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Factors Affecting Disaster Coordination between Government and NGOs for Relief and Rehabilitation Activities in Bangladesh: A Qualitative Approach

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Abstract: The study analyzed key factors affecting disaster coordination between government and NGOs related to Successive Relief Distribution and Rehabilitation (SRDR) activities. A qualitative approach was applied in this research. The study encircled ten districts of Bangladesh, and the authors interviewed 384 respondents and followed the data analysis spiral technique. A purposive sampling technique was used to collect data. According to the research findings, communication and trust are strongly associated with coordination, and there is a strong relationship between coordination and communication, trust and resource sharing. In addition, it investigated several factors affecting SRDR coordination, such as community participation and information exchange. Finally, the study findings suggest that the government and non-governmental organizations can establish a joint fund and network of all stakeholders to minimize the suffering of the people affected by the disaster.

Keywords: Coordination, Disaster, Government, NGOs, Relief, Rehabilitation, Bangladesh.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change and its negative consequence, like natural disasters, are the most discussed issues globally and the sheer intimidation to humankind. At the same time, its dangers are multi-faceted and multi-sectorial, with far-reaching consequences (Roberts & Pelling, 2018). The inhabitants of this earth are suffering massively from different natural disasters resulting in loss of lives, infrastructural damage, shortage of water and food. For instance, the recent Tokyo tsunami of 2011 and the Christchurch earthquakes of 2010–2011 cost millions of dollars to rehabilitate, while the Chinese earthquake of 2008 killed over 67,000 people (Oloruntoba & Gray, 2009), and seventy-eight thousand people died in Myanmar due to Cyclone Nargis (Akhtar *et al.*, 2012). Bangladesh is the worst affected by climate change, and it is the first of the top fifteen disaster-prone nations, with a high probability of disaster. Four natural disasters, including floods, cyclones, tornadoes, and landslides, killed 148,538 people in Bangladesh between 1988 and 2013 (Islam *et al.*, 2014).

Coordination among NGOs is predominantly necessary when organizations individually cannot adequately administrate mammoth disasters losses. According to Balcik *et al.* (2010), no unassisted player has the resources to respond well to both natural and human made inversions. Videlicet, following the Asian Tsunami 2004, seven hundred non-governmental groups from over 40 countries took part in direct assistance (Chia, 2007). Thus, establishing harmony across all of these organizations has turned indispensably. Coordinated efforts among all participated organizations are exigent for SRDR activities, but the non-existence of coordination results in the failures of enormous international organizations. Typically, community-based and non-profit organizations provide valuable assistance during and after disasters. Besides this, other informal supports from various organizations make remarkable contributions to Bangladesh (Khan & Rahman, 2007).

Specific detrimental actions originating from both sides obliterate the coordination between government and NGOs working for catastrophe-affected individuals. These governments and NGOs encounter challenges during disaster relief distribution and rehabilitation operations. Effective coordination is a perplexing problem for relief distribution and rehabilitation activities to disaster-affected individuals (Balcik *et al.*, 2010). The 2004 Fijian flood revealed that governments and NGOs carried out no coordinating or even partnering work, and the relief and rehabilitation efforts were performed without following coordination principles (Khan & Rahman, 2007).

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Different supply chain operations were not appropriately coordinated in Nepal's 2015 operation. It has occurred pre-eminently for the presence of an insignificant number of actors, media coverage, competition for resources, and unsolicited donations (Jahre & Jensen, 2010). The possible coordination risks, loopholes, and relief supply chains lead humanitarian organizations to execute the lowest coordination mechanism, achieving poor disaster relief distribution and rehabilitation performance (Chandes & Paché, 2009).

Hence, the present study analyses key factors affecting disaster coordination between government and NGOs related to SRDR activities. In addition, the authors emphasized the following questions: (1) does the coordination affect SRDR? (2) What is the relationship between (resource sharing, communication, and trust) and coordination?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Coordination

