



Cover Page



## ROLE OF INGO'S IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

<sup>1</sup>Dr.Venkateswarlu Paragati and <sup>2</sup>Dr.Malli Bhaskar Rao

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Dept of Social Work, Adi Kavi Nannaya University, E.G. District, AP, India.

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Social work, Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmundry, E.G. Dist., Andhra Pradesh, India.

### Introduction:

India has been traditionally vulnerable to disasters on an account of its unique geo-climatic condition that consists of 79% of water and 21% of land. Moreover, it is a peninsular. Due to this peculiarity, the natural disasters such as Floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis, and landslides are regular and inevitable phenomena in the land of India. The area of India is 32, 87,263 sq.km and total costal length is 7,516.6 km.(Include Andaman and Nicobar island, Lakshadweep). About 60% of landmass is prone to earthquakes of various intensities, over 40 million hectares is prone to floods, or 12% of the whole country, about 8% of the total area is prone to cyclones and 68% of the area is susceptible to drought. During 1990-2000 on an average of about 4344 people lost their lives, about 30 million people were affected by various disasters every year. In this backdrop, the researcher intended that there must be need of intervention and emerging role of international agencies (popularly known as INGO'S) on par with NGO'S and Government is pivotal in order to face, mitigate and protect the people and property from the natural disasters without loss of lives of human and property. The researcher tried to disseminate exhaustive information with regard to the vision, mission, 5 important goals with specific enlightened objectives, interventions and the significant roles of reputed International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO'S) and how they have been responding with the sense of responsibility while occurring or in mitigating preventive measure of the natural disasters not only India across the world have a glance through various reviews.

### Related Reviews

### Genesis of NGOs

Voluntary organization has been generally defined as voluntary, autonomous, non-profit organizations or groups of citizens established to address various problems and disadvantages in the society. "Voluntary" denotes 'of one's own free choice'. David L.Sills (2008), a sociologist identified voluntary associations "as group of persons, organized on the basis of voluntary membership without control, for the furtherance of some common interest of its members" William Beveridge (1949) describes voluntary services as private enterprise for social progress. A voluntary agency is a group organized by some persons on their own initiative to pursue a common interest.

Paul Chowdary (1971) defines voluntary agencies as "as organization which, whether its members are paid or unpaid, is initiated and governed by its own members without external control. In the Indian context the term voluntary agency would refer to all formal organizations (finite collectivises) registered under the Society's Registration Act 1860.

### Methodology

### OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the research paper are

- To explore about the inevitable situation of natural disasters.
- To focus the vision and mission of reputed INGO'S
- To understand specific goals and objectives of the INGO'S
- To emphasis on the roles of reputed international agencies while disasters



Cover Page



## Sampling

The researcher has followed secondary data method in getting sampling and evinced keen interest in collecting the information from various international standard books, journals from the Adikavi Nannaya university library on par with government annual reports etc.

## What is Disaster?

Disasters are not new to the world or to India. A disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of affected society to cope on its own resources.

Disasters can occur as a consequence of the impact of a natural or a human caused hazard. Natural hazards; comprise phenomena such as earthquakes, volcanic activities, landslides, tsunamis, tropical cyclones and other severe storms, tornadoes and high winds, river and coastal flooding, Wildfires and associated haze, drought, sand and dust storms, and infestations. Human caused hazard may be intentional, such as the illegal discharge of oil, or accidental such as toxic spills or nuclear meltdown. All of these can expose people, ecosystems flora and fauna to threats. The poor are the most vulnerable to disasters because they have fewer resources and capacity to prevent or cope with the impact.

## Concept of Definitions of Disaster

Oxford English Dictionary states the word disaster derives from the 16<sup>th</sup> century French word, disaster. Disaster is a combination of two terms. 'Des' and 'Aster'. 'Des' means bad or evil and 'Aster' means star, thus 'Disaster' signifying a 'Bad Star' or 'Evil Star'. Disaster therefore, was implying loss or damage occurring due to some unfavourable star.

The World Book Encyclopaedia defines; "a disaster is sudden unfortunate event that effect many people". Collier's encyclopaedia defines, "disaster is a major misfortune an occurrence that causes great suffering or loss. Its distinctive feature is the sudden and unexpected loss of human life".

As per UNDHA (2001), "a disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of affected society to cope on its own resources".

