

1: Commissioner for Voluntary Organisations

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Love Volunteers offers community-based development programs in healthcare, education, sports and coaching, law and legal assistance, social services, engineering and architecture, special needs, construction, environmental protection and in many more areas. Teaching and Assisting in Schools Through this program, volunteers work in multiple schools in the city of Arusha. Volunteers are especially needed to English and as such, volunteers should consider a TEFL course prior to volunteering though this is not required by the program. Special Education Program This program is located in Kathmandu in order to assist people with disabilities. Volunteers in this program help the participants in the special education program to develop technology skills, develop their conversational English skills, and the life skills needed to live an independent and dignified life. Elephant Village Based in Surin, this volunteer trip invites you to provide care for elephants that have been abused and neglected as tourist attractions and for logging work. As a volunteer, you can help to create a safe place for elephants to live full, peaceful lives in their natural habitats. Turtle Conservation Another excellent trip you can take with Love Volunteers brings you to Costa Rica to help save sea turtles from extinction by assisting in hatcheries, helping with conservation projects at the beach, releasing hatchlings into the sea, and patrolling hatching grounds. Love Volunteers Program Review: Delaney and Jordan "Love Volunteers is such an amazing organization. They were happy to answer any question I asked, and made the process as smooth as possible. I would recommend Love Volunteers to everyone. This organization specializes in volunteering, tourism, and development work in Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Ghana, and Maasai-land. For 10 years, AV has supported humanitarian efforts and environmental conservation - projects range from medical volunteering, to teaching, to volunteering with wildlife, and program costs include registration and administration fees, as well as travel insurance, in total making Agape Volunteers the lowest-cost option if you want to volunteer in Africa. All Agape Volunteers participants are covered by the Agape Travel Policy, provided at no extra cost, and accommodations, airport transfers, food, and orientation are included in the program fee. Orientation and full health and safety briefing are provided to all newcomers, as well as a city tour. Agape Volunteers Opportunities to Check Out Kenya Medical Program If you have completed at least one year of medical school, or are a qualified nurse or doctor, you can work with Agape Volunteers on the Kenya medical program. This is a great opportunity to use and develop your medical training, while saving lives with healthcare teams in the clinics and hospitals of Kenya. Your duties vary depending upon your experience level. Shadow professionals during your first few days, then perform basic procedures under supervision, including distributing medicines, dressing wounds, and assisting with births. Outside of volunteering, enjoy side trips such as safaris, beach weekends, mountain climbing, cultural city tours, and more. Wildlife Conservation in South Africa Share your love for animals and help to support endangered species on a wildlife conservation program in South Africa. This memorable experience invites you to contribute to the protection of lions, rhinos, elephants, leopards, cheetahs, buffalos, and hyenas at Marakele National Park. You will monitor the movements and behaviors of animals, and take part in anti-poaching activities, such as looking for suspicious tracks, reporting low-flying aircraft, joining sleep-outs, and even flying on a microlight to check the reserve. Other tasks include invasive plant removal, road restoration, trash removal, fire control, game capture, and bush clearing. The course helps to ensure safe testing techniques, and provides a useful qualification for your future medical career. Abroadly partners with reputable, vetted organizations worldwide and features more than programs in the fields of child and youth development, construction and community development, education, health and medicine, human rights, sports and recreation, and wildlife and environmental conservation. Turtle Conservation in Costa Rica Join Maximo Nivel in Costa Rica for a conservation project , supporting biologists and researchers at a sea turtle nesting site on either the Caribbean or Pacific coast. Tasks include patrolling the beach at night for nesting turtles,

