REVIEW NATIONAL DRR STRATEGY AND INCLUSION

DOCUMENT REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARDS TO INCLUSION

Dushanbe, Tajikistan
2018
## Abbreviations used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACAP</td>
<td>Accessibility Communication Attitude Participation</td>
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<td>CCA</td>
<td>Climate Change Adaptation</td>
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<td>DRM</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management</td>
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<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>EWS</td>
<td>Early Warning System</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>HVCA</td>
<td>Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operational Procedure</td>
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<tr>
<td>S&amp;R</td>
<td>Search and Rescue</td>
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<td>TOR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<td>VDMP</td>
<td>Village Disaster Management Plan</td>
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<td>VDP</td>
<td>Village Development Plan</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water Sanitation Hygiene</td>
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This document is formulated to address objective 3 of the TOR-Inclusive DRR Consultant: “To review the country’s Disaster Risk Management Policy and come with points for Mission East to advocate on towards the Government of Tajikistan for making the national DRM policy and practice more inclusive”. The document is divided into 6 Parts, starting with Part 1: Conclusions and recommendations for a more inclusive National Strategy of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk.

The document continues with the outcome of the analysis of several documents relevant for the inclusive approach, with special attention to disability, in DRR/DRM. The revision took also place against the ACAP (Accessibility, Communication, Attitude, and Participation) Framework, a Framework which has been successfully used to ensure inclusive approach in DRR in previous DIPECHO rounds in Tajikistan and Nepal. The review is meant to support the collective efforts to achieve an inclusive National DRR Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan. As appendix to the document some short term recommendations are inserted:

- Part 1 Conclusion and recommendations for a more inclusive National Strategy of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction for the period 2017-2030;
- Part 2 Sendai Framework 2015-2030, with possible entry points to work with ACAP Framework;
- Part 3 National Strategy of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction for the period 2017-2030;
- Part 4 Post 2015 DRR framework Policy brief of CBM;
- Part 5 Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Post 2015; Handicap International Expertise;
- Part 6 Outcome of the UNISDR Survey on Living with disabilities and disasters- linked with the Inclusion framework of Mission East (ACAP)

- Appendix 1 : Short term recommendations for adaptations of National DRR Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan
Part 1:

Conclusions and recommendations for a more inclusive National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction for the period of 2017-2030
Part 1 Conclusions and recommendations for a more inclusive National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction for the period of 2017-2030

Overall conclusions:
1. The National Strategy clearly adheres to the Sendai Framework but the “most at risk groups” (e.g. children, elderly, women, people with disabilities) are not systematically included in the goals, targets and indicators of policies, plans and guidelines.

2. Linkage with Disaster Risk Reduction and sustainable development is addressed, however it lacks a clear structure/ resource allocation to address root causes of vulnerability (e.g. poverty and structural inequalities) leading to more resilient communities. Linking DRR with root causes of poverty automatically links DRR with gender and disability, hence to becoming more inclusive in the approach. (there is a proven dynamics between poverty and gender and poverty and disability)

3. The National Strategy clearly mentions empowerment of vulnerable groups, participation on all levels in the DRR/DRM cycle but a mechanism for meaningful participation (including decision making) of persons most at risk is not yet built in. Barriers for meaningful participation of persons most at risk are not identified; measures to make information, consultation, planning, monitoring and evaluation are available and accessible for all are not considered; emphasis on vulnerabilities of persons most at risk and less on their capacities.

4. The build back better principle is addressed in the National Strategy; preparedness, recovery and reconstruction in all sectors aiming to build a safer, a more resilient community. However, mechanisms ensuring that persons with disabilities become equally resilient, as well as participate in the process are not clearly mentioned;

It is recommended that:
1. The National Strategy not only adheres to the international standards (e.g. Sendai Framework, Sphere Standards, UNCRPD, Universal Design) but also that the “most at risk groups” (e.g. children, elderly, women, people with disabilities) are included in the goals, targets and indicators of policies, plans and guidelines; disaggregated data collection gender, age and disability. For the latter to use the Washington Group questions.

