



DISABILITY & DISASTER

The Consensus Conference

Verona Charter

*on the rescue of persons with
disabilities in case of disasters*

European co-financed project:

**“Rescuing Injured Disabled Persons in
Case of Disaster – Civil Protection’s
challenge in the Challenge”**

Verona, Italy

November 8-9, 2007



Pia Rockhold, MD, PhD
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Disability & Development,
Human Development
Network Social Protection &
Labor (HDNSP)

The World Bank

Disability and Development and The World Bank

- Ending world poverty and achieving the MDGs requires a move towards inclusive development
- The WB is actively pursuing this, and is gearing up to support the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Disabled People

UN CONVENTION ON RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Bank acted as observer to UN convention drafting

“there should be a clear understanding that in certain cases and under certain circumstances, Human Rights generate actionable legal obligations. Such obligations may arise from international treaties, or from rights enshrined in national laws. Here the Bank’s role is to support its Members to fulfill those obligations where they relate to Bank projects and policies”

Ana Palacio, Senior Vice President
World Bank Group General Counsel
2006

Disability Structure at the WB

Human Development Network (HDN)

Social Protection & Labor Sector (HDNSP)

Disability & Development (D&D) Team

Regional Counterparts

Regional Disability Working Group Coordinators

Network Counterparts

Legal, Infrastructure, Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development, Information Solutions Group, Development Economics

Building Partnerships

WB role: facilitating and leveraging

- Global Partnership for Disability and Development & the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Disability & Development
 - Secured additional \$350,000 in GDF financing for coordination for 2007-8 in April 2007
- Joint WHO-World Bank World Report on Disability, Rehabilitation and Inclusion (started in 2006 to be launched in 2009)
- Washington City Group on Data
 - Development Grant Facility also to support workshops and testing
- OECD Disability Statistics on Children & Education
- ILO on law and policies

Disability & Development

The World Bank

The Bank's Disability & Development work:

- Analytical & Operational work
- Strengthening partnerships
- International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Cross-sectoral awareness raising and training

- World Bank Management & Operational Staff in Headquarters and Country Offices
- Civil Society
- Client Countries

Disability & Development

The World Bank

Analytical Work themes & Support to Countries:

- **Data Collection & Poverty Analysis**
- **Countries affected by Conflict & Disasters**
- **Inclusive Health Services (e.g. HIV/AIDS)**
- **Habilitation & Rehabilitation**
- **Mental and Psycho-Social Health**
- **Inclusive Education**
- **Social protection & Employment**
- **Inclusive Social Development & Microfinance**
- **Accessibility of Infrastructure Information and Communication Technologies**

ANALYSIS: Disability & Disasters

- Disability in Emergency Response: An Analysis of Early Tsunami Relief Efforts (26 October 2005)
- Disability in conflict-affected countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (final draft)
- A Function-Based Framework for Emergency Management and Planning (23 January 2007)
- Fact-finding event on Post Disaster situations: Opportunities for an Accessible Built Environment (5 December 2005)

Operational Toolkit and Compendium of Country Access Laws



The Bank's respond disability & disasters

The Bank provide an increasing amount of emergency support to countries affected by disasters and conflict or to avert pandemics.

The policies and procedures for emergency response have been adapted to ensure flexibility, timeliness, speed, and effectiveness and adopt a strategic approach to disaster risk reduction and crisis prevention in high risk countries.

Recovery program may span several response stages and include areas outside of the Bank's traditional core competencies.

Address issues relating to the human, social, and institutional aspects, such as the reinstatement of essential support and services to affected people

An increased global demand to address natural disasters

More than 9000 natural disasters since 1900

About 80 percent within the last 30 years.

But....be ware of the lack of

- standardized definitions &
- collection methodologies

(CRED 2004, IMF 2003)

An increased global demand to address natural disasters



The Economic costs have increased 15 times since the 1950s amounting to more than \$650 billion in material losses in the 1990s



More than 4 billion people have been affected by natural disasters during the last 20 years

(CRED 2004, IMF 2003)

Natural disasters 1994 to 2003

Natural disasters cause



high rates of mortality and morbidity

Average annual impact :

58 thousand deaths [range 10 to 123 thousand]

255 million affected [range 68 to 618 million]

