

Introduction

Paragraph 19(c) of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction invites all actors concerned with disaster risk reduction to ‘promote and protect all human rights, including the right to development’. Similar endorsement of a human rights-based approach can be found in Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, and the New Urban Agenda. However, none of these documents provide guidance on how to integrate human rights in practice.

From 2018-2022, the Building Resilience through Inclusive and Climate-Adaptive Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia - Pacific (BRDR) program brought together international, regional, national and sub-national partners to identify and develop effective practices for integrating human rights and gender equality into DRR. This document - Key international standards and guidelines relevant to DRR, is a key output of the BRDR program. It consolidates existing international standards and guidelines relevant to DRR and building climate resilience. Standards and guidelines are taken primarily from UN sources, which include the UN Committees responsible for interpreting and monitoring implementation of human rights treaties, as well as more operational sources, such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the Sphere project. Together, all the documents containing standards and guidelines run into thousands of pages. The purpose of consolidation is to provide an accessible list of key standards and guidelines that policy makers and operational actors at national and sub-national level can use to evaluate existing law and policy, and to design and implement new measures that align more closely with international standards and guidelines.

The standards are organized under four dimensions of the Framework for Integrating Rights and Equality (FIRE):

- ▶ Fundamental rights and equality
- ▶ Non-discrimination
- ▶ Participation and access to information
- ▶ Governance systems and structures

Two other dimensions: social norms and context and agency and empowerment, are not well-reflected in international standards and guidelines, but provide important additional perspectives that are crucial to a rights-based and gender equal approach to DRR. More information about the Framework for Integrating Rights and Equality (FIRE), which reflects all six dimensions, is available here: <https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/integrating-rights-and-equality-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-resilience>.

Where more detailed standards exist, they are grouped according to different aspects of DRR, including early warning, evacuation and camp management. There is a need for additional human rights- and gender equality-based standards and guidelines relating to other aspects of DRR, such as risk assessment, risk-sensitive land use planning and building back better.

Sources

From international human rights bodies

International human rights law provides a way for states, as sovereign actors within the international community, to agree on minimum standards for the treatment of people around the world. These minimum standards are agreed by states in treaties. Human rights treaties create international legal obligations for states to respect, protect and fulfil the rights guaranteed under the treaty. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights identifies 9 core international human rights treaties. These are listed below, together with the number of states that have ratified or at least signed them:

- ▶ 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (R: 182 / S: 3)
- ▶ **1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** (R: 173 / S: 6)
- ▶ **1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** (R: 171 / S: 4)
- ▶ **1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women** (R: 189 / S: 2)
- ▶ 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (R: 173 / S: 4)
- ▶ **1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child** (R: 196 / S: 1)
- ▶ 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (R: 57 / S: 11)
- ▶ 2006 International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (R: 68 / S: 44)
- ▶ **2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** (R: 185 / S: 8)

The five treaties that are most relevant to DRR are highlighted in **bold**. These treaties have all been very widely endorsed by states.

Each treaty establishes a monitoring body. This body is responsible for engaging with states on their progress towards implementing commitments under the treaty. The monitoring body is also responsible for developing guidance to states. This guidance helps to clarify the kinds of measures that states should adopt in order to fulfil their treaty obligations. Guidance is provided in the form of General Comments, or General Recommendations. Relevant General Comments and General Recommendations produced by treaty monitoring bodies are listed below. These guidance documents are key sources of the standards that are consolidated in this publication.