Hossain & Kuti (2010) asserted that a positive correlation exists between the potential stakeholders deliberating to coordinate and network connectedness. It also came up that the theme of tiers for emergency response and influence of sub network is associated with urgent disaster response. Scotter *et al.* (2012) found spontaneous responses amongst various actors working in a coordinated framework to address disaster-relief issues involving a disaster-invaded territory. Moshtari & Gonçalves (2017) investigated three broad factors influencing coordination among humanitarian organizations: inner-organization, inter-organizational, and contextual factors. According to Kovács & Spens (2009), the multiplex challenge for disaster response and recovery is logistical coordination; organizations handle disaster difficulties while suffering from the unavailability of immediate local response. Quero (2012) inquired into several dimensions for coordination opportunities and public-private joint efforts regarding disaster preparedness in the Philippines. Moshtari & Gonçalves (2011) analyzed the factors and players that substantially affect horizontal coordination among humanitarian organizations from the viewpoint of academics and practitioners. Tan & Cross (2012) asserted that inter-organizational coordination plays a marvelous role in explaining firms' focus on supply chain management. It also pointed out that communication and coordination perform a significant role in post-disaster reconstruction, especially for a housing project in the Gaza Strip. For catastrophes in the health sector, facilitators' involvement in coordination plays a key role, with systematic procedures and review, feedback and evaluation, information and resources management. Maghsoudi *et al.* (2018) revealed that the coordination modes like resource sharing and standardization have a remarkable impact on performance outcomes, especially resource use, feedback, and flexibility. Resource scarcity and redundancy are significant challenges for the utilization of resource sharing.

In previous research, no critical success factors were studied in the context of humanitarian aids (Pettit & Beresford, 2009). McEntire (2002) identified characteristics that facilitate and accommodate disaster-related organizations to coordinate effectively, particularly for multi-agency disaster responses. John *et al.* (2018) explored that information sharing between disaster responses organizations plays a significant role in achieving better coordination in a disaster recovery phase. Ahsan & Panday (2013) studied that informal communication among various departments has been an effective mechanism for assuring coordination, whereas coordination is absent. Reviewing the literature as mentioned earlier, the researchers found huge issues related to the present work. None of the studies here rummaged the coordination between government agencies and NGOs in disaster relief distribution and rehabilitation activities: Bangladesh perspective. Hence, this present study.

Research Gap

The current state of disaster coordination between government agencies and NGOs for SRDR operations in Bangladesh has been addressed, and the significance of various coordination factors such as physical, economic, humanitarian, and social. Bangladesh needs to adopt effective coordination techniques on a large scale to ensure sustainable relief and rehabilitation programs. In Bangladesh, multiple researches have been conducted on disaster coordination challenges and possible solutions (Ahsan *et al.*, 2016; Khan & Rahman, 2007; Paul, 2012; & Sabur, 2012). However, no study addressed factors affecting disaster coordination as a possible solution for the disco ordination issue. Moreover, numerous researches on disaster coordination focused primarily on preparedness, barriers, and facilitators of effective disaster coordination, disaster risk reduction, and inter-organizational coordination with an international perspective. Disaster management, disaster loss reduction, and risk management by government initiative have been researched by many prior researchers (Ahamed, 2013; Hossain & Kuti, 2010; & Xu *et al.*, 2016). NGOs and community involvement in disaster relief and rehabilitation activities have been studied by previous research (Benson *et al.*, 2001; Karim & Thiel, 2017; Lee *et al.*, 2011). Partnership and participatory approach among the stakeholders for disaster relief and recovery operations were investigated by several former pieces of research (Hasan *et al.*, 2018; John *et al.*, 2018; & Khan & Rahman, 2007).

In the context of developed and developing nations, many studies were performed addressing inter-organizational and multi-organizational coordination for disaster mitigation, preparedness, recovery and rehabilitation (Moshtari & Goncalves, 2017; & Mubah,

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2013). Coordination in humanitarian organizations, barriers to and drivers of coordination in humanitarian organizations, coordination in relief distributing organizations, and coordination challenges in humanitarian organizations were all themes covered in a few articles (Akhtar *et al.,* 2012; Balcik *et al.,* 2010; Kabra & Ramesh, 2015; Moshtari & Goncalves, 2011; & Sandwell, 2011). In three studies on resource sharing, coordination was identified to be very significant (Maghsoudi *et al.,* 2018; Maghsoudi & Pazirandeh, 2016; & Pazirandeh & Maghsoudi, 2018).

The continuity of environmental degradation can pose unexpected disasters and raise disaster and related research (Skryabina *et al.,* 2020). Nevertheless, studies on disaster coordination between government agencies and NGOs for SRDR activities in Bangladesh are still very few because disaster coordination between government agencies and NGOs could not be of massive importance to donor agencies. And they invested little in this area for practice and policy level research, resulting in a small number of published papers (Raju & Becker, 2013; & Raju & Niekerk, 2013). Contrariwise, measuring the possible barriers to effective disaster coordination between government agencies and NGOs for SRDR could increase the ability of policymakers to make evidence-based policies. Additionally, adopting disaster coordination, especially exploring influential factors, maybe an essential academic success besides a government administrative effort (Uddin *et al.,* 2020).