## Disaster Management

According to Gorge R. Terry, the term 'Disaster management 'means a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing, measures which are necessary or expedient for-

- Prevention of danger of threat of any disaster
- Mitigation of reduction of risk of any disasters of severity or consequences;
- Capacity-building;
- Preparedness to deal with any disasters;
- Prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster;
- Evacuation, rescue and relief;
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction

## The essence of Ingo's

The organisations receiving foreign assistance have to be registered with the minister of home affairs under the foreign contribution (Regulation) Act of 1976 and to follow the rules of the act. Out of that provision and scope, The place where our or whoever it is that the International Non-Governmental Organizations have been always ready to



Cover Page



render services for the needy in general while the disasters in particular because they have accessibility with the funding scenario. More over, it has right to meet felt and dare needs of the vulnerable communities and have sense of responsibility to render services to any where as per the buy laws. The INGO'S and NGOs can land primarily, during the disaster, in giving helping hand (in terms of food and water) and taken up measures by way of rescue, relief and rehabilitation to the needy with compassion, passion and humanitarian perspectives. The INGO'S, particularly ADPC and REDCROSS both how they have a vision, mission strategic plan, aims and objectives are comprehensively discussed below.

### Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre is a non-profit organization supporting the advancement of safer communities and sustainable development, through implementing programs and projects that reduce the impact of disasters upon countries and communities in Asia and the Pacific, by:

- Developing and enhancing sustainable institutional disaster risk management capacities, frameworks and mechanisms, and supporting the development and implementation of government policies;
- Facilitating the dissemination and exchange of disaster risk management expertise, experience and information; and
- Raising awareness and enhancing disaster risk management knowledge and skills.

At the recommendation of UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) – now know as UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) – ADPC was established in 1986 as an outreach activity of the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, Thailand, with the aim of strengthening the national disaster risk management systems in the region. In 1999, ADPC became an independent entity, which is governed and guided by a Board of Trustees (21 members representing 15 countries) and advised by a Regional Consultative Committee (29 members from 24 countries) and Advisory Council (56 members from a wide range of agencies representing).

### Board of Trustees

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) is governed by a Board of Trustees whose composition is international in character and reflecting the nature of the Foundation's work. The Board is responsible for policy setting and oversight of the operations of the Foundation according to its objectives and under the Foundation Charter and By-Laws. The Board of Trustees has a maximum membership of 20. The Partnerships, Development, Information & Researcher Division serve as the Secretariat of the Board of Trustees. The vision, mission, objectives and strategic plans of ADPC are explained.

### ADPC Strategy Plan 2010

#### VISION

- ❖ Safer communities and sustainable development through disaster reduction.

#### MISSION

- ❖ To reduce the impact of disasters on communities and countries in Asia and the Pacific by:
  - ✓ Raising awareness and enhancing knowledge and skills;
  - ✓ Developing and strengthening sustainable institutional mechanisms;
  - ✓ Facilitating exchange of information, experience and expertise; and
  - ✓ Developing and demonstrating innovative disaster risk reduction



Cover Page



## GOALS

1. Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction in Development
2. Build and Strengthen Capacity
3. Facilitate Partnerships and Exchange of Experience
4. Recognition as a Proactive and Responsive Regional Resource
5. Achieve Quality Service through a Team Approach

### 1. Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction in Development

To promote increased awareness, knowledge and adoption of disaster reduction practices so as to mainstream disaster reduction as an integral part of the development process at community, national, sub-regional and international levels.

- Serve as an international knowledge clearing house and information exchange centre on disaster-related issues
- Advocate disaster reduction focus in the strategies and projects of international agencies through partnership and collaboration
- Increase cooperation between the scientific community and policy/ decision-maker and users to enhance the application of scientific knowledge for disaster reduction.
- Promote disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness concepts and practice in strategic areas of development in Asia as a way to reduce disaster.
- Establish mechanisms for assessing the needs of the disaster management sector in Asia and to identify strategic areas of intervention including participation in post disaster assessments.
- Develop and demonstrate the validity and effectiveness of methods and tools that address disaster reduction strategies.
- Sensitize policy-makers, decision-makers and administrators to bring about changes in policies and legislative institutional mechanisms for disaster management in their countries.

### 2. Build and Strengthen Capacity

To help, build and strengthen the capacity of countries, organizations, communities and individuals to reduce the impact of disasters.

- Assess regularly the needs of the region for capacity building to reduce disaster impact.
- Develop and deliver suite of specific products and services that build capacities of communities and countries.
- Build institutional capacities to undertake integrated, cross-sectoral planning processes for disaster reduction.
- Support the replication of ADPC products and services that build capacities of communities and countries.
- Assess the effectiveness and relevance of ADPC products and services and continually modify them to meet the needs of the region.