Human Rights Committee (CCPR)

The Human Rights Committee monitors the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The ICCPR focuses on fundamental rights including the right to equality, the right to participation, freedom of expression, the right to privacy and the right to life. The following General Comments from the Human Rights Committee are relevant to DRR:

- ▶ CCPR General Comment No 36 on the right to life (2018)
- ▶ CCPR General Comment No 25 on the right to participate in public affairs, voting rights and the right of equal access to public service (1996)



- ▶ CCPR General Comment No 31 on the nature of the general legal obligation imposed on States Parties to the Covenant (2004)
- ▶ CCPR General Comment No 35 on liberty and security of person (2014)
- ▶ CCPR General Comment No 36 on the right to life (2018)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights monitors the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The ICESCR focuses on rights like the right to food, the right to shelter and the right to health. The following General Comments are relevant to DRR:

- ▶ CESCR General Comment No 3 on State obligations under the Covenant (1990)
- ▶ CESCR General Comment No 4 on the right to adequate housing (1991)
- ▶ CESCR General Comment No 5 on persons with disabilities (1994)
- ▶ CESCR General Comment No 6 on the economic, social and cultural rights of older persons (1995)
- ▶ CESCR General Comment No 7 on forced evictions (1997)
- ▶ CESCR General Comment No 12 on the right to adequate food (1999)
- ▶ CESCR General Comment No 14 on the right to the highest attainable standard of health (2000)
- ▶ CESCR General Comment No 15 on the right to water (Arts. 11 and 12 of the Covenant) (2003)
- ▶ CESCR General Comment No 16 on the right to social security (2005)
- ▶ CESCR General Comment No 21 on the right of everyone to take part in cultural life (2009)

Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

The Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women monitors the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). This treaty establishes specific rights for women and girls, with particular emphasis on health, employment, public participation and the right to equality. The following General Recommendation is relevant to DRR:

- ▶ CEDAW General Recommendation No 37 on Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change (2018)

Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

The following General Comments are relevant to DRR:

- ▶ CRC General Comment No 13 on the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence
- ▶ CRC General Comment No 15 on the right of the child to the highest attainable standard of health

The Committee on the Right of Persons with Disabilities has not yet issued General Comments of specific relevance to DRR.

From international humanitarian actors

- ▶ Sphere standards (2018)
- ▶ Sphere humanitarian standards for older people and persons with disabilities (2018)
- ▶ Disability checklist for emergency response (Disability International) (2005)
- ▶ IASC Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters (2011)
- ▶ IASC Guidelines, Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action (2019)
- ▶ IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action (2015)

Other sources

- ▶ Maastricht Recommendations on Public Participation (2015), providing guidance on participation under the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters



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Fundamental rights and equality

Protection and fulfilment of fundamental rights could be challenging in risk reduction and disaster management, especially in emergency contexts. International standards and guidelines can help authorities to consider the kinds of measures that need to be taken to ensure that rights are respected, protected and fulfilled.

International Standards/Guidelines	Sources
People's needs must be identified, provided for, and monitored	Sphere for older people and persons with disabilities
Humanitarian goods and services provided to affected persons should be adequate. Adequacy of such goods and services requires that they are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ available ■ accessible ■ acceptable, and ■ adaptable 	IASC Operational Guidelines
Where restrictions on human rights are made, States must show necessity, proportionality and legitimate aims, such as in case of state's order/emergency decree on evacuation, imposed on at risk population	CCPR GenCom 31
Prioritize safety and dignity and avoid causing harm	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Arrangements undertaken by voluntary groups, the private sector, or other actors cannot absolve the government from their human rights duties – the state is ultimately responsible	CESCR GenCom 5

