



Country card

Bangladesh

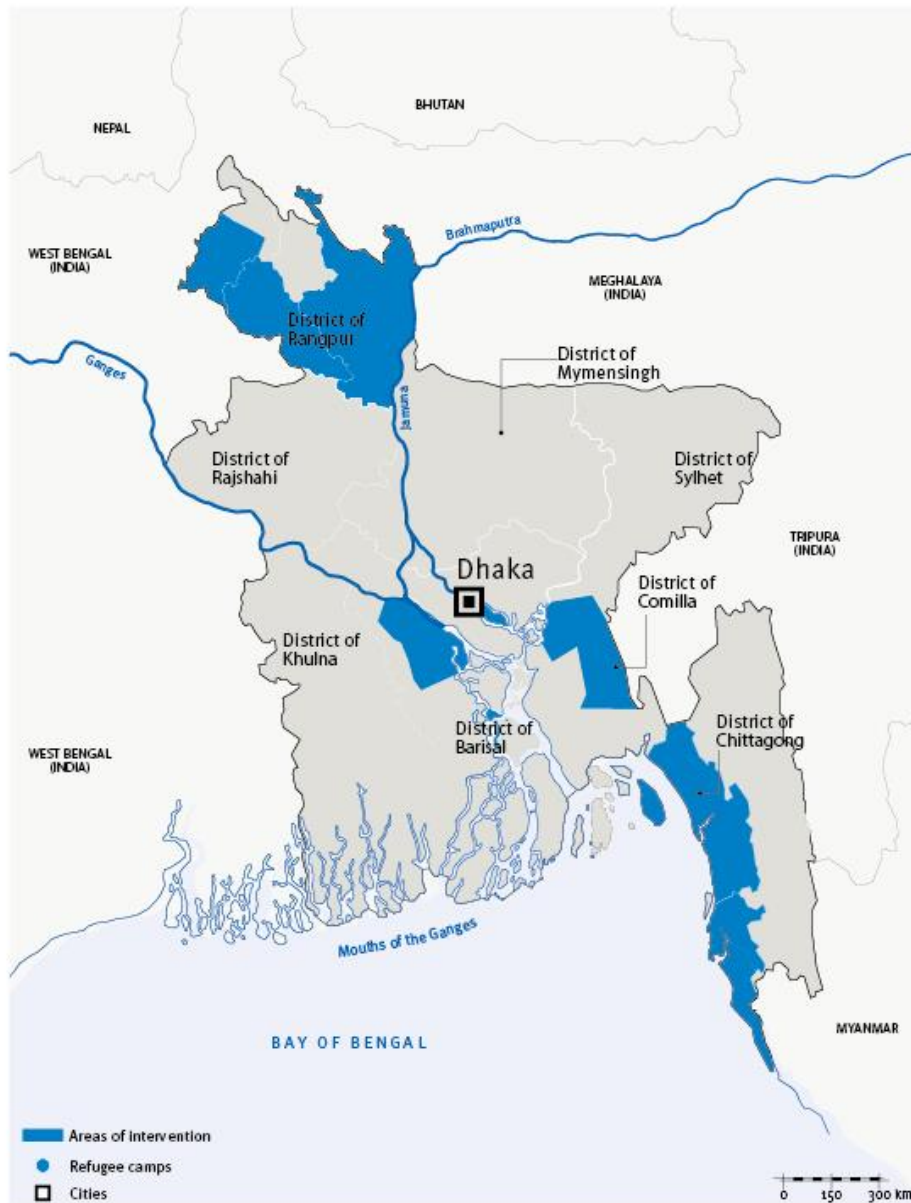




HI Team and intervention areas

HI Bangladesh program has 273 national and 13 international staff members

Bangladesh





General data of the country

a. General data

Country ¹	Bangladesh	Neighboring country (India)	France
Population	164.689.383	1.380.004.385	67.391.582
IHDI	0.63	0.65	0.90
Maternal mortality	173	145	8
Gender Development Index	0.904	0.820	0.987
Population under HCR mandate	906.645	195.891	368,352
INFORM index	5.8	5.4	2.2
Fragile State Index	85.7	75.31	30.48
GINI Index	32.4	35.7	31.6
Public Social Protection	1.7	2.7	31.7

c. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

Humanitarian Law instruments	Status
Mine Ban Treaty	Ratified (6th of September 2000)
Convention on Cluster Munitions	Non Signatory
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratified (30th of November 2007) Optional Protocol (accessed, 12th of May 2008)

