

DISASTER RESILIENCE SCORECARD FOR CITIES

DEC 2022

Annex for the inclusion of persons with disabilities

V1.0



Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities: Annex for the inclusion of persons with disabilities v1.0

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Introduction

Between 2015 and 2021, the number of countries with local disaster risk reduction strategies nearly doubled (from 51 to 98 countries). Despite this important advancement, true resilience also calls for inclusion, meaningful engagement and active participation, whereby local strategies and plans should also account for actions aimed at leaving no one behind.

As noted in the lead up to Habitat III held in 2016 in Quito, Ecuador, “(u)rbanization has the potential to be a great engineer for achieving sustainable and inclusive development for all. The current lack of environmental accessibility faced by people with disabilities in particular in many cities in the world presents both a major challenge and strategic opportunity to promote an accessible and inclusive Urban Agenda”¹

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the existing challenges and barriers faced by persons with disabilities. The unfavorable or discriminatory social and economic conditions of persons with disabilities in general has placed them in situations of poverty or extreme poverty that may well increase² during and after a disaster. A human rights-based approach to disability inclusive disaster risk management and reduction that strengthens the participation of persons with disabilities in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies is needed, particularly in urban settings. This, in turn, requires an evidence base with sound information, disaggregated data, guidelines and other tools to support the development of resilient and inclusive disaster risk reduction policies, strategies and plans.

At the same time, **Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities** (“*the City Scorecard*”)³ is a tool designed to assist countries and local governments with monitoring, reviewing progress and identifying possible challenges in the implementation of the Sendai Framework at the local level. It supports the development of local risk reduction strategies and plans (Resilience Action Plans) and is part of the **Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030)** initiative⁴, launched in 2020 by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and its partners. This multi-stakeholder initiative promotes local resilience through advocacy, knowledge and experience sharing, and city-to-city learning networks. Simultaneously, it drives technical capacity building, connects multiple levels of government and promotes strategic partnerships by fostering the development of local disaster risk reduction and resilience strategies.

¹ Accessibility and Disability Inclusion in Urban Development. (2015). Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (DESA), with inputs from offices of UN-Habitat and the Secretary-General’s Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility

² <https://www.undrr.org/publication/undrr-americas-caribbean-covid-19-brief-people-disabilities-face-covid-19-americas-and>

³ <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-resilience-scorecard-cities>

⁴ <http://mcr2030.undrr.org>

This ***Annex for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities*** has been developed as a complement to the City Scorecard and supports the assessment of local government capabilities to design, formulate and implement policies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in disaster risk reduction. It incorporates persons with disabilities as an integral part of the development of these local strategies, with a view to strengthening cities that are increasingly resilient and inclusive with regards to disaster risk. It responds to the call of UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres who, with the adoption of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy in June 2019, noted that the inclusion of persons with disabilities is central to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and that when we remove policies or biases or obstacles to opportunity for persons with disabilities, the whole world benefits.⁵

It includes specific criteria on considerations for the inclusion of persons with disabilities for each of the **Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient**⁶ that were designed to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at the local level. Together with two crosscutting principles, **close consultation with and active involvement of persons with disabilities through their representative organizations**⁷ and **accessibility**, the present Annex seeks to broaden the scope of the Scorecard process and support the formulation of local strategies and plans for enhancing more resilient and inclusive cities.

There are a total of 19 questions/indicators, each with a score of 0-3, where 3 is the maximum possible score.

It is recommended for use in a half to full day multi-stakeholder workshop.

For more background and conceptual information, please see the Annexes section at the end of this publication

⁵ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/06/1040231>

⁶ <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/ten-essentials-making-cities-resilient>

⁷ Based on Article 4.3 on Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



Essential 01: Organize for Resilience

Addendum - Inclusion of persons with disabilities in disaster risk governance

“When persons with disabilities participate in decision-making processes, it provides strong support towards ensuring that policies, strategies, programmes and operations to be more effective in addressing barriers to inclusion and more relevant in supporting their full and equal participation. Persons with disabilities have first-hand experience of the challenges they face and know better what can be done to enhance their rights and wellbeing. In addition, active participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations is a key part of shifting attitudes and dismantling stigma.”

Establish an organisational structure and identify the processes necessary to understand and take action to reduce exposure, impact and vulnerability to disasters.

- Involve multiple actors and sectors to ensure the buy-in of all stakeholders and its accessibility to everyone in establishing a venue or mechanism for coordination within the local government.
- Exercise strong leadership and acquire strong commitment to disability inclusion at the highest possible level within elected local authorities, such as mayors.
- Sensitise and train local government divisions, units and departments on the importance of being disability-inclusive in disaster risk reduction in order to achieve their policy and programme objectives, and to foster an enabling framework that facilitates collaboration as needed.
- Ensure that all deliberations within the local government routinely include the implications for resilience, ensure that those implications for resilience arising from policies and regulations being applied are also assessed, and that action is taken as appropriate. The participation of persons with disabilities, their families and their organisations in such deliberations should be promoted, taking into consideration the full diversity of disability and the heterogeneity or intersectionality that these persons represent in terms of their gender identity, ethnicity and migratory status, as well as other differentiating factors.
- Engage and build partnerships with all stakeholder groups, including government authorities at all levels (e.g., national, state, city, county, district or other subdivisions, and with neighbouring cities or countries, as appropriate), civil society, community-based organisations and the private sector. Such partnerships should involve organisations of and for persons with disabilities.

- Participate in and learn from other cities' initiatives and networks (e.g., city-to-city learning programmes, resilience initiatives, climate change, etc.). Such exchanges should be inclusive in terms of communication and meaningful participation on the part of persons with disabilities. In addition to exchanges with other cities, exchanges with alliances and networks focused on social and community support could be considered, particularly those focused on persons with disabilities that can offer recommendations, technical guidance and training.
- Establish strategies, laws and codes as necessary, or integrate resilience attributes into existing policies, to avoid creating new risks and reduce existing risk. Expand these regulatory instruments to consider, protect and empower persons with disabilities and ensure their full participation in policy reviews.
- Establish policies for data collection and management so that such data can be shared with all stakeholders and citizens in a way that respects confidentiality but also enhances organisational capacities to manage and reduce risk in communities. Data should be disaggregated by sex, age and disability using internationally recognised methodology to ensure consistency and comparability.
- Institute reporting mechanisms for all citizens that capture relevant information on resilience, promote transparency and accountability, gather complaints and feedback, improve data collection over time (e.g., consider using UNDRR tools such as this Scorecard), and allow information to be shared with other organisations and the general public. Such reports should include unambiguous indicators that measure inclusion of all of society.

Q 1.1 Leave No One Behind		
Question	Comments	
Does the master plan (or relevant local plan/strategy) identify and include persons with disabilities as an integral part of risk management, as promoted by the Sendai Framework and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities?	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 addresses disability in the context of its guiding principles, emphasising accessibility and inclusion and also recognising the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities as agents of change.</p> <p>The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) addresses essential aspects of DRR. Among the most important articles found in the Convention, we can highlight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Art. 5: States Parties shall prohibit all discrimination on the basis of disability and guarantee to persons with disabilities equal and effective legal protection against discrimination on all grounds. - Art. 10: States Parties reaffirm that every human being has the inherent right to life and shall take all necessary measures to ensure its effective enjoyment by persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others. - Art. 11: States Parties undertake to provide assistance to persons with disabilities in emergencies, disasters and catastrophes. - Art. 17: States Parties undertake to provide protection of physical and mental integrity on an equal basis with others. <p>It is necessary to identify persons with disabilities through a mechanism such as a registry, which makes it possible to understand spatially, nominally and by type of disability, their location, affiliation, contact and representation, among other key elements for their recognition.</p>	
Answers	Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
3 - The Local Plan considers persons with disabilities as an integral part thereof, in that it identifies and includes them in the majority of, if not all, measures, actions, projects and initiatives by way of effective participation.		
2 - The Local Plan contemplates persons with disabilities and has a mechanism for their identification, but their inclusion or full participation has not yet been achieved.		
1 - The Local Plan includes persons with disabilities but does not have an established mechanism for their identification, inclusion and full participation.		
0 - The Local Plan does not account for persons with disabilities in its measures, actions, projects and initiatives.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities	Responsible entity	Time allocated