Since Bangladesh is a disaster-prone area of having the features of disco ordination described by David & McEntire (2002), Moshtari & Gonçalves (2011), no prior study has been taken on this subject considering factors affecting disaster coordination between government-NGOs. Although developed and developing nations have undertaken many studies on multi-organizations, cooperation, coordination and other related issues. But no specific study explored disaster coordination between government and NGOs for relief and rehabilitation activities in the context of Bangladesh. Therefore, the current research topic and area have been chosen to investigate.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sample Area and Size

The selected area of this study is ten exceptionally disaster-prone areas like Hatiya, Patharghata, Manpura, Maheshkhali, (Chhatak, Tahirpur, Dharamapasha) and (Kazipur, Shahjadpur, Sirajganj Sadar) Upazilas respectively of Noakhali, Barguna, Bhola, Cox's Bazar, Sunamganj and Sirajganj districts of Bangladesh. Total 17 out of 64 districts of Bangladesh are affected by several disasters like-cyclone, floods, flash floods, drought, waterlogging, land sliding. Among which the first three disasters turn up frequently in (Hatiya, Patharghata, Manpura, Maheshkhali Upazila-cyclone), (Chhatak, Tahirpur, and Dharamapasha Upazila-flesh flood) and (Kazipur, Shahjadpur, Sirajganj Sadar Upazila-flood).

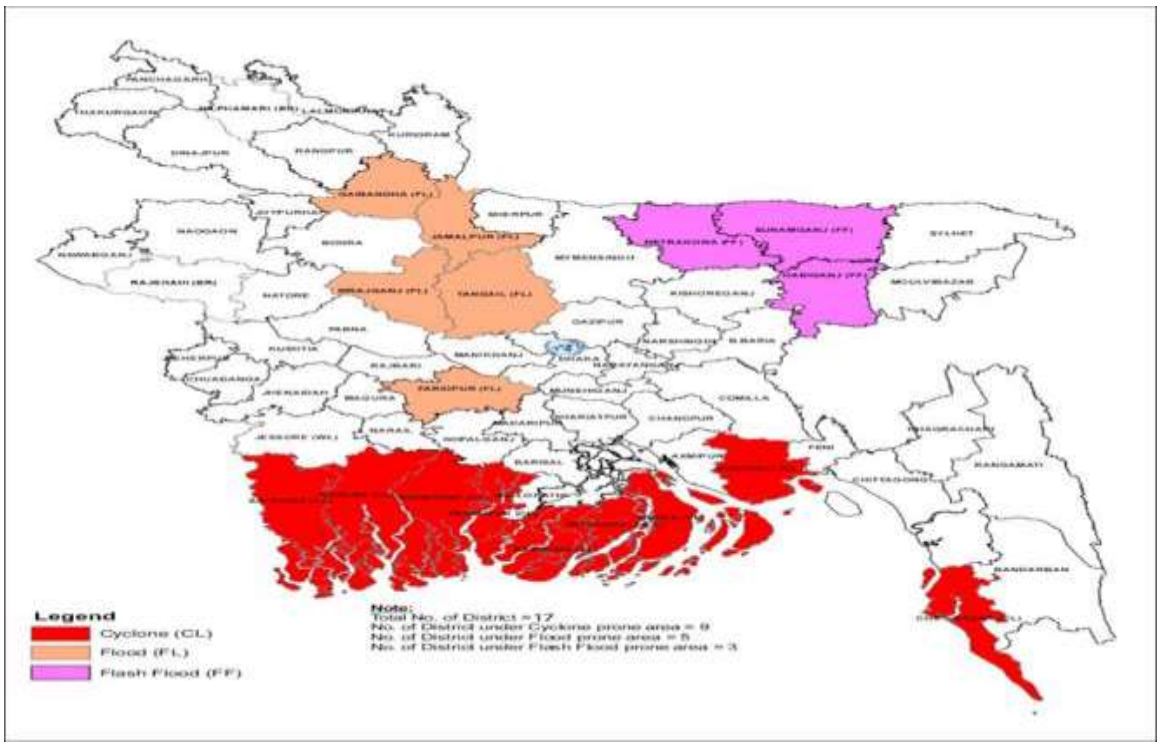

Figure 1: The Map of Three Disasters Prone Areas of Bangladesh (Source: Okita, 2012).