relocating turtle nests to hatcheries, counting eggs and turtles, tagging turtles, and more. Free time can be spent exploring San Jose, trekking in the cloud forests, swimming at beaches, and enjoying the shops and restaurants in town. Learn more and apply here! Tasks include planning and carrying out lesson plans, testing and grading students, and practicing English during one-on-one lessons, all with the guidance of a qualified teacher. Ride horses along the Arenal Volcano or tour the coffee plantations. San Ramon also has numerous museums, restaurants, and shops for short trips out and about. Read more and apply here! Gain valuable experience working with professionals abroad, and spend your weekends and free time exploring ancient sites, including the world-famous Machu Picchu and the Sacred Valley. Read more and register here! Assist in a hospital that cares for patients per day, observing treatment in the areas of general surgery, intensive care, maternity and midwifery, pediatrics, prenatal, general medicine, outpatient, and public health. Spend days off touring nearby ruins, spiritual sites, and temples, or taking yoga lessons. Sample the amazing food at local restaurants and shop at street markets. There are many organized side trips, including a visit to the Sacred Monkey Forest. Add new skills to your resume and engage in fun intercultural exchange with eager young students. Jaco is a booming beach town close to San Jose, and features surfside shops and souvenir stands, as well as restaurants and bars. Go on a catamaran cruise, take surf lessons, or be adventurous and go on a zip-line tour in the pristine rainforest of Carara National Park. Programs run year-round so you can choose your own dates, and with excellent staff support and a unique hassle-free approach, Projects Abroad takes care of everything for you so that you can focus on having a meaningful experience with a long-term impact. As an intern, you will develop an active role and work alongside qualified professionals in their field as you shadow local doctors in hospitals or clinics and participate in medical outreach programs in rural communities providing medical check-ups or treating minor injuries. You can also earn academic or community service credit from your school. Volunteer with Children in Nepal Working abroad with children living in Nepal is one of the most rewarding activities you can experience, as well as an excellent opportunity to give back while exploring a beautiful country. Join a Care project in Nepal with Projects Abroad and make a strong impact in the lives of children in underprivileged communities by giving them the attention and love they need. You do not need previous experience or local language skills and you can join for as little as one week! Protect the Sharks in Fiji If you are passionate about marine wildlife, this is your chance to get up close with one of the most endangered and misunderstood animals in the world – sharks! Projects Abroad Program Review: Having volunteered abroad numerous times with various organizations, this was one of my best experiences by far. The staff at Projects Abroad Moldova went beyond my expectations and made this placement such a success. In fact, their preparedness and hospitality really sets them apart from other organizations. When I first arrived until the day I left they were in contact with me every day to make sure that everything was going smoothly and that I was comfortable with everything from going to work alone everyday, to working in my placement to getting along with my host family. In fact, they placed me in one of the best host families that I have ever had the opportunity of staying with. I was well taken care of! I had my own room, access to multiple bathrooms and a shower daily. The food was the best food I had while in Moldova and the host parents were very friendly and hospitable. The best part about Projects Abroad Moldova is that they make you feel not only welcomed to Moldova, but a part of their country and as if you are family. I strongly recommend this organization to anyone! With volunteer and internship projects located in 14 different countries, Fronteering offers impactful programs for travelers who want to visit unspoiled locations and make a positive difference in environmental conservation, wildlife research, indigenous communities, and more. Fronteering Opportunities to Check Out: And depending on your skills and background, you can also teach IT skills, build wildlife viewing camps, and much more. Volunteering Solutions Volunteering Solutions VolSol is an international volunteer organization that was started in Volunteering Solutions Opportunities to Check Out: As a medical or healthcare intern with VolSol, you can choose from projects focusing on nursing, medical care, dentistry, and physiotherapy while earning hands-on experience in your field. Learn more about medical internships with Volunteering Solutions here. Click here to learn more and to sign up. Sports Coaching in South Africa Another excellent volunteer program being offered right now with VolSol is their sports coaching project in South Africa. Volunteering Solutions Program Review: Before arriving in Thailand, I was a bit apprehensive

and nervous , however after arriving in Chiang Mai, everything went smoothly. I had a very informative orientation session with the local team. The Chiang Mai city tour was fab too! My 3 weeks stay at the elephant camp was definitely the highlight of my Thailand trip. I enjoyed meeting other volunteers from around the world and getting involved in different tasks at the elephant camp. On the weekends, we enjoyed our time in Chiang Mai thoroughly exploring the night market, going to Doi Suthep and other plenty of Thai temples. I would definitely recommend doing the Elephant Camp project in Chiang Mai. GVI is unique from other volunteer programs in three ways: Their projects start from one week and can last up to one year. Lastly, many of their alumni end up working for GVI full-time, so if you are looking for a meaningful, international career, you should definitely check out a GVI project!

2: What is the Voluntary Sector? Definition & Examples

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (National VOAD) is the forum where organizations share knowledge and resources throughout the disaster cycle—preparation, response and recovery—to help disaster survivors and their communities.

