



ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ମୁକ୍ତ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
ODISHA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY, SAMBALPUR

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Odisha State Open University
Sambalpur, Odisha

DIPLOMA IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT
(DDM)

ROLE OF DIFFERENT ORGANISATION
IN REHABILITATION





DIPLOMA in DISASTER MANAGEMENT (DDM)

DDM-V Role of Different Organisations in Rehabilitation

Block – II

Unit – I : The Government and Disaster Recovery and rehabilitation

Unit –II : Disaster and Non Governmental efforts

Unit – III : Role of Local Institutions; Insurance, Police, Media



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Odisha State Open University, Sambalpur, Odisha
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DIPLOMA IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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OBJECTIVE :

After studying this unit, you should be able to

- Describe role of different organization in rehabilitation
- Describe the government and disaster recovery and rehabilitation
- Describe Disaster and Non Governmental efforts
- Discuss Role of Local Institutions; Insurance, Police, Media

STRUCTURE

- 1.0 Objectives
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Role of Different organization in Rehabilitation
- 1.3 The Government and Disaster Recovery and rehabilitation
- 1.4 Disaster and Non Governmental efforts
- 1.5 Role of Local Institutions; Insurance, Police, Media
- 1.6 Let Us Sum Up
- 1.7 Key Words
- 1.8 Reference
- 1.9 Answer to check Progress.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery encompass support strategies that are geared towards the restoration of human-centered services and infrastructure, as well as the restoration of the physical and ecological integrity of the affected ecosystem. Proper assessments of damage and the determination of appropriate rehabilitation and recovery measures are the best ways to mitigate the effects of climate change -related disasters and enable communities to be better prepared to deal with future climate change related events.

Long-term human recovery is longer and more complicated in nature. Disaster planning, response, and recovery are not linear processes with clear transitions from planning to long-term recovery, but rather parts of a cycle. Further, recovery entails both infrastructure and human elements that can overlap. In addition, as recovery is achieved, there is potential to develop greater community resilience for the next incident. Progress toward recovery is slowed by multiple incidents. Competing priorities make it difficult to assign dedicated resources in a community that is in the response or recovery phase of multiple incidents

simultaneously. For example, communities have limited resources and face difficult decisions about spending funds on rebuilding homes versus providing health services, particularly when multiple disasters deplete minimal resources. Repeated disasters have been especially problematic for the working class and working poor, whose tenuous circumstances are magnified by the negative impacts of disaster. For such gigantic work a single organization can't do anything without support of other organization. Multiple organizations have multiple responsibilities to play in rehabilitation and recovery

1.1 ROLE OF DIFFERENT ORGANIZATION IN REHABILITATION

National Agencies

- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

In all development programmes and plans, the NDMA advocates mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction in order to ensure that all new projects involving infrastructure development and related construction adhere to disaster-resilient technology and safe sitting. The revised project information formats of the Expenditure Finance Committee and Detailed Project Report address these concerns. Instructions in this regard have already been issued to all the Central Ministries by the Finance Ministry in June 2009. The process of self-certification is to be followed with a view to ensure that there is no delay in project implementation. The design of all new and ongoing projects/programmes will thus be addressed from the point of view of disaster management concerns, while existing infrastructure will be selectively reviewed for appropriate mitigation measures. Besides this, NDMA has also requested the State Governments to implement similar procedures of disaster management audit for projects/programmes under their purview.

- National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

The NIDM is engaged with tasks that aim at capacity building, training, research, documentation and development of a national-level disaster information base. It functions within the broad policies and guidelines laid down by the NDMA.

- Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)

There are many agencies working in the area of housing technology for disasters. One of the most important ones is HUDCO. It is one of the most important organizations in India that has been focusing on the issues of disaster mitigation and use of disaster resistant technology in construction. Apart from its routine operations of techno-financing, housing

and basic infrastructure, it promotes disaster-resistant technologies for human habitat. Adopts villages to demonstrate how to go about building shelters with implicitly and safety through simple illustration of ‘Do s and Don’ts’ in disaster prone areas

- i. Provides knowledge on spatial planning and design in disaster-prone areas keeping traditional socio-cultural styles intact
- ii. Works in financing and executing post-disaster rehabilitation
- iii. Conceives methods for disaster preparedness and disaster resistant housing
- iv. Imparts skills in improvising traditional building techniques using local materials to masons and artisans
- v. Conducts workshops to train engineers, architects, builders, administrators and project managers; and
- vi. Funds rehabilitation projects, which require reconstruction, and extends financial help for retrofitting of housing and infrastructure

• **Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)**

Its role pertains to propagating low-cost building materials and alternative construction techniques for disaster resistant construction.

