



Fachtagung Katastrophenvorsorge



German
Red
Cross



Inclusion of persons with disabilities and other at-risk groups in DRR – what is the progress in Germany/Europe and what can we learn from the Global South?



Housekeeping and trouble-shooting

- All mics are muted to avoid disturbing background noise
- Please post your questions to speakers / panelists in the chat
- In case of any technical issues, please let us know through the chat or contact Fachtagung-Katastrophenvorsorge@drk.de
- Automatic Subtitles (in English) are available in Zoom

Our input speakers for the workshop



Chrysant Lily Kusumowardoyo
Country Director, ASB Indonesia



Subir Kumar Saha
Coordinator (DRR & CCA), CDD



Nino Gvetadze
Consultant for DRR and Hum. Action



Oliver Neuschäfer
Humanitarian Coordinator, CBM

Agenda

- 1.) Welcome
- 2.) Introduction to the topic
- 3.) Thematic inputs
- 4.) Panel discussion / Q&A
- 5.) Closing remark



Introduction – Why this workshop?

- The flooding in some parts of Europe in July 2021, heatwaves, droughts and wildfires in 2022 have shown that also highly developed countries are more and more prone to large-scale disasters and extreme weather events.
- Especially the 2021 floods have shown that in some communities early warnings were not communicated on time and evacuation measures started too late.



Introduction

There is some evidence that at-risk groups were disproportionately affected by the 2021 floods - e.g. older people and persons with disabilities:

- 106 out of 139 deaths reported from Ahrtal were above the age of 60 (76%).
- 12 persons with disabilities drowned in a residential home in Sinzig.

These figures corresponds with findings from other countries such as from the 2011 Japan Tsunami event.



Introduction

At the same time we have seen the 2022 Global Platform on DRR (Bali) as one of the most inclusive conferences ever...



Introduction

European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) Roadmap 2021-2030

- The Roadmap was endorsed during EFDRR 2021. This outcome document, covering 55 countries in Europe and Central Asia
- In understanding and communicating risk, the roadmap recognizes the disproportionate risk faced by persons with disabilities and highlights the need for investment in inclusive and accessible tools to communicate this risk, including disaggregation of data by sex, age and disability.
- The roadmap explicitly references the importance of being guided by the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in securing participation of organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs).
- Early warning systems must be accessible, preparedness for complex emergencies must be inclusive and development of new tools must prioritize accessibility.



Sendai Mid-Term Review 2022: Where do we stand (globally and in Europe) with the implementation of the corresponding Sendai Commitments on disability inclusion?

Presentation of findings from two research studies

Nino Gvetadze

Global level



Methodology

- Commissioned in late 2021 by the **DiDRR Consortium** focusing on **eight countries** across **Africa** (Niger, Uganda, Zimbabwe), **Asia** (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar), and **South/Central America** (Nicaragua, Colombia)
- Timeframe of review period: **2015-2021**
- Objective: identify **progress**, **gaps**, and **good practices** and provide **recommendations** to support improved disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction (DiDRR)
- **Stakeholders engaged**: 93 participants, incl. 27 persons with disabilities across governments, I/NGOs, UN agencies and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs)
- **300** country-specific and regional documents screened, **150** reviewed in-depth
- **39** interviews and **15** focus group discussions carried out in **five languages**: English, French, Spanish, Indonesian, and Bangla

Basis of the study design

- Study design, data collection, and analysis were based on 10 key inclusion criteria aligning closely with the [Sendai Framework](#).

Figure 1. Key inclusion criteria for reviewing progress in disability-inclusive DRR



Limitations

- **Difficulty engaging with some stakeholder groups**, making it difficult to capture multiple perspectives and triangulation.
 - a) In-country **political dynamic** that limited engagement with govt. (Myanmar) and non-govt. (Nicaragua) stakeholders
 - b) Limited **availability** of OPDs in a few countries
 - c) Limited **prior engagement** of OPDs in **DiDRR** (e.g., in African countries)
 - d) Frequent **rotation of govt. officials** due to which, some respondents were newly appointed and not well familiar with DiDRR (e.g., Bangladesh, Indonesia)
- Issues related to **network connectivity**, **slow responses** or **'no show'** by some stakeholders.
- Focus only on 8 countries, making **findings of the regional comparison** of an **illustrative nature**.

Overview of key findings

- All three regions made **considerable progress** in **mainstreaming disability inclusion** in DRR-related **policies** and **strategic documents**.
- While trends show an increase in the number of new DRR policies, strategies, and plans with reference to disability, in practice, **inclusion** of persons with disabilities **remains slow** and **uneven** across regions.
- Findings indicate that currently the **Asia** region is implementing the **most advanced** disability inclusion-oriented responses.

