

*Non-Government Organizations
(NGOs) Scaling Up*



Community Based Disaster Risk
Management

The Global Scenario areas of contention

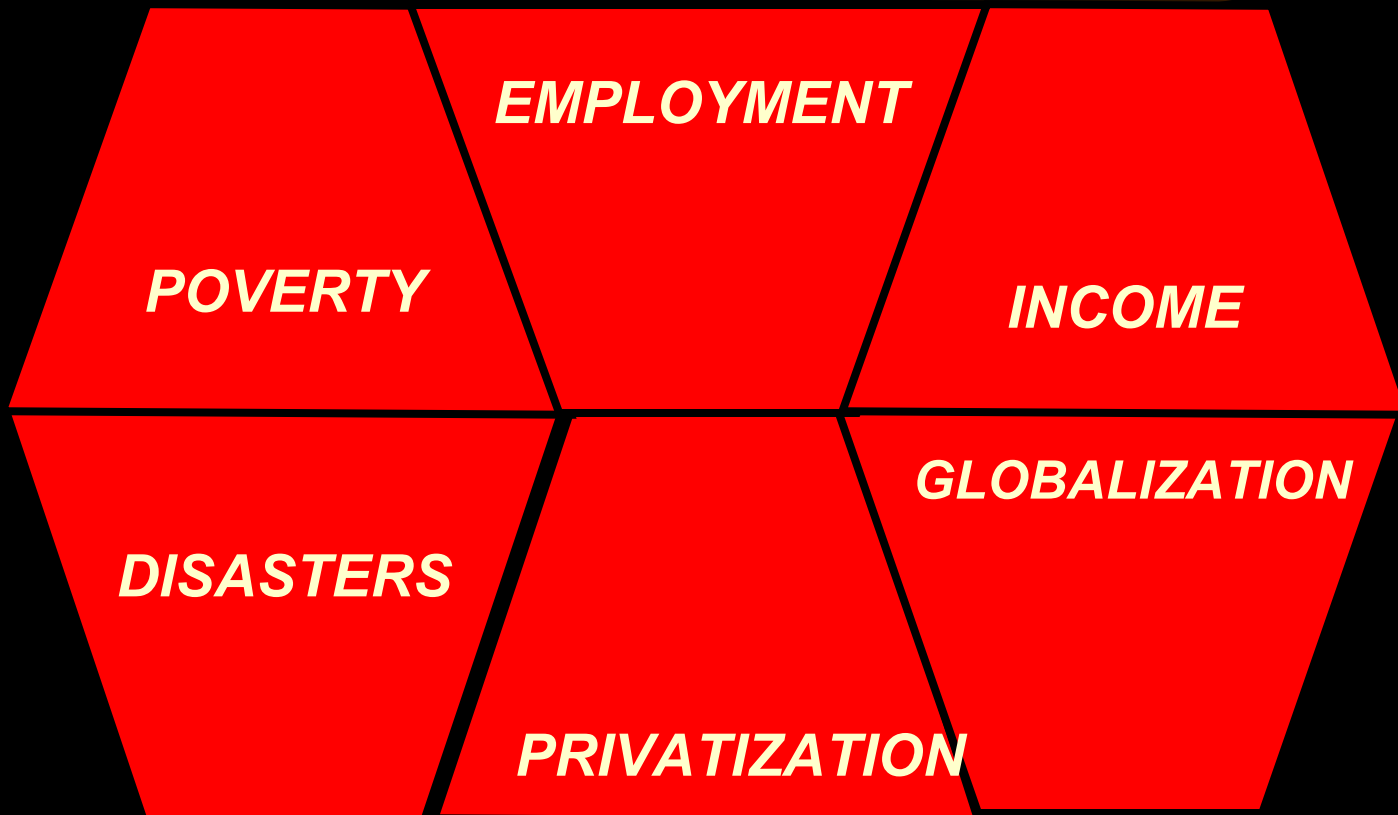


*The Global Scenario
areas of contention*



*Natural Hazards
Human-sourced Hazards
Natural and human-made hazards
combined*

Global Issues & Concerns



IN RETROSPECT

a historical perspective of NGOs



community devt. & rural reconstruction (anti-com. inspired reforms)

cooperatives

Foundations (family, corporate & scientific) -non-political social movements)

- welfare agencies (relief , red cross societies, charities, civic organizations, boy and girl scouts)

IN RETROSPECT

a historical perspective of NGOs

New social movements-involvement of civil society

peace, civil rights, students & women's movements

church involvement

sectoral organizing (labor, farmers, fisherfolks, women, students)