- Identification, evaluation of proven and emerging technologies available globally and encouraging joint venture in building materials and construction sector.
- Promoting economy, efficiency and quality in construction.
- Up scaling of technologies, know-how acquisition, absorption and dissemination.
- Field level application of environment-friendly, energy-efficient and disaster resistant technologies for proven, locally available and emerging technologies.
- Formulation of Standards on proven building materials/technologies including emerging technologies/systems and incorporation in the schedule of specifications/rates.
- Documentation of benefits, durability and acceptability of cost effective and innovative building materials and technologies.
- Skill upgradation of professionals and construction workers through capacity building programmes, training programmes, seminars, conferences, workshops, exhibitions nationally as well as internationally.
- Promoting disaster resistant construction technologies.

- Appraisal, monitoring and third party inspection of housing projects including undertaking project management and consultancy services.
- Central Building Research Institute

The **Central Building Research Institute (CBRI)** at Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India, is a constituent establishment of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India and has been vested with the responsibility of generating, cultivating and promoting building science and technology in the service of the country.

At the national level of India, the Institute has close interaction with BMTPC, HUDCO, DST, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Rural Areas, Housing Boards and Societies of the State Governments, engineering and academic institutions, construction and building material industries.

- Structural Engineering Research Institute

It works in the areas of post-disaster surveys, damage analysis, vulnerability and risk analysis of buildings and structures against natural disasters. Established in 1996, SEI advances our members' careers, stimulates technological advancement, and improves professional practice. SEI drives the practical application of cutting edge research by improving coordination and understanding between academia and practicing engineers.

SEI is led by the SEI Board of Governors and governed by the SEI Bylaws. The Board of Governors is responsible for achieving the SEI Vision as detailed in the SEI Annual Report 2015.

1.1.1 State Agencies

- **State Disaster Management Authority**

Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) was set up by the Government of Odisha as an autonomous organization vide Finance Department Resolution No. IFC- 74/99-51779/F dated the 28th December 1999 (in the intermediate aftermath of the Super-cyclone in 1999). It was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 29.12.1999 as a non-profit making & charitable institution for the interest of the people of Odisha, with its headquarters at Bhubaneswar and jurisdiction over the whole State. The Department of Revenue is the administrative department of OSDMA vide Revenue Department Resolution No.39373/R dated 26th August 2000. Subsequently, the name of the Authority was changed from Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority to **Odisha State Disaster Management**

Authority vide Revenue & Disaster Management Department Resolution No. 42317/R&DM dated 27th September, 2008.

The Authority has the mandate not only to take up the mitigation activities but also the relief, restoration, reconstruction and other measures. These activities cover the entire gamut of disaster management including preparedness activities and also include:

- Coordination with the line departments involved in reconstruction,
- Coordination with bilateral and multi-lateral aid agencies,
- Coordination with UN Agencies, International, National and State-level NGOs,
- Networking with similar and relevant organizations for disaster management.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 came into force from 1st of August 2007. The Disaster Management Act 2005 lays down a three tier institutional structure for disaster management at the National, State and District levels in the form of NDMA, SDMA, and DDMA. National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has further specified the roles and responsibilities of various organizations for disaster response. The followings are the responsibility of OSDMA:

- Constituted as a society in 1999 after Super cyclone
- Multi-hazard DM Planning and Implementation
- Facilitating restoration of damaged infrastructure
- Upgrading emergency response mechanism
- Strengthening disaster preparedness through
 - Awareness Raising
 - Capacity Building
 - Policy and Planning Initiatives
 - Coordinating Multi-Stakeholder & Multi Dimensional DM Initiatives
 - Resource Mobilisation

Post super cyclone preparedness initiatives

- Multi-purpose cyclone and flood shelters
 - Multi layer Communication system
 - Specialized response forces
 - Policy Planning initiatives
 - Capacity building
 - Community Based Disaster Management
 - Application of technology in DM
- Special Relief Commissioner