The mass people of ten Upazilas are affected by three natural disasters like cyclone, flood, and flesh flood in Bangladesh. Therefore, these disaster-affected people are the research population of this study. This

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research's sample size is determined 384, followed by (Cochran-Smith, 1995), as the research's total population is unknown. Data has been collected using open-ended questions through a field survey from the targeted respondents. A purposive sampling technique has been followed in this research. One set of the questionnaire has been administrated for the respondents of the whole research area. Although this study's sample size is N=384, after excluding the respondents' incomplete, irrelevant, and wrong answers, a total of 320 samples has been finalized for the study.

Demographics of the Respondents

The demographic information of the respondents is age, gender, profession, and education in this study. Out of the final 320 respondents, 75% is male, and the remaining 25% is female. Maximum respondents were in the 40-49 age group (29%), and respectively second and third highest age groups were 50-above and 30-39, which comprises 27% and 22% of the total percentage. Several respondents received secondary education that means high school education 37% (118.4), whereas the second-highest number of respondents received primary education 29% (92.8). Regarding the profession, it is found that the majority of respondents are farmers (70.4), with a percentage of 22. The second majority of respondents are day labour (60.8 persons, 19%), and the other majority are fishermen, housewives, and teachers, with 17%, 15%, and 10% of total respondents.

Table 1. Demographics of the Respondents

Criteria	Frequency (Percentage)
Gender	Male=240(75%)
	Female=80(25%)
	Total=320(100%)
Age	
<20	28.8(9%)
20-29	41.6(13%)
30-39	70.4(22%)
40-49	92.8(29%)
50-above	86.4(27%)
Education	
Primary School	92.8(29%)
Secondary School	118.4(37%)
Higher Secondary School	57.6(18%)
Bachelor/Diploma	38.4 (12%)
Masters	12.8(4%)
Profession	
Farmer	70.4(22%)
Labor	60.8(19%)
Teacher	32(10%)
Fisherman	54.4(17%)
Businessman	25.6(8%)
Service holder	19.2(6%)
Housewife	48(15%)
Others	9.6(3%)

Data Collection and Analysis Methods

Data has been collected through direct interviews with the assistance of an open-ended questionnaire. One set of the questionnaire has been administrated for the respondents of the whole research area, and every questionnaire consists of 15 questions items. A group of volunteers collected data by following the purposive sampling technique with the help of written open-ended questionnaires.

The copied data was the subject for the thematic analysis focusing on the following approaches - becoming familiar with the data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, and finally defining and naming themes (Braun & Clarke, 2017). The study has followed a data analysis spiral for data analysis and results considering the study (Onwuegbuzie & Combs, 2010).

RESULTS DISCUSSION

After qualitative data collection from disaster-affected people, the researcher's foremost task is to read and reread the data, noting down initial ideas, and then systematically coding interesting features of data across the entire data set, collating data relevant to each code. Thirdly, the researcher collected codes into potential themes gathered all data pertinent to each likely theme, and finally, ongoing analysis to refine each theme's specifics. The overall story the analysis tells, generating clear definitions and names for each theme. Lastly, the researcher presented and analyzed the qualitative section results based on several selected themes.

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Resources Sharing (RS) Affects Successive Disaster Relief Distribution and Rehabilitation (SRDR) Activities

The bar chart shows resource sharing affects on successive disaster relief distribution and rehabilitation (SRDR) activities. The response of respondents was classified into five main themes, like very strongly to no effects. According to this chart's result, 107 out of 320 respondents answered that resources sharing does not influence SRDR. 67 percent of respondents opined that resources sharing has minimum influence on SRDR activities during a disaster period less than no influences. The trend of the responses is going to be lessened gradually. In contrast, the lowest number of respondents (32) answered that resource sharing strongly influences SRDR, more than three times fewer than the highest response (107). Apart from no and minimum influence, the moderate and strong influence is respectively 67, 38 percent. Whereas moderate influence is slightly less than minimum influence, the strong influence is nearly three times less than no influence. The statistical result proved that resource sharing is not an essential, influential factor for successive disaster relief distribution and rehabilitation activities during the disaster period in Bangladesh.