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

- Significant **increase in awareness** of the importance of disability inclusion
- **Lack of practical knowledge** and **capacities** on “How-to” implement disability-inclusive DRR
- **No unified registry** or **systematic data disaggregation** in national DRR information systems
- Disaggregated **data rarely used** to inform **risk assessment** and **planning**
- Lack of consideration of **intersectionality**
- **Initiatives led** mostly by **non-governmental organizations**
- Efforts largely **reactive** or **project-based**, resulting in poor sustainability

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance

- **Policy commitments** to disability inclusion introduced in all countries as part of DRR regulatory frameworks, strategies, and policies; though understanding of inclusion varies
- Persons with disabilities often viewed as “**vulnerable**” aid recipients, rather than **DRR stakeholders**
- Disability inclusion **insufficiently prioritized** and resourced as part of government, I/NGO, or donor agendas

Priority 3: Investing in DRR for resilience

- Increased provision of **accessible risk information and infrastructure**, though gaps remain
- **Limited** availability and allocation of **budgets**, especially from governments

Priority 4: Preparedness and resilient recovery

- **Emerging leadership** and varying levels of **involvement of OPDs**, depending upon:
 - Readiness and capacities of persons with disabilities to take on new roles as DRR actors
 - Socio-cultural context, barriers, availability of resources, and support of mainstream actors
- Positive examples of **inclusive partnerships** exist, though collaboration remains limited
- Governments and I/NGOs **lack sufficient knowledge** on how to engage with OPDs

For further details visit [this](#) link

Including Persons with Disabilities in Disaster Risk Reduction: A Research Study from Eight Countries of Africa, Asia and South/Central America

📄 Analysis • Sources: [ASB](#), [CBM](#), [International Disability Alliance](#), + 1 more • Posted: 17 May 2022 • Originally published: 17 May 2022 • Origin: [View original](#) ↗

Executive summary

Persons with disabilities are among those most impacted by natural hazards and climate-induced disasters, yet more likely to be excluded from disaster risk reduction (DRR) related decision-making and practice.

In 2021, a consortium of Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V. (ASB), Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), Christian Blind Mission (CBM), International Disability Alliance (IDA), and Malteser International (MI), funded by the German Federal Foreign Office commissioned a study on disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction (DiDRR) policy and practice across eight countries of Africa (Niger, Uganda, Zimbabwe), Asia (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar) and South/Central America (Nicaragua, Colombia).

This report, "Including Persons with Disabilities in Disaster Risk Reduction," describes progress, gaps, and good practices identified in relation to disability-inclusive DRR policy and practice across the eight countries, as well as provides a brief regional analysis. The report concludes with recommendations to support improved disability-inclusive DRR.



[Download Report](#)

(PDF | 887.42 KB | [Full report](#))



[Download Report](#)

(PDF | 1 MB | [Summary](#))

Primary country:

[World](#)

Other countries:

[Bangladesh](#) / [Colombia](#) / [Indonesia](#) / [Myanmar](#) / [Nicaragua](#) / [Niger](#) / [Uganda](#) / [Zimbabwe](#)

Sources:

[Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V.](#) / [Christian Blind Mission](#) / [International Disability Alliance](#) / [Malteser](#)

Format:

[Analysis](#)

Themes:

[Disaster Management](#) / [Protection and Human Rights](#) / [Recovery and Reconstruction](#)

Language:

[English](#)



European level

Methodology

- Commissioned by **European Disability Forum (EDF)** in 2021 focusing on 55 countries of **Europe** and **Central Asia** (member states of the European Forum for DRR)
- **Objective:** provide a **baseline** of information for the region on the current state of disability inclusion in DRR-related policies and practices and to support consistency of reporting on disability inclusion in DRR across the rest of the regions of the world
- **Three-phased** approach: (i) **desk review** of over 650 documents to identify countries with reference to disability inclusion in DRR & CCA-related regulatory frameworks; (ii) **online survey** among the identified 22 countries; (iii) key **informant interviews** with further shortlisted country representatives
- **Key inclusion criteria:** disaggregated data, accessibility, meaningful participation, leadership and investments

Limitations

- Language (English & Russian)
- Limited response rate
- Technical errors on some of the websites visited
- Standalone DRR strategies vs. DRR mainstreaming (scope of review focused on standalone DRR strategies or disaster management / civil protection related policy & regulatory frameworks)
- Lack of openly available and/or reliable data

Context overview

Relevant frameworks:

- Sendai Framework and the regional roadmap
- SDGs
- UN CRPD

Overview of key findings

- **Rights-based approaches** are largely **missing** from policy and practice, and persons with disabilities continue to be seen as ‘**vulnerable groups**’ rather than as key stakeholders and contributors to DRR.
- **No example of systematic data disaggregation** by gender, age and disability in national information systems related to DRR and recovery.
- Only **five out of 55** countries have demonstrated attempts in **developing disability-inclusive DRR policies** in line with the Sendai Framework.

