associated drinking water risk in south-western rural coastal areas of Bangladesh. Planned to be submitted in the *International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health*.
2. Sarkar, R., Vogt, J. Role of coastal safeguard infrastructure to influence drinking water risk after natural extreme events in southwestern rural coastal areas of Bangladesh. Planned to be submitted in the *Natural Hazards Review*.
3. Sarkar, R., Vogt, J. Surface water salinity and related limitations of drinking water management in southwestern Bangladesh. Planned to be submitted in the *International Journal of Water Resources Development*.
4. Sarkar, R., Vogt, J. Hydrogeological constraints of groundwater extraction and related limitations of drinking water management in southwestern Bangladesh. Planned to be submitted in the *Water International*.
5. Sarkar, R., Vogt, J. The influence of informal social power structure on drinking water management in the southwestern rural areas of Bangladesh. Planned to be submitted in the *Water Resources and Rural Development*.
6. Sarkar, R., Vogt, J. An assessment of water fetcher's accessibility to the common surface drinking water sources in southwestern rural Bangladesh. Planned to be submitted in the *Journal of Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Development*.
7. Sarkar, R., Vogt, J., Reiter, M. Nexus of water, renewable energy, and digital information to reduce post disaster drinking water stress in rural coastal areas of Bangladesh. Planned to be submitted in the *Water Practice and Technology*.

Conference presentation and Summer school:

1. 15th IWRA water congress, Organizer: International water association, Date and Venue: 25-29 Mai 2015, Edinburgh, UK.
2. Water Ideas 2014 Conference, Organizer: International water association, Date and Venue: 22-24 October 2014, Bologna, Italy.
3. 13th IWA specialized conference on watershed and river basin management, Organizer: International water association & University of the Pacific, USA, Date and Venue: 09-12 September 2014, San Francisco, USA.
4. Ninth IIDS-IIIMS International Conference, Organizer: The University of Bonn, Date and Venue: 09-12 July 2014, Bonn, Germany.
5. BIARI Summer School 2014, Organizer: Watson Institute, Brown University, Date and Venue: 07-21 June 2014, Providence, Rhode Island, USA.
6. Resilience 2014 Conference, Organizer: Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement, Date and Venue: 04-08 May 2014, Montpellier, France.
7. The 7th IWA Specialist Conference on Efficient Use and Management of Water, Organizer: International Water Association, Date and Venue: 22-24 October 2013, Paris, France.
8. Climate change and environmental sustainability, Organizer: DAAD, Date and Venue: 5-6 November 2010, Dresden, Germany.

Professional Membership:

1. Bangladesh Institute of Planners (BIP)

Awards & Scholarships:

1. BIARI Seed Grant, Watson Institute, Brown University, November 2014
2. PhD scholarship, Graduate School for Climate and Environment, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany, July 2013 - January 2016
3. PhD scholarship, Provincial PhD Scholarship Programme, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany, December 2011 - June 2013
4. Field Visit Scholarship, Graduate School for Climate and Environment, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Germany, May-October 2012
5. MSc Scholarship, German Academic Exchange Programme (DAAD), April 2008 – November 2010

References

1. Prof. Dr. Joachim Vogt
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2. Prof. Dr. Md. Mustafa Saroar
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CURRICULUM VITAE (CV) OF MOHON KUMAR MONDAL

I. Summery:

I am founder and Executive Director of Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society-LEDARS (www.ledars.org). I am postgraduate on Geography and Environmental Science. I am experienced in climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster management and emergency response, human rights and good governance, water rights and Integrated Water Resource Management, gender and emergency response. The main focus of our NGO is to protect and protest human right violation, conservation of nature and environment and climate change. In 1996 I established this organization when I was student. We started community level activities in in 2003. I have been visited USA, UK, Switzerland, Denmark, Korea, India, Thailand, China, Costa Rica, Mexico, etc. to attaining some international meeting, seminars and short course. I have been awarded by International Visitor Leadership Program-IVLP (one of the prestigious scholarship from State Department of USA) in 2012. I am State Alumni member in Bangladesh. I have completed a short course from BIARI, Brown University, Roads Island, USA on Disaster Management and Humanitarian response. I have been awarded by World Water Showcase Prize in 7th World Water Forum in Korea, 2015.