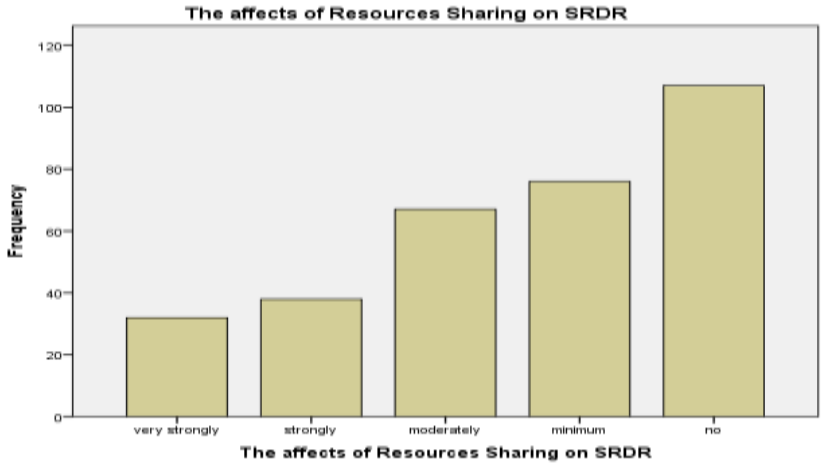

Figure 2: The Effects of Resources Sharing on SRDR Activities

Communication (COM) Affects Successive Disaster Relief Distribution and Rehabilitation (SRDR) Activities.

The histogram presents the communicational affects on successive disaster relief distribution and rehabilitation (SRDR) activities. Five parameters are set up to measure the effects of communication on SRDR like- very strong to no effects. Here, in x-axis is mentioned (very strong=1, strong=2, moderate =3, minimum=4 and no=5). One hundred twelve respondents (34.9%) answered that communication strongly influences SRDR activities. Moreover, 32% respondents opinioned that communication strongly affects SRDR. According to figure 3, 18.7 percent of respondents answered that communication has a moderate role in SRDR activities. In contrast, 28 (8.7%) and 17 (5.3%) respondents replied that communication has a minimum and no contribution to SRDR activities. Minimum and no effects are almost four and six times less than very strong influence. The figure showed a high to a low trend of responses of the respondents. In conclusion, it is clear from the delivered data that 2/3 of the respondents replied, communication affects SRDR very strongly and strongly.

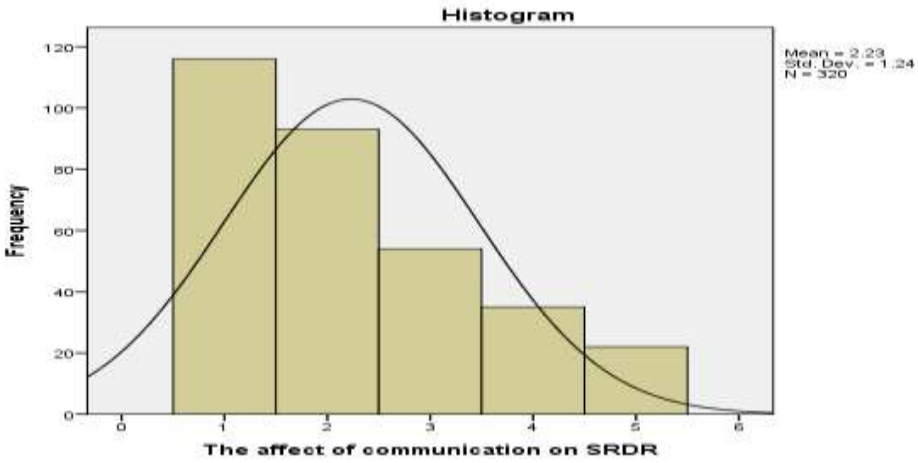

Figure 3: Effects of Communication on SRDR Activities

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Trust (TR) Affects Successive Disaster Relief Distribution and Rehabilitation (SRDR) Activities

The supplied single line graph shows the effects of trust on SRDR activities. On X-axis, the degree of effect and on the Y-axis frequency of respondents are mentioned. In general, the line graph flows from a higher to a lower degree of influence. As is observed from the line graph, initially, 122 (38%) respondents answered that trust has a very strong influence on SRDR which is 1/3 of the total respondents. A gradual decrease is noticed in the graph, and 27 percent (86) of respondents replied positively that trust has a strong role in SRDR. After that, 48 (15%) respondents thought trust moderately affects. Finally, a dramatic fall of the respondents is observed that respectively only 12% (39) and 8% (25) respondents answered that trust has a minimum and no role for SRDR activities, which is almost three and five times less than the first answer (very strong). In summary, it can be concluded based on the figure mentioned above that near about 2/3 of respondents opined that trust influences SRDR activities to a great extent.