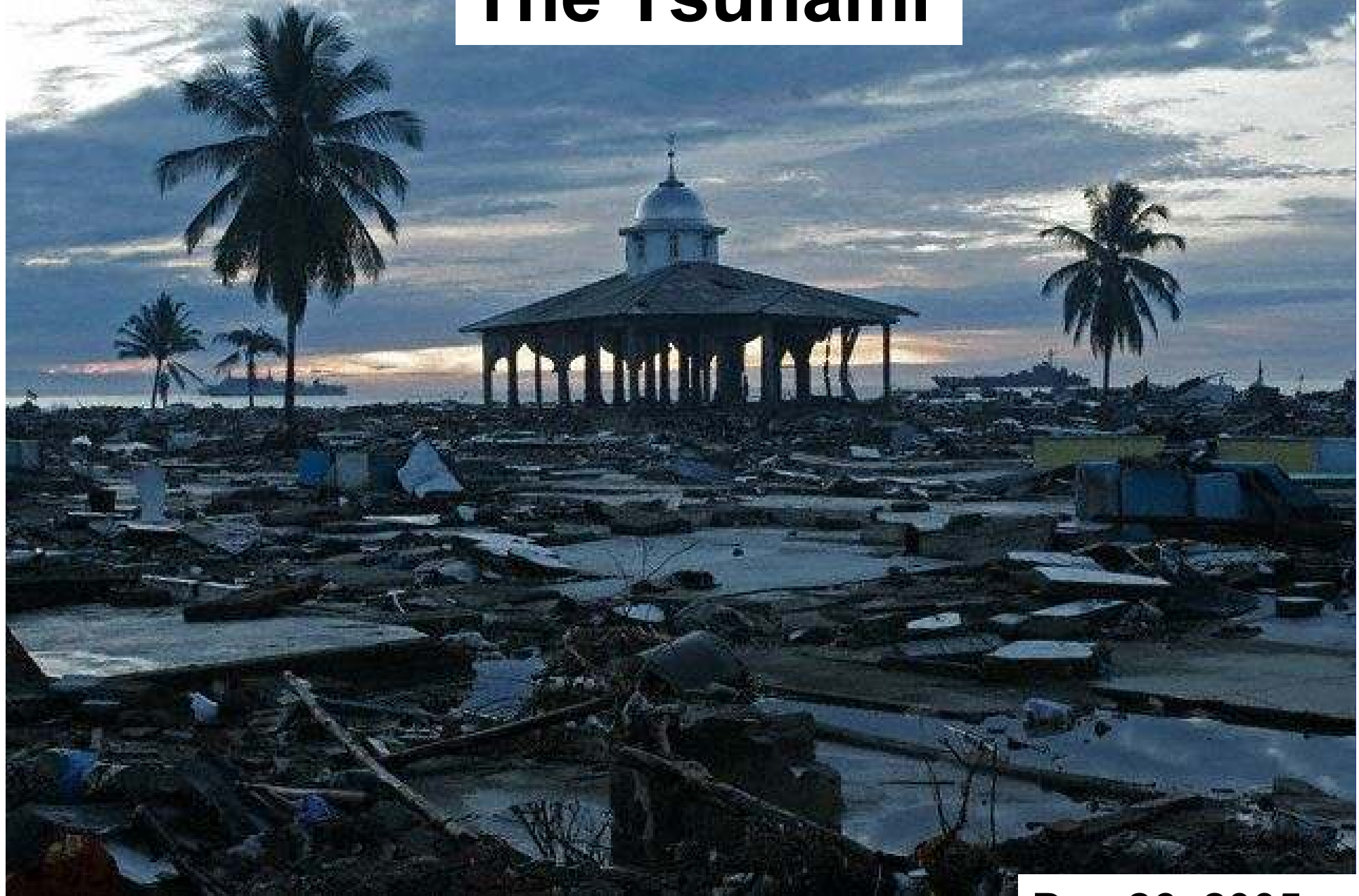
(Source: CRED 2004 & IMF, 2003)

One in 25 people worldwide

... survive with physical, mental or psychosocial and economic devastation”



The Tsunami



Dec 26, 2005

- **One of the worst natural disasters in modern times.**
- **Magnitude 9.0 on the Richter scale.**
- **More than 200,000 people died.**
- **More than 1.5 million people lost their homes and livelihoods.**
- **Estimated losses : more than US\$ 7 billion**
- **Affected countries: India, [Indonesia](#), Maldives, [Sri Lanka](#), Somalia, Seychelles, Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar.**





International Financial Assistance

Public Sources: **US\$5.3 billion** (excl. WB and ADB)

Private contributions: **US\$1 billion to US\$2 billion**

WB contribution approx. \$672 million (excl. India)

- **Indonesia:** \$246 million
- **Maldives:** \$26 million
- **Sri Lanka:** \$400 million

India: Estimated US\$1.5 billion

Estimated financing available through IDA : \$300 million.

