

Critical insights and best practices from the field

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

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Crisis Modifier



An intervention that seeks to modify a crisis by addressing urgent humanitarian needs while at the same time, protecting 'development gains resulting from development programs' (CBM, n.d.).

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 acquired 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.



Questions

Access this link to download full report:

[https://www.cbm.org/fileadmin/user_upload/DIDRR Critical Insights Best Practices.pdf](https://www.cbm.org/fileadmin/user_upload/DIDRR_Critical_Insights_Best_Practices.pdf)