¹ https://hinside.hi.org/intranet/jcms/pl1_2540344/fr/2020-update-country-indicators-2ndary-data/-/donnees-secondaires-mises-a-jour



d. Geopolitical analysis

1 Social/cultural/demographic elements

Bangladesh (The country of Bengal"), officially the People's Republic of Bangladesh shares land borders with India and Myanmar (Burma). Most of the country is dominated by the fertile Ganges-Brahmaputra delta; the northwest and central parts of the country are formed by the Madhupur and the Barind plateaus. Bangladesh is predominately rich fertile flat land. Most parts of it is less than 12 m (39.4 ft.) above sea level, and it is estimated that about 10% of its land would be flooded if the sea level were to rise by 1 m (3.28 ft.). 17% of the country is covered by forests and 12% is covered by hill systems. Bangladesh is the world's eighth most populous country, Bengalis represent 98% of the population.

2 Political context

The Constitution of Bangladesh established a unitary, Westminster-style parliamentary Republic with universal suffrage. The Prime Minister is supported by a parliamentary majority (usually the chair of the largest party). Parliamentary elections are scheduled every five years. The Bangladeshi politics have been dominated by rivalry between two Families, Ziaur Rahman's widow, Khaleda Zia, led the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) since 1981, against the Bangladesh Awami League, led since 1981 by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's daughter Sheikh Hasina. The two women have ruled Bangladesh as prime ministers since 1991. Military coups or tentative have been regular since independence in 1971; the latest one was in 2014. The last legislative election in December 2018 were not free and fair, were marred by violence and vote rigging; it resulted a landslide victory for Sheikh Hasina led Awami League (AL), but the opposition leaders boycotted the polls and then rejected the results. Awami League is now leading the government for three consecutive terms.

3 Economic elements

Bangladesh, a developing country with a market-based mixed economy, is considered one of the “next eleven emerging markets”. Bangladesh has the third-largest South Asian economy (after India and Pakistan) and the second-highest foreign-exchange reserves (after India). In the decade since 2004, Bangladesh averaged a GDP growth of 6.5% that has been largely driven by its exports of ready-made garments, remittances and the domestic agricultural sector. Bangladesh is a great producer of gas and coal and exports a lot of jute, tea, leather goods, textile, fish and sea food. The pharmaceutical industry meets 97% of domestic demand, and exports to different countries. Shipbuilding has grown rapidly, with exports to Europe.

Summary of HI presence in the country

HI launched its programme in Bangladesh in 1997 to advance the long-term rights and social inclusion of people with disabilities. Bangladesh, Nepal and India have developed “community approaches to handicap in development” (CAHD) in partnership with the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD) and the Christoffel Blinden Mission (CBM). The next strategy was developed for Bangladesh for the period 2007-2009, with a focus on five domains: Advocacy/Lobbying and Sensitization; Capacity Building; Disaster management; Rehabilitation; Service Provision and Inclusion.