2. The root causes of disaster risk are addressed, resources allocated to achieve resilience of the community as a whole; the linkage of Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development also incorporates poverty dynamics linked to gender and disability;

3. Barriers for meaningful participation of at risk groups to be identified and addressed; Universal design to be incorporated to ensure that information, consultation, planning, monitoring and evaluation are available and accessible for all; develop minimum standards for (safe and) accessible environment and
information/communication; capacities of most a risk people to be considered next to their vulnerabilities; a mechanism to strengthen the capacity of persons of most at risk groups e.g. persons with disabilities and their organizations and actively involve them in disaster preparedness and emergency response, so that their meaningful participation in all DRR/DRM actions, on each and every level will be successful, to be built in; the use of (multi-layered) participatory methods ensuring inclusive preparedness, mitigation, prevention and warning systems and plans is embedded; provision to be made for disability awareness and inclusion capacity building of all DRR stakeholders;

4. Building back better should include full accessibility of all preparedness and emergency relief interventions aiming at a safer, accessible and stronger (includes economic, social, health and cultural resilience) society for all; social safety nets are accessible for all; building back better also means that persons with disabilities become equally resilient, as well as participate in the process: e.g. ensure inclusive team structures (task forces) and inclusive response planning process;
Part 2

Sendai Framework 2015-2030
### Part 2 Sendai Framework 2015-2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Goals</th>
<th>Overview main coverage</th>
<th>Possible ACAP entry points</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Global Goal 1</strong>: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;</td>
<td>-Data collection and management; -Inclusive HVCA; -Information dissemination; -Science-policy interface for effective decision making in DRM -Research -Community based approach with support from top -DRR-Resilience-development-poverty alleviation</td>
<td>Disaggregated data collection (attitude, participation) Inclusive HVCA-participation-attitude-communication-accessibility Accessible information(communication) Multilayered participatory mapping Poverty alleviation: gender and disability</td>
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<td><strong>Global Goal 2</strong>: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;</td>
<td>-Strengthened SOP; -Multi hazard, multi stakeholder approach, inclusive approach -Mainstreaming DRR -Capacity assessment/ building -Adherence to (inter)national safety standards -Allocate clear roles and tasks to communities -Strengthen diverse coordination forums</td>
<td>Acknowledging diversity, creating an enabling environment-ACAP Inclusive SOPs e.g. EWS, stockpiling, evacuation route, S&amp;R, shelter, WASH, task force, mock drills Safety standards-safe and accessible infrastructure Participation by all and every level</td>
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<td><strong>Global Goal 3</strong>: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;</td>
<td>-Public and private investment through structural and non-structural</td>
<td>Diversity, resilience linked with all people hence</td>
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<td><strong>Global Goal 4</strong>: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;</td>
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<td><strong>Global Goal 5</strong>: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;</td>
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<td><strong>Global Goal 6</strong>: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.</td>
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**Priority Action 1**: Understanding disaster risk

-Data collection and management; -Inclusive HVCA; -Information dissemination; -Science-policy interface for effective decision making in DRM -Research -Community based approach with support from top -DRR-Resilience-development-poverty alleviation

**Priority Action 2**: Strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

-Strengthened SOP; -Multi hazard, multi stakeholder approach, inclusive approach -Mainstreaming DRR -Capacity assessment/ building -Adherence to (inter)national safety standards -Allocate clear roles and tasks to communities -Strengthen diverse coordination forums

**Priority Action 3**: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

-Public and private investment through structural and non-structural
measures to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment.  
-These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation.

