Roles of NGOs Before, During and After Disasters

Submitted by: National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction (NCDR)
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Development of NGOs in Disaster in Chinese Taipei

- **Initiation:**
  - 1999, Chi-Chi Earthquake.
  - First large-scale and active involvement by NGOs

- **Chance to review**
  - 2009, Typhoon Morakot
  - 1999, Chi-Chi Earthquake

- **NGOs’ participation**
  - reduce governmental loading and speed up recovery
  - but also something needs to be improved.
  - Especially, what we learned from

10 years
Types of NGOs and the major work contributed by private sectors

- **Principal Types of NGOs in Chinese Taipei**
  1. Well-organized groups: religious or charity organization (Tzu Chi Foundation, World Vision, professional community (voluntary fire fighters, voluntary search & Rescue teams)
  2. Small groups organized by Individual (Volunteer): the general public, people with professional expertise (civil engineering, structural engineering, ecology and etc.)
  3. Business sectors: Small and medium enterprise or international enterprises
  4. Organizations initiated by the affected people

- **Scope of work before, during and after disasters**
  1. Plan for disaster reduction and emergency response
  2. Direct assistance: rescue, clean, sanitation and recovery
  3. Indirect assistance: donation of money or materials

Public-Private Partnership in Community

- **Coordination and collaboration**
  - Local NPO
  - Regional NPO
  - NCDR
  - Local public sectors
  - Regional private sectors
  - Community leaders
  - Disaster Resilient Community
  - Resource Platform

- **Mobilization**
  - Social mobilization
  - Community mobilization
Implementation in Ku-Nga-Da-Vane

- Cooperative working team
- Various resources
- Innovative operation

- Technology
- Emergency management
- Disaster relief
- Community empowerment
- Local networks

Morakot struck


initiation data collection risk assessment organization & plan preparedness resources final campaign

Dialogues, Assessment, Training and Scenario-based drill

- Dialogues
- Assessment
- Training
- Scenario-based drill
Preparedness by Chinese Christian Relief Association

**Training for Volunteers**
1. Plan for training and dispatching volunteers.
2. Linkage and collaboration among volunteers.
3. Simulated operation for emergency.

**Setting up Food Banks**
1. Planning and operation of Regional Food Bank.
2. Planning and operation of Local Food Bank.
3. Collection, management and application of emergency relief materials.

**Action on Disaster Reduction**
1. Annual projects on disaster risk reduction.
2. Annual promotion on education of disaster risk reduction.
3. Plan for dispatching and operating heavy machinery during emergency.

Emergency Response

- **Emergency Relief**:
  - Search and rescue teams
  - Experts, human resource and machinery
  - Donation and delivery of emergency materials
  - Distribution of condolence allowance
  - Mental Intervention
Observations from Morakot

♦ Issues raised – private sectors

- Competition and poor coordination among private sectors
- Weak connection between government organizations and NGO community
- Overlap of disaster relief resources in the aftermath of Morakot and sometimes focus on certain communities
- Limit access to hazard specific knowledge and real-time information
- Most resources were targeted in a short period of time following disaster
Challenges posed by Morakot

**Issues raised – private sectors**
- What should be prepared for disaster?
  - Goods
  - Equipment
  - Funds
  - Personnel
- Disaster relief/recovery resources may lead to an adverse effect on the impacted community.
  - Depend on aid and assistance from outsiders
  - Lack of community capacity building

**Initial Recovery**
- **Temporary relocation**
  - Organizing and coordinating NGOs to jointly provide service
  - Setting up centers in the affected areas
  - Constructing temporary housing for family-unit shelters and schools
  - Participating in rehabilitation of livelihood
Long-term Recovery

- **Recovery:**
  - Collaboration between NGOs, business sectors and government for school, house and community reconstruction
  - Organizing centers for livelihood rehabilitation
  - Monitoring the allocation of charity donation in recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation

Importance and complexity of recovery

- **Importance:**
  - Listening with patience
  - Accompanying with understanding
  - Rebuilding for disaster resilience

- **Complexity related to:**
  - Physical and unphysical domains: what's real needs?
  - Public and non-governmental or enterprise dimensions: difference in approaches
  - Cultural diversity: assistance with respects

- **Recovery of community, which is impacted directly by disaster, is necessary and important.**
Active participation by NGOs

- Six Charity NGOs provide support to rebuild permanent houses.
- Eight enterprises contribute to rebuilding schools.
- Eighteen NOGs participate in livelihood rehabilitation.

Example: who to have the better ideal designs for the affected indigenous tribes
Strategy to rebuild the damaged back propose by the World Vision after Morakot

- The suitable construction could be not ready in short period of time
- The suitable construction is ready.
- Meet demand

Temporary Residency

Shelter

Permanent Residency

Not just rebuild the hardware
Daily necessities inside

Bring indigenous spirit back
Bring indigenous spirit back

Revive livelihoods
Rebuild ruined school

Severe damage
Under construction
Computer simulation

Time to think

- After Morakot till 2011, it takes two years to complete 90% rebuilding of required households
  - compared with experience of 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake, reconstruction at very fast pace
  - BOT-type collaboration between government and NGOs accelerates the speed

- What might be missed?
  - A mature process to include and accommodate opinions from the affected residents, who could not recover from the shock
  - A thorough communication to reach consensus on what is the real needs?
  - Participation by the local communities, because it helps the affected ones to find the way to revive.
  - Harmonic and collaborative teamwork to build PPP
Thank for your attention