II. Personal data:

Name: Mohon Kumar Mondal

Mailing Address: Executive Director
LEDARS
Head Office: Village –Munshigonj, Post Office-Kadamtala, Upazila-Shyamnagar,
District- Satkhira-9455, Bangladesh.

Permanent Address: Village –Munshigonj, Post Office-Kadamtala,
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E-mail Address: ledars.bd@gmail.com, ledars_bd@yahoo.com,

Father's Name : Shib Pada Mondal
Mother's Name : Late. Kabita Rani Mondal
Date of Birth : 12 April 1975.
Nationality : Bangladeshi (by birth)
Gender : Male
Marital Status : Married

III. Education:

Name of Examination/Course	Board/University Institution	Year of passing	Division/Class/Grade
Short course on Human Security and Humanitarian Response	BROWN University, USA	2014	N/A
M. Sc. (Geography)	National University	1997-2000/2002	Second
B.A	National University	1995	Second
HSC	Jessore Board	1993	Second
SSC	Jessore Board	1991	Second

Academic Courses and Modules

Short Course on Human security and Humanitarian Response

I have completed a short course on “Human Security and Humanitarian Response” from 7-21 June 2014 conducted by BROWN University, Rhode Island, USA. In this course I have been conducted emergency response, emergency management, crisis management, camp management in disaster emergency.

Diploma in Computer science & Technology

Complete the Diploma in Computer Science & Technology since 1st march to 31 August 2000 from National Training & Research Academy for Multilingual Shorthand (NTRAMS).

Masters level

Natural Resource Management, Oceanography, Climatology, Settlement & Development and Statistics.

Bachelor level

Geography, Political science, General History, Bengali and English literature as minor subjects.

IV. Summary of Professional Skill and/or Expertise

Area of expertise

I have been working in development sector over a period of 15 years and I have vast experience on the following topics:

- Climate Change, adaptation, mitigation and negotiation;
- Environment and Natural Resources Management
- Water, Sanitation and water rights
- Emergency Management;
- Human Rights, Good Governance and Gender and equity
- Action research
- Organization Development and Management

- **Climate Change, adaptation, mitigation and negotiation;**

As Executive Director of LEDARS I received basic training on Climate Change, adaptation and mitigation from CARE RVCC project. As a resource parson, I am providing training on climate change to LEDARS and other NGOs staff & volunteers. I have been **attained COP15 Meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark in 2009** and attain **Asia Pacific Adaptation Forum 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand**. Now I am leading 4 different climate change adaptation, mitigation related project by my organization. I am good at on global climate change, adaptation and mitigation in context of Bangladesh, carbon trading, Kyoto Protocol, UNFCC process and negotiations and Clean Development Mechanism-CDM and CDM projects.

- **Environment and Natural Resources Management**

I have received several training on environment conservation and natural resource management, especially on mangrove forest management and bio-diversity conservation. We are working on the conservation of Sundarbans forest management and bio-diversity conservation. I worked in grassroots level to raise the demand of wild life victims in Sundarbans. I have been awarded by **International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) by State Department of USA** and gathered experienced of National Park Management of USA.

- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:**

I am working on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Issue since 2003 in the coastal area of Bangladesh. I have got several training on WASH from CARE International, NGO Forum on Public Health, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) and CAP Net South Asia. Under my leadership, LEDARS (previous name Gana Unnayan Sangstha-GUS) awarded by Kyoto World Water Grand Prize as top ten semi-finalist in the world for local action. I have been attained in World Water Forum in 2016 in Mexico and Asia Pacific Water Seminar in Mumbai, India in 2011.

- **Emergency management**

I and my organization is situated in the side of Bay of Bengal, a most disaster prone area of the country. Our organization responds so quickly in **super cyclone SIDR in 2007 and AILA 2009**. LEDARS is first organization which

did quick emergency response in AILA in 2009, which was appreciated by local Government. I have experience on quick relief, emergency preparedness, disaster preparedness, camp management, child friendly space, cyclone shelter management, water purification in the flood area, etc. I have received a short course on Human Security and Humanitarian Response from BROWN University, USA. As chief of the organization I am responsible to conduct all disaster management program of our organization.