Q 1.2 Organisation, Coordination and Participation

Question		Comments	
Is there a designated focal point at the local government level with decision-making capacity and adequate resources to coordinate and address disability inclusion in disaster risk reduction?		<p>Take into account the following considerations: Is inclusion of persons with disabilities an integral part of interagency and local government work? Is there a clear DRR organisational chart for all agencies that includes organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) and aspects of disability inclusive DRR? Does each agency or entity within the municipality have a clear and documented role in disability inclusion and has it accepted this role? Are funding allocations clearly established for coordination functions? Are there initiatives, strategies and plans that promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in DRR?</p> <p>A multi-sectoral mechanism implies an interdisciplinary and inter-institutional body to promote the participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in DRR.</p>	
Answers		Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
	3 - There is a designated sectoral / multi-sectoral mechanism or municipal focal point with adequate human and financial resources which effectively influences the definition of inclusive preparedness and response tasks.		
	2 - It exists and has sufficient human resources, but insufficient financial resources and its impact is limited.		
	1 - It exists but has limited human and/or financial resources and little impact on municipal preparedness and response mechanisms.		
	0 - It does not exist.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities		Responsible entity	Time allocated



Essential 02: Identify, Understand and Use Current and Future Risk Scenarios

Addendum - Inclusion of persons with disabilities in disaster risk scenarios

The Latin America and Caribbean Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Management Network (LAC Disability Inclusive DRR Network) notes that “It has been proven that persons with disabilities are normally excluded from all those that are conventionally considered as the phases of the disaster risk management cycle. In the analysis phase, persons with disabilities are invisible and are not part of the planning processes.”

Local governments should identify and understand their risks, through assessments and scenarios of possible events, and use this knowledge to inform decision-making. Risk scenarios should identify hazards, exposures, and vulnerabilities, as well as existing capacities, in at least the “most likely” and potentially “most severe” (worst case) scenarios, paying particular attention to the following aspects:

- How multiple hazards might combine, as well as how repeated small-scale disaster events (if there is a relevant risk of these) could have a compounded impact over time. The impact on persons with disabilities should be measured with relevant statistical information and disaggregated data.
- Consider social vulnerability as well as the capacities of persons with disabilities present in the territory in risk analyses.
- Identify segments of the population, communities and housing that are most exposed by integrating accessibility and disability considerations.
- Identify vital infrastructure asset exposure and the consequent risk of experiencing cascading failures from one system to another (e.g., when a power failure prevents water from being pumped or weakens a hospital system). This should include critical infrastructure that is directly or indirectly employed in services for or by persons with disabilities (sheltered workshops,⁸ rehabilitation or specialised care centres, schools with inclusive education programmes, among others).
- Production and publication of maps, detailing the above points, in accessible formats to ensure their usability for all persons with disabilities.

⁸ Sheltered Workshops are State or private entities of associations with legal status that are recognised as public non-profit assets, whose purpose is the production of goods and/or services and whose staff is made up of persons with physical and/or mental disabilities. <https://discapacidadrosario.blogspot.com/2010/04/que-es-un-taller-prottegido.html#:~:text=The%20Protected%20Workshops%20are%20entities,disability%20f%20C3%ADsica%20and%20Fo%20minds>

The scenarios should:

- Be used to help make current and future investment decisions to ensure that no one is left behind.
- Build on participatory processes that seek input from a wide range of stakeholders (such as ethnic groups, persons with disabilities and others).
- Be updated regularly ensuring meaningful participation by persons with disabilities and their families.
- Be broadly publicised and used for decision-making purposes, as well as for updating response and recovery plans. Communications and information should be in accessible formats.
- Strengthen actors' capacities, including both sectoral entities and organisations of persons with disabilities (twin-track approach).

Note that actions to address the hazards in each scenario are set out in other sections of the scorecard and should be consistent with the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

Q 2.1 Design of Disability-Inclusive Risk Analyses and Risk Scenarios

Question		Comments	
<p>Has the local government developed a comprehensive and multi-hazard risk assessment that takes into account the differentiated needs of persons with disabilities?</p> <p>Are risk scenarios developed in accessible formats and shared with persons with disabilities in a meaningful way?</p>		<p>The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) addresses accessibility through various Articles:</p> <p>In Article 9, indicating that information should be made available to everyone in different formats and that it should be understandable to persons with different types of disabilities.</p> <p>In Article 3 General Principles: The fundamental concepts of respect for the inherent dignity and autonomy of persons with disabilities, non-discrimination, participation, inclusion, equality and accessibility guide the interpretation of the obligations contained in the Convention.</p> <p>In Article 9 on Accessibility: States Parties must ensure that communications and information services, transportation, buildings and other structures are designed and constructed so that persons with disabilities can use, access or reach them on an equal basis with others.</p> <p>The risk scenarios should include geographic or georeferenced information (maps) showing the possible impacts, which should be used to determine a differentiated response to adequately account for the needs of persons with disabilities.</p>	
Answers		Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
3 - Persons with disabilities are an integral part of creating, reviewing and updating risk scenarios. All risk scenarios are available in accessible formats and shared in a meaningful way.			
2 - Persons with disabilities are included in some consultations for reviewing and updating risk scenarios, which include partial information on their location. Risk scenarios are not shared in accessible formats.			
1 - The local government has disability inclusive risk scenarios, but does not include persons with disabilities or OPDs in creating, reviewing and updating these scenarios. Risk scenarios are not available in accessible formats.			
0 - There are no risk scenarios.			
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities		Responsible entity	Time allocated

Q 2.2 Cascading Effects		
Question	Comments	
Does the local plan contain information on the population of persons with disabilities and does it include measures to mitigate the negative impact that a disaster could have on them, including impacts resulting from possible cascading failures?	<p>Cascading failures essentially refer to interconnected events in a snowball type of reaction where one event triggers another. Cascading failures among different elements of a city's infrastructure (e.g., when a power system failure leads to water treatment failures or a spin-off disruption in other basic services) can represent a critical vulnerability and might remain hidden unless identified in a specific way, and could therefore become an unwelcome shock when responding to a disaster.</p> <p>Depending on the type of disability, people may require the support of equipment or devices that require electrical power, either for physiological needs (medical equipment) or to meet specific mobility needs; this is an example of a cascading effect that could directly and disproportionately impact persons with disabilities.</p>	
Answers	Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
3 - The Local Plan contains information on the population of persons with disabilities and proposes measures to mitigate the impact of disasters on them, including those resulting from possible cascading failures.		
2 - The Plan includes information on the population of persons with disabilities and contemplates measures to mitigate the impact of disasters but does not consider the possible differentiated effects of cascading failures.		
1 - The Plan includes information on the population of persons with disabilities but does not include measures to mitigate the impact of disasters.		
0 - The plan does not include information on the population of persons with disabilities.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities	Responsible entity	Time allocated



Essential 03: Strengthen Financial Capacity for Resilience

Addendum - Inclusion of persons with disabilities in financial mechanisms

The World Report on Disability (WHO 2011) reports that, “(...) in high-income countries, between 20% and 40% of people with disabilities generally do not have their needs met for assistance with everyday activities (13–18). In many low-income and middle-income countries governments cannot provide adequate services and commercial service providers are unavailable or not affordable for most households. Analysis from the 2002–04 World Health Survey across 51 countries showed that people with disabilities had more difficulties than people without disabilities in obtaining exemptions from or reductions in health care costs.”

Essential 3 is about understanding the economic impact of disasters and the need to invest in resilience. It seeks to identify and develop financial mechanisms that can support resilience activities. Key actions may include the following:

- Understand and assess the considerable costs of disasters (based on past experience and taking into account future risks) and the relative impact of investments to prevent rather than incur more significant costs during the recovery phase. It is important to understand that inclusion saves lives.
- Allocate a budget with funds designated or earmarked for this purpose, i.e., to be used solely and exclusively for relevant works necessary to increase resilience. Such capital must take persons with disabilities into account as an integral part thereof.
- Analyse social security systems to understand how they contribute to the resilience of persons with disabilities. It is vital to promote and collaborate with inclusive social protection mechanisms that can respond to the impacts of disasters.
- Assess levels of disaster risk and their implications in all planning processes, permit and capital spending decisions, and adjust these decisions accordingly. The assessment should include meaningful participation by persons with disabilities and their organisations.
- Establish incentives for homeowners, low-income households, communities, companies, businesses and the public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face (e.g., business continuity planning, building retrofitting, etc.). Such incentives should encourage the promotion and maintenance of universal accessibility chains⁹.
- Encourage (and if necessary, establish) insurance coverage for persons with disabilities, their property and livelihoods
- Allocate budget towards directly strengthening the disability movement, therefore supporting its meaningful engagement in decision-making and implementation of DRR policy in the long-term

⁹ According to the UNE 170001-1 standard of the Spanish Association for Standardization, the accessibility chain refers to the ability to approach, access, use and leave any space or enclosure with independence, ease and without interruptions. If any of these actions cannot be performed, the chain is severed and the space or situation becomes inaccessible.