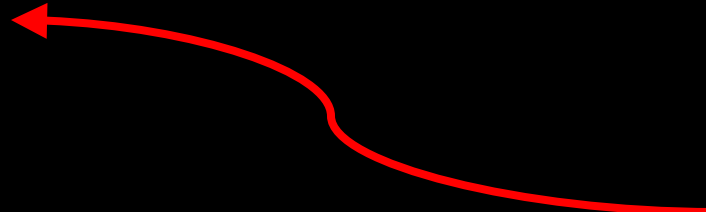
Advocacy (policy change, regulations and laws)

Environment (protection and preservation)

Disaster risk reduction (disaster preparedness, community based disaster risk management)

Human rights (preservation and protection, humanitarian law)

Sustainable development (a combination of approaches to tackle various issues)



NGOs

at the helm of the development process

- Social development agencies: private, non-profit, voluntary organizations working for socio-economic, socio-political or socio-cultural development.
- organizations engaged in a wide range of devt. work including disaster risk management



NGOs

at the helm of the development process

- involved in an ongoing processes of rethinking & renewing paradigms & strategies
- plays an important societal role in the transformative process of development

NGOs are judged based on their performance & impact on communities & on their intervention at the policy levels.



Roles NGOs Play providing alternative mechanism



Example: Centre for Disaster Preparedness (Philippines)

Notion of community may be different in rural & urban areas

NGOs take advantage of the formal & informal organizations where local people live & work

NGOs assist in community action, not community assist NGOs

Roles NGOs play: providing alternative mechanism



- assisting local communities in disaster preparedness planning through training
- linking with local, provincial & national governance
- organizing a platform for advocacy—a national forum

Roles NGOs play: providing alternative mechanism



- implementing a provincial wide-CBDM in an island with multiple risks in cooperation with civil society, provincial government, experts and JICA
- advocating for policies and legislation favourable to CBDRM
- mainstreaming CBDRM in development work of NGOs (World Vision, SC-UK, CARE)

Roles NGOs Play: providing alternative mechanism

- active support to local peoples organization & environmental network (Buklod Tao, SaMaKa-Rizal)
- organizing a first PO conference on CBDRM
- organizing a First GO-NGO national conference workshop on CBDRM



Roles NGOs Play: providing alternative mechanism



- gaining ground experience through fielding staff in emergency assessment & relief operations of other NGOs
- taking this up at a regional forum Asia level for promotion, regional advocacy, strengthening linkages and learning (ADPC, UNCRD, IFRC-SEA)

Problems and Issues

- Emergency Response vs. long term vision
- “Collaboration” vs. confrontation with corrupt government system
- Accountability, transparency & performance
- Tri-terrain harmonization (inter-NGO tension)
- Funding
- Dependency vs. sustainability

Problems and Issues

ALNAP Annual Review '03

“The ability of intervention to promote sustainability & connectedness was problematic due the following interlocking factors:

- jockeying for media profile which promotes short term & rushed solutions
- restrictive timeframes imposed by donors for expenditures of funds
- poor understanding of local context
- weak situation monitoring

Problems and Issues



- limited attention to supporting and building the capacity of govt. & civil society
- reliance on expatriate staff or short term contracts
- inadequate guidance & training on how to link relief & rehabilitation”

Roles NGOs Play: providing alternative mechanism

- Participatory initiatives breaks down barriers between social groups
- Participatory methods identify local level actions
- Community Risk Analysis can harmonize local people's understanding of hazards, their vulnerability & capacity
- Community Action Planning can be used as an advocacy tool to involve other stakeholders – action planning processes




Challenges & opportunities

- A need for a stronger “disaster” community
- Disaster as a governance issue
- Decentralisation has both positive & negative consequences for risk reduction
- Widening civil society participation
- Networking



Ways Forward

keeping abreast with the challenges of time



- maintain gains, broaden impact
- participate in the peace agenda and conflict solution
- build up international advocacy & partnership
- respond to the “new social contradictions / oppression” & new landscape
- continuing capability building
- Continuing advocacy on integration of disaster issues in development planning
- strategic, but adaptive management

Ways Forward

keeping abreast with the challenges of time

- peoples issues and concerns as the topmost in the NGOs agenda (relevance)
- Cooperation with key stakeholders: good government, business practicing fair trade, donors and other parts of civil society: churches and faith, academic institutions, ethical political parties, peoples movements, professional media





THANK YOU !