The Special Relief Organisation was created under the Board of Revenue in 1965-66 for relief and rescue operation during and after occurrence of various natural calamities. Since its inception to the present day, the scope of Relief Organisation has been diversified. Now it deals with disaster management i.e. responsibility of response, relief and rehabilitation in connection with natural disasters. It coordinates with districts/departments for quick relief and rescue operation, reconstruction and rehabilitation work. It also promotes disaster preparedness at all levels in the State with the assistance of Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA). Quick response in the natural calamities is the hall-mark of Special Relief Organisation. Recently, the State Emergency Operation Centre has been made operational at Rajiv Bhawan, Bhubaneswar with state of art communication net-work. The State EOC at Bhubaneswar functions round the clock throughout the year. The Organisation is headed by the Special Relief Commissioner (SRC) who exercises all administrative and financial powers. He is assisted by a group of experienced officers and staff. During any natural disaster, the office functions round the clock in an emergency mode.

1.2 THE GOVERNMENT TASK FOR DISASTER RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Government agencies play a critical role during times of disaster. The response begins as soon as a disaster is detected or begins to threaten an area. Response involves mobilizing and positioning emergency equipment; getting people out of danger; providing needed food, water, shelter and medical services; and bringing damaged services and systems back on line. Local responders, government agencies and private organizations also take action. When destruction goes beyond local and state capabilities, federal help is needed.

Recovery is the task of government for rebuilding after a disaster. This can take months and even years to complete. The disasters may well affect the following areas: 1) community, regional and state services and infrastructure; 2) community, regional and state facilities and operations; and 3) the lives and livelihoods of many thousands of people. During the recovery stage, government support can help enormously. Recovery costs can be well beyond the capabilities of local and state governments to repair expensive water, sewage and other essential services. The following activities government has to undertake during rehabilitation and recovery phases:

- Arrange for early payment of compensation and crop insurance dues.
- Facilitate provision of seeds and other agro inputs.
- Promotion of drought and flood tolerant seed varieties.
- Review with the community, the identified vulnerabilities and risks for crops, specific species, areas, which are vulnerable to repetitive floods, droughts, other natural hazards, water logging, increase in salinity ,pest attacks etc. and draw up alternative cropping plans to minimise impacts to various risks.
- Facilitate sanctioning of soft loans for farm implements.
- Establishment of a larger network of soil and water testing laboratories.
- Establishment of pests and disease monitoring system
- Strengthening and restoration of infrastructure with an objective to eliminate the factor(s) which caused the damage.
- Review and documentation.
- Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- Training to staff.
- Development of checklists and contingency plans
- Provide compensations and advice to affected individuals, community
- Plan for rehabilitation in the long run of the fisher folk including resettlement, insurance, better boats, nets, etc., improved communication system as a part of the communication hub for warning dissemination, especially for marine fishermen and fishing communities residing in high-risk areas.

1.3 . Disaster and Non Governmental efforts

Due to India's geographical, topographical and geo-climatic features, the country is highly vulnerable to natural disasters. In the recent past, India has also experienced several man-made disasters. The MIC gas leak in the Union Carbide factory in Bhopal in 1984 is estimated to be one of the most devastating chemical disasters in the recent history. During the past two decades, India has witnessed several natural disasters, most important of them being the Uttarkashi earthquake 1991, Latur earthquake 1993, Jabalpur earthquake 1997, Chamoli earthquake 1999, Bhuj earthquake 2001 and the Jammu & Kashmir earthquake 2005), the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, the Supercyclone in Orissa in 1999 and a few devastating landslides and snow avalanches. In addition, several States in the various regions of the country face recurring floods, while large areas in several parts of India experience more frequent and longer periods of drought. The frequency, intensity and the impact of disasters has been increasing in the recent past. The number of multi-hazard prone districts has also increased as indicated in the Vulnerability Atlas for various natural disasters prepared by the Building Materials Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) of the GoI. Many areas that were predominately drought-prone like Barmer in Rajasthan are now witnessing unprecedented floods. The cloudburst Leh in August 2010 created unprecedented devastation by destroying and damaging houses, public amenities, infrastructure and assets and causing loss of lives and injury to people in several villages. Such disasters pose serious threats to the lives and livelihoods of the people in the affected areas, especially by increasing the vulnerability of the marginalised sections, especially of the aged and differently abled. The increasing frequency and impact of disasters is likely to get further aggravated due to the complex challenges posed by climate change, environmental degradation and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.