Q 3.1 Inclusive Financial Mechanisms		
Question	Comments	
Are financial mechanisms in place, be it internally or externally, to ensure the sustainability of resilience initiatives that incorporate persons with disabilities in their design, implementation, and evaluation?	<p>The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) addresses essential aspects. Among the most important Articles found in the Convention, we might highlight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Art. 5: States Parties shall prohibit all discrimination on the basis of disability and guarantee to persons with disabilities equal and effective legal protection against discrimination on all grounds. <p>Failure to include persons with disabilities in financial mechanisms is an act of arbitrary discrimination, contrary to the Convention.</p>	
Answers	Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
3 - The local resilience strategy / local plan takes persons with disabilities into account as an integral part of its financial mechanisms in every measure, action, project, and initiative to be funded, in design, implementation and evaluation, along with safeguarding funds for these purposes and ensuring the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and their organisations.		
2 - The local resilience strategy includes considerations of persons with disabilities as part of its financial mechanisms in all measures, actions, projects and initiatives to be funded, along with safeguarding funds. It does not, however, include the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and their organisations.		
1 - The local resilience strategy partially includes considerations of persons with disabilities in some components of its financial mechanisms. It does not include the participation of persons with disabilities and their organisations.		
0 - It does not exist.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities	Responsible entity	Time allocated



Essential 04: Pursue Resilient Urban Development

Addendum – Inclusion of persons with disabilities in land use/building codes

The 2030 Agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 11 explicit mentions of persons with disabilities, as well as many implicit mentions through its inclusive language. Notably, SDG 11 aims to make cities more inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

The built environment should be assessed and made resilient and be in accordance with minimum standards for universal accessibility, as appropriate. In order to promote accessible and resilient urban design and development based on the scenarios and risk maps in Essential 2, the following will be included:

- Zoning and management or control of urban growth to avoid exacerbating conditions of risk – Identification of land suitable for future development, taking into account how low-income groups, and especially persons with disabilities and their families, can access more suitable land.
- Planning for risk awareness, design and implementation of new buildings, developments and infrastructure, using existing/traditional techniques and ensuring that minimum standards of universal accessibility are maintained, as well as the accessibility chain, as appropriate.
- Ways to address the needs of informal settlements, including deficits in basic infrastructure such as water and sanitation, roads and waste management, among others.
- Development and/or application of more appropriate building codes, and their use to assess existing structures in regard to their resilience to potential hazards, incorporating appropriate retrofitting according to prevention and universal accessibility measures.
- Maximising the use of innovative and eco-friendly urban design solutions, such as impermeable surfaces, green and shaded areas, water retention areas, ventilation corridors, removal of urban barriers, maintenance of accessibility chains etc., that can address risk and reduce dependence on infrastructure.
- Involvement of stakeholders, including persons with disabilities, their families and their organisations, in appropriate, proportionate and participatory decision-making processes about urban development.
- Incorporation of exemplary universal design principles, and planning processes with accessible, resilient and sustainable design criteria in new development processes.
- Regular (or periodic) updates of building standards and regulations, in order to take into account changing evidence and data on risk including minimum standards for universal accessibility.

Q 4.1 Inclusive Resilient Urban Design

Question		Comments	
Are persons with disabilities meaningfully involved in development of local urban design, to make it accessible, resilient and inclusive?		<p>Inclusive urban design facilitates maximising the use of urban design solutions to ensure adequate accessibility for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>The CRPD addresses accessibility in Article 9 Accessibility, stating that States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public.</p>	
Answers		Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
	3 - The Local Plan stipulates meaningful engagement of persons with disabilities in creating, reviewing and updating urban design		
	2 - The Local Plan regularly includes persons with disabilities in creating, reviewing and updating urban design.		
	1 - The Local Plan includes sometimes persons with disabilities in creating, reviewing and/or updating urban design.		
	0 - The Local Plan does not include persons with disabilities in urban design		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities		Responsible entity	Time allocated

Q 4.2 Building Codes and Standards			
Question		Comments	
Are there national or municipal building codes or standards that address infrastructure accessibility for persons with disabilities?		<p>The CRPD addresses accessibility in Article 9 Accessibility, stating that States Parties must ensure that communication and information services, transportation, buildings and other structures are designed and constructed so that persons with disabilities can use, access or reach them.</p> <p>Building codes and regulations should include considerations that establish minimum criteria for physical environments in order for them to be understandable and usable by all persons.</p>	
Answers		Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
	3 - There are building codes or standards on universal design and accessibility for persons with disabilities that are an integral part of the Municipal Development Plan (Master Plan or equivalent) and these are systematically implemented and assessed in urban development.		
	2 - There are building codes or standards on universal design and accessibility for persons with disabilities that are part of the Municipal Development Plan but they are not implemented.		
	1 - Building codes or standards on universal design and accessibility for persons with disabilities exist at the national level but are not reflected or implemented at the local level.		
	0 - There are no building codes or standards on universal design and accessibility for persons with disabilities at the national or local level.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities		Responsible entity	Time allocated

Q 4.3 Building Codes and Standards

Question		Comments	
Are building codes and regulations that promote infrastructure accessibility for persons with disabilities widely implemented and adequately enforced?		<p>The CRPD addresses accessibility in Article 9 Accessibility, stating that States Parties must ensure that communication and information services, transportation, buildings and other structures are designed and constructed so that persons with disabilities can use, access or reach them.</p> <p>Persons with disabilities should be able to access all constructed environments as part of their right to equal participation in society.</p>	
Answers		Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
	3 - Building codes for accessibility by persons with disabilities are 100% applied, enforced and verified.		
	2 - Building codes are applied and enforced in more than 50% of cases.		
	1 - The application of existing building standards is partial and/or inconsistent (less than 50% of cases).		
	0 - No focused efforts to enforce building codes or standards.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities		Responsible entity	Time allocated

Q 4.4 Removal of Environmental Barriers

Question		Comments	
Does the Local Plan consider universal design, such as the removal of environmental (physical, communication and information) barriers, as promoted by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030?		<p>“Universal design” means the design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. “Universal design” shall not exclude assistive devices for particular groups of persons with disabilities where this is needed. (CRPD, Article 2)</p> <p>Environmental Barriers often limit or prevent a person with a disability from fully participating in social, occupational and recreational activities. For a wheelchair-user, environmental barriers may include stairs, narrow doorways, heavy doors, or high counter tops. The environmental barriers outside the home environment that are most frequently encountered by individuals with disabilities are lack of architectural structures (e.g., ramps, elevators); inadequate or poor visual, tactile or acoustic signaling; and lack of adapted transportation, among others. (Sources: <i>Environmental Barriers</i>. In: Preedy, V.R., Watson, R.R. (eds) <i>Handbook of Disease Burdens and Quality of Life Measures</i>. (2010). Springer, New York, NY. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-78665-0_5593 and Giraldo-Rodríguez L, Mino-León D, Murillo-González JC, Agudelo-Botero M. Factors associated with environmental barriers of people with disabilities in Mexico. <i>Rev Saude Publica</i>. 2019 Apr 1;53:27. doi: 10.11606/S1518-8787.2019053000556. PMID: 30942269; PMCID: PMC6474753)</p>	
Answers		Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
	3 - The Local Plan systematically considers universal design, such as the elimination of environmental barriers, in every measure, action, project and initiative.		
	2 - The Local Plan considers universal design, such as the elimination of environmental barriers, in many of its measures, actions, projects and initiatives (in more than 50%).		
	1 - The Local Plan considers universal design, such as the elimination of environmental barriers, in few of its measures, actions, projects and initiatives (in less than 50%).		
	0 - The Local Plan does not account for universal design, such as the elimination of environmental barriers, in any way.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities		Responsible entity	Time allocated



Essential 05: Safeguard Natural Buffers to Enhance the Protective Functions Offered by Natural Ecosystems

Addendum – Management of ecosystem services with consideration for persons with disabilities

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities, aiming to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, also refers to access to housing and basic services, safe transport systems, universal access to green spaces and safe, inclusive, affordable and accessible public spaces, inclusive urbanisation, cultural and natural heritage, a reduction in losses and damages caused by disasters and negative environmental impacts, with an economic, social and environmental articulation, which must be included under a human rights approach for all.