Important Objectives and Functions Article shared by: Some of these objectives and functions of Voluntary Organisations may be discussed as follows: In a democratic, socialistic and welfare society, voluntary organisations are indispensable and they perform a number of functions for the welfare of its members, the development of the country and integration and solidarity of the society and nation. The urge to act in groups is fundamental in him. People therefore form groups and associations voluntary for their benefit as also of others with a view to lead a full and richer life as is reflected in voluntary associations formed for promotion of recreational and cultural activities, social services, professional interests etc. Voluntary organisations involve citizens in noble affairs and avoid concentration of powers in the hands of government and thus serve as power breakers. Sharing of power by voluntary group restrain government from developing monopolistic approach to organisation of services. It can therefore have the responsibility of providing them minimum needs. The voluntary organisations by raising additional resources locally can meet uncovered needs and enrich local life. Education for example is the responsibility of the state but the educational institutions being run and managed by voluntary organisations far outnumber the government institutions and excel the latter in quality of service also in view of the flexibility, ability at experimentation, pioneering spirit and other virtues. Same is the case in respect of the provision of health services which is again the responsibility of the state. But the hospitals sponsored by philanthropic and charitable institutions are well known for better care and concern comparison to government owned hospitals. They can act as sappers and miners of unfolding development revolution. They can function as reconnaissance squads. They can be fore-runners of change and anticipate and take action to make it less painful. They can work for progress development and consequently in course of time they can help the state in extending its activities over wider areas, thus raising the national minimum. Age-India and Help age are voluntary organisations engaged in the welfare programmes of the aged. Indian Council of Child Welfare is engaged in the promotion of child welfare. The Indian Curricule for Women Welfare is working in the field of women welfare. All India Ex-servicemen Welfare Association is concerned with the welfare of the ex-servicemen. Similarly thousands of voluntary associations exist to look after the interests of the groups they represent.

3: Voluntary Agencies | Office of Refugee Resettlement | ACF

A voluntary organization, also known as a voluntary association, is a group of people who spend their free time helping others without monetary compensation and do not make a profit from their activities. The basic definition for a voluntary organization refers to people spending their time helping.

The term nongovernmental organization was coined at about the time of the founding of the United Nations UN in to distinguish private organizations from intergovernmental organizations IGOs , such as the UN itself. Most NGOs are small, grassroots organizations not formally affiliated with any international body, though they may receive some international funding for local programs. NGOs perform a variety of functions. They provide information and technical expertise to governments and international organizations such as specialized agencies of the UN on various international issues, often supplying local information unavailable to governments. NGOs may advocate on behalf of specific policies, such as debt relief or the banning of landmines e. NGOs may also monitor human rights or the implementation of environmental regulations e. At the same time, international NGOs have become important actors in world affairs within the UN and its specialized agencies and within other forums. A variety of factors have contributed to the growth of NGOs, including globalization ; the increasing prominence of transnational issues such as those just mentioned; the growth in UN-sponsored global conferences, which often include parallel NGO forums; the communications revolution, which has linked individuals and groups through facsimile fax , the Internet, and e-mail; and the spread of democracy , which has bolstered civil society and enabled individuals to form and operate organizations more freely. By the early 21st century, there were some 6, recognized international NGOs. Although NGOs vary considerably in size, organization, and approach, they share the basic belief that principled individuals working together can do much to solve human and environmental problems through grassroots organizing, the creative use of information, and sophisticated political strategies. NGOs have played central roles in global campaigns against slavery, the trade in ivory, whaling , violence against women, apartheid in South Africa , and the proliferation of nuclear weapons. NGOs exert influence on the policies and programs of governments and IGOs by observing or participating in the meetings at which norms, principles, treaties, and conventions are negotiated, disputes settled, and resources allocated. In the early 21st century, more than 2, NGOs were officially accredited with consultative status. Accredited NGOs are automatically granted the right to participate in UN-sponsored conferences, though each conference has different rules for the participation of other NGOs, particularly local ones. NGOs are influential because of their expertise and their access to important sources of information. As a result, a significant share of development aid and humanitarian relief is now channeled through such organizations. In some cases, however, the sheer number of NGOs as well as their diversity make it difficult for them to develop a coordinated approach to certain problems. Another factor that tends to limit their effectiveness is their perceived lack of representativeness. Many international NGOs, for example, claim to speak for the peoples of Africa, Asia , or Latin America , though their leadership is drawn almost exclusively from Europe or North America. Since the late 20th century, some governments have reacted to the growing power and influence of NGOs by accusing them of being undemocratic and accountable only to those who provide them with funding. Other governments have attempted to prevent certain NGOs from participating in international decision-making forums. Despite these difficulties, NGOs continue to play an important role in developing global norms and rules on a wide range of transnational issues. For a full list of recipients of the Nobel Prize for Peace, see table. Prizes may be withheld or not awarded in years when no worthy recipient can be found or when the world situation e.

