
THE ROLE OF NGO's IN THE REHABILITATION OF EARTH QUAKE 2015 AFFECTIES

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the role of NGO's in the rehabilitation of earth quake 2015 affecties at Jandool District Dir Lower. The conceptual framework comprises of dependent variable (rehabilitation aspect) and independent variable (role of NGO's). A total of 210 respondents were interviewed through convenience sampling. A chi square test was used for testing the association between the rehabilitation aspect and role of NGO's While, Kendall's Tau-b was applied for checking partial relationship to see the level of arrangement of data on the basis of inferences. The results reveal that a non-significant but positive relationship was found between the role of NGO's and rehabilitation aspect i.e. infrastructure and health. The research concludes that NGO's had mainly focused on the infrastructural and health aspect in earthquake affected areas. The study recommends that maximum awareness programs need to be lunched through media campaign and structural and functional sustainability could be ensured through proper follow up plan.

Key words: *earthquake rehabilitation, NGO's role, health, infrastructure.*

1. Introduction

The non-governmental organizations (NGOs) always played a key role in case of any natural and man-made disasters all over the world. Both national and international organizations focus their main theme on the provision of materials and non-materials support to the targeted people. In South Asia local NGOs have also worked side by side with national and international organization. In India and Pakistan, where in case of any emergency NGOs are always on front line to support the needy people, as the 1993 earthquake at Latur, 1999 Orissa super cyclone, 2001 Gujarat earthquake, 2005 earth quake in Pakistan the NGOs services are admirable (Regional Workshop of Asian Countries, 2002). Most of the NGOs working for the poverty alleviation and awareness but they fail in achieving their goal because of their internal static structure, no awareness, and lake of democratic system (Nyoni, 1987).

From 1980 the number of NGOs in third world countries became more than double. It is because of their services in any risky, hard and disaster surrounded areas (Scholte & Schnabel, 2002). Mostly NGO,s at national and international level forwarding their contribution to rehabilitate the communities through the formation of community based organization (CBO) reconstruction developmental projects, the involvement of lower class in any inactive in the community. Furthermore they always search of peaceful solution for any kind of dispute in the community (OCDE, 1997). Meanwhile NGOs are the best social services provides and globally reorganized rich institution (UNEP, 2003). NGO's with comparison to Government institution which always lake of finance, human resource, vulnerably to pressure politician appeal entangle but NGOs focus on public awareness, promotion, development without any political pressure, self-sufficient in human financial resources and good ideas (Norway, 2002).

Local NGOs are bound to work in local areas. National are both to nation boundaries, although international organizations have no in case of any calamities to self-stand the needy people financially socially and physically (UNRISD, 2000). NGOs sector always assisting the IDPs and migrated people in maintaining their mental abilities and focus on their rehabilitation (Barcelona, 1998). In the result of 2010 flood in Pakistan the people felt the need have more the 700 million dollars for rehabilitation of millions of people, homes, roads, irrigation channels, bridges, schools, hospitals, cultivable land protection also well rebuilding. Attention on livelihood programs, early recovery and developmental programs (Seventh Report, 2010). Some of the NGOs working for peace-building in Pakistan while, others focused on strengthening of local civil societies (Madrid, 1998). In disaster most of the people engaged in psychological problems due to their children lost and death rate increased. Save the children gave a standing focus on such people support and assessment (Save the Children, 2010).

Earth quake is natural disaster, usually strikes the people, buildings, Schools, hospitals, etc. After earth quake in October 26, 2015 in Pakistan a lot of civil societies immediately started work for the rehabilitation of the affected areas and also launched programs to provide relief to earth quake affected people (Wilder, 2016). Government and non-governmental organizations work hard for mitigating the miseries of the affecter's. However; this magnitude of the calamity was so high that Government failed to deliver. NGOs working in the different aspect of humanities either funded internationally or locally, extended all sort of rehabilitation and rescue effects covering provision of food, sanitation, health & stipend (Ali & Kandhro, 2015).

The present paper would explore all possible avenues for knowing into the factors which successfully accomplished the task (rehabilitation) through NGO's. This study is also necessary for the academic requirement and has most importance for the researchers. The study would proceed with the following objectives.

2. Objectives

1. To explore the role of NGOs in rehabilitation after earth quake in the area.
2. To examine the community response towards NGOs with reference to health and infrastructure.

3. Methods and Materials

This study was carried out in Mayar Jandool, district Lower Dir, KP, Pakistan. Total population of the area is 5000 households. Simple random sampling technique had adopted for selection of sample size. Sample sizes of 210 respondents were chosen from population through criteria devised by Krejcie & Morgan (1970). Data was analysed through SPSS-22 version. Chi square test was applied to determine the relationship between dependent variable and independent variables (Chaudry & Kamal, 1996).