### 3. Facilities Partnerships and Exchange of Experience

To facilitate and promote partnerships and networks among and across communities, sectors, institutions, and countries and facilitate exchange of experiences, practices and lessons are learned with the following objectives.

#### Objectives

- Facilitate exchange of experiences, practices and lessons learned across sectors and at all levels.
- Explore and fore areas of institutional cooperation with donors, partner organizations.
- Support and develop sustainable partnerships and networks and mechanisms in the region that promotes disaster reduction.



Cover Page



#### 4. Recognition as a Proactive and Responsive Regional Resource

To be a proactive and responsive regional resource with international organization status promoting disaster reduction, supporting and supported by countries of the regions, while accessing and integrating international best practice and resources to achieve ADPC goals.

##### Objectives

- Create cutting-edge products and services which anticipate regional needs.
- Secure ongoing support for ADPC activities from governments and institutions in the regions, as well as internationally.
- Recognized as a technical resource by regional cooperation mechanisms (AEGDM, ASEAN, ARF, BIMSTEC, SAARC, MRC) as by national, provincial and community level organizations.
- Promotes South-South and South-North exchange of information, experience and lessons learned.

#### 5. Achieve Quality Service through a Team Approach

To maintain and improve ADPC as a diverse, multicultural international team backed by efficient, supportive management systems focused on achieving the highest quality service to the region.

##### Objectives

- Develop and implement administration and personal policies and procedures that encourage a diverse inter-disciplinary, international, team-oriented staff structures.
- Maintain a reliable, efficient and multi-purpose management information system (MIS)
- Maintain an international program, monitoring, evaluation and auditing system.
- Build ADPs technical and organizational capacity to meet identified and emerging needs.
- Follow ADPCs Guiding Principles and culture.

##### ADPC Guiding Principles

###### Neutral/A political

ADPC assists the governments and communities of the countries of Asia and the Pacific in disaster reduction without regard for political party or affiliation.

###### Sustainable

ADPC strives to develop and implement programs and activities for disaster reduction, which are appropriate, replicable and sustainable by the resources and institutions of the communities and nations of the region.

###### Decentralization

ADPC seeks to transfer capabilities for disaster reduction to the national and local levels wherever possible, building its own capabilities and managing programs at the regional level only when a regional focus is appropriate.

###### Respect

ADPC builds a respect for the knowledge and experience of its partners, and the people and institutions of the countries it serves into all of its programs and priorities. ADPC respects the service and dedication of its staff and partners and reflects this in its policies and treatment of them.





Cover Page



## International

The arbitrary, universal nature of disasters, and the concern for the afflicted that they engender, offer unusual opportunities for building linkages and sharing experiences between countries. ADPC believes that every country of Asia and the Pacific has unique experiences and expertise to contribute to disaster reduction, and seeks to incorporate the experience, expertise, perspectives, resources, and personnel of many countries and backgrounds into disaster reduction efforts.

## Red Cross Red Crescent

### History of the International Federation

It was founded in 1919 in Paris in the *aftermath of World War I*. The War had shown a need for close cooperation between Red Cross Societies, which through their humanitarian activities on behalf of prisoners of war and combatants, and attracted millions of volunteers and built a large body of expertise. A devastated Europe could not afford to lose such a resource.

It was Henry Davison, president of the American Red Cross War Committee, who proposed forming a federation of these National Societies. An international medical conference initiated by Davison resulted in the birth of the League of Red Cross Societies, which was renamed in October 1983 to the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the in November 1991 to become the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

**The first objective of the Federation** was to improve the health of people in countries that had suffered greatly during the four years of war. Its goals were “to strengthen and unite, for health activities, already-existing Red Cross Societies and to promote the creation of new Societies”.

### Founding Members of society

There were five founding member societies: Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States. This number has grown over the years and there are now 186 recognized National Societies-one in almost every country in the world. Its first mission was to assist typhus and famine victims in Poland: today it runs more than 80 relief operations a year.

**The Red Cross idea** was born in 1859, when **Henry Dunant**, a young Swiss man, came upon the scene of a bloody battle in Solferino,, Italy, between the armies of imperial Austria and the Franco-Sardinian alliance. Some 40,000 men lay dead or dying on the battlefield and the wounded were lacking medical attention.

**Dunant** organized local people to bind the soldiers' wounds and to feed and comfort them. On his return, he called for the creation of national relief societies to assist those wounded in war, and pointed the way to the future Geneva Conventions.

“Would there not be some means, during a period of peace and calm, of forming relief societies whose object would be to have the wounded cared for in time of war by enthusiastic, devoted volunteers, fully qualified for the task?” he wrote.