4: Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) | U.S. Agency for International Development

The Role of Voluntary Organizations in Emergency Management ISa February There are also a number of voluntary organizations that are involved in long-term recovery activities including rebuilding, cleanup, and mental health assistance.

Management of environment is possible only through concerted efforts of all the components of society such as government and non-governmental organization, industrialists, agriculturists, voluntary social welfare organizations as well as the general public. The final controlling authority in most of the issues related to environmental management is the government itself. For example, most of the forest areas are owned by the government, only the government can build dams, roads, railways, etc. Similarly, government is directly or indirectly responsible for meeting the costs of floods, droughts, epidemics, and other environmental disasters. Therefore, the government has to apply various checks and controls so that the environment is managed properly. However, the management of environment cannot be successful until and unless everybody takes interest in it. It is difficult for the government to directly involve the masses in general. Here the role of non-governmental agencies becomes vital. They do not have to follow the formalities, which a government department has to do. Further, they have the additional advantage of being in direct contact with the masses. Let us look at these aspects in a little more detail. In recognition of their responsibility in preserving the environment, the Govt. The Ministry of Environment and forests is entrusted with planning, protection and coordination of environment and forestry programmes. The Ministry is involved in conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife, prevention and control of pollution, afforestation, regeneration of degraded areas and protection of overall environment. To accomplish these tasks, the Ministry undertakes various measures. One of these measures is the assessment of environmental impact prior to implementing any project, which can damage environment. A study is made to evaluate its possible impact on environment and steps are suggested so that least damage is caused to environment when the project is implemented. For example, if a dam has to be built on a river, assessment is made as to the type of environmental problems that the dam will cause when built. There may be many kinds of environmental problems like saltation of the reservoir, water logging in the area, submerging of forests, displacement of the population, etc. Corrective measures have to be taken so that the damage can be avoided. The Ministry implements various pollution control measures directly and through the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. These agencies are responsible for controlling the discharge of wastes and pollutants into the environment. Standards have been set for such discharges and the Ministry has notified standards for discharges into air, water and soil by different industries. Now noise is also considered to be a pollutant and standards have been fixed for permissible limits of noise. In addition, the Ministry undertakes eco-regeneration programmes, provides assistance to organizations implementing environmental and forestry programmes, promotes research related to environment and forestry and implements programmes concerning extension, education and training. State Governments have also set up their own departments to look after environment. In their own jurisdiction, they implement programmes related to environmental protection, environmental awareness, pollution control, eco-regeneration, etc. As forests play a very important role in maintaining the balance of the environment, forest protection and afforestation are given extra weightage at the Central and State levels. Creation of reserve forests, regulation of forest harvest and raising of new forests are some of the steps that need to be adopted. In case, some forest has to be cut for developmental projects, a clause is introduced in the approval of the project. This is called compensatory forestry, which means that new forest has to be planted in an area equal to the forest area cut for the project. Wildlife management is also a part of the environmental protection. For protecting wild species, wildlife sanctuaries, parks and zoos are created. The government undertakes these projects at various levels but it faces many problems. The foremost problem is related to lack of cooperation. For every activity, which has the potential of threatening the environment, government, has suggested corrective steps. For example, for control of pollution there are effluent treatment plants, air pollution control equipment, noise reducing appliance, etc. People engaged in activities, which can cause pollution, are supposed to adopt them. However, they do not do so readily. They