Life	
<p>Implementation of the obligation to respect and ensure the right to life, and in particular life with dignity, depends, inter alia, on measures taken by States parties to preserve the environment and protect it against harm, pollution and climate change caused by public and private actors. States parties should therefore ensure sustainable use of natural resources, develop and implement substantive environmental standards, conduct environmental impact assessments and consult with relevant States about activities likely to have a significant impact on the environment, provide notification to other States concerned about natural disasters and emergencies and cooperate with them, provide appropriate access to information on environmental hazards and pay due regard to the precautionary approach.</p>	CCPR GenCom 36
<p>States must respect the right to life and have the duty to refrain from engaging in conduct resulting in arbitrary deprivation of life. States must also ensure the right to life and exercise due diligence to protect the lives of individuals against deprivations caused by non-state actors. The obligation of States to respect and ensure the right to life extends to reasonably foreseeable threats and life-threatening situations that can result in loss of life, including disasters</p>	CCPR GenCom 36
<p>The duty to protect the right to life requires States to take special measures of protection towards persons in situation of vulnerability whose lives have been placed at particular risk because of specific threats or pre-existing patterns of violence. These include humanitarian workers, victims of domestic and gender-based violence and human trafficking, children, persons with disabilities, persons deprived of liberty, members of ethnic and religious minorities and indigenous peoples, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons, displaced persons, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons</p>	CCPR GenCom 36
Housing	
<p>Tenure, evictions and relocation: The right to housing requires legal security of tenure. Even when crises or other circumstances make it necessary to impose limitations on the right to adequate housing through forced evictions, any limitations must be determined by law, be compatible with the nature of economic, social and cultural rights, and be solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society. States shall ensure that all feasible alternatives to forced eviction are explored in consultation with the affected persons prior to eviction, with a view to avoiding the need to use force. Evictions should not result in homelessness or vulnerability to human rights violations and the state must take all appropriate measures, to the maximum of its available resources, to ensure that adequate alternative housing, resettlement or access to productive land is available</p>	<p>CESCR GenCom 4 CESCR GenCom 7 Sphere standards</p>



<p>Procedural protections which should be applied in relation to forced evictions include (a) genuine consultation; (b) adequate and reasonable notice prior to eviction; (c) information on the proposed evictions in reasonable time; (d) government officials or representatives to be present during; (e) all persons involved to be properly identified; (f) evictions not to take place in particularly bad weather or at night; (g) provision of legal remedies; and (h) provision, where possible, of legal aid</p>	CESCR GenCom 7
<p>Accessibility: The right to housing requires sustainable access to services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, including in relation to water, energy, WASH, drainage etc. Disadvantaged groups must be accorded full and sustainable access to adequate housing resources. Thus, such disadvantaged groups as victims of natural disasters, people living in disaster-prone areas and other groups should be ensured some degree of priority consideration in the housing sphere</p>	CESCR GenCom 4
<p><i>Shelter in Evacuation and Camp Management</i></p>	
<p>Try to keep people as close to home as possible when evacuated</p>	IASC Operational Guidelines
<p>When allocating safe emergency shelter, consider giving priority to groups that are particularly at risk, including persons with disabilities.</p>	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
<p>Safety and dignity in shelters and settlements entails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Design to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities, and others with mobility or other impairments ■ Safe and secure areas ■ Adequate space ■ Access to essential services ■ Access to livelihoods ■ Planning and coordination ■ Household item assistance ■ Protection of the environment ■ Adaptation to climatic conditions ■ Compliance with GBV prevention and protection guidelines 	<p>Sphere standards</p> <p>IASC GBV guidelines</p> <p>IASC Operational Guidelines</p> <p>IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action</p> <p>CESCR GenCom 4</p>
<p>Actively involve persons with disabilities, their families, and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) in identifying barriers; and ensure they participate in planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating site infrastructures, and protection and assistance services at displacement sites.</p>	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

