Why effective DRR cannot be achieved without partnership with Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs): evidence and progress made so far

Hosted by ActionAid Australia, CBM Australia and ASB Indonesia
Why effective DRR cannot be achieved without partnering with Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs):
Evidence and progress made so far
Agenda

• Welcome and Introduction of Panellists – Mr Setareki Macanawai, Pacific Disability Forum.

• Why partnership with OPDs in preparing for disasters leads to better outcomes - Mr. Paulo Neves da Silva, Ra'es Hadomi Timor-Oan

• OPDs building the capacity of the DRR and humanitarian sector, a finding from AHP's Disaster READY program - Ms. Ellen Tamata, Woman I Tok Tok Tugeta Sunshine in Vanuatu

• OPDs as local disaster actors, findings from research in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, Ms. Nelly Caleb, Vanuatu Disability Promotion and Advocacy Association

• Accelerating active involvement of persons with disabilities in DRR through capacity strengthening Ms. Chrysant Lily Kusumowardoyo

• Question and answers moderated by Session Chair, followed by outcome summary and closing remarks
Welcome / Opening Remarks

Mr Setareki Macanawai
Why partnership with Organisations of Persons with Disabilities in preparing for disasters leads to better outcomes

Presented by:
Paulo da Silva Neves
Ra”es Hadomi Timor-Oan (RHTO)
Context

- Timor-Leste is a small country with a total population of 1.2 million with total people with 38,118 persons living with disability representing 3.2% - 2015 census.
- Timor-Leste is exposed to natural hazards, including flooding, drought, typhoons, wave surges, earthquakes and tsunami.
- Climatologists project that the weather in the region is likely to become hotter and dryer, leading to drought and causing rainfall to become heavier and erratic, causing more flooding.
- Within 2 years there has been big flooding twice heating Timor-Leste where many families’ houses and belongings were destroyed even some community members lost their lives.
- People with disability are at high risk when the disaster occurred due to less access to information and less accessibility to services provided by Government and humanitarian partners.
- Culturally, the persons living with disability’s capacity is always minimised by community members.
- International humanitarian and development partners in the country are less partnering with OPDs.
What works well

RHTO is a member of DRCC and closely works with Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP) agencies in Timor-Leste to ensure AHP Consortium members compliance to minimum standards for disability inclusion.

RHTO has deployed their staff at the Municipality level to work with AHP agencies and their Partners’ team to ensure disability inclusion is ensured in project implementation.

RHTO in close collaboration with AHP Consortium builds the capacity of both OPDs and AHP implementing partners in DRR preparedness and response.

RHTO is actively involved in the DRR events and meetings with Government and International Agency. As a result, the humanitarian partners and the Government of Timor-Leste specifically Civil Protection and disaster management committees are sensitive to the inclusion with people with disability into their emergency preparedness and response initiatives.

Social inclusion has become a norm to check the quality of a good disaster risk reduction plan by SDMCs.
What works well (Cont’d)

• RHTO has always been involved in Rapid Assessments with Civil Protection and INGOs in 7 villages in Dili during April 2021 flooding and also in response initiatives through working with Civil Protection and AHP agencies.

• RHTO is now actively involved in the decision making platforms organized by the Government and UN, National and International agencies to attend in meeting/training workshops.

• RHTO successfully built the capacity of the Civil Protection staff both at National and Municipal levels on DIDRR

• The Government acknowledged DPO’s role is very crucial to ensure effective disability inclusion in emergency settings.

• The Secretariat of Civil Protection has committed to ensure the accessibility of people with disability in the IDP Shelter that they will build in 5 municipalities
Key lessons learnt

• Targeted Capacity building of local institutions, CSOs including OPDs is key for reaching sustainability and localisation

• Close collaboration and technical and financial facilitation of OPDs by humanitarian partners during project implementation is key to achieve effective participation of OPDs and better program inclusion results

• International partners and donors should prioritise partnering with OPDs right from program design.
THANK YOU!
OPDs building the capacity of the DRR and humanitarian sector, lessons from AHP's Disaster READY program

Ms. Ellen Tamata
Woman I Tok Tok Tugeta Sunshine in Vanuatu
Women I TokTok Tugeta (WITTT ) Sunshine a local Ni-Vanuatu women led Organization of Persons with Disability (OPD)