consider these devices a non-productive. Therefore, they try to avoid them. Even if they are forced to erect or install these plants, they do not maintain and run them regularly just to save some money. Government is empowered to take legal action against such offenders. However, this does not solve the problem. Court cases continue for years and no judgment is made; meanwhile the environment becomes the victim. Similarly, illegal cutting of trees from forests, large-scale deforestation and killing of wild animals is done for small profits. People do such acts for their personal gains and it is not always possible for the government to punish them. Similarly, several species of animals and plants have already become extinct or they are on the verge of extinction. This problem cannot be solved only through legal and administrative measures. People have to realize that they have some responsibility towards their environment. Non-governmental agencies or voluntary organizations can play a very important role in environmental protection and management. These agencies are free from government control and they can take decisions on their own and can undertake activities, which they like. They have the advantage of being in direct contact with the masses. The non-governmental or voluntary agencies are spread all over the country, even in small villages, and as such, they have no problem in reaching people. Being based among the masses, they have no language problem; they can communicate with people in their own language and dialect. Also, since they know the local customs, traditions, folk arts, etc. Voluntary organizations have played a very important role in our country in creating mass awareness towards environment. They have made people aware of the environmental problems, which are caused due to neglect, and uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources. They have also helped a lot in controlling these problems. This can was given because women used to cling to trees so as to save them from being cut. Another movement, which attracted attention all over the country and even outside, was related to silent valley in Kerala. A dam was to be but there. The dam could generate electricity which could benefit people of that region. But more than that, the dam was going to submerge large areas of rich primeval forests. It could lead large-scale damaged to the unique ecosystem of Silent Valley. People raised their voice against the Silent Valley Project. Finally, the project had to be abandoned. Similar movements at large or small scale are still going on in other parts of the country. Bharat Jan Vigyan Jatha organised in was an effort by voluntary organization to educate people about science including environment. At present, a very large number of non-governmental organizations are active in our country in different areas of general concern. Environment protection has also attracted a very large number of such organizations. The ministry of environment and forests, Govt. This Directory gives state-wise details about these organizations. The voluntary organizations are making extensive contribution but they also face difficulties. First of all, they often do not have a adequate trained personnel to carry out various programmes. Another difficulty is that they have no easy access to authentic information and data. Above all, these organizations have to always work under great financial constraints. They have no source of income and so for most of their activities they have to raise funds on their own. Some voluntary organisations do undertake scientific studies, information collection and programme implementation on behalf of other agencies including government departments. Through these activities, they generate some income. But this is not assured income and hence they have to face financial problems. Also, administrative support at local level is not available to voluntary organizations; the reason is that generally their activities are against the interest of powerful people such as forest contractors, industrialists, colonisers, etc. Some of the important non-governmental organizations working in the filed of environment are: This agency has contributed substantially to environmental protection in Kerala and the adjoining areas. This organisation started the Chipko Movement. Now, it is engaged in forest conservation, protection of soil against erosion, etc. This organisations consisting of scientists and technocrats making extensive contribution. It organised the Bharat Jan Vigyan Jatha in , where environmental was given a special status. It is engaged in tree plantation, wasteland developmental, soil conservation, nursery raising, spreading environmental awareness, etc. This organisation is working in various fields including environment. It is engaged in creating awareness towards environment, taking up programmes for afforestation, soil and water conservation.

5: Nongovernmental organization | www.enganchecubano.com

USAID partners with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in delivering assistance to countries recovering from disaster, trying to escape poverty, and engaging in democratic reforms.

