

*The role of NGOs and organizations
representing persons with
disabilities, tailored policy planning
and awareness rising*

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Attention on PwD in emergency situation

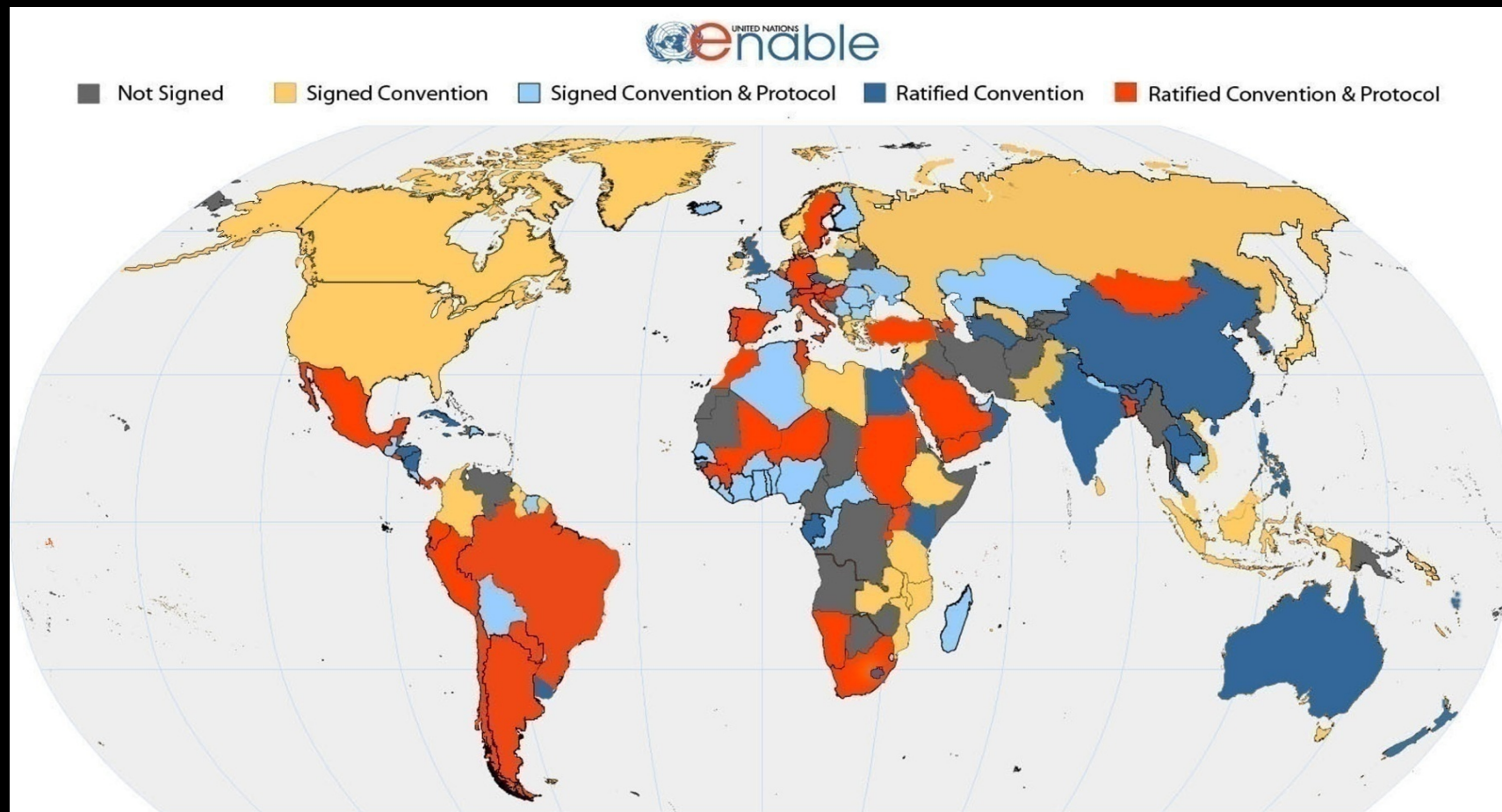
- Kosovo war
- Tsunami in Indonesia
- Haiti
- Sudan
- Philippine
- ...
- Twin tower attack

**New York UN GA 13.12.2006
approve the Convention on the
right of PwD: higher recognition of
the rights of pwd**



160 States has signed the Convention
92 States has signed the Optional Protocol

160 has ratified the Convention (82%)
87 has ratified the Optional Protocol (45%)



CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

- **Article 11 - Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies**
- States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to **ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.**

UN Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities

Preamble

- (u) *Bearing in mind* that conditions of peace and security based on full respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and observance of applicable human rights instruments are indispensable for the **full protection of persons with disabilities, in particular during armed conflicts and foreign occupation,**

IDMC (Internal displacement monitoring center) 2013

- | | million |
|--|---------|
| • Displaced persons for natural disaster | 22 |
| • Displaced persons for war | 33,2 |
| • Total | 55,3 |
- Who need humanitarian aid
- 15% is about **8,3 milioni of persons with disabilities**
 - <http://www.internal-displacement.org/>

Safe inclusive rules

- Society recognize to PwD the rights to come in all building and public and private spaces, but not recognize the rights to exit in safe condition
- Including PwD in the rules of safety and emergency, and in the training of the competent personnel



Disability inclusive Disaster risk Management

Voices from the field & good practices
CBM and DDR

Participatory learning approaches for
resilience: Bringing conflict sensitivity,
disaster risk reduction, and climate
change adaptation together
World Vision

Disability Inclusive Community Based Disaster Risk Management A toolkit for practice in South Asia Handicap International

Disaster Preparedness and the Deaf
Community For the Deaf, Hard of
Hearing and Latened Deaf
American red cross and NTID

Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction: Addressing the Need of One Tenth Population of Bangladesh Islamic Relief Bangladesh | Climate & Disaster Resilience

**Disability and disasters: The
importance of an inclusive approach
to vulnerability and social capital**
Sightsavers

**Emergency guide
Preparednes for people with
disabilities/special needs
Canada Public safety**

**Guidance Note on Disability and
Emergency Risk Management for
Health**

**CBM WHO UNICEF UNISDR IFRCRCS
IOM**

Humanitarian approach →

→ Human rights approach

Humanitarian approach:

- Speed intervention has produced competence of military bodies or charitable organisation (Army, Red cross, etc.)
- Military culture – limitation of losses
- Charitable vision – beneficiary are not able
- Triage approach

Humanitarian approach:

- Two time approach
 - First aids (food, health and housing)
 - Second action for other needs

Not accessible camps



Dietary needs ignored





From
absence of
attention of
particular
hygienic or
healthy
needs

To accessible toilet



Human rights approach

- Respect of dignity of person
- Attention on rights and opportunities for all
- Focus on empowerment of person and community

Respect of dignity of person

Equal treatment and non
discrimination

Including disability in first
intervention (it is enough
planning and up-dating the
material and competences)

Attention on rights and opportunities

Include PwD in all programs, taking in account the disomogenous nature of disability

Overcome prejudices, obstacles and barriers

Building actions on base of the greatest self-determination

Focus on empowerment of person and community

- Support empowerment of pwd and NGOs of pwd
- Support self-determination
- Use appropriate modes and materials