- **RELEVANCE**

The vulnerability caused by a disaster is aggravated by the loss of livelihoods, with consequences on the overall well-being and living standards of people. A recurrent cycle of disasters of any kind can cause destabilization of the entire economic and security architecture of communities unless buffers are put in place and planned for as part of the resilience strategy. The recurrent outbreaks of disasters aggravate the overall vulnerabilities of people, particularly those of the marginalised to a greater extent. The

conditions of living are rendered even more at risk as flow of investments to a region is adversely impacted, leading to setbacks in developmental opportunities. Invariably state resources are also sparse in reaching such areas due to their weak political leverage. The lack of development of infrastructure that can directly result in people's well being-health, education, power, transport, communications-renders such areas acutely impacted by disaster and people more vulnerable to risks. In India, volunteerism and community based movements have formed the backbone of society since time immemorial and these efforts have helped to sustain communities through times of shocks and stresses. The role of NGOs remains crucial in all phases of DM.

- **INCLUSIVE APPROACH**

Regional variations in the development experiences are rendered more complex in the face of cultural and economic diversities and the assertions of identities, leading to ethnic and cultural conflicts and rights-based struggles. Gender, caste, class and age also influence the impact of disasters, as the elderly, women and children face differential impacts and vulnerabilities due to disasters. Poor people are more vulnerable due to their social status, lack of assets, livelihood opportunities and lack of voice in decision-making. In a situation where the claims of one group of people results in the denial of entitlements to another, the task of grievance redressal becomes very challenging and complex. In the event of a disaster, poor people suffer greater relative loss of assets, and have weaker capacity to cope and recover. They are also indirectly affected by the country's loss of productive and social infrastructure, and the compulsion to divert potential resources for development to provide relief assistance and reconstruction of damaged property, assets and infrastructure. Since NGO movements across the country are already working with the marginalized and excluded sections of society on a variety of development projects, such activities can be mainstreamed with disaster mitigation work and can lead to an inclusive DM approach.

- **RISK ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLANNING**

Risk and Vulnerability Assessment has to be seen as an integral part of the decision support system at all levels - community, block, district, state and national level. The risk and vulnerability assessment focuses on long-term disaster mitigation. The assessment related components of a decision support system include the mapping of hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities. Moving further ahead, local action planning can

be effective to find viable solutions that are based on local capacities and understanding of the context. Such planning is being increasingly done by NGOs.

- **LIVELIHOODS**

Livelihoods are the key to sustainability of capacity building measures in a community. The sustained availability of resources is ensured through sustainable livelihoods. Livelihoods can be made sustainable through building in securities and diversifying the livelihood base. Disasters cause long term and secondary impacts through their impact on livelihoods, and thus this needs to be a priority for mitigation action. Most marginal segments such as landless labour, artisans, people dependent on other peoples' livelihoods are the most economically vulnerable and often invisible, and need to be given special attention. NGOs can play a critical role for identification of options and supplementary livelihoods to enhance overall livelihood security. Sensitization and training of local groups, formation of SHGs, establishing linkages with financial institutions, material suppliers and markets are priority actions that need to be taken up.

- **WATER AND SANITATION**

Water and sanitation are critical infrastructure elements that are needed to mitigate disasters, and are also priority needs of a community in the aftermath of a disaster. Water and sanitation needs are more critical for women, as they are directly related to reproductive health. They are also directly related to public health issues. Major areas of work in the water and sanitation sector are based in the local context, and can be addressed by NGOs to a very significant extent.

- **SHELTER, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

Making existing houses and public buildings safe from disasters is a crucial component of disaster mitigation. NGOs can play a pivotal role in this by sensitising local communities and training masons and construction workers, who are mostly in the informal sector, in multi-hazard resilient construction techniques.

- **DISABLED-FRIENDLY CONSTRUCTION**

During rehabilitation and reconstruction phases, NGOs should take care of the needs of PWDs. When planning reconstruction by NGOs, they must assess whether houses, toilets and water sources are easily accessible to PWDs. Basic design standards for designing and planning buildings and utilities for PWDs, as per prevailing Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) codes, must be adopted while constructing new buildings and

utilities by NGOs. In the absence of any BIS codes for any PWD friendly design, the best international standards of other countries should be referred. In existing individual or public buildings, NGOs should find possible solutions in making the houses, toilets and water sources accessible to PWD

- **AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

Disaster prevention begins with information. Information for mitigation purposes at community level has to be delivered in different forms, level of details and packaging for the various stakeholder groups, with a special focus on frontline workers. NGOs have a direct role in the sensitization, orientation, education and training of most of the local stakeholders, and an indirect role through advocacy for promoting education in higher and specialized levels.