Essential 5 seeks to protect natural buffer zones to enhance the protective functions offered by natural ecosystems. Relevant ecosystem services may include, but are not limited to: water retention or infiltration, (re)afforestation, urban vegetation, floodplains, sand dunes, mangroves and other coastal vegetation, and pollination. Many ecosystem services relevant to urban resilience might be provided from outside the local government's own geographic area.

In the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities, this essential covers the following aspects:

- Recognise, value and benefit from ecosystem services for disaster risk prevention, protection and/or enhancement as part of local disaster risk reduction strategies.
- Consideration of natural buffer zones in rural areas in cities, watersheds and the wider region, as well as cooperation with municipalities there to establish a regional approach to land-use planning in order to protect buffer zones.
- Anticipate changes from climate trends and urbanisation and undertake planning processes to allow ecosystem services to withstand these changes, strengthening them, as appropriate, through the use of green and blue infrastructure.

This version of the Annex for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities does not include specific questions for Essential 5, but it does encourage local governments and interested parties to seek nature-based solutions in accordance with the local context as these are not only more cost effective but can promote overall well-being of everyone while also reducing the negative impacts of climate risk. Consideration for persons with disabilities should be considered therein, in the design, implementation and evaluation of nature-based solutions for reducing disaster and climate risk.



Essential 06: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Resilience

Addendum – Inclusion of persons with disabilities in institutional capacity

A lack of resources leads to the complexity of disaster risk. The provision of training and capacity building initiatives can lessen this burden. Formal education programmes contribute to resolving the lack of professionals in disability-related fields, whereby training programmes for communities and social workers can contribute to overcoming issues of geographic access and workforce shortages.

It is important to ensure that all institutions relevant to promoting urban resilience have the necessary capacities to perform their functions effectively.

These institutions include, as appropriate, national, sub-national, and local government organisations that provide public services. Depending on location, these services might include water, electricity, telephone, television and internet access, healthcare, education, road and highway operations and maintenance, garbage / solid waste collection, among others, as well as institutions that volunteer their capacities or equipment in the event of emergencies or disasters; owners and operators of industrial facilities, building owners (both individual and corporate), NGOs, professional, labour and employers' organisations, and cultural and civil society organisations (see Essential 7). It is essential that disability inclusion is an obligatory part of regular training and capacity building of the aforementioned institutions. It is equally important to involve disability specific institutions, including governmental institutions that support the empowerment of persons with disabilities, non-governmental and non-profit organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), as well as professionals with disabilities and professionals with expertise in inclusive risk management.

Capacities need to be developed or strengthened in the key areas of disaster risk reduction: understanding risk, prevention, mitigation, response and recovery planning, all with a disability-inclusive approach. Among the factors for consideration with regards to capacities are the following:

- Capacities and skills should be development or strengthened in, but not limited to, the following areas: reducing, eliminating or overcoming environmental barriers; disability inclusion in disaster risk management, in hazard & risk assessments, in disaster risk-sensitive planning (both spatial and land-use as well as socio-economic), and in integrating climate and disaster risk considerations into project design and project assessments. The latter should include aspects such as engineering design, retrofitting, aspects of coordination, communication, data and technology management, disaster response, rehabilitation and recovery, business and services continuity planning, post-disaster structural assessments, psychosocial needs assessment, and the proprietary needs of persons with

disabilities and other persons with differentiated needs (children and youth, older persons, cultural minorities and indigenous populations, LGBTQI+, etc as per the local population).

- Training and capacity development on disaster resilience with the meaningful engagement and full and active participation of persons with disabilities, their families and OPDs, ideally based on case studies surrounding concrete measures for reducing disaster risk and for ensuring continuity of operations and services. Particular consideration should be given to aspects of gender and empowering women and girls with disabilities.
- Development and implementation of sex, age and disability disaggregated data and information management frameworks for disability inclusive disaster risk reduction and resilience that establish consistency and normalization with regards to data acquisition, collection, storage and dissemination, while enabling access, use and reuse of such data by involved parties for the purposes of regular capacity development processes, taking into account codes of confidentiality and other statistical standards.

A common understanding of roles and responsibilities along with a framework for open and shared information on inclusive resilience in urban settings are also important elements for capacity development. This is linked to the ideas raised in Essential 1.

Q 6.1 Capacity Building and Inclusion for Resilience

Question		Comments	
<p>Are there training processes in place that cover key aspects of disability inclusive disaster risk reduction that are accessible to persons with disabilities and to all sectors of the city, such as local government, private businesses, NGOs and communities? Are these processes and activities designed and imparted with the active participation of persons with disabilities and OPDs?</p>			
Answers		Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
	<p>3 - There are meaningful training processes and activities in disability inclusive disaster risk reduction for all key governmental and non-governmental institutions as well as to community-based actors, and these are designed and implemented with the active participation of persons with disabilities and OPDs.</p>		
	<p>2 - There are training processes and activities on disaster risk reduction with some considerations on persons with disabilities, accessible to some institutions only, whether governmental or non-governmental, they are not carried out systematically, and they do not involve persons with disabilities in design or implementation.</p>		
	<p>1 - There are training processes and activities on disaster risk reduction with some considerations on persons with disabilities, but these are not accessible beyond to governmental institutions only, they are limited in scope, and they do not involve persons with disabilities in design or implementation.</p>		
	<p>0 - There are no training processes available on disability inclusive disaster risk reduction.</p>		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities		Responsible entity	Time allocated

Q 6.2 Accessible language			
Question		Comments	
Are communication materials and information on risk and resilience available in accessible and easily understandable formats to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities?		<p>“Communication” includes languages, display of text, Braille, tactile communication, large print, accessible multimedia as well as written, audio, plain-language, human-reader and augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, including accessible information and communication technology; “Language” includes spoken and signed languages and other forms of non spoken languages (CRPD Article 2)</p> <p>CRPD Article 9 Accessibility states that States Parties must ensure that information reaches all persons.</p>	
Answers		Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
	3 - All information and communication materials are available and accessible to persons with disabilities, in all types of forms of communication, language and accessible formats. These were designed with the active participation of persons with disabilities and OPDs.		
	2 - Most of the information and communication materials are available and accessible to persons with disabilities, in different types of language and formats, but neither persons with disabilities nor OPDs were involved in their design.		
	1 - A limited amount of information and communication materials are available and accessible in some of the languages or formats.		
	0 - No information or communication materials are made available in formats accessible to everyone.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities		Responsible entity	Time allocated



Essential 07: Understand and Strengthen Societal Capacity for Resilience

Addendum – Inclusion of persons with disabilities in societal capacity

A global survey on disability and disasters conducted on the occasion of the 2013 International Day for Disaster Reduction under the theme Living with Disability and Disasters, involving 5,450 respondents representing 52% women and 48% men from 126 countries, revealed that in all parts of the world, people living with disabilities stated that they are rarely consulted about their needs, while **50% of the respondents expressed a desire to participate in community-based disaster management.**

Ensure an understanding and strengthening of societal capacity for resilience. The key recommendation for this Essential is to cultivate an enabling environment that promotes a culture of mutual support by recognising the distinct capacities and needs of persons with disabilities in disaster risk reduction. Essential 7 also encourages collaboration among actors in the public sector, private sector, community and civil society organisations, human rights-based organisations and those specialising in the empowerment of women and girls, gender issues, organisations of persons with disabilities, and others working at the local level.

Social connectedness and a culture of mutual assistance can contribute to influencing the impact of disasters. Social connectedness should be inclusive and promote broad participation by different stakeholders.

- Establish and maintain inclusive neighbourhood emergency response groups trained in disability related issues and other related topics.
- Involve and incorporate civil society organisations, organisations of persons with disabilities, youth groups, religious groups, trade unions, grassroots women's organisations, human-rights based organizations and advocacy focused groups (e.g., organizations and alliances advocating for the empowerment of and rights of persons with disabilities, children and youth, older persons, migrants), among others as relevant.
- Promote overall diversity and inclusion to support decision-making that includes, for example, gender, indigenous, racial, ethnic, migratory, socio-economic, geographic, academic, professional, political, sexual orientation, gender identity considerations and life experiences.
- Provide education, training and support for community groups, ensuring that persons with disabilities are an integral part thereof.
- Provide these community groups with clear information on risk scenarios, on the existing response capacities and, as a result, on the ensuing potential scenarios.
- Carry out formal and informal censuses and surveys in each neighbourhood of those who may be exposed to vulnerability conditions, less likely to be able to help themselves and thus require the assistance of a family member or other person in the event of an emergency, and understand based on these responses understand the needs.