Core Principles for Tsunami Recovery Efforts

- Country ownership of the reconstruction process (governments and communities of affected countries)
- Recovery programs linked to long-term strategies for growth and poverty reduction
- Coordination among the international community
- Rebuilding institutions as well as buildings
- Accountability, transparency and effective monitoring of financial aid.

The World Bank's Role

1. Provide assistance on the ground in affected countries for recovery planning (assessment, priorities for reconstruction)
2. Mobilize financial support
3. Help coordinate rehabilitation and recovery support
4. Reconstruction efforts should not rebuild poverty and should lessen the impact of future natural disasters.

A concerted World Bank Group-wide effort, also involving IFC and MIGA, is necessary to meet the broader reconstruction needs of affected countries.

Damage & Needs assessments

- Gather data on physical damage and social impact of the disaster
- Calculate cost of losses
- Determine rebuilding costs
- Identify most urgent priorities for short-term recovery
- Development rebuilding strategies in partnership with government and communities

PRIORITY NEEDS

1. Restoring lives and livelihoods
2. Restoring the economy
3. Rebuilding the infrastructures
4. Restoring local government

Seizing Opportunities for Change in reconstruction following disasters

A disaster....

“...can provide a **real opportunity** for addressing inequality and ensuring more inclusiveness in the process of reconstruction by thoughtful planning that is premised on transforming society and removing barriers. It will require that reconstruction be people-centered and participatory if we are serious about achieving **equity and social justice**”

-- Charlotte McClain-Nhlapo

Art 11 UN Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities

State parties shall take in accordance with their obligations under international law...necessary measures to ensure protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situation of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters'.

About 100 States have signed the Convention

The Vulnerability of people living with Disability & Disasters

Prior to a natural disaster as they are more likely to be: poor, discriminated & abused, with poor access to health, education, livelihood and transport

During

Post disaster due to possible loss of housing, caregiver, assistive devices persons or animals and poor access to relief etc.

Overview of considerations for developing response

Disaster is a function of the risk process. It results from the combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability & insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk (UN-ISDR)

- Disaster-Coping mechanisms for people with disabilities at individual level
- Increase awareness of Government, NGO, private sector, relief agencies & donors focus on the needs of disabled individuals
- Extent and manner of inclusion of people with disabilities during prevention, mitigation reconstruction process
- Increase in number of disabled individuals and shift in types of disability following a natural disaster

The Bank's response to address disaster

Support to countries to strengthen:

- 1) disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation
 - 2) emergency response and relief
 - 3) Recovery and Reconstruction
- Establishment of Hazard Management Unit
(formerly Disaster Mgmt Facility)
 - Establishment of Global Facility for Disaster Reduction & Recovery (GFDRR)

Analyze the situation of people with disability to provide detailed recommendations for mainstreaming into the overall strategies

Establishing network for warning and evacuation

Key responses *following* a disaster

- Socio-cultural needs assessment focusing on mental, physical and sensory disabilities
- Ensuring access to health, rehabilitation (incl. accessibility device), education and livelihoods
- Inclusive planning/reconstruction
- Coordination of efforts with local DPO and national and international organizations

Operations:

Mainstreaming disability in disaster response

Turkey

Emergency Earthquake Recovery Loan (EERL)

- Focus on disability: operations that explicitly consider the needs of people with disabilities.
- Cash Transfer: earthquake victims, survivors, people with disabilities and newly disabled people
- Outcome: 12.3% of population had a disability in 2002. Benefits reached these targeted population.

Operations:

Mainstreaming disability in disaster response

India

Gujarat Earthquake (2002) Recovery Program

- Death (20, 000), injuries (167,000)
- **Rehabilitation and assistive devices**: rehabilitation centers include prosthetic/orthotic workshop, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, mobile workshop
- **District Primary Education Project TI**: specially focuses on the needs of 620 children with disabilities

Operations:

Mainstreaming disability in disaster response

Iran

Earthquake (2002) Emergency Response Project

- **Identification**: of particularly vulnerable persons (e.g. people with disabilities, widows, aged persons living alone, persons dependent on charity)
- **Social Protection**: Existing social protection institutions is to meet the needs of vulnerable people.

Operations:

Mainstreaming disability in disaster response

Pakistan

Earthquake (2007) Disability Project

- Death (73,000), Injuries (70,000)
- **Objectives**: To enhance service provision to persons with disabilities & mainstream disability concerns into the development activities of agencies working on recovery & reconstruction.
- **Medical care and specialized rehabilitation**: physical or mental disabilities, post-traumatic stress and trauma
- **Community-based rehabilitation**: Through contracting NGOs, the project pilot a CBR approach to rehabilitation, offering a learning experience for the government's strategy and build local capacity to address disability issues.
- **Poverty Reduction**: The project contribute to long-term objective of reducing poverty and vulnerability and improving the welfare of disadvantaged group.