ACS also provides emergency food and counseling and participates in the cooperative disaster child care program. Members volunteer not only their services but also their privately owned radio communications equipment. The American Red Cross is required by Congressional charter to undertake disaster relief activities to ease the suffering caused by a disaster. The American Red Cross provides referrals to the government and other agencies providing disaster assistance. AMURT also provides long-term development assistance and sustainable economic programs to help disaster-affected people. AMURT depends primarily on full- and part-time volunteer help, and has a large volunteer base to draw on worldwide. Brethren Disaster Ministries, provides volunteers to clean up debris and to repair or rebuild homes for disaster survivors who lack sufficient resources to hire a contractor or other paid labor. Working with long term recovery committees, the volunteers stay until the work is done. The presence of these volunteer work teams helps to ease the trauma that is felt in the aftermath of a disaster. The Disaster Response section of Catholic Charities USA provides assistance to communities in addressing the crisis and recovery needs of local families. Catholic Charities agencies emphasize ongoing and long-term recovery services for individuals and families, including temporary housing assistance for low income families, counseling programs for children and the elderly, and special counseling for disaster relief workers. Through consultation or workshops specifically tailored to each situation, CDS works with parents, community agencies, schools or others to help them understand and meet the special needs of children during or after a disaster. CDR also coordinates and stockpiles the collection of donated goods through their regional centers throughout the U. CRWRC provides advocacy services to assist disaster victims in finding permanent, long-term solutions to their disaster-related problems, as well as housing repair and construction, needs assessment, clean-up, child care, and other recovery services. It also sends immediate relief grants for such basics as food, water, medical assistance, and financial aid within the first 90 days following a disaster. Ongoing recovery activities are provided through rehabilitation grants, which offer the means to rebuild, replant ruined crops, and counsel those in trauma. The Episcopal Church works primarily through Church World Service in providing its disaster-related services. The Friends Disaster Service FDS provides clean-up and rebuilding assistance to the elderly, disabled, low income, or uninsured survivors of disasters. Some of these specific services include vocational evaluation, career counseling, skills training, and job placement. In addition to providing vocational services, IAJVS is also involved in problems of drug and alcohol abuse programs for the homeless, specialized services for welfare recipients, and workshops for disabled individuals. The International Relief Friendship Foundation IRFF has the fundamental goal of assisting agencies involved in responding to the needs of a community after disaster strikes. IRFF also provides direct support and emergency services immediately following a disaster such as blankets, food, clothing, and relief kits. The Lutheran Disaster Response LDR provides for immediate disaster response, in both natural and technological disasters, long-term rebuilding efforts, and support for preparedness planning through synods, districts, and social ministry organizations. The disasters to which LDR responds are those in which needs outstrip available local resources. LDR provides for the coordination of 6, volunteers annually. In addition, LDR provides crisis counseling, support groups, mental health assistance, and pastoral care through its accredited social service agencies. When EMTUs are not in use, they serve as mobile teaching units used in Emergency Preparedness programs in communities. The National Organization for Victim Assistance provides social and mental health services for individuals and families who experience major trauma after disaster, including critical incident debriefings. The Nazarene Disaster Response provides clean-up and rebuilding assistance, especially to the elderly, disabled, widowed, and those least able to help themselves. In addition, a National Crisis Counseling Coordinator works into the recovery phase by assisting with the emotional needs of disaster victims. The Phoenix Society for Burn Survivors provides social services and emotional support for individuals who experience major burn injuries, as well as their families. Three-hundred

area coordinators throughout the U. All are burn survivors themselves or parents of a burned child. The Points of Light Institute coordinates spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteers and meets the needs of the local community and other disaster response agencies through its affiliated network of local Volunteer Centers. The Presbyterian Disaster Assistance works primarily through Church World Service in providing volunteers to serve as disaster consultants and funding for local recovery projects that meet certain guidelines. This agency also provides trained volunteers who participate in the Cooperative Disaster Child Care program. On a local level, many Presbyterians provide volunteer labor and material assistance. The REACT International provides emergency communication facilities for other agencies through its national network of Citizens Band radio operators and volunteer teams. REACT teams are encouraged to become part of their local disaster preparedness plan. Furthermore, they are encouraged to take first aid training and to become proficient in communications in time of disaster. The Salvation Army provides emergency assistance including mass and mobile feeding, temporary shelter, counseling, missing person services, medical assistance, and distribution of donated goods including food, clothing, and household items. It also provides referrals to government and private agencies for special services. The Society of St. Vincent De Paul provides social services to individuals and families, and collects and distributes donated goods. It operates retail stores, homeless shelters, and feeding facilities that are similar to those run by the Salvation Army. Warehousing facilities are used for storing and sorting donated merchandise during the emergency period. The Southern Baptist Disaster Relief provides more than mobile feeding units staffed by volunteers who can prepare and distribute thousands of meals a day. Active in providing disaster childcare, the agency has several mobile childcare units. Southern Baptists also assist with clean-up activities, temporary repairs, reconstruction, counseling, and bilingual services. It also provides rebuilding services to neighborhoods and enters into long-term recovery partnerships with residents. The United Methodist Committee on Relief provides funding for local units in response and recovery projects based on the needs of each situation. This agency also provides spiritual and emotional care to disaster victims and long-term care of children impacted by disaster. The Volunteers of America is involved in initial response services aimed at meeting the critical needs of disaster victims, such as making trucks available for transporting victims and supplies to designated shelters. It also collects and distributes donated goods and provides mental health care for survivors of disaster. The World Vision trains and mobilizes community-based volunteers in major response and recovery activities; provides consultant services to local unaffiliated churches and Christian charities involved in locally-designed recovery projects; and collects, manages, and organizes community-based distribution for donated goods.

6: Non-governmental organization - Wikipedia

Voluntary organisations involve citizens in noble affairs and avoid concentration of powers in the hands of government and thus serve as power breakers. Sharing of power by voluntary group restrain government from developing monopolistic approach to organisation of services.