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \frac{(O_{ij} - e_{ij})^2}{e_{ij}}$$

Moreover, partial relationship was also carried to see the level of arrangement of data on the basis of inferences. Where marginal distribution is uneven in 2×2 tables with many ties, a different measure that handles the problem of ties can be used. It is Kendall's tau -b, expressed through formula below (Knight, 1966).

$$T^b = \frac{Ns - Nd}{\sqrt{(Ns + Nd + Ty)(Ns + Nd + Tx)}}$$

4. Results and discussion

4.1 Relationship between Infrastructure aspect & Rehabilitation.

Table 4.1 illustrates the information on the relationship between infrastructure and rehabilitation aspect.

A non-significant relationship was found between NGO's working on the infrastructure aspect in earthquake affected area with rehabilitation aspect. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = -.43$) showed a negative relationship. According to the Harp & Crone (2006) NGO's work a lot on infrastructure i.e. Houses, communication, bridge, roads, schools, cultivable land ruined during earthquake 2005 in Pakistan.

Furthermore, a non-significant relationship was found between People satisfy from the support of NGO's in the field of agriculture, with rehabilitation aspect. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.009$) showed a positive relationship. Disaster affecties were supported through distribution of fertilizers, seeds, and small enterprises (Beck, 2005).

A non-significant relationship was found between NGOs providing financial direct or indirect support to people suffering from earthquake with rehabilitation aspect. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.064$) showed a positive relationship. NGOs provided small grants for small enterprises, Cottage industries that they become able to support their families (Heinz, 2006).

A non-significant relationship was found between NGO's involve community is a way of empowering communities rehabilitation aspect. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = -.003$) showed a negative relationship. Most development agencies strive to involve local peoples in their activities to ensured sustainability in their work (Nyoni, 1987).

Furthermore, a non-significant relationship was found between are currently working for rehabilitation in the affected area with rehabilitation aspect. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.088$) showed a positive relationship. Findings supported by Every NGO work in a specific sector like environment, health, poverty alleviation, culture & the arts, education, etc. in Pakistan. NGOs aimed to empower and developed the living conditions of peoples. Some of the NGOs provide small grants for small enterprises, Cottage industries that they become able to support their families (Heintz, 2006).

A non-significant relationship was found between NGO's focus is on damaged housing, building, roads, and other infrastructure with rehabilitation aspect. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.092$) showed a positive relationship. The earth quake 2015 in Pakistan, brought a lot of destruction, mostly infrastructure of the area, therefore Government invited NGO's both Local, National and international for support. These NGO's primarily worked on shelter and then gave attraction to other infrastructure (Dorosh, 2001).

Also, a non-significant relationship was found between NGO's launch livelihood support programs with rehabilitation aspect relationship. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.064$) showed a positive relationship. Civil societies helped affected community through improve livelihood in shape of cash grants, distribution of food items (Jacobsen, 2002).

A non-significant relationship was found between NGO's rehabilitate the affected communities through poverty-alleviating interventions and resource utilization with rehabilitation aspect relationship. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.023$) showed a positive relationship. Many NGO's launched different projects to empower peoples and also work to alleviate poverty (Elliott 1987; White 1991).

Also, a non-significant relationship was found between people are satisfied from NGO's for the rehabilitation of infrastructure in affected areas with rehabilitation aspect relationship. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.108$) showed a positive relationship.

Table 4.1 Association between role of NGO's and rehabilitation (Infrastructure Aspect).

Independent Variables	Dependent variable	Statistics
NGO's working on the infrastructure aspect in earthquake affected area	Rehabilitation Aspect	$\chi^2=0.517$ (0.219) $Tb = -.43$
People satisfy from the support of NGOs in the field of agriculture.	Rehabilitation Aspect	$\chi^2=0.040$ (0.408) $Tb =0.009$
NGOs providing financial direct or indirect support to people suffering from earthquake	Rehabilitation Aspect	$\chi^2=4.232$ (0.380) $Tb =0.064$
NGO's involve community is a way of empowering communities	Rehabilitation Aspect	$\chi^2=0.007$ (0.473) $Tb =-.003$
NGOs are currently working for rehabilitation in the affected area.	Rehabilitation Aspect	$\chi^2=3.886$ (0.213) $Tb =0.089$
NGO's focus is on damaged housing, buildings, roads, and other infrastructure.	Rehabilitation Aspect	$\chi^2=1.282$ (0.320) $Tb =0.089$
NGO's launched livelihood support programs.	Rehabilitation Aspect	$\chi^2=0.719$ (0.327) $Tb =0.064$
NGO's rehabilitate the affected communities through poverty-alleviating interventions and resource utilization.	Rehabilitation Aspect	$\chi^2=0.362$ (0.191) $Tb =0.023$
People are satisfied from NGOs for the rehabilitation of infrastructure in affected areas	Rehabilitation Aspect	$\chi^2=2.597$ (0.069) $Tb =0.108$