Overview on ongoing projects

Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on beneficiaries and operational partnerships

Main sector of intervention	Objectives of projects in this sector	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Final beneficiaries	Partners	Location	Dates of beginning and end of the project and donors and funding it
Basic Needs, Economic Inclusion	Households including persons with disabilities in Kurigram and Chattogram districts graduate out of poverty and extreme poverty, have better access to services, and are less vulnerable to shocks and natural disasters Support to skills development of refugees in Cox's Bazar	Identification, assessment, physical rehabilitation, livelihood support to the family, capacity building of the DPO, support mainstreaming organization to mainstream people with disabilities in their livelihood program. Technical assistance to ensure inclusive skills development of persons with disabilities in refugees camps	Supports 5305 Households which include people with disabilities living in high poverty areas of Bangladesh 800 youth refugees and their families 6 public/private organizations of the ICCO led consortium	4.000 persons 5790 persons (20,000 indirect beneficiaries).	Islamic Relief (IR), Young Power in Social Action (YPSA), Helvetas 7 DPOs ICCO	Kurigram and Chattogram districts Cox's Bazar refugees camps	FCDO (2018-2021) BRAC (2021/2022) BSRM (2018/2022) RTL Foundation (2020) 2020 / 2021 WFP
Inclusive Education	Enhancing Inclusive Access to Equitable Learning and Education to Rohingya Refugee Girls and Boys with Disabilities age 3-18 years	Educational home based learning sessions, rehabilitation sessions to children with functional difficulties; awareness to community on right to education for children with disabilities; training of	400 children receive direct support ; 1200 teachers receive trainings and coaching	5900 children with disability received support though trained teachers			FCDO (2018/2020) UNICEF (2021/2022)

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		teachers on Inclusive education.					
Logistics Platform	To provide a rapid response to the immediate basic needs of vulnerable populations affected by the refugee crisis in Cox's Bazar district through shared logistics services	Provision of transport and storage services for other agencies. Capacity building of the stakeholders /service providers Emergency preparedness for service providers	25 local and international actors playing a key role in the humanitarian response to the crisis Transporters(capacity building)	Refugees and host community		Camps in Teknaf and Ukhiya subdistricts of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh	WFP (2017-2021) Mofa Lux (2018/2021) CDC (2021)
Inclusive Humanitarian Assistance	Refugees and Host Community have improved access to equitable, inclusive accountable and safe services	Capacity building and technical support to partner organization to make their services more inclusive for person with disabilities.	6 Humanitarian Actors 420 Partner staff trained on Inclusion	Refugees, Host Community	ACF, Shushilan, FIVDB, FRIENDSHIP, SCI, OXFAM, CARE	Cox's Bazar	FCDO (2019) UNHCR (2020-2021)
Multisectoral Mobile Units	Strengthen the protection environment for Rohingya refugees with specific needs (including persons with disabilities, older persons and other persons facing increased protection risks)	Multi sectoral response in camp providing direct services including Rehabilitation, Protection, Social inclusion through sports, Mental health and Psychosocial Support, SRH services at two levels: static point and home based Awareness sessions on protection, COVID-19 by volunteers from the community	130 000 direct beneficiaries		SHED CDD	Camps and host communities in Teknaf and Ukhiya subdistricts of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh	BPRM (2018-2022) ECHO (2020-2022) GAC (2019) UNHCR (2018-2022)
Rehabilitation in Health Facilities Hospital	To improve and increase access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and health care in Cox's	Provision of physical and functional rehabilitation services in five hospitals: Cox's Bazar Sadar Hospital,	3000 direct beneficiaries in		CDD	Camps and host communities in Teknaf and	BPRM 2018-2022

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	<p>Bazar, Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas hospitals and surrounding host communities.</p>	<p>Ukhiya Health Complex, MSF Hospital in Kutupalong, IOM Clinic in Leda, and Teknaf Health Complex</p> <p>HI's partner CDD (via 2 mobile vans in Ukhiya and in Teknaf upazillas) provides rehabilitation services at community clinics level, and primary health care services in the villages.</p>	<p>refugee camps and host communities</p>			<p>Ukhiya subdistricts of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh</p>	
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Donors

UNHCR



Foreign, Commonwealth
& Development Office



Foreign, Commonwealth
& Development Office

Bureau of Population, Refugees, and
Migration



World Food Programme



ECHO