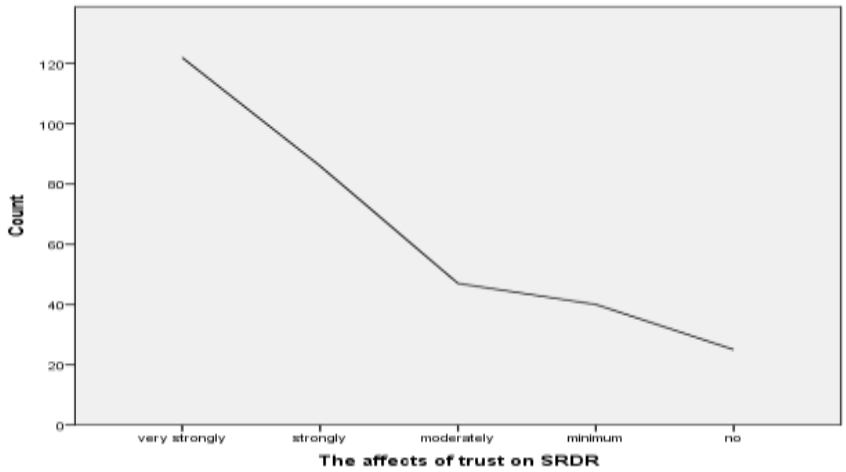

Figure 4: The Effects of Trust on SRDR Activities

The Effects of Coordination on Successive Disaster Relief Distribution and Rehabilitation (SRDR) Activities

The pie chart provides information regarding the effects of coordination on SRDR. Five colors possess five different degrees of coordination on SRDR activities. Generally, blue and green colors constitute the majority of the respondents of the study. The pie chart, blue color 34.9%, is considerably more common than green, making up 32.1%. White color, which constitutes 18.7%, is about two times as less popular as blue. The other two colors (purple and yellow) constitute 8.7% and 5.3%, which are four and six times less popular than the blue color (34.9%). Finally, based on the aforementioned statistical figure, it can be summarized that maximum respondents (very strong and strong) answered in favor of the influence of coordination on SRDR activities. The rest of the three levels of responses (moderate, minimum, and no) replied that 1/3 of respondents are less agreed about the influence of coordination SRDR activities.

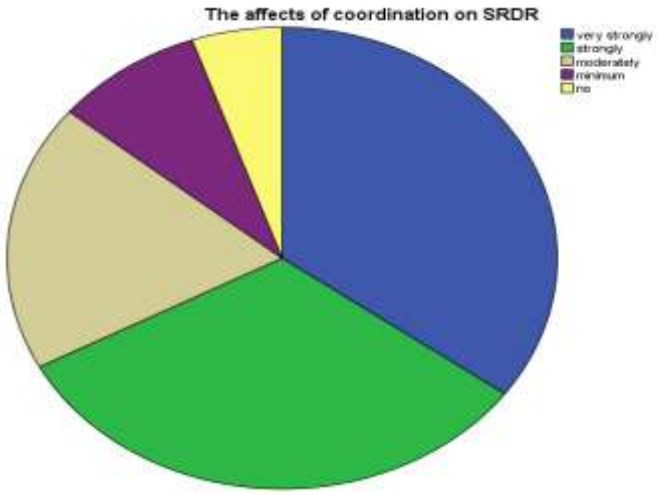

Figure 5: The Effects of Coordination on SRDR Activities

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Relationship between Coordination and Resources Sharing (RS), Communication (COM) and Trust (TR)

The supplied pie chart provided information about the relationship between coordination and Resources Sharing (RS), Communication (COM), and Trust (TR). There are five separated response levels containing coordination and three constructs: resource sharing, communication, and trust. In general, most respondents positively answered that coordination and resource sharing, communication, and trust have a relationship. According to figure 6, blue (28%) is substantially more common than green, making up 21%. White colour, which constitutes 19%, is slightly less popular than green (21%). The other two colours (purple and yellow) comprise 17% and 15% and are considerably half times and twice as less popular as blue (28%). In summary, it can be concluded that about fifty percent of respondents are supported that coordination has very strong and strong ties with resource sharing, communication, and trust. In contrast, another group of almost fifty percent of respondents has agreed coordination has moderate, minimum level, and no relationship with resources sharing, communication, and trust. Finally, it shows a much-closed answer whether coordination has a relation with resource sharing, communication, and trust or not.