4.2. Relationship between Health aspect & Rehabilitation

The table 4.2 showed information about the relationship between health aspect and the dependent variable (rehabilitation aspect). In relation to the NGO's work on health in earthquake affected areas with rehabilitation aspect was non-significant but a positive relation found as Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.90$). It was reported by Vakil (1997) that NGO's had always focused on health especially for school children to protect them from malnutrition and to provide clean drinking water.

Similarly, a non-significant result was found between NGO's launched vaccination programs with rehabilitation aspect. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.132$) showed a positive relationship. Jacobsen, (2002) gave more stress on vaccination for human as well as for livestock along with awareness services on latrine use.

A non-significant relationship was found between NGOs works on the health of children with rehabilitation aspect relationship. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.64$) showed a positive relationship. UNICEF (2011) increased support to ensure polio vaccination and social mobilization. Similarly, Save the Children started work in health safety of children in district Swat and Muzaffargarh (Save the Children, 2010).

A non-significant relationship was found between NGO's launched seminar and workshop for health promotion with rehabilitation aspect. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.014$) showed a positive relationship. NGO's play a crucial role in raising public awareness and prompting action for the promotion of certain values, ideas and action (Norway, 2002).

A non-significant relationship was found on people satisfaction from the work of NGO's in the promotion of mother health with rehabilitation aspect. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.084$) showed a positive relationship. Diarrhoea Treatment Centres (DTCs) have been established in 41 of the worst affected districts. A total of 81 DTCs are currently planned. 950 fixed health centres and 364 mobile medical outreach centres have reported to the cluster's disease early warning system (UNOCHA, 2010).

A non-significant relationship was found between NGO's provide health hygiene kits with rehabilitation aspect. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.120$) showed a positive relationship. NGO's provide hygiene kits in natural disasters in Pakistan for the promotion of cleanliness and prevention from diseases (Hafeez, et al., 2011).

Also a non-significant relationship was found between NGOs support schools water and sanitation in the flood affected areas with rehabilitation aspect. Kendall's tau-b ($T^b = 0.016$) showed a positive relationship.

Table-4.2 Association between NGO's role and rehabilitation (Health Aspect).

Independent variables	Dependent variable	Statistics
NGO's work on health in earthquake affected areas.	Rehabilitation aspect	$\chi^2=1.397 (0.236)$
Vaccination through NGOs covers the whole area.	Rehabilitation aspect	$Tb = (0.90)$ $\chi^2=2.618(0.042)$ $Tb =(0.132)$
NGOs works on the health of children	Rehabilitation aspect	$\chi^2=0.831 (0.290)$ $Tb =(0.64)$
NGO's launched seminar and workshop for health promotion	Rehabilitation aspect	$\chi^2=0.053 (0.334)$ $Tb =(0.014)$
NGOs work on mother health in earthquake affected areas is more satisfactory	Rehabilitation aspect	$\chi^2=2.867(0.253)$ $Tb =(0.084)$
NGO's provide hygiene kits for cleanliness promotion.	Rehabilitation aspect	$\chi^2=2.583 (0.696)$ $Tb =(0.120)$
NGOs support the community in water and sanitation in the affected areas.	Rehabilitation aspect	$X^2=0.043(0.337)$ $Tb =0.016$

5. Conclusion

The present study concluded that NGO's had mainly focused on the infrastructural and health aspect in earthquake affected areas. It was found that people were satisfied from the services and activities, NGO's carried out in report to mitigating the distress, the study area faced with major intervention, identified were vaccination camping in the main head of health and infrastructure reconstruction damaged by the earthquake along with the provision of financial support as an input for the rehabilitation the affecties. On the basis of the finding of the study the following recommendation were made as follow.

6. Recommendations

- Maximum awareness programs need to be lunched through media campaign, by removing miss conception, regarding NGO's amongst the locals for taking out maximum benefits out of that interventions.
- Satisfaction level of the respondents regarding NGO's interventions necessitates a strong follow up plan. This would enable the policy makers to identify the lope holes, if any left over, and to address accordingly.
- Structural and functional sustainability could be ensured through proper follow up plan. These follow up plans need to be declared as mandatory by the donor agencies. It would contribute towards the effectiveness of these programs on longer terms.
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