- **TECHNO-LEGAL AND TECHNOFINANCIAL REGIMES**

Integrated and effective disaster management is a function of an efficient techno-legal and techno-financial regime. During the post-Independence years, disaster management activities had a post-disaster relief based orientation. With the prime responsibility of disaster management vested with the State Governments, with Central Government playing a supportive role, the prevalent institutional mechanisms was dependent on directions from the crisis management committees and groups at the national and state levels.

Some examples of NGOs working in the area of disaster management are:

- **Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE India)**

It is committed to mitigate human suffering and loss of support systems in disaster situations. Its activities are confined to relief operations in the aftermath of major natural disasters, with an aim to improve the socio-economic conditions of the poor.

- **Oxfam India Trust**

It works in collaboration with development related organizations, and funds the rehabilitation programmes in disaster affected areas.

- **Ramakrishna Mission**

Ramakrishna Mission is an Indian religious organization which forms the core of a worldwide spiritual movement known as the Ramakrishna Movement or the Vedanta Movement. The mission is a philanthropic, volunteer organisation founded

by Ramakrishna's chief disciple Swami Vivekananda on 1 May 1897. The mission conducts extensive work in health care, disaster relief, rural management, tribal welfare, elementary and higher education and culture. It uses the combined efforts of hundreds of ordered monks and thousands of householder disciples. The mission bases its work on the principles of karma yoga. It is affiliated with the monastic organisation Ramakrishna Math, with whom it shares members. The mission's activities cover the following areas,

- Education.
- Health care.
- Cultural activities.
- Rural uplift.
- Tribal welfare.
- Youth movement
- Disaster management, etc.

It is also working in the areas of disaster preparedness and post-disaster management

- **Indian Red Cross Society**

In the event of a disaster, the services of the Red Cross become auxiliary and/or complementary to that of the government. It provides immediate relief in case of disasters, as well as takes care of medicines and first-aid needed for the disaster-affected people. These four core areas are:

- Promotion of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values
- Disaster response
- Disaster preparedness
- Health and care in the community National Society programmes and services address both immediate and long-term needs and include:
 - Emergency shelter, food and medicine
 - Water and sanitation
 - Restoring family contact for disaster victims
 - Disaster preparedness
 - Community-based health and care
 - First aid training and activities
 - Control and prevention of diseases
 - HIV/AIDS prevention

- Blood donor recruitment, collection and supply
- Youth and volunteer activities

- **Catholic Health Association of India (CHAI)**

The Catholic Health Association of India celebrates its 73 years of service. The organization has grown in terms of its membership, services and expanded the scope for encompassing and achieving the mission for which it was established in 1943. The organization has been shaped and nurtured by the visionaries who directed it and by the impact of national and international happenings. There have been paradigm shifts to meet the needs and to fulfill the vision and mission of reaching the poor and marginalized.

- **Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI)**

Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI) is a non-profit, registered society formed in the year 1970. It is a federation of 27 State Voluntary Health Associations, linking together more than 4500 health and development institutions across the country. We are one of the largest health and development networks in the world. VHAI advocates people-centered policies for dynamic health planning and programme management in India. We initiate and support innovative health and development programmes at the grassroots with the active participation of the people. VHAI strives to build up a strong health movement in the country for a cost-effective, preventive, promotive and rehabilitative health care system. We work towards a responsive public health sector and responsible private sector with accountability and quality service. VHAI promotes health issues of human rights and development. The beneficiaries of VHAI's programme include health professionals, researchers, social activists, government functionaries and media personnel.

- **Action Aid**

It has been involved with disaster management related work in India since 1972. Action Aid ensuring humanitarian response to human-made and natural disasters

- Ensuring Disaster Preparedness to have timely and efficient emergency response.
- Responding in a timely manner to emergency situations and especially so in our areas of work and focusing on providing immediate support to survivors.
- Ensuring long-term response in the form of rehabilitation and resilience building process.