Involve PwD in all community activities



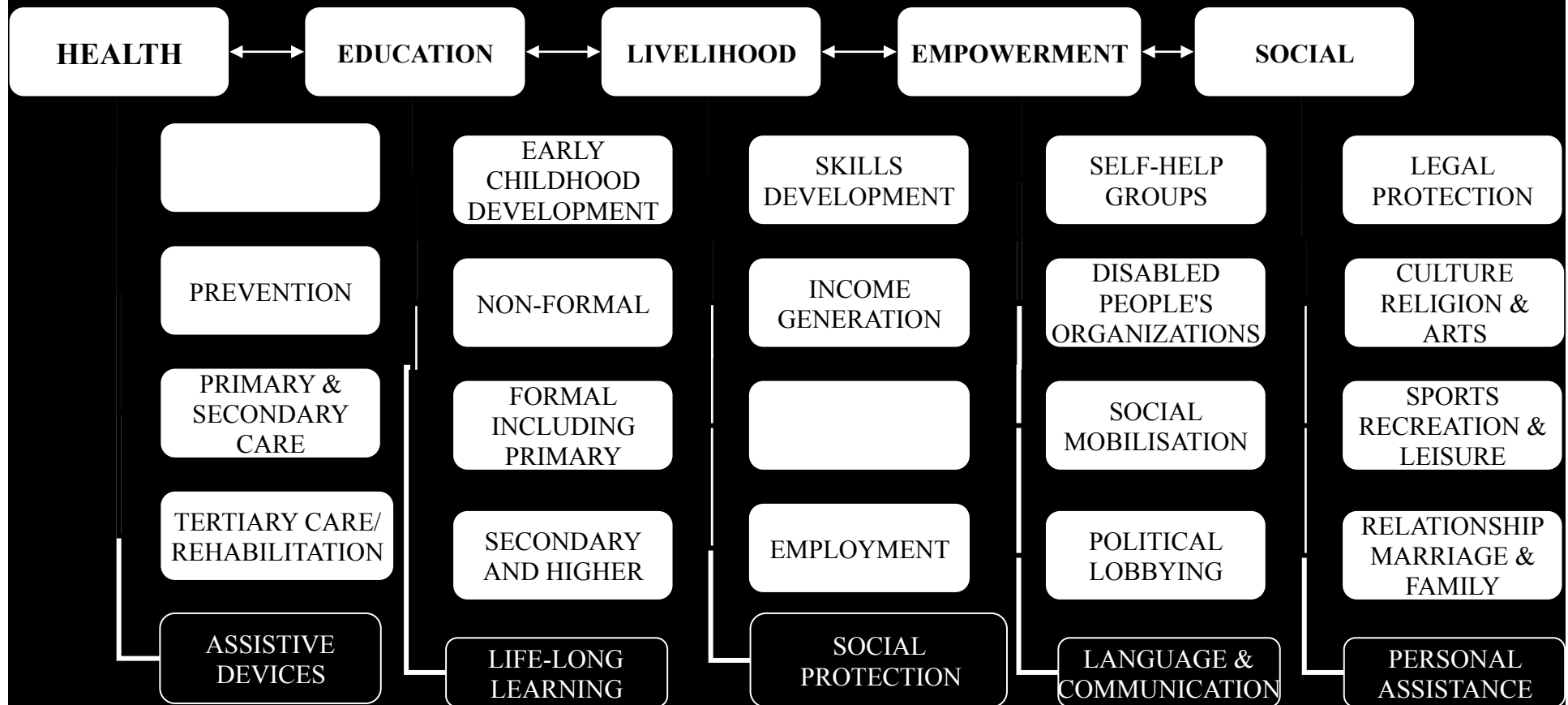
Community based Rehabilitation - CBR

- CBR is a strategy of local community development, based on respect of Human rights of all members, organizing habilitation and rehabilitation services to guarantee equal opportunity and social inclusion of PwD
- CBR is building by an inclusive development strategy, with direct participation of PwD, their families and all member of communities, removing barriers and obstacles and deleting discrimination in all society and creating adequate services and programmes particular in the area of health, education, employment and social services.

GOAL: HUMAN RIGHTS - SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - POVERTY

COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION (CBR)

PRINCIPLES: PARTICIPATION ~ INCLUSION ~ SUSTAINIBILITY ~ SELF ADVOCACY



Including person with disabilities in
intervention on situation of risk

- Plan of prevention
- Universal design
- Attention on discrimination and
multidiscrimination

Working with the companies that produce tools for pwd



Possible actions to promote HR in situation of risk

- Introduce disability mainstreaming in all international and national rules and manuals
- Training Red Cross, civil and army agencies
- Lobbying Agencies to include PwD target in the intervention
- Working with companies that produce tools related to emergency
- Building projects and best practices

Some appropriate practices

- Institutional
- Technical
- Methodological
- Knowledge
- Political



The Italian Network on Disability and Development

Italian Development Cooperation Disability Action Plan (2013)

**HUMANITARIAN AID AND EMERGENCY
SITUATIONS INCLUDING PERSONS
WITH DISABILITIES**

**MAECI/DGCS PREPARE A
VADEMECUM ON
HUMANITARIAN AIDS AND
DISABILITY**

Vademecum Index

Chapter 1. Introduction: national and international framework

Chapter 2: Humanitarian Aids & emergency situations: the protection value of persons with disabilities

2.1. Humanitarian Aids & disability

2.2. Vulnerability of PwD & disability create from disaster

2.3. Guide Principles & strategy of humanitarian programs addressed to PwD

Vademecum Index

Chapter 3. The inclusion of disability into the humanitarian aids programs

3.1. The management of the programs

- Mainstreaming of disability in the first intervention plan

- Training of staff

- Adeguamento delle dotazioni e dei mezzi

- Statistics

- Constitution of an operational unit & working group

Vademecum Index

3.2. Nonhomogeneous disability condition

3.3.1 Intellectual & relationship disability

3.3.2 Motor Disability

3.3.3 Psychosocial Disability

3.3.4 Sensorial Disability

3.3. The management of risk and disability

Chapter 4. Experiences and goods practices.