- Women I TokTok Tugeta (WITTT) Sunshine was established in 2019 with the support of ActionAid Vanuatu through their interest in building inclusive local women’s leadership in humanitarian action, DRR and climate change.
- Since WITTT Sunshine started, major effort has been put towards organizing and mobilizing women with disability to create a safe space. So far there are about 500 members. With ActionAid as a partner.
- WITTT Sunshine sits within a WITTT platform of about 5000 women that enhances a diverse women inclusive approach to an inclusive women led program.
- WITTT Sunshine conducted a Women Led Protection Assessment using a tool developed by ActionAid that led to the identification of risks, protection actors and avenues to get protection services.
- Through the Gender Responsive Alternatives To Climate Change Program – Learned about Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change.
Recognizing the leadership and Agency of Women With Disability in Climate Change: Key Messages

• We live through deprivation, gender injustices and Climate Emergencies. To know our realities let us speak to them directly.

• An inclusive approach enables the leadership and participation of women with disability to inform and participate in DRR and Climate Change Adaptation

• We need to be supported to develop practical strategies that work for us and recognizing our different impairments

• There is need to listen and learn from us. Create spaces for learning and we understand the DRR work but you also understand what works for us.

• Climate Change is our life now. We need to be supported to be better prepared and to stay safe. Supporting us with advanced technology is part of it.

• Food security, health care, access to services, mobility, access to timely information and connecting with the humanitarian architecture is part of DRR for us.
OPDs as local disaster actors: findings from research in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands

Ms. Nelly Caleb
Vanuatu Disability Promotion and Advocacy Association (VDPA)
Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DiDRR) Capacity Building that works: Evidence of practice from DiDRRN

Chrysant Lily Kusumowardoyo
Partner Event, Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, Brisbane, 19 September 2022
Brief introduction and context

• Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Network (DiDRRN): Seven organisations (mainstream DRR, disability-focused organisations, and Organisations of Persons with Disabilities/OPDs) established in 2012.

• Working to raise the profile of the need for Disability-inclusive DRR (DiDRR), especially in the years leading to the formulation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction/SFDRR.

• Build the momentum to keep DiDRR on the global agenda through direct involvement of people with disabilities in Sendai related processes and through practice-informed advocacy.

• Result of the Disability Stakeholder Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction mid-term review: Increased awareness about DiDRR, but actions are still limited.
DiDRR Capacity Strengthening: Who needs what and why

• DiDRR capacity as one of the **pre-requisites for meaningful participation** of people with disabilities in DRR and humanitarian response

• **DRR actors**: Knowledge about disability inclusion, disability etiquette

• **People with disabilities/OPDs**: Knowledge about DRR and humanitarian response

• **Both sectors**: Soft-skills experience of interacting and communicating

• Effective DiDRR capacity strengthening can be a ‘**game-changer**’ for more inclusive local DRR policies and practices > **increased collaborations**
Effective DiDRR capacity building approach: ASB PIONEER example

• Step 1: DRR and disability actors **plan training topics together** > development of training modules

• Step 2: ‘In-class’ knowledge exchange to sensitize and strengthen awareness, knowledge and ability to initiate and manage high-quality, **inclusive local preparedness for response projects**.

• Step 3: **Field intervention as a “change laboratory”** to jointly **plan and deliver activities** that contribute to influence inclusiveness of existing DRR/humanitarian programmes.

OPDs and local DRR organization during the in class training © ASB Indonesia and the Philippines
Effective DiDRR capacity building approach: ASB PASTI example

- **Step 1:** DRR and disability actors jointly review and improve mainstream DRR national curriculum > curriculum of Indonesia’s National Disaster Management Agency/BNPB under their Training Center/Pusdiklat

- **Step 2:** Use the improved curriculum to capacitate OPDs, CSOs and Government to be Disability Inclusive Facilitators

- **Step 3:** **Roll out:** Capacitating wider DRR and humanitarian actors in disability inclusive DRR

OPDs, CSOs and government during the testing of the improved DiDRR curriculum © ASB Indonesia and the Philippines
Key takeaways

• DiDRR capacity building enables meaningful participation and significantly improve DRR outcomes

• Effective DiDRR capacity building facilitates collaborations (DRR knowledge + skills + relationships among DRR and disability actors)

“Words are beautiful, but action saves lives”

(Abner Manlapaz, Life Haven,
Closing Ceremony AMCDRR Mongolia 2018)
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Questions / Discussion