Overview of key findings

- Only **six countries** across the region have **prioritized protection and safety of persons with disabilities** in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies by having included reference to Article 11 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in national policies, strategies and action plans related to disability.
- Only **one country** in the region commits to **allocation of state budget for disability-inclusive civil protection** measures, which indicates a major gap in national investments and efforts for inclusive DRR.
- Practically **no reference to disability** in country-specific **policies and plans** related to **climate change adaptation**.

Priority gaps

1. Lack of disability disaggregated data
2. Lack of representation, coordination and partnerships with 'representative' organizations of persons with disabilities
3. Lack of accessibility of crisis communication, risk information, critical infrastructure and services
4. Lack of expertise on disability-inclusive DRR
5. Lack of investments in disability-inclusive DRR

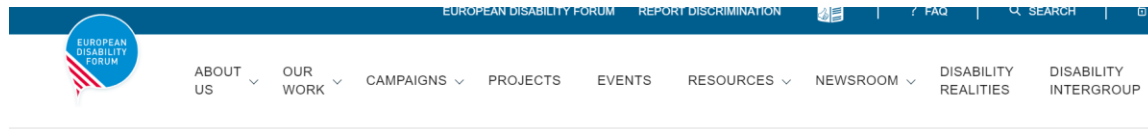
Conclusions

- **Limited progress** on the **implementation of the Sendai Framework at national level** from the disability inclusion lens, whereas there was **no data available pertinent to the local level** in this regard.
- **Lack of awareness** leads to **disability inclusion** being **overlooked in policy and practice**.
- A **misconception** that disability is a **'technical' concern** and should be dealt with only by disability-specific organizations – often one of the key barriers.

Conclusions

- Urgent need to **accelerate action** to reduce disaster and climate related risks and their disproportionate impact on persons with disabilities - through **fast-tracked** and **contextual implementation** of the Sendai Framework in adherence with its Guiding Principles, and fulfillment of the state obligations under the CRPD.
- Need to prioritize the **development** and **implementation of fully inclusive DRR strategies** (target E of the Sendai Framework) and promote effective **cross-sectoral partnerships** through meaningful engagement with OPDs **in all aspects** of climate action and DRR, including preparedness, response, and recovery.

For further details visit [this link](#)



Review of Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice across Europe and Central Asia

13.12.2021 | EDF | Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), International cooperation

Review of Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice across Europe and Central Asia

In preparation for the 2021 European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR), the European Disability Forum (EDF) has worked on the **first-ever review of disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction (DiDRR) policy and practice** across countries of the Europe and Central Asia region.[1]

Related documents:

- [Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction: Moving forward in DiDRR across Europe and Central Asia \(Policy Brief\)](#)
- [Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction: Moving forward in DiDRR across Europe and Central Asia \(Policy Paper\)](#)
- [Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction \(DiDRR\): A Quick Reference Guide for Practitioners](#)



Progress and challenges on inclusive DRR at the state level in Germany - the case of the state of Hessen

Oliver Neuschäfer



Background

- As a direct answer to the 2021 flooding in Germany, the state commissioner for the matters of persons with disabilities in the state of Hessen has set up an informal working group to discuss the progress and gaps on disability inclusive disaster risk reduction in Hessen.
- Similar approaches in other states and at federal level show an increased awareness for the relevance of inclusive DRR.
- The working group includes relevant ministries, social services providers and organisations of persons with disabilities and other experts on disability inclusion.



Areas of progress

- Strong engagement of organisations of persons with disabilities in ongoing discussions
- Improved accessibility of relevant apps (NINA, HessenWarn) in line with international standards on accessibility
- Introduction of „nora“ app in 2021 which allows persons with hearing impairment to conduct emergency calls
- Cell Broadcast as a highly accessible tool to warn the population with a specific region

=> Progress is mostly on early warning systems



Remaining Gaps and Barriers

- organisations of persons with disabilities have little to no understanding on the (de-centralized) administrative structures of Disaster Risk Management and thus do not know which are the relevant entry points (e.g. the major of a community is the entry point for an accessibility audit of an emergency shelter).
- The concept of „Disaster“ and „Disaster Risk Reduction“ is partly misunderstood by organisations of persons with disabilities and there is the tendency to focus more on small scale „day to day disasters“ such as fire safety in public buildings.
- Lack of data and information about the prevalence of certain at-risk groups and their potential needs during a certain crisis.
- Strong focus of responders on residential homes (of elderly people or persons with disabilities) but not information on those who prefer independent living.