**The Red Cross** was born in 1863 when five Geneva men, including Dunant, set up the International Committee for Relief to the Wounded, later to become the International Committee of the Red Cross. Its emblem was a red cross on a white background: the inverse of the Swiss flag. The following year 12 governments adopted the first Geneva Convention; a milestone in the history of humanity, offering care for the wounded, and defining medical services as ‘neutral’ on the battlefield.



Cover Page



## Red Cross Red Crescent-Vision, Mission and role

### Vision and mission

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is the world's largest humanitarian organization, providing assistance without discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, and class for political opinions.

Founded in 1919, the International Federation comprises 186 members Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, a Secretariat in Geneva and more than 60 delegations strategically located to support activities around the world. There are more societies in formation. The Red Crescent is used in place of the Red Cross in many Islamic countries.

**The Federation's vision:** We strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity.

**Our mission** is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. Vulnerable people are those who are at greatest risk from situation that threaten their survival, or their capacity to live with acceptable levels their survival, or their capacity to live with acceptable levels of social and economic security and human dignity. Often these are victims of natural disasters, poverty brought about by the socio-economic crises, refugees, and victims of health emergencies. The author has tried to emphasis on the role of international federation and its uniqueness.

### The role of the International Federation

The federation carries out relief operation to assist victims of disasters, and combines this with development work to strengthen the capacities of its member National Societies. The Federations work focuses on four core areas: promoting humanitarian values, disaster response, disaster preparedness and health and community care.

**The unique network of National Societies**-which cover almost every country in the world-is the Federation's principal strength. Cooperation between National Societies gives the Federation greater potential to develop capacities and assist those most in need. At a local level, the network enables the Federation to reach individual communities.

**The role of Secretariat in Geneva** is to coordinate and mobilize relief assistance for international emergencies, promote cooperation between National Societies and represent these National Societies in the international field.

**The role of the field delegations** is to assist and advise National Societies with relief operation and development programmes, and encourage regional cooperation. The Federation, together with National Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, make up the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

### Conclusion

The INGO'S must remain in the forefront of advocating reform and democratic ideals under the rule of law. The INGO'S to focus on amore integrated process of relief, rebuilding, and most important of all, reducing the vulnerability of international community's towards protection from the future dangers. The INGO'S like ADPC, Red Cross and other reputed international agencies must need to be more proactive in advocating proactive strategies for the next tragedy. The INGO' must advocate longlasting economic development and infrastructure projects including better roads, building, construction, and more hospitals and clinics . An international relief effort will be needed to coordinate the assistance for rebuilding of devastated communities and families. In this rebuilding and planning process the lessons learned from our experience with other disasters will helpful but only a beginning unless we thoroughly change the process for the delivery of disaster. The role of INGO's is very much imperative in generating awareness on natural disasters among the NGO's who can instil the same among the public about the concept of Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programmes(CBDP) in order to face the natural disasters in terms of the frontiers of evacuation and mitigation of disasters. The INGO'S should organize CBDP Programmes constantly and impart a training orientation to the NGO'S



Cover Page



and task force teams at grass- root level as well which can pave the way for the communities to face and overwhelming the disasters with prompt preparedness.

## References:

- David Alexander (1999) "Natural Disasters", Kulwer Academic Publishers, London.
- J.P.Stottaman, J.Lidstone and L.M.Dechano, "International Perspectives on National disaster, Occurrence, Mitigation and consequences", Kulwer Academic Publishers, London.
- Parasuraman S. and Unikrishnan P.V,(2000).India Disaster Report towards policy initiative". Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- PawarM.C (2008) "Disasters ", M.P.S. Publishers Distributors, New Delhi.
- PawarM.C (2008)"Disaster Management", M.P.S. Publishers Distributors, New Delhi.
- Saulina Arnold (2006) "Disaster Management: A Hand Book for NGO's. TNVHA, Chennai.
- Sooryamoorthy .R.,Gangrade.K.D. (2006) "NGOs in India: A Cross- Sectional Study".Rawat Publications, Jaipur, India.
- Terry & Franklin (2004). "Principles of Management", AIIBS Publishers & Distributors,Delhi,Eight Edition ,
- The World Book Encyclopaedia, World Book International, London, Vol. V.
- The Disaster Management Act, 2005, the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II-Section 1, Published by Authority.
- Venkateswarlu.Paragati (2013), "Role of NGO'S in Disaster Management", International Journal of Research in Management Studies, Issue:2, Vol.1, West Wind Publishing House, Mumbai, India.
- World Disaster Report (2001), "International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies", Geneva, Switzerland.