- Use government activities and public awareness campaigns, such as visits from social or welfare services as well as offices, police stations, libraries and museums, to raise awareness and understanding about the inclusion of persons with disabilities for improving resilience.
- Engage employers as channels for communication with their workforce –with the inclusion of persons with disabilities– for raising awareness on issues relating to disasters, planning for business continuity and for any necessary training.
- Involve local media to strengthen capacities (through television, print media, social media, etc.) so that their broadcasts are accessible and address issues of disability inclusive resilience.
- Utilize mobile systems (phones/tablets) and the Internet –for example, crowdsourcing or dissemination of data pertaining to preparedness– while ensuring digital accessibility.
- Translate materials into all languages used in the city and ensure they are available in accessible formats.

Q 7.1 Active Participation of Organisations of Persons with Disabilities

Question		Comments	
Are organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) actively involved in planning for a potential disaster event in any area of the city and for responding to such events?		<p>The Sendai Framework states in Paragraph V(iii) that “(p)ersons 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.”</p> <p>In many countries, there are government organisations that lead the formulation of public policy regarding persons with disabilities. Notwithstanding, there are also local governmental and non-governmental organisations that need to be considered in planning for disaster and emergency response.</p>	
Answers		Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
	3 - Community organisations and OPDs that provide services to considerable segments of the city's population of persons with disabilities are actively participating in planning for a potential disaster event and for responding to such events throughout the city.		
	2 - There is participation by various community-based organisations and OPDs, but this is limited to specific city sectors or to certain aspects of planning or response, with slight gaps.		
	1 - The main OPDs support awareness-raising efforts but are not actively engaged in planning or response.		
	0 - There is little to no engagement of OPDs in emergency management and disaster response planning and activities.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities		Responsible entity	Time allocated

Q 7.2 Capacity Building by and for Organisations of Persons with Disabilities

Question		Comments	
Are there disaster risk reduction training programmes designed by and for organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs)?		Social vulnerability is the result of pre-disaster social factors that result in a lack of capacity or functionality to prepare for, respond to and recover from an emergency. Social vulnerability includes people who are more likely to suffer disproportionately due to their social circumstances, such as those relating to age, gender, race, illness or medical condition, disability, literacy or social isolation.	
Answers		Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
	3 - Training programmes with OPDs are carried out systematically or frequently, at least twice a year.		
	2 - Training programmes are carried out with OPDs, but infrequently, at most once a year.		
	1 - There are no training programmes with OPDs, but a mapping of persons with disabilities and their organisations is available.		
	0 - There are no training programmes with OPDs nor mapping of persons with disabilities and their organisations.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities		Responsible entity	Time allocated



Essential 08: Increase Infrastructure Resilience

Addendum – Inclusion of persons with disabilities in infrastructure resilience

Half of the world's population (3.5 billion people) currently live in cities and it is estimated that this figure will increase to two thirds (6.5 billion people) by 2050. If we consider that 15% of the world's population are persons with disabilities, we can infer that there is a current urban population of approximately 525 million persons with disabilities, that will increase to 750 million by 2030 and 975 million by 2050. However, according to the WHO World Report on Disability (WHO, 2011), we know that this percentage of 15% is itself also increasing, largely due to factors of an ageing population and the global increase in chronic diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cancer and mental health disorders.

Assess the capacity, adequacy and linkages between critical infrastructure systems and upgrade them as necessary, in accordance with the risks identified in Essential 2.

This Essential addresses how the city's critical infrastructure systems might cope with different disaster scenarios, as well as contingency risk management in the aftermath of such disasters. This needs to be addressed through the implementation of a range of measures, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Assess capacities and their adequacy in light of the scenarios outlined in Essential 2. Take into consideration possible damage to parallel infrastructure (for example, impact on evacuation capacity if one or two roads out of the city are obstructed), as well as linkages between different systems (e.g., impact if there is no electricity or water in a hospital). Tools can be used for this, such as the Inclusion in Hospital Disaster Risk Management (using the Spanish acronym INGRID-H),¹⁰ a methodology for inclusive safety in hospitals with a focus on persons with disabilities.
- Work collaboratively and establish linkages between different institutions involved in infrastructure (including the private sector) to ensure that resilience is adequately considered in project prioritisation, planning, design and implementation, as well as in maintenance cycles. Such designs should be inclusive and accessible.
- Conduct tendering and procurement processes that include criteria on resilience, disability inclusion, gender considerations and accessibility, duly agreed upon by the local government and stakeholders, and ensure that they are consistent from start to finish.
- In the case of infrastructure used in emergency management, assess the “surge” capacity, which refers to the ability to cope with an increased workload resulting from issues with law and order, fatalities, evacuations, etc.

¹⁰ PAHO WHO https://iris.paho.org/bitstream/handle/10665.2/51059/9789275120521_eng.pdf?sequence=9&isAllowed=y

- Persons with disabilities should be able to utilize the various critical infrastructures described here. If difficulties resulting from environmental barriers exist, these should be addressed and rectified. In the case of rehabilitation centres, emergency shelters and similar, care must be taken not to create conditions of segregation or discrimination.
- Protect people from violent situations in areas dedicated to evacuations, shelters and living or meeting spaces in emergency and disaster situations, including a focus on gender equality, children and youth, persons with disabilities and older persons, and ensure their differentiated needs are met.

Q 8.1 Protection from Violence		
Question	Comments	
Are contingency plans being developed in meaningful consultation with OPDs to protect persons with disabilities and other groups from violent situations and for meeting their needs in post-disaster living and meeting spaces?	<p>It is important to protect people from violent situations in areas dedicated to evacuations, shelters and cohabitation spaces in emergency and disaster situations, including a focus on gender, children and youth, persons with disabilities and older adults, and to meet their differentiated needs.</p> <p>Cohabitation spaces after a disaster refer, for example, to evacuation areas, temporary shelters or refuges, humanitarian aid distribution lines, displacement situations, etc.</p>	
Answers	Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
3 - Contingency plans include all measures to protect persons with disabilities and guarantee their protection from situations of violence in evacuation, shelter and cohabitation spaces during emergencies and disasters, while also meeting their differentiated needs and overall wellbeing.		
2 - Contingency plans include some measures to protect persons with disabilities and protect them from violent situations in evacuation, shelter and cohabitation spaces during emergency and disaster situations, while meeting some of their differentiated needs.		
1 - Contingency plans include few measures to protect persons with disabilities and protect them from violent situations in evacuation, shelter and cohabitation spaces during emergencies and disasters, without specifically addressing their differentiated needs.		
0 - Contingency plans do not include protective measures for persons with disabilities during emergencies and disasters.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities	Responsible entity	Time allocated



Essential 09: Ensure Effective Disaster Response

Addendum – Inclusion of persons with disabilities in disaster response

According to the survey conducted in commemoration of the International Day for Disaster Reduction in 2013, only 20% of persons with disabilities could evacuate immediately and without any difficulty in the event of a sudden-onset disaster, the rest could evacuate with some degree of difficulty, and 6% could not evacuate at all. Given enough time, the percentage of those who could evacuate without any difficulty would rise to 38%. Even so, 58% of persons with disabilities expressed that they would still have some or great difficulty evacuating, while 4% would still not be able to evacuate. This survey also revealed that 71% of respondents had no personal disaster preparedness plan and only 31% always had someone to help them evacuate, while 13% had no one to help them. **Only 17 per cent of respondents were aware of a disaster management plan in their city, town or community and only 14 per cent said they had been consulted about it.**

Local governments should create and regularly update contingency and preparedness plans, communicated to all stakeholders through the structure outlined in Essential 1 (especially including other levels of government and adjacent cities, infrastructure operators and community groups). Contingency plans should include law and order and providing populations most at risk –including persons with disabilities– with food, water, medical supplies, shelter and staple goods (e.g., for housing repairs).

- Develop and install detection and monitoring equipment and early warning systems, bearing in mind that these must be inclusive and accessible to account for different types of disabilities, as well as effective associated communication systems to all community groups and stakeholders, including persons with disabilities.
- Conduct regular training drills and exercises covering all aspects of the overall emergency response “system,” including community and volunteer considerations. Such drills and systems should be inclusive.
- Integrate various professional groups (engineers, contractors, OPDs, health professionals with expertise on disability, social workers, etc.) into response preparedness in order to involve them efficiently and effectively in preparedness, response and recovery operations.
- Coordinate and manage response activities and inputs from aid agencies.
- Ensure in advance that a viable mechanism is in place for the rapid, rational and transparent disbursement of funds after a disaster occurs (Essential 10).
- Allocate and protect adequate contingency funds for disaster response and recovery activities (Essential 3).