- **Human Rights, Good Governance and Gender and equity**

As human rights activist I have been engaged some campaign on **food and water rights to ensure food and water security** of most vulnerable coastal people. Under my leadership, LEDARS first highlighted the **rights of Agriculture Labor** in the southwest Bangladesh. LEDARS first highlighted the **rights of Tiger Victims Widows** in Sundarbans to National and International level. I have received several training on human rights and good governs and participated several seminar and workshop in hope and abroad.

- **Conduct action Research:**

I am a very good team player some of national and international research on water, climate change, climate induced migration, etc. I member of Bangladesh Fisheries Research Forum (BFRF). I conducted a action research with Khulna University entitled as “Marketing and Value chain analysis of Mud Crab of coastal community in Bangladesh. Currently I am engaged with action research on rain water conservation in rain feed agriculture in saline zone. I am habituate to apply PRA, PLA, Venn Diagram, FGD, etc in community level. **I was co-author of the research of DETERMINING IRON TO PHOSPHATE RATIOS AS A TOOL FOR PREDICTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ARSENIC TREATMENT SYSTEMS** by Tom Mahin, Masacussate Institute of Technology (MIT). http://gsa.confex.com/gsa/2007AM/finalprogram/abstract_127525.htm

- **Organization Development and Management**

I have very good experience on organization development and capacity building of grass roots organization like CBOs, NGOs, people’s organizations, youth clubs. I am well skilled to facilitate training, training module preparation, conduct training session, etc. I am responsible to develop capacity building of our staff members and staff of our network members. I am skilled on preparation project Concept Note, proposal, media and donor mobilization, etc.

V. Attain at Seminar and high level meetings

I have attained minimum 50 seminars, meetings and consultation session in different issue in home and abroad. I have present seminar papers in various seminars in home and abroad; some of important seminars are.

Sl no	Name of Training/Event	Host organization	Country
02	CBOs turn in development in the coastal region of Bangladesh.	4 th World water Forum, Mexico	Mexico
03	CBOs turn in development in the coastal region of Bangladesh.	Kyoto World Water Grand Prize, Japan	Mexico
04	Climate Migrants in South Asia	Greenpeace, India	India
05	Climate Migrants in Bangladesh: constraint and options	BUET, Bangladesh	Bangladesh
06	Documentary film show Climate Change migrants in Bangladesh	UNFCCC	Denmark
07	Poster Presentation in Asia Pacific Adaptation Forum	UNEP	Thailand
08	Climate Induced Migration: A case study of Bangladesh	World Council of Churches	Switzerland
09	Water Showcase Award Ceremony	7 th World Water Forum 2015	S. Korea

VI. Summary of relevant work experience (most recent to past):

Time	Major Responsibilities
1998-to till now	Working in LEDARS as Executive Director. My specific duties as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of the Staff members of my organization and network members of LEDARS, • Develop monitoring tools for the activity monitoring and conduct monitoring and

evaluation of project/program,

- Develop project concept note and proposal for fund raising,
- Communication with donor and partners for fund raising for my organization,
- Conduct baseline and evaluation survey beginning and end of a project,
- Lead facilitator, Study to find out local level climate adaptive technology in Satkhira and Khulna,

October 1995 to
March 2003

Working as enumerator of traffic and freight survey in the CARE BUILD and IFFD project. Main responsibilities were as follows:

- Data collection from road user, data analysis and reporting to CARE,
- Socio economic condition of households household in the CARE constructed road
- Data collection from different institute about road condition development
- Coordinate with CARE concern persons
- Preparation of monthly reports and submit to the CARE.

"I CERTIFY THAT ALL INFORMATION STATED IN THIS RESUME IS TRUE AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. I AUTHORIZE TO VERIFY THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS RESUME. "

Mohon Kumar Mondal
22 December 2016