Examples include improving the state of the natural environment , encouraging the observance of human rights , improving the welfare of the disadvantaged, or representing a corporate agenda. However, there are a huge number of such organizations and their goals cover a broad range of political and philosophical positions. This can also easily be applied to private schools and athletic organizations. Track II diplomacy[edit] Main article: Track II diplomacy Track II dialogue, or Track II diplomacy, is transnational coordination that involves non-official members of the government including epistemic communities as well as former policy-makers or analysts. Track II diplomacy aims to get policymakers and policy analysts to come to a common solution through discussions by unofficial means. Unlike the Track I diplomacy where government officials, diplomats and elected leaders gather to talk about certain issues, Track II diplomacy consists of experts, scientists, professors and other figures that are not involved in government affairs. The members of Track II diplomacy usually have more freedom to exchange ideas and come up with compromises on their own. Activities[edit] There are numerous classifications of NGOs. The typology the World Bank uses divides them into Operational and Advocacy. Firstly, NGOs act as implementers in that they mobilize resources in order to provide goods and services to people who are suffering due to a man-made disaster or a natural disaster. Secondly, NGOs act as catalysts in that they drive change. Lastly, NGOs often act as partners alongside other organizations in order to tackle problems and address human needs more effectively. Some act primarily as lobbyists, while others primarily conduct programs and activities. For instance, an NGO such as Oxfam , concerned with poverty alleviation, may provide needy people with the equipment and skills to find food and clean drinking water , whereas an NGO like the FFDA helps through investigation and documentation of human rights[citation needed] violations and provides legal assistance to victims of human rights abuses. Others, such as the Afghanistan Information Management Services , provide specialized technical products and services to support development activities implemented on the ground by other organizations. Operational[edit] Operational NGOs seek to "achieve small-scale change directly through projects". They hold large-scale fundraising events and may apply to governments and organizations for grants or contracts to raise money for projects. They often operate in a hierarchical structure; a main headquarters being staffed by professionals who plan projects, create budgets, keep accounts, and report and communicate with operational fieldworkers who work directly on projects. Operational NGOs can be further categorized by the division into relief-oriented versus development-oriented organizations; according to whether they stress service delivery or participation; whether they are religious or secular; and whether they are more public- or private-oriented. Although operational NGOs can be community-based, many are national or international. The defining activity of operational NGOs is the implementation of projects. They must plan and host demonstrations and events that will keep their cause in the media. They must maintain a large informed network of supporters who can be mobilized for events to garner media attention and influence policy changes. The defining activity of campaigning NGOs is holding demonstrations. The primary purpose of an Advocacy NGO is to defend or promote a specific cause. As opposed to operational project management, these organizations typically try to raise awareness, acceptance and knowledge by lobbying, press work and activist event. Many times, operational NGOs will use campaigning techniques if they continually face the same issues in the field that could be remedied through policy changes. At the same time, Campaigning NGOs, like human rights organizations often have programs that assist the individual victims they are trying to help through their advocacy work. Foundations and charities use sophisticated public relations campaigns to raise funds and employ standard lobbying techniques with governments. Interest groups may be of political importance because of their ability to influence social and political outcomes. Project management[edit] There is an increasing awareness that management techniques are crucial to project success in