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<th>Priority Action 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</th>
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| -Empowering **women** and **persons with disabilities** to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key.  
-Build back better through integration of DRR into development |
| -Updated maps and plans: **participatory** (multilayered) mapping and planning  
-People centered multi hazard multi sectoral -EWS: **inclusive EWS (accessibility, communication, attitude, participation)**  
-Tailored approach to specific needs **(communication, accessibility, attitude)**  
-Inclusive stockpiling; keep crucial services safe  
-Diverse task force, inclusive approach in work/ addressing needs  
-Inclusive mock drills  
-Disaggregated data collection, psycho social support (all **attitude**)

investment also made to ensure the benefits specifically for women, persons with disabilities, children, elderly etc.  
-Multilayered **participatory** mapping  
-Insurance, financial protection- **attitude**  
-Inclusive mitigation activities; **team structure**  
-Safe and accessible building code: **accessibility checklists**  
WASH and shelters  
-Connect DRR with development for all; empowerment (**participation**) of persons disproportionately affected by disasters  
-Specific needs taken into account (HVCA)
Part 3

The National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction for the period of 2017-2030 Tajikistan
### Part 3 The National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction for the period of 2017-2030 Tajikistan

#### Accomplishments 2010-2015

The analysis by the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense shows that the measures envisaged in the action plan for the five components of the Strategy for 2010-2015 were fulfilled in the following volume:

- **Component 1: Organizational and legal structure** - 80%
- **Component 2: Risk Assessment** - 41%
- **Component 3: Risk Management and Development** - 40%
- **Component 4: Preparedness and Response** - 24%
- **Component 5: Knowledge management: Education, training and public awareness** - 38%

#### Goal

To reduce existing and prevent new disaster risks through building national capacity for disaster risk management.

#### Objective/Task 1

**To reduce by 2030 the number of deaths, injuries and the volume of damage caused by disasters, compared to the period 2005-2015**

- Analysis damages disasters
- Risk assessment: threats but also vulnerability and gender/age related capacities
- Identification priority risks
- Create database gender/age, gender analysis to eliminate differences on basis of gender, age and disability
- Identify, assess and implement structural and non-structural risk management measures
- Disaster specific preparation and response package

#### Objective/Task 2

**To provide access to information on disaster risk to all stakeholders**

- National and Local Platform for exchange of disaster related information
- Introduction and active use of information and communication technologies

#### Objective/Task 3

**To integrate disaster risk management measures in the development process**

- Introduce disaster marker for development projects
- Increase funding for small scale mitigation activities
- Capacity building national and local authorities, strengthening leadership of women, persons with disabilities and youth for post disaster rehabilitation plans: re-equipment, reconstruction, enforcement building code, sustainable livelihood, shelter for diverse population (interests and needs)
- Strengthen the role of National Platform for Risk Reduction
- Improved coordination between Govt, REACT group/ international community in DRM/DRR: appointment of 1 Govt Coordinator
- Strengthen dialogue of Govt agencies, private sector, CSO and local communities: public-private partnership with gender perspective
- Assessment of physical condition of infrastructures
- Strengthen capacity and role of media, including gender sensitive activities