Q 9.1 Inclusive Detection, Monitoring and Early Warnings		
Question	Comments	
Does the local government have forecasting and monitoring equipment, multi-hazard early warning systems and/or any related communication systems that work effectively for persons with disabilities, taking into account the full diversity of disability?	<p>The Sendai Framework for Action addresses disability in the context of Disaster Risk Reduction, with an emphasis on accessibility and inclusion, and also recognises the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) addresses essential aspects of DRR. Among the most important articles found in the Convention, we can highlight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Art. 10: States Parties reaffirm that every human being has the inherent right to life and shall take all necessary measures to ensure its effective enjoyment by persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others. - Art. 11: States Parties undertake to provide assistance to persons with disabilities in emergencies, disasters and catastrophes. 	
Answers	Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
3 - The local government has forecasting and monitoring equipment as part of the early warning system and a communication system that works effectively for the entire population, taking into full account the differentiated needs and conditions of persons with disabilities.		
2 - The local government has forecasting and monitoring equipment as part of an early warning system and a communication system that works effectively for most (for example, 50 to 75%) of the population's persons with disabilities.		
1 - The local government has forecasting and monitoring equipment as part of an early warning system, together with a communication system that works effectively for less than half of the population's persons with disabilities.		
0 - No specific measures are taken to ensure that early warning systems work effectively for persons with disabilities.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities	Responsible entity	Time allocated

Q 9.2 Drills		
Question	Comments	
Does the local government conduct annual drills or simulation events that include the population of persons with disabilities and their organisations?	<p>Drills are related to public participation and capacity building at the local level. See Essential 6.</p> <p>Drills for specific emergencies can be supplemented with other local activities, as well as with versions of lower magnitude emergency events (e.g., the effects of minor flooding, small earthquakes, etc.) in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice aspects of emergency response, such as crowd control. • Test the transportation capacity of potential evacuation routes. • Evaluate access and response time, etc. 	
Answers	Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
3 - A series of highly realistic drills are carried out, validated and co-led by different professionals, including OPDs, in the most likely and most severe scenario and including the particular needs of persons with disabilities.		
2 - Annual or regular drills are conducted for several scenarios, OPDs are sometimes involved, and the drills include some of the particular needs of the persons with disabilities.		
1 - Partial exercises are carried out for specific purposes. The scenarios are limited and include persons with disability to a limited extent.		
0 - There are no exercises that include persons with disabilities.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities	Responsible entity	Time allocated

Q 9.3 Awareness Campaigns and Multi-scenario Drills

Question		Comments	
Does the local government carry out awareness-raising campaigns and/or multi-hazard drills that contribute to enhancing visibility of the differentiated needs of persons with disabilities in emergency situations that require evacuation, search and rescue, shelter management?			
Answers		Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
	3 - Yes, campaigns and drills are carried out regularly for different types of emergencies in which persons with disabilities, their families and OPDs are trained, as well as rescuers and first aiders, and there is a directory of specialists, as well as shelters and other facilities equipped to meet different needs.		
	2 - They are carried out, but not on a regular basis. However, the local government has an updated directory of trained search and rescue specialists and a list of shelter requirements.		
	1 - They are carried out, but not on a regular basis. The local government does not have a directory of trained search and rescue specialists or a list of shelter requirements.		
	0 - Never done		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities		Responsible entity	Time allocated



Essential 10: Expedite Recovery and Build Back Better

Addendum – Inclusion of persons with disabilities in recovery/building back better

According to the ([LAC DiDRR Network](#)): “(...) in the recovery phase, persons with disabilities are excluded from decision-making and their particular needs are ignored.”

Local governments should ensure that there are sufficient and adequate plans in place, according to the risks identified, and that in the wake of any disaster, the needs of the people affected are at the centre of recovery and reconstruction, in order to design and implement reconstruction efforts with their support.

Building back better is a key element of the Sendai Framework and the ten essentials. Disability-inclusive reconstruction is vital for resilience. After a disaster there will be a need to:

- Ensure that the needs of affected communities, including persons with pre-existing disabilities as well as those injured during the event, are placed at the centre of recovery and reconstruction efforts actively participating in the design, and implementation of plans leading to recovery of infrastructure, assets and livelihoods.
- Collect, systematise and publish lessons learned about the experiences of persons with disabilities in past disaster scenarios, as well as the good practices on response efforts that were developed using this approach.
- Those in charge of planning should ensure that recovery programmes are consistent with the long-term priorities, including leaving no one behind, and the sustainable development of disaster-affected areas. To a considerable degree, rehabilitation and reconstruction can be planned in advance of a disaster. *Inclusion of persons with disabilities must be considered at all stages.* This is fundamental to build back better more inclusive and more resilient to disasters.

Q 10.1 Inclusive Reconstruction and Rehabilitation		
Question	Comments	
Does post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation aim to build a more accessible and inclusive society, through the meaningful engagement of organisations of persons with disabilities?	<p>Inclusion of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups must be considered at all stages of reconstruction and rehabilitation processes.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework under Point V. "Role of stakeholders," sub point iii, states that "Persons with disabilities and their organisations 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."</p>	
Answers	Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
3 - OPDs and other actors providing social protection services are actively involved in the reconstruction and rehabilitation processes and the differentiated and intersectional needs of the population, particularly persons with disabilities, women and girls and other most groups at risk, are incorporated.		
2 - OPDs and other actors providing social protection services are partially involved in the reconstruction and rehabilitation processes and differentiated and diverse needs are incorporated to a good extent.		
1 - OPDs and other actors providing social protection services participate in the reconstruction and rehabilitation processes on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis, wherein differentiated needs are slightly incorporated.		
0 - OPDs and other actors providing social protection services are not active actors in reconstruction and rehabilitation processes.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities	Responsible entity	Time allocated

Q 10.2 Compilation of Lessons Learned		
Question	Comments	
Are clear processes in place to learn from failures following a disaster event, particularly regarding the participation/impact on persons with disabilities with consideration for other factors such as sex, age, income and geographic distribution? Are there clear and effective mechanisms/processes for incorporating these lessons into the design and implementation of reconstruction projects?	Assessing the response and opportunities for improvement (i.e., Build Back Better) after an emergency or disaster contributes significantly to planning for and implementing reconstruction efforts; the inclusion of persons with disabilities provides an opportunity to improve systems and services while also making them more inclusive and representative, at the same time also enabling to avoid or mitigate future disaster risks.	
Answers	Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
3 - Clear processes have been established to learn from any given disaster or emergency event, particularly regarding the participation of persons with disabilities and from the differential impact of such events. The local government has assumed this responsibility and established clear and effective mechanisms and processes to incorporate these lessons into the design and implementation of reconstruction projects.		
2 - Processes are in place to systematically learn and disseminate lessons in order to identify opportunities for improvement after a disaster event, particularly regarding the participation of and/or impact on persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, but this knowledge comes from actors external to the municipality.		
1 - Certain lessons about the participation of and/or impact on persons with disabilities are learned and shared, but not in a systematic or meaningful way.		
0 - Lessons learned are not planned or institutionalised or result from a specific purpose and depend on the initiative of particular individuals.		
Actions to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities	Responsible entity	Time allocated

Annex 1: Terminology

The definitions in the following glossary are drawn from the disaster risk reduction terminology of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Classification of Disability Functioning and Health (ICF) and the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG)¹¹.

Terminology	Explanation
Accessibility	Accessibility is about giving equal access to everyone. Without being able to access the facilities and services found in the community, persons with disabilities will never be fully included. These include such things as stairs, lack of information in accessible formats such as Braille and sign language, and community services provided in a form which persons with disabilities are not able to understand.
Barriers	All factors in a person's environment that limit functioning and lead to disability, whether by their presence or absence.
Building codes	A set of ordinances or regulations and associated standards intended to regulate aspects of the design, construction, materials, alteration and occupancy of structures which are necessary to ensure human safety and welfare, including resistance to collapse and damage.
Capacity (* According to ICF (**) According to the terminology proposed by UNDRR.	It is a “construct” that indicates, as a qualifier, the highest possible level of functioning that a person can achieve at a given time, in one of the domains included in Activity and Participation. Capacity is measured in a uniform or standardised environment and therefore reflects the individual's ability adjusted to the environment. The Environmental Factors component can be used to describe the characteristics of this uniform or standardised environment.* The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organisation, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.**
Communication	“Communication” includes languages, text display, Braille, tactile communication, large print, accessible multimedia devices, as well as written language, auditory systems, plain language, digitised speech media and other augmentative or alternative modes, means and formats of communication, including accessible information and communications technology.

