

## Scope of Analysis



The research investigates the **implementation gap** in adopting **disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DiDRR) strategies**, as required by the **United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**, and explores **viable solutions** from a **public policy perspective**

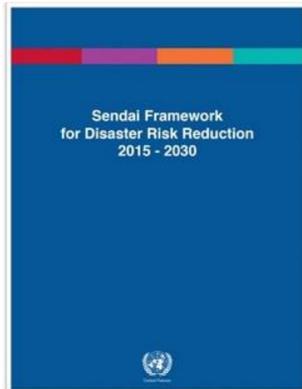
## Reason Why

- 1 Around **15% of the world's population** live with some type of impairment (WHO, 2021):
  - This ratio will probably increase in the upcoming years due to the **ongoing demographic trends** of population ageing and chronic disease prevalence (OECD, 2020).
  - **Disasters** can also increase the number of persons with disabilities within the affected communities (studies on the 2010 Haiti earthquake, UNICEF, 2022).
- 2 **Natural hazards disproportionately affect persons with disabilities** compared to the broader population (studies on the 2011 Japan earthquake and tsunami, UNESCAP, 2015), and **disability can be a multiplying factor of exposure** on multiple people in the household.
- 3 **Disability incidence and disasters impact low-income countries unevenly: 80% of persons with disabilities** and the highest consequences of natural hazards (**43% of all significant recorded disasters** and **68% of disaster-related deaths**) (UNDESA, 2022; UNDRR, 2018).

DiDRR is a **relevant area of analysis** for the realisation of **human rights of a highly exposed community** and the achievement of the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

## Background

- **Human factors and socio-economic aspects** are common criteria in the determination of both disability and disasters.
- The concepts of vulnerability, preparedness and disaster risk management have been legitimised since the **UN Hyogo Framework Convention in 2005**
- With the **UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** DiDRR was integrated into the global agenda.



In line with the principle of **"nothing about us, without us"**, the Sendai Framework:

- Recognises **persons with disabilities and their organisations as critical stakeholders**.
- Identifies **governments as responsible for engaging them along the Disaster Risk Reduction process**, particularly for enhancing preparedness.

## Global Policy Trackers for Quantitative-Qualitative Analysis (April 2022)

- 1 **WRD Policy Tracker** (UN Women's Resilience to Disasters programme)
  - Only **nine countries** report **meaningful participation of persons with disabilities** in developing DRR and/or DRM frameworks.
  - **47% of the reviewed inclusive frameworks** are **plans** rather than policies (15%) or laws (3%) → higher focus on operational level than strategic action.
  - **96% of the reviewed inclusive frameworks** have been developed for the **national level** → potentially leaving blind spots at a subnational stage.

### UNDRR Status Report on Target E Implementation

Numerous DRR strategies fail to address the following aspects:

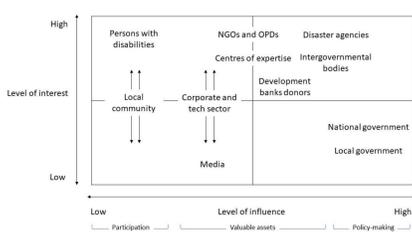
- **Involving people with disabilities in risk assessment and policy formulation** processes.
- Making disaster risk-related **information universally accessible**.
- Addressing **disability inclusion in all the public services policies**.
- Allocating **ex-ante national and local budgets** for DiDRR.
- Promoting the **development of expertise in the field of DiDRR**.
- Collecting and exchanging **disability-disaggregated data**.

**Implementation data and reports show an insufficient number of national and local policies and a limited level of inclusion along the DRR process**

## Policy Analysis

### Restraining factors

#### Stakeholder analysis



#### Forcefield analysis



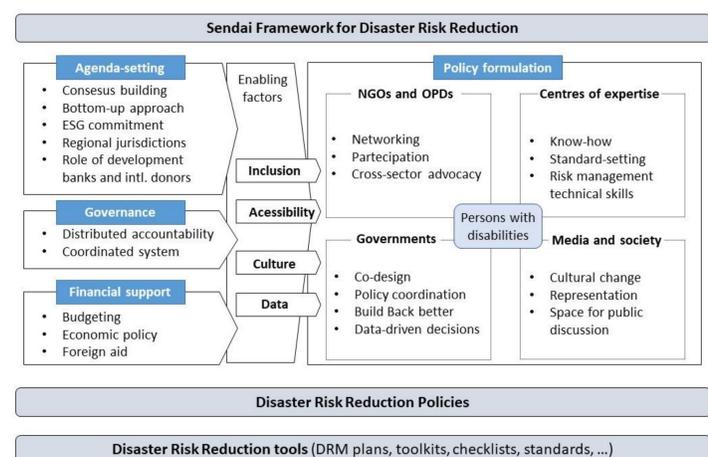
**Policy-making capability is concentrated among actors with low interest** (national and local governments) **or with high interest but lower influence in defining national agenda** (intergovernmental bodies) or strategies (governmental disaster bodies).

- **"Opposers"** → Sendai Framework's non-binding nature, culture-biased and consensus-based decision making.
- **"Fence-sitters"** → concerns about potential DiDRR policies requiring further investments or a higher regulatory burden on corporate sector.

### Accelerators: from "policy waiting" to "policy making"

- **Bottom-up approach:** persons with disabilities and their organisations can promote advocacy and civic engagement initiatives.
- **Data-driven and transparent policy action** that may also help build consensus and justify the budget allocation.
- **Involving the corporate and tech sectors**, especially for those companies willing to commit to the "S" in the ESG.
- **Development banks and international donors** might require countries to adopt DiDRR strategies when financing DRR projects.
- Taking DiDRR to a **regional level**.
- Catalyse **know-how** and set **DiDRR standards**.
- Promote a disability-inclusive and more risk-sensitive **culture**.

## Output: a multi-layered DiDRR policy framework to bridge the gap



## Conclusions

- ❖ Despite **multiple international instruments and practical tools**, there is still a **gap in implementing DiDRR strategies**, which lies in the **lack of policy adoption** and the **inadequacy of policy-making**.
- ❖ **Governments are primarily responsible for establishing DiDRR policy frameworks:** without national or subnational strategy, local projects and toolkits risk having limited impact and scalability.
- ❖ On the other hand, DiDRR policy dynamic is not restricted to government action:
  - ✓ **Multi-layered policy framework involving all relevant stakeholders**, starting from people with disabilities whose experience, narrative and requirements should be embedded in the process.
  - ✓ **Enabling factors that can facilitate the inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster risk-related policymaking**, from accessibility to cultural change and data collection.
  - ✓ **Participatory approach** should guide policymakers in the formulation process and the collateral phases of agenda-setting, governance definition and budgeting.
  - ✓ Thanks to the **interconnections with other strategies**, the adoption of DiDRR policies can also help spread an inclusive perspective across different sectors.