non-governmental organizations. They address varieties of issues such as religion, emergency aid, or humanitarian affairs. They mobilize public support and voluntary contributions for aid; they often have strong links with community groups in developing countries, and they often work in areas where government-to-government aid is not possible. NGOs are accepted as a part of the international relations landscape, and while they influence national and multilateral policy-making, increasingly they are more directly involved in local action. Staffing[edit] Some NGOs are highly professionalized and rely mainly on paid staff. Others are based around voluntary labour and are less formalized. Not all people working for non-governmental organizations are volunteers. There is some dispute as to whether expatriates should be sent to developing countries. Frequently this type of personnel is employed to satisfy a donor who wants to see the supported project managed by someone from an industrialized country. However, the expertise of these employees or volunteers may be counterbalanced by a number of factors: The amount of money that each requires varies depending upon multiple factors, including the size of the operation and the extent of the services provided. Major sources of NGO funding are membership dues, the sale of goods and services, grants from international institutions or national governments, and private donations. Even though the term "non-governmental organization" implies independence from governments, many NGOs depend heavily on governments for their funding. Government funding of NGOs is controversial, since, according to David Rieff, writing in *The New Republic* , "the whole point of humanitarian intervention was precisely that NGOs and civil society had both a right and an obligation to respond with acts of aid and solidarity to people in need or being subjected to repression or want by the forces that controlled them, whatever the governments concerned might think about the matter. Secretary General Kofi Annan wrote in favor of international humanitarian intervention, arguing that the international community has a "right to protect" [46] citizens of the world against ethnic cleansing, genocide, and crimes against humanity. On the heels of the report, the Canadian government launched the Responsibility to Protect R2P [47] project, outlining the issue of humanitarian intervention. The governments of the countries an NGO works or is registered in may require reporting or other monitoring and oversight. Funders generally require reporting and assessment, such information is not necessarily publicly available. There may also be associations and watchdog organizations that research and publish details on the actions of NGOs working in particular geographic or program areas. Greater collaboration between corporations and NGOs creates inherent risks of co-optation for the weaker partner, typically the non-profit involved. Department of Defense Directive In compliance with international law , DoD has necessarily built a capacity to improve essential services in areas of conflict such as Iraq , where the customary lead agencies State Department and USAID find it difficult to operate. Unlike the "co-option" strategy described for corporations, the OASD HA recognizes the neutrality of health as an essential service. International Health cultivates collaborative relationships with NGOs, albeit at arms-length, recognizing their traditional independence, expertise and honest broker status. History[edit] International non-governmental organizations have a history dating back to at least the late eighteenth century. The vital role of NGOs and other "major groups" in sustainable development was recognized in Chapter 27 [58] of Agenda 21 , leading to intense arrangements for a consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations. Further globalization of that process occurred after the fall of the communist system and was an important part of the Washington consensus. Many problems could not be solved within a nation. International treaties and international organizations such as the World Trade Organization were centered mainly on the interests of capitalist enterprises. In an attempt to counterbalance this trend, NGOs have developed to emphasize humanitarian issues , developmental aid and sustainable development. Some have argued that in forums like these, NGOs take the place of what should belong to popular movements of the poor. Whatever the case, NGO transnational networking is now extensive. However, four main family groups of NGOs can be found worldwide:

7: Role of Government and the Problems Faced in protecting our environment

Nongovernmental organization (NGO), voluntary group of individuals or organizations, usually not affiliated with any

government, that is formed to provide services or to advocate a public policy. Although some NGOs are for-profit corporations, the vast majority are nonprofit organizations.

8: Voluntary association - Wikipedia

Church World Service (CWS) Ethiopian Community Development Council (ECDC) Episcopal Migration Ministries (EMM) Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) International Rescue Committee (IRC) US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI).

9: National VOAD – National Association of Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

The US Forest Service Volunteer Program has something for almost everyone: kids and young adults, retirees, professionals, corporate teams, students, community service organizations, and individuals and groups in search of meaningful outdoor and stewardship projects.

Nevada business registration form An Iron Age enclosure at Oldfield Hill, Meltham Fabulists and chroniclers Jun fan/jeet kune do : the textbook Magento 2 customization tutorial Federal control of railroads. The Art of the Impossible (Vols. 1-3) The enchanted umbrella Services marketing lovelock 6th edition 21 day fix cookbook lec 60331 A womans book of prayers Colorful Shells of Land and Sea (Nature Puzzles) Index to A standard history of Sauk County, Wisconsin The thief who hosted dinner James W. Pipkin Pretest pediatrics 14th edition On the relative motion of the Earth and the luminiferous aether From fetus to child Delaware River at Camden and Raccoon Creek, N.J. The godfather love theme sheet music What can literacy leaders do to close the literacy achievement gap among groups of students within a scho Like a beast of colours, like a woman Career path in business majors Neo-splatter: Bride of Chucky and the horror of heteronormativity Judith Halberstam Wee Sing and Learn ABC (Wee Sing and Learn) 7.6.1 Analysis of Sensitivity to Quantization of Filter Coefficients. 569 The 2000 Charlton Coin Guide (39th Edition) Hamlyn book of horror and S.F. movie lists Romeo and Juliet (Websters Chinese-Traditional Thesaurus Edition) How library staff learn and teach : screencasts, distance learning, and course management systems Macbeth act 5 study guide Case files emergency medicine 4th edition Frank Tenney Johnson Boswells Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Spaleens and Tattie Hokers Health and safety worksheets Scanning electron microscopy and x-ray microanalysis: a text for biologists, materials scientists, and ge Marketing a love story Taming the ungoverned domain: the United Nations Convention on the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narco How to prepare for the postal distribution (machine clerk examination (letter-sorting machine operator)