¹¹ https://www.preventionweb.net/files/50683_oiewgreportenglish.pdf

Disability	Disability is an evolving concept resulting from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that prevent their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
Disaster risk management	Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.
Disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.
Response	Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	United Nations international human rights instrument or international human rights law aimed at protecting the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities. Parties to the Convention have an obligation to promote, protect and ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by persons with disabilities and to ensure that they enjoy full equality before the law.
Language	It means both spoken language and sign language and other forms of non-verbal communication.
Mitigation	The lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event.
Participation	It is the person's involvement in a life situation. It represents society's perspective on functioning.
Persons with disabilities	Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
Preparedness	The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.
Recovery	The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.

Resilience	The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.
Restrictions on participation	These are the problems that an individual may experience when engaging in life situations. The presence of a participation restriction is determined by comparing that person's participation with the participation expected of a person without a disability in the same culture or society.
Disaster risk assessment	A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.
Universal design	“Universal design” means the design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptations or specialised design. “Universal design” does not exclude assistive technology for particular groups of persons with disabilities, where needed.
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

Annex 2: City or Local Government profile

In addition to general information about the city or local government, and in order to ensure that persons with disabilities are included in local planning processes, it is important to also have quantitative information and accurate up-to-date data to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. The Sendai Framework and the indicators defined by United Nations Member States calls for data disaggregated by sex, age, disability, income level, among others.

It is suggested that the following information be collected:

City profile	Total numbers and/or percentage of the total population	Source of the information
Population of persons with disabilities (estimated prevalence)		
Information disaggregated by income (below the poverty line)		
Information disaggregated by sex		
Information disaggregated by age		
Information disaggregated by type of disability (physical impairment, sensory impairment, cognitive impairment, intellectual impairment, mental illness, and some form of chronic disease)		
Information disaggregated by neighbourhood or block		

Comment: The lack of statistical data related to the population of persons with disabilities in general, and of reliable data in particular, can be a challenge. The statistical dilemma is due, among other factors, to the use of methodologies that are not always standardised, the lack of disaggregated data at the household level, and the confidentiality of such data. For a number of different reasons, disability prevalence data are not available in all countries, and often lack the desired level of disaggregation at the local level. Nevertheless, some local governments do have such data.

As such, for statistical and data collection purposes regarding the population of persons with disabilities, as well as for defining the type and degree of disability, it is useful to consider the Washington Group's questions on functioning¹² and household survey tools such as the Model Disability Survey developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank.¹³ On the other hand, if these data are not available, an estimate can be made using a) data from the World Health Organization's World Report on Disability (2011),¹⁴ which estimates a global prevalence of 15% of overall population having some form of disability, or b) if such data is available through a national census or survey¹⁵ (despite sensitive data at the local level), a statistical projection can be made. The data obtained may not be entirely accurate, but it will nonetheless provide an estimate that will help to guide local work in a more inclusive way.

Additionally, in order to better understand the differentiated risks and possible impacts faced by persons with disabilities, it is necessary to have a qualitative assessment of their situation, by identifying the living conditions of these persons and their families, the barriers that persons with disabilities face, as well as their experiences in past disasters or emergency events and the lessons learned therein. It is suggested that such information be collected in conjunction with public functionaries involved in the social protection of persons with disabilities, as well as organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs).

Situation of persons with disabilities in the city / local government		
Socio-economic situation	Main barriers they face	Past disaster experiences

¹²https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/Questions/Washington_Group_Questionnaire_2_-_WG_Extended_Set_on_Functioning.pdf

¹³<https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/model-disability-survey>

¹⁴<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241564182>

¹⁵ If both are available, it is preferable to use a national disability focused survey, as censuses may be limited as to the number of questions regarding disability and the methodology may be based on impairment rather than functionality; whereby such surveys may be more likely to provide more complex and detailed demographic characterisations.

Mapping of relevant stakeholders and groups

Please list the relevant groups and their representatives who contributed to collecting information; please specify if organisations of and/or for persons with disabilities were involved.

Relevant group information (STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION)		
Name	Type of organisation	Contact

Comment: Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPD) are key actors for resilience.

Annex 3: Additional information

Background information

Global urbanisation projections (UN DESA, 2014) estimate that by 2050 almost 940 million persons with disabilities will live in cities, representing 15% of the 6.25 billion urban dwellers.¹⁶ According to the World Report on Disability (WHO, 2011)¹⁷, more than one billion people, or 15% of the world's population, live with some form of disability worldwide; of whom nearly 200 million experience significant difficulties in functioning¹⁸. The report also highlights that: "(a)cross the world, people with disabilities have poorer health outcomes, lower education achievements, less economic participation and higher rates of poverty than people without disabilities. This is partly because people with disabilities experience barriers in accessing services that many of us have long taken for granted, including health, education, employment, and transport as well as information. These difficulties are exacerbated in less advantaged communities" (WHO, 2011). Additionally, disasters have proven to disproportionately worsen the unfavourable conditions in which persons with disabilities live.

The United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy¹⁹ (UNDIS) is the product of a process initiated by the Secretary-General in April 2018 to strengthen system-wide accessibility for persons with disabilities and the mainstreaming of their rights (United Nations, 2018). It was conceived in line with the recognition of the urgent need for the UN system to improve its performance with regard to disability inclusion. UNDIS seeks to support Member States to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, leave no one behind and reach those furthest behind through all United Nations' pillars. In line with UNDIS, mainstreaming a human rights-based approach to disability, along with other specific measures, will position the concerns and experiences of persons with disabilities as an essential dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in the political, economic and social spheres, so that persons with disabilities benefit on an equal basis with others.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030²⁰ calls for the involvement and collaboration of all of society in disaster risk reduction processes and the need for multi-sectoral, inclusive and accessible disaster risk reduction practices. It also promotes interaction between different levels of government and relevant stakeholders, including persons with disabilities, in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction policies, plans and standards. For several years, UNDRR has been promoting an inclusive approach with regard to persons with disabilities, gender, cultures and other groups historically most at risk in mainstream processes and policies; actively coordinating

¹⁶ <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/publications/2014-revision-world-urbanization-prospects.html>

¹⁷ <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/44575>

¹⁸ As per the *International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health* (ICF) contained within WHO's World Report on Disability, which understands functioning and disability as a dynamic interaction between health conditions and contextual factors, both personal and environmental.

¹⁹ <https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/>

²⁰ <https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030>

efforts to integrate a disability inclusive approach to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, in accordance with its guiding principles.

In 2013, a global survey on disability and disasters involving more than five thousand respondents²¹ revealed difficulties that persons with disabilities face in evacuating immediately without difficulty in the event of a sudden disaster event (only 20% could do so), the lack of a personal evacuation plan (71% did not have one) and the lack of knowledge about the existence of a disaster management plan in their city/town/community (only 17% knew about it and only 14% had been consulted). Following these results, Margareta Wahlström (former UN Assistant Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction 2008-2015) said: “The results of this survey are shocking. It clearly reveals that the key reason why a disproportionate number of disabled persons 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 left totally reliant on the kindness of family, friends and neighbours for their survival and safety.”