- **Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (SEEDS)**

SEEDS is a non-profit organisation that seeks to protect the lives and livelihoods of people exposed to natural disasters and living in disaster prone areas. SEEDS primarily engages in shelter reconstruction and adopts locally based approaches to reduce the impact of future disasters on communities at risk. Founded in 1994, SEEDS comprises of young professionals drawn from various development related fields. It is governed and advised by a board of eminent academicians and practitioners from international organisations.

SEEDS with its small team of committed individuals has reached out to families affected by earthquakes, floods and cyclones; restored schools and homes; and has invariably put its faith in education to build long term resilience. SEEDS continues to advocate for and involve with communities across Asia to ensure a safer and sustainable world. It undertakes research in all areas of disaster management and also provides support services for disaster related work.

Besides these, there are several other NGOs in each country that are engaged in addressing location-specific vulnerabilities that may lead to disasters. And of course, the ministries/departments/ government representatives at the central, state and local levels are other important stakeholders.

- **The World Bank**

Since inception in 1944, the World Bank has expanded from a single institution to a closely associated group of five development institutions. Our mission evolved from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as facilitator of post-war reconstruction and development to the present-day mandate of worldwide poverty alleviation in close coordination with our affiliate, the International Development Association, and other members of the World Bank Group, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Reconstruction is an important part of world Bank work. However, at today's World Bank, poverty reduction through an inclusive and sustainable globalization remains the overarching goal of the World Bank.

The World Bank is responding to the growing demand from its clients, building disaster resilience through five core areas focusing on:

- **Risk Identification:** By understanding disaster risks and anticipating the potential impacts of natural hazards, disaster and climate risk assessments can

help governments, communities, businesses and individuals make informed decisions to manage that risk.

- **Risk Reduction:** Disaster risk information can inform different development strategies, plans and projects that can in turn reduce risks. This can either be done by avoiding the creation of new risks or by addressing existing risks
- **Preparedness:** Adequate preparedness measures are essential because disaster risk can never be completely eliminated. Preparedness through early warning systems save lives and protect livelihoods and is one of the most cost-effective ways to reduce the impact of disasters.
- **Financial Protection:** Financial protection strategies protect governments, businesses and households from the economic burden of disasters. These strategies can include programs to increase the financial capacity of the state to respond to an emergency, whilst protecting the fiscal balance.
- **Resilient Reconstruction:** The challenge of reconstruction also presents an opportunity to promote disaster risk management through integrated resilient recovery and reconstruction planning that will drive longer-term resilient development.

- **United Nations Development Programme**

UNDP works in nearly 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. We help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.

This is a critical time for the world. At UNDP, we see this period as a huge opportunity to advance the global sustainable development agenda. Last year, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to continue the work of the Millennium Development Goals. UNDP is working to strengthen new frameworks for development, disaster risk reduction and climate change. We support countries' efforts to achieve the new Sustainable Development Goals, or Global Goals, which will guide global development priorities for the next 15 years.

UNDP focuses on helping countries build and share solutions in three main areas:

- Sustainable development
- Democratic governance and peacebuilding

- Climate and disaster resilience

UNDP undertakes multi-layered capacity building to ensure that DRR is prioritized in good governance, and that the capacities, skills and resources are in place and ready to prevent, mitigate and prepare for disasters. Addressing both hydro-meteorological and geophysical hazards, UNDP's team helps establish early warning systems, design evacuation routes, strengthen infrastructure, and enhance the policy and institutional spheres that guide and enable risk-informed development.

Since 2005, UNDP has supported dozens of countries to achieve the goals and ambitions of the Hyogo Framework for Action, investing, on average, \$200 million across 60 countries annually. At the global level, UNDP is currently supporting global efforts to develop and launch a new, Post-2015 Framework for DRR.

- **UNICEF**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is a United Nations (UN) programme headquartered in New York City that provides humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries. It is one of the members of the United Nations Development Group and its executive committee.

UNICEF was created by the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December 1946, to provide emergency food and healthcare to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II. The Polish physician Ludwik Rajchman is widely regarded as the founder of UNICEF and served as its first chairman from 1946. On Rajchman's suggestion, the American Maurice Pate was appointed its first executive director, serving from 1947 until his death in 1965. In 1953, UNICEF's mandate was extended to address the needs of children in the developing world and became a permanent part of the United Nations System. At that time, the words "international" and "emergency" were dropped from the organization's name, making it simply the United Nations Children's Fund, or popularly known as "UNICEF".