#### Objective/Task 4

**Improving the preparedness and response mechanisms for disasters**

- Strengthen existing system
- Define areas of responsibilities, transparent and predictable response procedures, outline level of involvement international community (trough REACT group) or private sector
- Improving coordination mechanism, promoting gender equality and other services
- Upgrade damage assessment in accordance with international standards
- Improvement of planning procedures and coordination of relief and recovery measures
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<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Direction of action</th>
<th>Expected results</th>
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<td>*Development in dangerous areas still ongoing&lt;br&gt;*Lack of tools (access to information) to make effective management decisions; *Lack of linkage/coordination between DRM/DRR and Development, including budgetary support; *Weak gender mainstreaming; need for gender approach at all stages of DRR&lt;br&gt;  - taking into account the special needs and needs of men and women, or other social groups, including persons with disabilities, the elderly, etc. due to various types of vulnerability and real opportunities.&lt;br&gt;  - involving women and other social groups in the processes of participation and decision-making in all key areas&lt;br&gt;*Need to include private sector participation to support The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>*Establish a national mechanism for disaggregated data collection (gender, age, disability), analysis, information dissemination&lt;br&gt;*Development of a regulatory framework to strengthen measures to reduce risks and factors for risk management in development-related initiatives, in particular in the infrastructure sector&lt;br&gt;*Formation and implementation of gender-sensitive system information support and training of the population for preventive, protecting and restoring actions on natural disasters;&lt;br&gt;*Mobilizing public-private partnership initiatives aimed at raising public awareness, advocacy and education with regards to DRR mainstreaming in development;&lt;br&gt;*Capacity building of stakeholders, including women’s, youth and other public associations in awareness raising, monitoring threats, risks, and social vulnerability, population capacity and implementation action plans;&lt;br&gt;*Increased research work in collaborative action&lt;br&gt;*Allocate budget for bank protection (approved by the order of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan from September 5, 1997 № 86)</td>
<td>*Database with disaggregated data (gender, age, disability) established and updated;&lt;br&gt;*Disaster risk management legislation is improved- public and private sector;&lt;br&gt;*Risk profiling carried out on-site and regularly;&lt;br&gt;*A gender sensitive system of information support and training of the population for preventive, protecting and restoring actions on natural disasters is created;&lt;br&gt;*Dialogue and cooperation of public authorities with the private sector on disaster risk reduction are developing;&lt;br&gt;*Partnership public-private initiatives are being developed to raise public awareness of disaster risk, preparedness and response;&lt;br&gt;*A scientific base for research in the field of disaster risk reduction has been created.</td>
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| Elements Sendai Framework | |
|--------------------------| |
| - Data collection and management; - Inclusive HVCA; - Information dissemination; - Science-policy interface for effective decision making in DRM - Research - Community based approach with support from top - DRR-Resilience-development-poverty alleviation |
Priority 2. Improving the organizational and legal framework for disasters risk management

**Challenges**

*Legal framework in place - no direct responsible Govt agency for DRR/M; National Platform for DRR established but role and responsibilities not yet with desired results; CoESCD main implementers
*Lack of specific provisions and procedures (and coordination) to ensure gender/age mainstreaming into DRR; disability discussed but limited practical action
*Lack of dialogue between specialized state structures and private sector/CSO; monitoring poorly developed
*Role local authorities not given adequate attention; no integration of DRR into urban development programs and plans

**Direction of action**

*Improve legal framework for institutional mechanisms for disaster risk reduction, including risk assessment
*Creating an enabling environment to encourage business structures to engage in disaster risk reduction activities;
*Investing in the capacity building of structures involved in disaster risk reduction;
*Increasing the role of local authorities and communities in the disaster risk management system;
*Integration of gender disaggregated risk reduction goals and objectives into sectoral strategies, programs and strategic plans for the development of regions;
*Increased participation of women, representatives of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups at all levels of decision-making in the field of disaster risk reduction;
*Mainstream disaster risk reduction into the general and vocational education, and that of professional development.

**Expected results**

*Normative and legal acts on the activities of structures in the field of disaster risk reduction and disaster risk assessment have been developed and adopted;
*Developed and implemented measures to stimulate the business sector in the disaster risk reduction system;
*Sectoral strategies, programs and plans for the development of regions to integrate disaster risk reduction issues with a gender perspective;
*Special courses on disaster risk reduction have been implemented in the education system at various levels;
*The share of women in the republican and local government at the decision-making level in the field of disaster risk reduction has doubled.

**Elements Sendai Framework**

- Strengthened SOP;
- Multi hazard, multi stakeholder approach, inclusive approach
- Mainstreaming DRR
- Capacity assessment/ building
- Adherence to (inter)national safety standards
- Allocate clear roles and tasks to communities
- Strengthen diverse coordination forums

Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction in order to strengthen the response capacity

**Challenges**

*Responding to disasters: system in place, improvement urgently needed:
  - Preparedness:
    - Most significant risk? Real condition of disasters?
    - Analysis if existing systems community level needs to be done
  - Information dissemination:
-technology not on international level
-message should be timely, accurate and understandable for target users
-based on accurate data
-population ready to react on messages
-need for common notification platform with sustainable financial support