Referring to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities²² (CRPD) principle of full and effective participation and inclusion in society, persons with disabilities must have the opportunity, on an equal basis with others, to participate actively in all policy and programme decision-making processes, as well as in forums where international development issues are raised. Article 11 of the Convention states: *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 disasters.*

According to the Latin American and Caribbean Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Management Network (LAC DiDRM Network), “(i)t has been proven that persons with disabilities are normally excluded from all conventional phases of disaster risk management. In the analysis phase, persons with disabilities are rendered invisible and are not part of the planning processes. In the reduction phase, persons with disabilities are effectively excluded from the warning and alarm systems, emergency plans and capacity development processes. In the response phase, information and communication systems are inadequate, the specific needs of persons with disabilities are not considered in the evacuation

²¹ The survey, conducted as part of the 2013 International Day for Disaster Reduction under the theme Living with Disability and Disasters and involving 5,450 people representing 52% women and 48% men from 126 countries, revealed that in all corners of the world persons living with disability stated that they are rarely consulted about their needs. In fact, only 20 per cent could evacuate immediately and without any difficulty in the event of a sudden-onset disaster, the rest could do so but with some degree of difficulty and six per cent could not evacuate at all. Given enough time, the percentage of those who could evacuate without any difficulty would rise from 20% to 38%. Even so, 58% of persons with disabilities expressed that they would still have some or great difficulty in an evacuation while 4% would still not be able to evacuate. This pioneering survey also revealed that 71% of respondents had no personal disaster preparedness plan and only 31% always had someone to help them evacuate while 13% had no one to help them. **Only 17% of respondents were aware of a disaster management plan in their city, town or community and only 14% said they had been consulted about it. At the same time, 50 percent of respondents expressed a desire to participate in community disaster management**, while another 21 per cent were unsure, and 24 per cent said they did not.

²² <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-persons-disabilities>

processes and temporary shelters tend to lack even the basic conditions for accessibility. Finally, in the recovery phase, persons with disabilities are excluded from decision-making and their particular needs are ignored.”²³

The first cross-cutting principle put forward for the purposes of this Annex concerns **meaningful participation**. The CRPD, recognizing that “(p)ersons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”. It calls on State Parties for full and effective participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all spheres of life; providing persons with the social, economic, educational, cultural, health, technological and other means needed to the highest degree of autonomy, including through appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures. Meaningful participation also implies recognizing the diversity among persons with disabilities, not only in reference to the disability itself, but in terms of gender, age, race, ethnicity, income levels, geographic considerations and others, along with the intersectionality among these categorizations.

With regard to inclusive resilience strategies at the local level, the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities, as holders of rights, should be present in every action, component and activity and in all stages of programming (assessment, planning, implementation, evaluation), respecting the principles of autonomy and self-representation.²⁴ In such processes, the self-representation of persons with disabilities may also take place through Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs).

The second cross-cutting principle referred to here is that of **accessibility**. For meaningful participation to be effective, the barriers which persons with disabilities face must be identified and the active and representative involvement of different groups of actors must be sought. To this end, adequate and timely access to information and to the physical places where activities take place must be ensured. Local governments should also guarantee that participation is safe, dignified and promotes independence as well as autonomy.

In other words, meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and their organisations can only be achieved when accessibility is considered in all its dimensions. This way, persons with disabilities will actively engage in the formulation of inclusive local strategies.

²³ <http://desastresydiscapacidad.net/en>

²⁴ The self-representation of persons with disabilities encourages their participation in decision-making spaces; it is suggested that local bodies, processes, organisations, among others, that have developed processes of visibility for persons with disabilities, and that have promoted self-representation so that it is persons with disabilities themselves who express their demands, concerns and claims, should be identified.

Scope

This **Annex for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities** should be used in conjunction with the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities²⁵. It aims to promote inclusion and accessibility in the urban environment, so that no person with a disability be left behind. As such, the adaptations suggested here are in keeping with the 7 principles of universal design.²⁶ While the principles of inclusion are broad, this document is based on the guiding principles with regards to the role of “stakeholders” as outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.¹⁰ For the purposes at hand, the starting point for the implementation of this Annex is a focus on persons with disabilities, understanding that their needs are differentiated, and that being inclusive requires particular attention to ensure that such differentiated needs and contributions are considered fully.

Regulatory framework

The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** was adopted by UN member states in 2015 to achieve “the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.” Among other things, the Sendai Framework²⁷ states that:

“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 should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted. In this context, special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens.” (paragraph 19d)

“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 easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge.” (paragraph 19g)

²⁵ <https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/article/disaster-resilience-scorecard-for-cities>

²⁶ Equitable Use, Flexibility in Use, Simple and Intuitive Use, Perceptible Information, Tolerance for Error, Low Physical Effort and Size and Space for Approach and Use.

¹⁰ <https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030>

²⁷ See sections III. Guiding principles and V. Role of stakeholders, respectively

“Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key. Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of a 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.” (paragraph 32)

“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.” (paragraph 36iii).

The **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)** notes that State Parties shall guarantee to persons with disabilities political rights and the opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others, and in this regard shall promote actively an environment in which persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in the conduct of public affairs, without discrimination and on an equal basis with others, and encourage their participation in public affairs (CRPD Article 29).

The **Dhaka Declaration**²⁸ seeks to “(e)nhance collaboration among Governments (local and national), development agencies, UN, NGOs, CBOs, persons with disabilities, Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), professionals, active citizens, academic institutions, private sector and other key stakeholders to work together and ensure the effective implementation of inclusion within the Sendai Framework at all levels to reduce vulnerabilities and prevent and reduce the consequences of disasters for persons with disabilities.”²⁹

This **Annex for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities** also relates to the **Sustainable Development Goals**,³⁰ and in particular responds to SDG 10 on reducing inequalities. Importantly, States and local governments that prioritise the reduction of inequalities and vulnerability are better prepared to respond to these needs in times of crisis.

²⁸ <https://www.preventionweb.net/news/dhaka-call-inclusion-drr>

²⁹ <http://dkconf18.modmr.gov.bd/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Dhaka-Declaration-2018.pdf>

³⁰ Goal 4 on inclusive and equitable quality education and promotion of life-long learning opportunities for all; Goal 8 to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; Goal 10, which strives to reduce inequality within and among countries by empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all, including persons with disabilities; Goal 11 to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable; and Goal 17 in reference to disaggregated by disability. Source: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/about-us/sustainable-development-goals-sdgs-and-disability.html>

Conceptual framework

The understanding of disability has evolved conceptually from medical and social models, the former considering disability as the consequence of an illness, trauma or health problem, and the latter as a social issue. Disability is currently understood to be the result of the interaction among various factors specific to the individual, the environment and society more closely aligned to the notion of barriers in the environment noted above with regards to the CRPD.

From a human rights perspective, it is proposed that discriminatory, cultural and social exclusionary practices present in human relations, have constituted barriers to the development of persons with disabilities, placing them at a disadvantage and aggravating their conditions of vulnerability.

Barriers affecting persons with disabilities include factors such as inaccessible physical spaces and environments, lack of appropriate assistive technologies, ingrained stigmas and negative attitudes of the population towards disability, services and policies that are lacking or hinder their participation in all areas of life. These barriers are aggravated by contexts of poverty, malnutrition, epidemics, violence, migration, illiteracy and unemployment, among others. In this sense, the elimination of attitudinal, social, physical, urban, architectural, communication and information barriers is proposed herein. Emphasis is placed on the need to build environments and social services that are accessible to all people so that they, based on their self-determination, can decide their own development process.

As there are different types of disability, consulting the official classification used by the relevant authority or through the health authority in each country is recommended. Without prejudice to this, we can mention as examples:

- Physical disability
- Sensory disability
- Mental or intellectual disability.

In this way, there will be a clear understanding of the different types of disability and the guidelines established on disability issues in each country.

Annex 1 provides common definitions of terms related to disability and disaster risk reduction.

Acknowledgements

This Annex has drawn on the experience and knowledge of a group of experts. Carlos Kaiser from *ONG Inclusiva* drafted the first version of this document. Overall coordination and technical considerations were provided from the UNDRR Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean by Jennifer Guralnick, Johanna Granados Alcalá and Clément Da Cruz, as well as review support from Adriana Campelo and Cristóbal López Maciel.

Inputs were also provided by:

- Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma, UNDRR
- Amélie Teisserenc (Humanity & Inclusion, H&I)
- Mario Puruncajas (Latin American Network of Non-Governmental Organizations of Persons with Disabilities and their Families, RIADIS)
- Alberto Gómez Susaeta (Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V., ASB)
- Santiago Tarapues (UNDRR consultant)
- Antony Duttine (Pan American Health Organization, PAHO)
- Gordon Rattray (European Disability Forum)

The layout design and the Excel Tool development for this Annex were supported by the UNDRR Global Education and Training Institute (GETI): Mutarika Pruksapong, and Incheon Metropolitan City Student Support: Yejin Lyu and Heeweon Hwang.

UNDRR would like to acknowledge its major core donors for their support; Sweden, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and Finland. In addition, we acknowledge the financial support provided by Finland, Spain, USA and Korea specifically in support of UNDRR's disability and MCR2030 work.

Contact Information

Any inquiry regarding this Annex, please contact us at <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/who-we-are/contact-mcr2030>