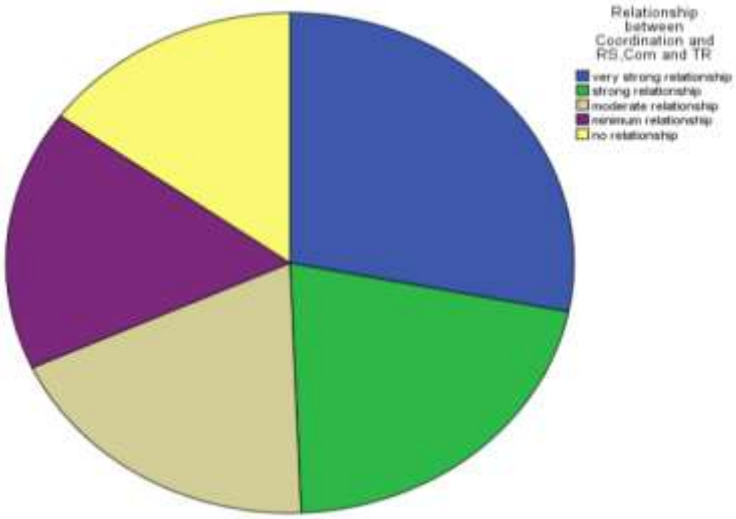

Figure 6: Relationship between Coordination and RS, Communication (COM) and Trust (TR)

Other Factors Affect Successive Disaster Relief Distribution and Rehabilitation (SRDR) Activities

The supplied table provides information about other factors affecting SRDR activities. Other factors include resource sharing, communication, and trust that affect SRDR activities. Generally, respondents focused on participation as other factors affecting SRDR activities. Initially, the table presents that 54 % (173) answered that participation is a pivotal factor in SRDR activities. Exchanging information between government and NGOs was illustrated as the factor for SRDR activities constituted by 19% of respondents, almost three times less popular than the respondents' first answer. Respectively, 13% and 14% of the respondents seemed that good government policy and team spirit are essential factors that make up (41, 45) respondents of the study. In conclusion, it can be concluded that, on average, 73% of respondents are agreed that participation and information exchange between government and NGOs are crucial factors for SRDR. On the contrary, only 27% of respondents believed that good government policy and team spirit are responsible for SRDR activities.

Table 2. Other Factors Affecting SRDR activities

S/N	Issues	Total Respondent	Frequency of Responses	Percent of responses
1	People's participation	320	173	54
2	Exchanging information between government and NGOs	320	61	19
3	Government good policy	320	41	13
4	Team Sprit	320	45	14

Recommendations for Successive Disaster Relief Distribution and Rehabilitation (SRDR) Activities

The supplied table provides information regarding respondents' recommendations for SRDR activities. The table takes on diverse types of proposals

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of respondents about SRDR. In general, respondents' responses are neither too high nor low; instead, each answer is somewhat close to the next. Assuring community participation is regarded by (26%) 83 respondents as the mechanism of SRDR activities that are almost double the second answer curbing NGOs nepotism (13%). A few respondents seemed that determining a central authority for regular monitoring that makes up (8%) is effective for SRDR activities and is twice as less as the fourth answers sharing information (18%). Focusing on permanent rehabilitation is mentioned by (14%) 45 respondents as SRDR activities. In contrast, only 9% of respondents thought that if all disaster-affected people equally bring under SRDR activities, then fruitfulness will come out in this regard. Lastly, 12% (38) of respondents figured out that SRDR activities can be assured by establishing accountability and transparency among government and NGOs. In a broad line, it can be summarized that community participation and information sharing are fundamentally focused in this study for SRDR activities among all of these recommendations.

Table 3. Recommendation for SRDR Activities

S/N	Issues	Total Respondents	Frequency of Response	Percent of responses
1	Assuring community participation	320	83	26
2	Curbing NGOs nepotism	320	42	13
3	Determining a central authority for regular monitoring	320	26	8
4	Sharing information	320	57	18
5	Focusing on permanent rehabilitation	320	45	14
6	To bring all disaster-affected people equally under SRDR activities	320	29	9
7	Establishing accountability and transparency regarding SRDR activities.	320	38	12

INTERVIEW'S RESULTS DISCUSSION

The research inquired into the mass people's views regarding the coordination process between government and NGOs for SRDR activities; as a result of this open-ended questionnaire, data were collected from the disaster-affected mass people. In this regard, the research was conducted to disclose the local people's view- what they figure out concerning disaster coordination, what other factors they delineate in this regard, and what recommendation they prescribe on disaster coordination issues. However, below the impact of citizen's views has been shown.

The qualitative result proved that resource sharing is not an essential, influential factor for SRDR activities during the disaster period in Bangladesh. Because 78% of respondents opinioned that resource sharing does not affect SRDR activities and has a minimum and moderately effect on SRDR.