**Direction of action**

*Increased investments from budget funds for implementation of strategies/programs for disaster risk reduction;*
*Improvement of the legal/ regulatory framework to strengthen risk analysis in structural/ non-structural investments;*
*Establishment of national mechanisms for the transfer of disaster risks and insurance;*
*Strengthening the development of partnerships between the private sector, local government bodies and other stakeholders in order to enhance the capacity to respond and integrate disaster risk reduction;*
*The usage of various funding mechanisms/ stakeholders aimed at building disaster-resilient communities;*
*Institutionalization of the community-based disaster risk management system with active involvement of women, youth, disabled people and other groups in order to strengthen their and community capacity of response;*
*Promoting non-formal education on disaster risk reduction and climate change; improving school safety;*
*Construction of reservoirs and structures to prevent mudflow hazards (mudflows);*
*Increased investment in the creation of sustainable health systems, the development and implementation of a policy on social safety nets and primary health care services, including maternal, newborn and child health, sexual and reproductive health.*

**Expected results**

*The adopted strategies and programs in the field of disaster risk reduction are financed from the allocated budgetary funds;*
*At the local levels, various funding mechanisms are used to build disaster-resilient communities through the involvement of banks, private foundations and other stakeholders;*
*An incentive system for the development of non-formal education on disaster risk reduction for various population groups, including women, children, the elderly, the disabled, etc., has been developed and is being implemented;*
*Representation in institutional structures for disaster response has increased.*

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**Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and introducing the "do better than it was" principle in rehabilitation, rehabilitation and reconstruction**

**Challenges**

*Lack of harmonized procedures by Govt and donors to mainstream DRR into development*
*No availability of disaster risk reduction marker in development project selection*
*Outdated damage assessment(evaluation) which do not meet modern technological capabilities, resulting in less effective response*
*Planning and coordination of relief and recovery programs, rehabilitation and development need to be reviewed on political level*
**Review National DRR Strategy and inclusion/Mission East, Tajikistan/DIPECHO X/2018**

*Document review and recommendations with regards to inclusion*

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<th><strong>Direction of action</strong></th>
<th><strong>Expected results</strong></th>
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| *Relief and recovery measures should be contextualized and taking into account the differences between men and women*  
*Post-disaster action need to focus on sustainable livelihoods, incorporating gender needs of rural and urban population* | *Mechanisms and procedures for assessing damage caused by disasters, taking into account international experience, have been developed.*  
*Based on the results of the conducted audit of the existing construction norms and standards, in terms of disaster risk reduction, updated standards have been prepared and implemented for the implementation of rehabilitation and post-disaster reconstruction;*  
*The proportion of women, youth and disabled in the working groups and commissions for the development and implementation of national, local plans for rehabilitation, rehabilitation and development after disasters has increased.* |
| *Improve existing procedures and mechanisms for assessing damage caused by disasters, supported by international experience;*  
*Develop disaster preparedness plans at the oblast and rayon levels, involving all stakeholders and taking into account the special needs of women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and other populations at risk;*  
*Conduct an audit of existing building codes and standards for disaster risk reduction and incorporate them into planning and implementation of disaster recovery and reconstruction;*  
*Increase private sector participation in response, recovery, and implementation of the "do better than it was" approach through more systematic public-private cooperation with response services;*  
*Update risk management plans, including early warning systems, coordination of response activities, evacuation plans, storage of materials required for rescue operations;*  
*To increase the capacity of local authorities to increase the participation of women, disabled people and youth in the development of local post-disaster recovery plans, including retrofitting, reconstruction, building standards, post-traumatic rehabilitation programs, sustainable livelihoods, shelter for the displaced population, etc.* | *Elements Sendai Framework*  
-Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key.  
-Build back better through integration of DRR into development
Part 4

Post 2015 DRR framework Policy brief CBM
Part 4 Post 2015 DRR framework Policy brief CBM