Regional Lessons Learned

- Inclusive development is a multi-stakeholder responsibility
- NGOs, made more effective as delivery of services to the vulnerable children, through a “contracting” rather than “grant” approach
- Robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system is essential for learning and accountability
- A learning and innovation lending instrument (LIL) is effective to pilot and test initiatives, and to build consensus
- Field-based management provides effective, quick response
- Use range of providers to help develop a new strategy for improving services

Key principles for inclusive risk management

1. *Disability is a transversal criterion.* Inclusion of disability can only be achieved through a holistic “vulnerability” analysis of the entire society. The aim is to build an inclusive equitable society in which all people are included in mainstream development and not targeted as vulnerable.
2. *Awareness raising about disability issues*
3. *Non-discrimination*
4. *Accessibility*
5. *Involving people with disabilities and their organizations*
6. *Community Based Rehabilitation:*
7. *One size does not fit all:*

2. Awareness raising



Photo by Ter-Zakaryan Janna, 13, Yerevan, Armenia

People with disabilities are generally not considered, especially not in a situation of poverty and or disaster. Lack of awareness about disability issues makes people with disabilities invisible for those who plan for the reduction of community vulnerability to natural hazards

3. Non-discrimination



Helping reconstruct disability friendly house post cyclone



Coordination with hospitals and training of medical staff in disaster area



People with disabilities must have the same opportunities to benefit from programs, services, and activities as people without disabilities

4. Accessibility

People with disabilities should be able to access & use facilities, services etc. provided within the disaster management framework.

- Warning Systems
- Relief
- Aids and Appliances
- Shelters
- Sanitation Facilities
- Housing



5. Involve people with disabilities & their organizations in all stages of disaster management

People with disabilities are the most knowledgeable about their own needs & are generally the best source of expertise on what does and does not work for them.





Video on 'Disability & Disaster' by Judith Heuman of World Bank and Anne Hayes and Maria Reina CIR (2005 for the Campaign at the Global Forum meet 2005).
It was followed by a e-network discussion organized by World Bank in collaboration with Centre for International Rehabilitation (CIR) - Chicago, International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC) – UK, and SMRC – India (about 500 participants held discussions over 3 weeks in June 2006).

Mental and Psycho-social Health



Involve people



6. Community Based Rehabilitation



CBR programs strengthen local capacity to act and ensures that people with disabilities are involved in all disaster related activities plans, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

7. One size does not fit all

- People with disabilities do not all have the same needs and require the same assistance.
- Different types of functional limitations affect people in different ways.
- Different functional limitations require different solutions: e.g. some individuals will need mobility aids, others medication or portable medical equipment, some a caregiver, service animals, or information in alternate formats.

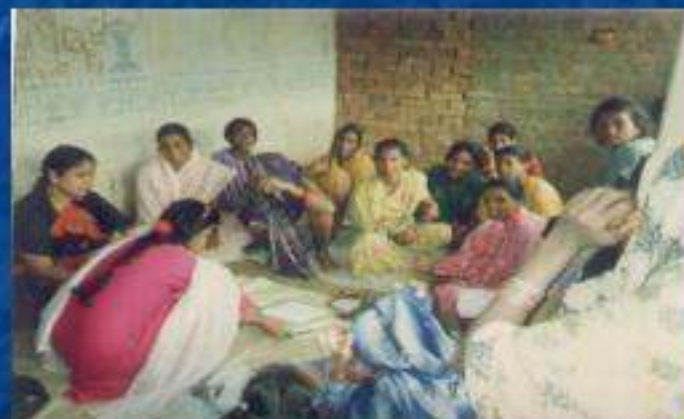
Women's Rights



Campaign to include concerns of women with disability



Media, women and disability



Women with disabilities: Addressing their concerns together including in disaster regions

Conclusion

- Most major disasters happens in remote areas of low income countries
- Standardized data collection
- Inclusive risk management
- Prepare civil society for emergencies
- Link short term with long-term development
- Use Information & Technology
- Strengthen & reinforce relevant laws
- Strengthen Inclusive Research



Human Development Network Social Protection (HDNSP)

www.worldbank.org/sp



HDNSP Disability & Development (D&D)

www.worldbank.org/disability



Global Partnership on Disability and Development (GPDD)

www.worldbank.org/disability/gpdd