1.4 Role of Local Institutions; Insurance, Police, Media

The local institutions with favourable National policies and support could establish an efficient disaster preparedness and response systems through trial and error over a period of time. The discussions with affected households however revealed that the dislocation of agricultural activities and delay in restoring damaged infrastructure

continued to be a major concern. These factors affect the recovery of households from disaster impacts. Moreover, the most vulnerable households continue to face risks due to inadequate support to meet their recovery needs.

While enhanced disaster preparedness and response enables farmers to move livestock such as pigs, cattle etc., to safer places, and the assets which are mostly owned by agricultural labourers like poultry are exposed to water related diseases. As most of the vulnerable households depend more on income from these sources, any loss of poultry or duck increases vulnerability and delays recovery.

Our discussions with most vulnerable households who are very poor and eke out a marginal existence suffer disproportionately. The relief assistance due to shortage is distributed equally to all affected households. The better off households who receive relief assistance however, part with a portion of assistance to the vulnerable households. There is a community consciousness among all respondents that help should be extended in times of disasters. Be it in the form of offering one's house for shelter to those affected by disasters, sharing of food or cooking area, helping community members to move to designated evacuation areas and rebuild destroyed houses, facilitating access to medical and relief services, and even sharing their financial resources, the respondents said help was always available among community members in times of disasters. Simply put, they cannot sleep nor eat well with the knowledge that there are members of their community who suffer physical dislocation and are threatened by hunger and cold.

While formal political institutions do not address differential vulnerability of communities, the informal social networks do act as a conduit to redistribute relief assistance to most vulnerable households. While community help could partially address most vulnerable households during crisis periods, it seldom addresses their recovery needs.

The swift reconstruction of basic infrastructures such as bridges, roads, irrigation systems, schools, health clinic etc. following disasters have immediate social benefits. The reconstruction of these infrastructure facilities are not under the control of local institutions but sectoral institutions of the National government agencies.

From interview with the Municipal Mayor who chairs the MDCC, the following constraint was identified:

Long process in getting external assistance from (provincial and National) government. Currently, assessment of damage is undertaken by external evaluators from concerned

provincial/National agencies - e.g., damage on infrastructure is evaluated by the DPWH, damage on agriculture by the Department of Agriculture, and damage on fisheries by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. The Municipal Mayor feels that damage assessment should be done at municipal level, to be validated by the Regional Disaster Coordinating Council to expedite the process. He also recommends that there should be a definite time frame for processing requests, as delays would have an impact on the local economy.

The discussions with community members revealed that the delay in undertaking reconstruction activities affect the recovery process. They mentioned that the community could contribute labour and local materials for restoration of damaged infrastructure, the local and National government departments could provide necessary resources to undertake reconstruction activities. Immediate undertaking of reconstruction activities would provide immediate employment to the population as well as reestablish much needed communication facilities to speed up recovery process.

Role of Insurance in Rehabilitation and reconstruction

There are two ways in which insurance can cover natural disaster: payments can be triggered by damage to specified assets and related business activity; or payments can be triggered by natural phenomena of a specified level of severity. In the cases of both disaster victims, reconstruction of physical infrastructure was aided by substantial payments from conventional insurance, i.e. linked to damage to specific assets.

Insurance reduces the financial cost borne by the household by the amount of the insurance payment. Insureds, therefore, don't need to use their savings or divert other spending to repair and rebuilding, lessening the financial toll of the disaster.

In addition, insurance can indirectly reduce damages by encouraging investments in risk reduction prior to a disaster through provision of risk information and/or through premium discounts for hazard mitigation.

However, insurance only creates household and community resilience against disasters if the people facing the hazard are insured. Unfortunately, around the world, many people are not insured against disasters.

Role of Police in rehabilitation and reconstruction

At first glance, the specific role of first responders is pretty direct. Police provide public safety and keep 'law and order'. In reality, their roles are quite varied, in depth – and obviously invaluable. The followings are role of police.

- crowd control

- looting
- traffic control
- search and rescue
- coordination with government and non-government agencies

Most local law enforcement agencies undergo specialized disaster management training. While each disaster is different, the plans that go into effect are structured and organized. With proper training law enforcement can be quite efficient in executing their duties.