Remaining Gaps and Barriers

- DRM actors rely heavily on volunteers and it has been a large question if and how such volunteers (but also formally employed staff) can be better trained on the specific requirements of at-risk groups.
- Not tailored information/ tip sheets available for persons with different impairments on self-preparedness
- organisations of persons with disabilities mostly passive/ re-active rather than taking a stronger lead. This is also linked to the fact that the topic has been very much de-prioritized in the past years and is just now becoming a relevant topic.



Next Steps & Recommendations

- On an individual level: To develop tailored awareness materials for different types of impairments to strengthen self-preparedness
- For organisations of persons with disabilities: Strengthen their understanding of the Federal Level and State Level Disaster Risk Management system in Germany and the relevant entry points
- For key actors: Review existing training modules for capacity development and mainstream disability inclusion/ inclusion of at-risk groups



Disability Inclusion in DRR Programming in Indonesia: Practical Examples from Indonesia

Chrysant Lily Kusumowardoyo

Brief introduction and context

- Geographical context: Indonesia's exposure to natural hazards is categorised as 'very high' in the most recent World Risk Report.
- Policy context:
 - **Indonesia Disaster Management Law 24 of 2007**: A shift to disaster risk reduction, including decentralisation in disaster management governance.
 - **Law 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities**: Legal basis for the fulfilment of rights for persons with disabilities.
 - **Head of BNPB Regulation 14 of 2014 on Handling, Protection and Participation of Persons with disabilities in Disaster Management**: Emphasis on meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in DRR policies and programming through the Disability Service Unit (ULD) within the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and its local offices.

Example 1: Build capacity and collaboration across disability and DRR sectors



- Step 1: DRR and disability actors **plan training topics together** > development of training modules
- Step 2: **‘In-class’ knowledge exchange** to sensitize and strengthen awareness, knowledge and ability to initiate and manage high-quality, **inclusive local preparedness for response projects.**
- Step 3: **Field intervention as a “change laboratory”** to **jointly plan and deliver activities** that contribute to influence inclusiveness of existing DRR programmes.

OPDs and local DRR organisations during the in class training
© ASB Indonesia and the Philippines

Example 2: Support at-scale DiDRR training through NDMA's curriculum review



OPDs, CSOs and government during the testing of the improved DiDRR curriculum

© ASB Indonesia and the Philippines

- Step 1: DRR and disability actors jointly review and improve mainstream DRR national curriculum > curriculum of Indonesia's National Disaster Management Agency/BNPB under their Training Center/Pusdiklat
- Step 2: Use the improved curriculum to capacitate OPDs, CSOs and Government to be Disability Inclusive Facilitators
- Step 3: Roll out: Capacitating wider DRR and humanitarian actors in disability inclusive DRR

Example 3: Develop practical guidelines



- Step 1: Reflect on **gaps in DiDRR policy implementation.**
- Step 2: **'Develop practical guideline** to assist the policy implementation in practical terms.
- Step 3: **Jointly promote and disseminate the guideline using various network** > contribute to influence inclusiveness of local DRR policies and programming.

Cover page of practical guideline on establishing and managing Disability Service Unit based on the ministerial regulation.

© ASB Indonesia and the Philippines

Key takeaways: What is the specific role that NGOs can play in supporting the government?

- **Identify gaps:** As practitioners we are best positioned for this.
- **Provide DiDRR capacity building:** It enables meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and significantly improve DRR outcomes.
- **Facilitate collaborations:** Not only DiDRR knowledge & skills but relationships among DRR and disability actors is equally important.
- **Build from what is already available:** We don't always need to start from scratch!



Connect with us

ASB Indonesia and the Philippines and DiDRRN

- Website:
www.asbindonesia.org
www.didrrn.net
- Instagram:
@asbindonesiaphilippines
@disabilityanddisaster
- Twitter:
@asb_idn
@didrrn



Experiences and learnings of Disability inclusive DRR in Bangladesh

Subir Kumar Saha
Coordinator (DRR & CCA)



Persons with disabilities and their organizations (OPD) are meaningfully engaged in preparedness planning



Representation of persons with disabilities in different level Disaster Management Committees legally established after a long journey



Leadership is developing through OPD's (Organization of persons with Disabilities) in the community



Accessibility increasing for all in public places including emergency shelters.



Persons with disabilities are effectively contributing to the community awareness on DRR



Disaster early warning dissemination mechanism is accessible in project areas



For humanitarian response “inclusive targeting of beneficiaries” is playing role for ensuring no one leave behind



Persons with disabilities are engaged in SRE (Search, Rescue and Evacuation) activities during disaster



Advocacy for national policy influencing



Panel Discussion