It is clear from the delivered data that 2/3 of the respondents replied that communication affects SRDR very strongly and strongly. According to figure 4.2, 65% of respondents answered that communication influences SRDR activities, and 17% agreed moderately on a similar issue. 18% of respondents have disagreed exclusively in this regard. The overall result is that communication affects SRDR activities.

Inferentially, 2/3 of the respondents opined that trust influences SRDR activities to a great extent. Additionally, 15% of respondents also supported that trust moderately affects SRDR activities. Merely 7% of respondents are not agreed that trust influences SRDR activities.

Maximum respondents (very strong and strong) answered favoring the influence of coordination on SRDR activities. The rest of the three levels of responses (moderate, minimum, and no) replied that 1/3 of respondents are less agreed regarding the influence of coordination on SRDR activities.

The disaster-stricken people were asked what other factors influence disaster coordination between government and NGOs. In reply, respondents illustrated four significant factors that affect disaster coordination for SRDR. Besides this, several factors were identified by the respondents further, but these were not noteworthy. On average, 73% of respondents are agreed that people's participation and information exchange between the government and NGOs are crucial factors for SRDR. On the contrary, only 27% of respondents believed that good government policy and team spirit are responsible for SRDR activities. The result shows that the four factors mentioned above contribute to effective disaster relief distribution and rehabilitation activities apart from resource sharing, communication, trust, and coordination.

The respondents recommended several issues concerning SRDR. Community participation and information sharing are fundamentally focused in this study for SRDR activities. Moreover, several respondents also mentioned that if corruption is prevented and primarily concentrated on permanent rehabilitation, SRDR activities would be more effective and efficient. Few respondents highlighted that

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establishing accountability and transparency in disaster relief distribution and rehabilitation activities -is a significant issue. Finally, to bring all disaster-affected people indiscriminately under SRDR activities and determining a central authority for regular monitoring can be a practical step for SRDR activities.

Implications

The government could extend communication channels with all the stakeholders related to disaster response, rescue, and management for the more excellent sake of urgent disaster loss mitigation and response to disaster-affected remote areas. Monitoring and supervision have to be performed orderly through the assigned central authority. In outlying disaster-invaded areas, no government aids or NGOs' aids reach. Consequently, the government and NGOs should deliver resources foremost to the disaster-affected remote regions. Another issue that must be kept in mind is how many times governments, NGOs, or other groups supply disaster aids? Therefore, permanent rehabilitation could resolve this problem. The employment opportunities for disaster-affected areas are an unparalleled far-reaching solution in this regard. The disaster-affected people have to be carried away from most disaster-prone areas, whereas disasters happen frequently.

Construction of roads and shelter centers, as well as embankment construction, may help to reduce catastrophe losses. At different international forums, the government must negotiate with developed nations to reduce catastrophe losses. Finally, a network should be formed involving government officials, NGOs, residents, the army, naval force, coast guard, fire department, local elite, donor agencies, and others to ensure accountability, transparency, and responsibility in coordinated efforts. Secondly, building trust among stakeholders makes catastrophe coordination efforts very successful throughout relief and rehabilitation efforts. Thirdly, a joint fund should be established since government and NGO personnel cannot visit disaster-affected areas due to a lack of resources. In light of the concerns above, frequent meetings, conversations, and information exchange may effectively improve government officials' and NGOs' successful cooperation.

Limitations and Future Directions

No research is beyond limitations. This research also could not overcome a few drawbacks. The researcher only encompassed ten disaster-invaded Bangladeshi districts out of 17 disaster-stricken districts as research bounds. From every district, only one Upazila and in a few cases, three Upazilas were considered as the research scope that partially represents the holistic research. The study focused on disaster coordination's administrative and organizational aspects between government and NGOs for SRDR activities. Still, several issues like society, economy, culture, and religion were disregarded. Response biases are another disability of this study, and it has occurred for predominantly two reasons: advantage outcomes and reluctance. The study focused only on a few variables like resources sharing, communication, and trust that affect coordination for SRDR. Still, several superfluous relevant variables like funding, collaboration, participation were not undertaken into consideration.

The research suggested the following prescription in the future direction. Initially, it offers the mixed-method approach with a large-sized sample to comprehensively understand disaster coordination between government and NGOs. Additionally, more disaster-stricken Upazilas districts can be brought as research areas. Government and donor agencies should keep abreast of funding in such a type of study. Extensive academicians and institutional researchers should concentrate on disaster-related original research.

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