Role of Media in rehabilitation and reconstruction

Mass media have certain characteristics that make them powerful instrument of disaster communication as they provide quick and easy access to large number of people located at different places. They highlight the problems and difficulties faced by the people affected by the disasters. They mobilize public opinion for humanitarian assistance. There is no direct control over the content and form of information transmitted and sometimes there are competing and even conflicting information which may always be very congenial for mobilizing support for concerted action. Contrary to popular perceptions journalists may not always be independent but may act as ‘gate keepers, interpreters and commentators’ representing larger business interests of the media owners. A closer examination of the global media illustrates that it is not one homogenous entity pursuing a uniform method in disseminating their views. On the contrary, there are a small number of large factions which compete with one another to increase their respective audiences and commercial gains. Media Ethics, therefore, becomes an important aspect of media reporting during any disaster event. It assists media workers in determining what is right and choosing the best from several alternatives. Ethics should set guidelines, rules, norms, codes and principles to lead journalists and other media workers to make moral decisions.

Media should play in disaster preparedness, emergency management and critical infrastructure protection long before a disaster actually strikes. There is a lot that media can do in these and related fields. It all corroborates the need to reexamine the role media plays in disaster management, the interdependencies among the various stakeholders and how relationships change during extreme circumstances. It also calls for the review of spoken and unspoken rules in dealing with the media, what works and doesn't work, and how best to manage the fragile balance between sharing information and protecting the public and corporate interests. This all will help in better

understanding of what people, government and companies can expect from the media in an incident and the tools to plan most effectively to protect lives and critical infrastructure in partnership with them.

The role of media, both print and electronic, in informing the people and the authorities during emergencies thus, becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness through educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards; gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs; and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and detailed information. The main principle of information provision, therefore, should be an ethical one: and so, during an emergency, the media should be sensitive to the needs of the public in affected areas and should avoid misinforming and broadcasting unconfirmed reports that may lead to despair and panic. Therefore, correct and reliable information disseminated through the media is an important instrument for balancing the possible effects of incorrect, misleading or even willfully distorted information. Reliable and timely information provided through the media can help people overcome any kind of fear and fatalism during and after an emergency. Indeed, the availability of reliable and timely information and knowledge about an event and the resulting needs help to improve solidarity and also creates an atmosphere conducive to collective response for sharing the humanitarian challenges created by disasters. Media today has arguably penetrated every household in the world, in one form or another. Journalists pride themselves in reporting objectively on global events and regard an independent media as one of the pillars of democratic society.

Not insignificant is the contribution the media can make in countering the damaging, exaggerated and negative reporting and propaganda in the foreign media on the occurrence of the disasters. This country has witnessed such phenomena in the past. A prompt presentation of the real state of affairs by our media including the news-agencies, and the correction of the misrepresentations by them will go a long way in dispelling the wrong impressions created abroad which may otherwise have adverse effect on the administration, the economy and the polity of the country.

On some occasions in the past the media fulfilled its duties in full measure while on other occasions it was found wanting. However, if the media has to discharge its role properly on such occasions, it is also necessary to have a complete cooperation between

it and all governmental and non-governmental agencies. The extent of the co-ordination and co-operation between them determines the nature, the degree and the scale of the preparation to prevent and meet the disasters.

1.5 Let Us Sum Up

The unit discussed about role of government in disaster, Non Government Organization and disaster, role of different agencies in disaster management, It highlighted the role of insurance, police and media in disaster management. It throws light on role of different state agencies in disaster management.

1.6 Key Words

- Rehabilitation
- Reconstruction
- Recovery
- Mobilize
- Hazard Mapping
- Risk Management
- Communities
- Cost-Benefit Analysis

- Intangible Costs
- Risk Indexing
- Risk Variables
- Impact Assessment
- Law and Order
- looting
- traffic control
- search and rescue
- NDMA
- NIDM
- OSDMA
- BMTPC
- SRC
- SEEDS

- Indian Red Cross society
- Ram Krishna Mission

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1.8 Answer to check Progress

1. What is role of NDMA in disaster Management?
2. Discuss about different role of media in disaster management?
3. What the roles can play by civil society organizations in rehabilitation and reconstruction?
4. Discuss the role of Insurance in disaster management?
5. Describe the role of OSDMA in disaster risk reduction?

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