<table>
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<th>Three strategic goals</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
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| Risk prevention: address root causes of disaster risk | *The root causes of disaster risks, especially poverty and structural inequalities have to be addressed in the post 2015 DRR framework and be linked to the sustainable development goals. (attitude)*  
*Drivers of climate change have to be properly assessed and addressed, and the more risk prone areas and at risk populations, such as persons with disabilities, must be included in defining the response to environmental adaptation and necessary long-term changes in values and attitudes to the environment. (attitude, participation)*  
*Informed by the principles of inclusion and equity, prospective risk management should be proportionate to the degree of risk it seeks to address. This will involve prioritizing support to high risk countries and high-risk groups, among them persons with disabilities, whilst recognizing the capacities, experiences and roles that this population (or this group) have for strengthening societal resilience. (attitude, participation)*  
Disability must be systematically included across all aspects of peacebuilding and conflict management. Provision has to be made for disability awareness and inclusion in training of security, personal, legal and judicial staff and government officials, at national, local and community levels. (attitude) |
| Risk reduction: address existing accumulation of disaster risks | *Ensure full accessibility of all disaster and emergency relief interventions in keeping with the needs of persons with disabilities.*  
*Use participatory methods to design and implement accessible and disability-inclusive early warning systems, evacuation plans and information materials, and physical infrastructure.*  
*Strengthen the capacity and resources of persons with disabilities and their organizations and actively involve them in disaster preparedness and emergency response, including shaping preparedness measures, distributing relief, and planning accessible and inclusive recovery and reconstruction. (accessibility, participation)*  
*Humanitarian relief programs and policies in disaster situations must take into account the need for rehabilitation and follow-up services for persons with disabilities and people injured, in order to prevent complications and reduce possible disabilities. attitude*  
*Ensure disaster loss data and indicators are disaggregated for social-economic parameters and disability so that progress across different social groups can be measured and addressed. (attitude)*  
*Develop comprehensive risk management through a disability inclusive community based Disaster Risk Reduction strategy. (attitude, participation)* |
| Turning vulnerability into empowerment and resilience | *DRR policies and strategies must be designed to address the different vulnerabilities of each socio-economic group and empower people to reduce disaster risk by having access to the necessary information in accessible format, to resources, and to authority and decision-making processes. (accessibility/ communication)*  
*Disasters also provide an opportunity to build back better; recovery and reconstruction in all sectors must aim to build a safer and more resilient community. This also means to think inclusively and ensure that persons with disabilities become equally resilient, as well as participate in the process. (attitude, accessibility/ communication, participation)* |
Part 5

Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Post 2015; Handicap International Expertise
## Part 5 Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Post 2015; Handicap International Expertise

### How to develop and implement inclusive DRR into national and local practices

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<tr>
<th>For Practitioners</th>
<th>Key recommendations</th>
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| Empowerment of excluded groups | *Thoroughly collect information on at risk and excluded groups with disaggregated data*  
*Understand the root causes of exclusion in disaster contexts*  
*Identify and address barriers to active participation*  
*Empower at risk, excluded groups by informing them on their rights and roles in DRR*  
*Involve at risk, excluded groups in reducing their own disaster risks and building their resilience*  
*Discuss engaging in meaningful roles in DRR that consider a person’s specific strengths and interests and support them to identify ways to accommodate for impairments* |
| Inclusive DRR system and stakeholders | *Awareness raising to change the mind sets of DRR stakeholders: adopt inclusive approaches by encouraging at risk, excluded groups to directly represent themselves rather than through indirect representation from others*  
*Advocating for a conducive and enabling policy environment that recognizes the causes of exclusion and promotes inclusive strategies and allocation of resources*  
*Use participatory methods to design and implement inclusive vulnerability and capacity assessment, inclusive early warning systems, inclusive contingency planning, evacuations plans, information materials and physical infrastructure*  
*Training and capacity building of DRR practitioners*  
*Coaching for change of DRR practitioners in a long time perspective to become more inclusive.* |
| Key elements of steps to move forward | 1. The post 2015 DRR framework implementation must ensure that the “most at risk groups” and people with disabilities are included in the goals, targets and indicators;  
2. The post 2015 DRR framework implementation must be designed to reduce disaster risk for the entire population including women, children and youth, people who are elderly, people with disabilities and socially marginalized groups;  
3. The post 2015 DRR framework must incorporate Universal design to ensure that information, consultations, planning, monitoring and evaluation are available and accessible for all;  
4. The post 2015 framework must have built in mechanisms for fully participations of and consultations with excluded groups;  
5. Support to all national to local authorities, technical partners to implement Inclusive DRR policies and practices |