Chapter 5. Conclusions

Italian fire department (Interiors Ministry)
elaborate Guidelines on rescue of pwd in
emergency situation (2002) and specific
technical suggestion for the first aids
(2003)

Same rules or good exist in various EU
countries (Croatia, Czech republic, France,
Greece, Latvia, Netherland, North Ireland, ...)

Emprouve staff competences in specific disability issues



Sergent Vincent Dorival
Responsable Mission handicap
Brigade sapeurs-pompiers Paris



Attention to particular human diversity:

Person with autism (Fondazione
Bambini e Autismo ONLUS
www.bambinieautismo.org)

“VERONA CHARTER”

on the rescue of persons with disabilities in case of disasters

Declaration of the participants in the
Consensus Conference held in Verona
on 8-9 November 2007
(project financed by EU)

Poor research on disability
related to natural or man made
disasters

**DISABILITY IS NOT INCLUDE IN THE
TARGET OF EMERGENCY AND
HUMANITARIAN AIDS**

Research on disability related to natural or manmade disaster

- Research in post earthquake in Haiti (HI financed by FIRAH)
- Research after Typhoon Haydan in Philippine (WHO)
- Research after Katrina inundation (USAID)
- Report on persons with disabilities in the Kurdistan camps in Iraq (HI)

Research on disability related to natural or manmade disaster

- Number of victims with disabilities is double of other population
- Number of persons with disabilities growth (before disaster and after disaster)
- The perception of their condition is more bad than other population
- Intervention on rescue and accomodation to respect the essential rights (mobility, health, personal care, etc.) are inadequate

Studies and research

- **Collect data and information**
- **DISABILITY can and should enter as an indicator in emergency monitoring and relief plannig.**

Council of Europe

In the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement and on the base of “ Ethical principles relating to disaster risk reduction” will elaborate a Report on *“Guidelines and Recommendations on Including People with Disabilities in Disaster Preparedness and Response”*. Conference in Paris 22-23.10.2013 and final seminar in Bruxelles 4-5.12.2014, 11.5.2015 in Bruxelles final seminar

*Resolution of European Parliament on
summer natural disasters
(4 September 2007, P6-TA(2007)0362)*

**Point 19. Stresses the need to take special
care in cases of natural disasters of the
specific needs of people with disabilities in
all actions undertaken using the Civil
Protection Mechanisms;**

Resolution of European Parliament on the
“European Consensus on humanitarian aids”,
(18 December 2007, signed by Presidents of the Commission, Council and
European Parliament)

Point 39. Stresses “In responding to humanitarian need particular vulnerabilities must be taken into account. In this context, the EU will pay special attention to women, children, the elderly, sick and disabled people, and to addressing their specific needs”, based on the Regulation of the Council 1257/96/EC and TFEU 124.

European strategy on disability (2010-2020)

- **Point 8 – External action**
- (...) raise awareness of the UN Convention and the needs of people with disabilities, including accessibility, in the area of emergency and humanitarian aid; consolidate the network of disability correspondents, increasing awareness of disability issues in EU delegations; ensure that candidate and potential candidate countries make progress in promoting the rights of people with disabilities and ensure that the financial instruments for pre-accession assistance are used to improve their situation.

European strategy on disability (2010-2020)

Key action for point 8

- Ensure that the specific needs of persons with disabilities, including those who are disabled as a consequence of natural and man-made disasters, are properly assessed and addressed in the area of emergency and humanitarian aid outside the EU
- Update the Guidance Note on Disability and Development to be in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities

EU initiative

- **The EU is the world's biggest donor of humanitarian aid.**
- **Together, Member States and EU institutions contribute more than half of official global humanitarian aid.**

EU Initiative on civil protection (PROVIC),
but in humanitarian aids too (COHAFA)

Important including both areas in the EU
position for UN Sendai city Conference
(march 2015)

Press to EC to have more engagement on
humanitarian aids

UN Iniziative

13.10.2013 In International days "*Disaster Risk Reduction*", the focused theme was "*Living with disability and disasters*". The *United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction* (UNISDR) for this occasion has launched a questionnaire for persons with disabilities and their caregivers

(www.unisdr.org/2013/iddr/)

UN Iniziative

In the second World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction organized in Kobe (Japan) in the 2005 a mousy reference to persons with disabilities was included in the final document (Hyogo framework for action 2005-2015)

(g) Strengthen the implementation of social safety-net mechanisms to assist the poor, the elderly and the disabled, and other populations affected by disasters. Enhance recovery schemes including psycho-social training programmes in order to mitigate the psychological damage of vulnerable populations, particularly children, in the aftermath of Disasters.

