Critical insights and best practices from the field

Learnings from Bangladesh, Haiti, Niger, The Philippines, and Zimbabwe

Talal Waheed

Global Advisor-Disability inclusive DRR with CBM.

CBM's representative to DIDRR Network.



Crisis Modifier

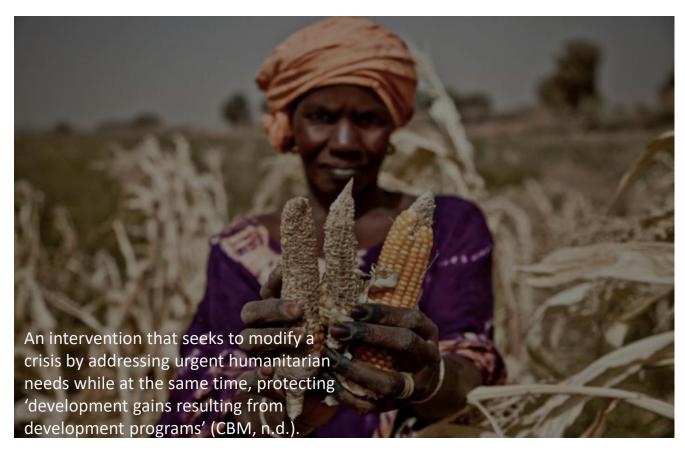




Photo:Pablo Tosco / Oxfam

- They bridge development and humanitarian responses
- Funds that can be tapped into in the eventuality of a crisis.
- Provide for quick responses without delays
- Protect gains made
- The ability to trim them back quickly once the situation changes
- Overall, help avert or reduce the impact of a crisis



Owning the process: the voices and priorities of people with disabilities



Photo above: Haiti: Reaching out to persons with disabilities in the community to listen to their concerns, needs and demands. Photo: CBM



- Integrating disability in all DRR discussions, policies and practices
- Recognising as essential partners in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies
- Strengthening OPD's to contribute to all these processes and to ensure compliance, including with the UNCRPD



The relentless need to generate data and information



Photo above: Jairos Jiri Association (JJA) Zimbabwe project manager Tafadzwa Munemo conducts an IGA assessment with Taurai Jonasi from Chidongo village, Ward 7 Chipinge. Photo: CBM



- Number of people who aquired disability as a result of disasters
- Number of persons develop secondary impairments through injuries and the number that perish
- How many people with disabilities are being left out of programming
- Portion of DRR budget allocated to disability
- Information on social protection schemes, distribution mechanisms in emergency, how accessible these are
- The economic costs of excluding people with disabilities from DRR to governments



Strengthen OPD's to lobby for inclusion



Photo above: The self-help group (SHG) in a meeting with the project team discussing their plans and updates on the process of formally registering as a OPD in Burigoalini union of Satkhira district in Bangladesh. Photo: CBM



- Ensure that people are organised in the first place
- Ensure there is an adequate gender balance within groupings
- Support organisations so they are present in official talks and platforms with the authorities
- Help them participate in contingency plans
- Ensure there is synergy between them and try and minimise fragmentation and/or competition
- Help in supporting the formation of networks of OPD's and umbrella organisations



Disability Inclusive Community mapping



Photo: Community mapping in the Philippines



- The location of potential risk areas (e.g. coasts or steep mountain sides)
- The number and specific location of households residing in high risk areas
- Resources (natural, social, infrastructural etc.), where they are, and who and what determines and/or conditions access
- Evacuation routes and centers and transportation links to these
- Functioning shelters, how equipped they are (e.g. medication and assistive devices) and ease of access
- Numbers of people with disabilities in the community, where they reside, distance from main thoroughfares and distribution points in the eventuality of a disaster.



Participate in Strengthen OPDs Lobby disaggregated to lead consistently platforms Tackle cultural Scan and train Ensure full A learning beliefs and institutions and approach: assess access ...on old negative needs and risks organisations and new attitudes Inclusive, Harness the Inclusive responsive early power of Community resilience warning systems mapping

Flexibility



Questions

Access this link to download full report:

https://www.cbm.org/fileadmin/user_upload/DIDRR_Critical_Insights_Best_Pr_actices.pdf