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Part 6

Outcome UNISDR Survey on Living with disabilities and disasters
Part 6 Outcome UNISDR Survey on Living with disabilities and disasters

Key findings
The key reason why a disproportionate number of persons with disabilities suffer and die in disasters is because their needs are ignored and neglected by the official planning process in the majority of situations. They are often totally reliant on the kindness of family, friends and neighbors for their survival and safety.

85.57% of the respondents from 137 countries state that they have not participated in community disaster management and risk reduction processes currently in place in their communities. In effect, they have been excluded from the decision making and planning of such processes.

72.20% of respondents say that they do not have a personal preparedness plans in the event of a disaster. Of the 29.29% of persons with disabilities who do have a personal disaster preparedness plan, the most important element identified is support from family.

Lack of knowing where and how to get emergency services; knowledge of established meeting points in the event of a catastrophe; having a safe place to go; flood prevention; minimizing potential damage from earthquakes and hurricanes; having readily available information and lists of things to do; emergency stocks of food, water as well as clothing and disaster kits.

50.94% of respondents express a desire to participate in community disaster management and risk reduction processes. Respondents also call for more communication tailored to their needs, particularly via sign language interpreters, as well as for emergency response teams and volunteers who are trained to handle the needs of persons with disabilities.

Yet only 14.29% of respondents say they are aware of a national disaster risk reduction plan in their countries. That percentage increases only marginally to 17.32% when questioned about awareness of disaster risk reduction or disaster management plans in their local communities.

Only 20.6% of respondents believe they can evacuate immediately without difficulty in the event of a sudden disaster event. And while 38.1% can do so with some difficulty, 34.93% of respondents believe they will experience a lot of difficulties; 6.3% state that they will not be able to evacuate at all.

If given sufficient time, the percentage of those who can evacuate with no difficulty rises from 20.6% to 38.22%, but 57.71% still feel they will still have either some, or a lot of, difficulty; 4% would still not be able to evacuate.

And if assistance is required to evacuate before a disaster only 30.9% of the respondents always have someone there to help them. 55.8% can count on assistance sometimes, while 13.18% never have any human support systems.

The challenges of evacuation are obvious from the high percentages of survey respondents who have a degree of difficulty either hearing (39.01%), seeing (53.23%), walking or climbing steps (68.17%), communicating (44.73%), remembering and concentrating (51.97%), and self-care such as washing all over or dressing (52.1%)

Priority actions identified by persons with disabilities
The most common priority identified by persons with disabilities for inclusion in a new disaster risk reduction framework is for the involvement of persons with disabilities in disaster risk management/reduction activities with many stating that countries should put policies and laws in place to halt the exclusion that currently takes place.

A second priority cited by respondents is for multi-mode early warning systems sensitive to the needs of persons living with disabilities. Respondents see alternative and appropriate communication including low-tech mediums as the solution to counter problems faced by persons with disabilities when they cannot access information from cell phones, television, or radio.
Respondents also cite the creation of a **national/community register** of those who may need assistance in an emergency together with other key data on persons with disabilities which should be updated each year so that authorities are aware of persons with acute vulnerabilities. In concert with this, respondents once again stress training for all emergency workers in augmentative and alternative communication skills.