UN Iniziative

The third World Conference on Disaster Risk reduction that will organize Sendai City (Japan) in the mars 2015, include a session on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the preparedness to disaster.

The results of the CoE conference in Bruxelles and Riga will be the base of the EU position presented in the Sendai World conference.

UN WCDRR (SENDAI CITY 2015)

BANKI-MOON stress the strong link on Disasters, clima change, development and poverty

All action in the four areas must be linked between

Working for the same goals in the four areas :

prevent the risks of disaster as an investment,
recostruction taking in account of the reduction of
poverty and support an inclusive development,
thinking the policies of development as reduction
of poverty and building a more safe society from
the risks of disaster, take in account the clima
change in all actions

Sendai framework on disaster risk reduction (march 2015)

Four priority areas:

1. Understanding disaster risk;
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Sendai framework on disaster risk reduction (march 2015)

*”Disaster risk reduction practices need to be multi-hazard and multisectoral based, inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective. While recognizing their leading, regulatory and coordination role, **Governments should engage with relevant stakeholders, including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, poor people, migrants, indigenous peoples, volunteers, the community of practitioners and older persons in the design and implementation of policies, plans and standards.**”.*

Sendai framework on disaster risk reduction (march 2015)

“Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership. It also requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective in all policies and practices; and the promotion of women and youth leadership; in this context, special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens”.

Sendai framework on disaster risk reduction (march 2015)

“Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on the easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge;”.

Sendai framework on disaster risk reduction (march 2015)

Nella parte 3.a delle priorità, **Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience** si sottolinea:

- (k) **People with life threatening and chronic disease, due to their particular needs, should be included in the design of policies and plans to manage their risks before, during and after disasters, including having access to life-saving services**

Sendai framework on disaster risk reduction (march 2015)

In the point 4 of priorities of Sendai document, dedicate to preparedness in case of disasters “*for integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and that ensure capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels*” is indicate that “*empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches are key.. Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is a critical opportunity to build back better, including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, making nations and communities resilient to disasters.*”. Last but not least has recognised that “*Persons with disabilities and their organizations are critical in the assessment of disaster risk and in designing and implementing plans tailored to specific requirements, taking into consideration, inter alia, the principles of universal design*”.

GUIDELINES ON ACCESSIBILITY IN THE PROJECTS FINANCED BY MAECI



Inclusion is effective only
with direct participation of
excluded and discriminated Persons

UN Convention on the rights of PwD

Article 4, par. 3 – General Obligations

- 3. In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations.

Verona Charter

- Art. 3 Role of the persons with disabilities
- Persons with disabilities and their organisations need to be actively involved in decision-making processes concerning situations of humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural and man made disasters and in all the related emergency management activities. This involvement should be fostered by the development of inclusive policies at all levels starting from organisations of persons with disabilities and families, communities up to national and international organisations/bodies. The basic needs of persons with disabilities should be seen as equivalent to the general populations in a disaster situation. However, policy and practice should take into account that there may be different requirements in fulfilling their needs. Persons with disabilities and their organisations need to be aware of the management of all phases of the intervention in case of risk situations and empowered to be active actors

Definition of disaster

- UN-ISDR definition of 'disaster' “
- A disaster is a function of the risk process. It results from the combination of hazards, condition of vulnerability and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk”
- the EU civil protection financial instrument where emergency means
- “any situation which has or may have an adverse impact on people, the environment or
- property”;

(e) *Recognizing* that disability is an evolving concept and that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others



Persons with disabilities meet
every days barriers and negative
social aptitude

We are the real experts
on resilience

Nothing about us without us

We are really
experts
on our own life

Hamburg declaration

**“enable people and
communities to
take control of
their destiny and
society”**