Common among the priorities identified is the need for the continuation of **critical medical treatment** and the availability of **medical supplies** for persons in need where such supplies are part of the daily regimen of a persons with disabilities. Continued or alternative sources of electricity, inclusive emergency responses and first aid, safe places and the security of persons with disabilities were also priorities identified by respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACAP</th>
<th>Attention areas highlighted to support disability inclusion</th>
<th>Inclusive approach linked to ACAP</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility</td>
<td>Accessible evacuation route exits</td>
<td>Disaggregated data collection; participatory mapping, transect walk, mock drills <em>(participation, attitude)</em></td>
<td>Gender/ age/ disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accessible evacuation transport</td>
<td>HVCA, search and rescue accessibility</td>
<td>Underlying risk drivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access to safety; to shelter; to evacuation building,</td>
<td>Capacity building: disability-DRR; <strong>accessible</strong> environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access to food and clothing; aid</td>
<td>Assess needs; add specific needs; Lifesaving medication/support</td>
<td>Specific needs women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Access to clear information</td>
<td>Information to all- <strong>accessible communication</strong></td>
<td>Accessible information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accessible EWS</td>
<td>Accessible <strong>communication</strong> and <strong>participatory</strong> approach</td>
<td>Accessible EWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td>Social safety net</td>
<td>DRR and development DRR and gender/ disability</td>
<td>Willingness to ensure participation of persons with disabilities in each and every stage of DRR and on all levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Political commitment to inclusive DRR, focus on rights, responsibilities and accountability; involvement of persons with disability in planning, implementation and M&amp;E at National and Community level</td>
<td>Policies and plans; protocols what to do before-during-after disaster/ availability of support person/ social workers; Address underlying causes of vulnerability;</td>
<td>Acknowledged link between gender-poverty, disability-poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Promote participation</td>
<td>Meaningful participation</td>
<td>*(Joint) decision making; <em>(joint) accountability/responsibility for these decisions</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 1

Short term recommendations for adaptations of National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction for the period of 2017-2030

Section 3 §1 Interrelation with international and national strategies
Sendai Framework 2015-2030
Global Agenda for Sustainable Development 2015-2030
Goals and Objectives of the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2030

Add:
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)
- Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Section 3 §2
...disaggregated data on sex and age related losses from disasters....
Add: ...disability...
Throughout the document disaggregated data gender, age, disability

Section 4-8
Mention: ‘persons most at risk’ and avoid separating all the time gender, age disabilities, other vulnerabilities

Highlight what is understood under ‘persons most at risk’: e.g. gender, age, disabilities to cover all gender aspects, all age related groups and all forms of disabilities

Example: Objective/Task 1: Gender analysis to eliminate differences on basis of gender, age and disability...Replace by: Analysis of most at risk....

When talking about vulnerabilities/ hazard also add capacities. Focus equally on the capacities of people as compared to the vulnerabilities as both influences the disaster risk. When assessment is done on vulnerabilities, add assessment on capacities.

Objective 2
Access to information to all DRR stakeholders should mention that information will also be provided in alternative formats to accommodate communication needs of all people

Objective 3
Add disaster marker for development projects. Add linkage to gender, age and disability marker

Capacity building should cover all DRR stakeholders, national and local authorities and persons most at risk
**Improved Coordination mechanisms** should include representatives for the gender, age and disability groups

Assessment of physical conditions of infra structures should include **accessibility and safety**. Safety not only from construction perspective but also from gender, age and disability perspective

**Objective 4**  
**Improved Coordination mechanisms** should include representatives for the gender, age and disability groups

Ensure the representation and effective participation of women on all levels...

**Replace by:**  
Ensure the representation and **meaningful** participation of **persons from most at risk groups** on all levels...
Mission East, Tajikistan/ DIPECHO X project:

Mission East is a Danish relief and development organization, working to help vulnerable populations and supporting community capacity to self-organize and assist, through activities ranging from disaster relief to development assistance. Mission East has been active in Tajikistan since 1997 and is one of the leading organizations in Tajikistan in the field of Inclusion.

“Fostering Disaster Resilient Communities in Isolated Mountain Environments of Tajikistan”-DIPECHO X phase project is a joint project of Aga Khan Agency for Habitat in Tajikistan and Mission East, Tajikistan funded through the Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).
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