Camps and collective centres should be a last resort and should only be established when, and as long as, the possibility of host family arrangements, self-sustainability, or rapid rehabilitation does not exist.	IASC Operational Guidelines
Internally displaced persons should be allowed to occupy unused private property, land and possessions only if they do not have access to alternative accommodation and no longer than absolutely necessary. Owners of affected private property should be adequately compensated for such use. Due process guarantees and access to fair and impartial legal procedures should be assured for all parties.	IASC Operational Guidelines
Health	
It is prohibited to discriminate in access to health care and underlying determinants of health, as well as to means and entitlements for their procurement	CESCR GenCom 14
The right to health should be respected and protected. It should be understood as the right to timely and appropriate, accessible, culturally acceptable and gender sensitive health care without discrimination as well as to the underlying determinants of health (such as access to safe and potable water and adequate sanitation, an adequate supply of safe food, nutrition and housing), healthy occupational and environmental conditions, and access to health-related education and information, including on sexual and reproductive health. It includes the right to control one's health and body and to be free from interference. Health interventions should be planned accordingly.	IASC Operational Guidelines Sphere CESCR GenCom 14
Services must be available, physically accessible and affordable, acceptable and of good quality	CESCR GenCom 14
Ensure specialized physical and mental-health support initiatives, including for persons with disabilities	Disability checklist for emergency response
Include specific positive equality measures in accordance with international standards and guidelines	CEDAW GenRec 37 GenCom 14 IASC Guidelines Persons w Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
The health sector should enhance the capacity of health providers to deliver quality care to survivors through training, support and supervision, including in relation to GBV	IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action
Particular attention should be paid to the health needs of children in emergency settings	CRC GenCom 15



Health inPrevention	
Document pre-disaster prevention and health needs.	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Always hold a community consultation about arrangements for safe excreta disposal and hygiene practices. Consult the community about the location, design and appropriateness of sanitation facilities. Consider the specific access requirements of persons with disabilities.	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Food	
Core components	CESCR GenCom 12
<p>Availability: The possibility for feeding oneself directly from productive land or other natural resources, or for well-functioning distribution, processing and market systems that can move food from the site of production to where it is needed in accordance with demand</p> <p>Accessibility: Accessibility encompasses both economic and physical accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic accessibility implies that personal or household financial costs associated with the acquisition of food for an adequate diet should be at a level such that the attainment and satisfaction of other basic needs are not threatened or compromised...Socially vulnerable groups such as landless persons and other particularly impoverished segments of the population may need attention through special programmes. ■ Physical accessibility implies that adequate food must be accessible to everyone, including physically vulnerable individuals <p>Acceptability: Cultural or consumer acceptability implies the need also to take into account, as far as possible, perceived non-nutrient-based values attached to food and food consumption and informed consumer concerns regarding the nature of accessible food supplies.</p> <p>Quality: Free from adverse substances sets requirements for food safety and for a range of protective measures by both public and private means to prevent contamination of foodstuffs through adulteration and/ or through bad environmental hygiene or inappropriate handling at different stages throughout the food chain; care must also be taken to identify and avoid or destroy naturally occurring toxins.</p>	
Consider, monitor and respond to the challenges people who are injured or disabled may have around accessing food and utensils as well as particular dietary needs	Disability checklist for emergency response

The right to food should be respected and protected. It should be understood as the right to have physical and affordable access without discrimination to adequate food in sufficient quantities or the means for its procurement. Food related interventions should be planned accordingly	IASC Operational Guidelines
The right to adequate food: The availability of sufficient food to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances, and culturally acceptable; and the accessibility of food sustainably and without interference with other human rights (definitions for each term included in the GenCom in question)	CESCR GenCom 12
Where people are at risk of food insecurity, assessments are conducted to determine the degree and extent of food insecurity, identify those most affected and define the most appropriate response	Sphere
The right to adequate food entails physical and economic access to adequate food or means for its procurement	CESCR GenCom 12
States are obliged to take necessary action to mitigate and alleviate hunger even in times of natural or other disasters	CESCR GenCom 12
Potential violations of the right to food include: The repeal or suspension of legislation necessary for the enjoyment of the right; denial of access to food to particular individuals or groups; the prevention of access to humanitarian food aid in emergency situations ; adoption of legislation or policies which are manifestly incompatible with the right to food; and failure to regulate private activities to prevent them from violating the right to food of others, or the failure to take into account the right to food when entering into international agreements.	CESCR GenCom 12
States should respect and protect the work of human rights advocates and civil society who assist vulnerable groups in the realization of their right to adequate food	CESCR GenCom 12
Ensure that persons with disabilities, their families, and OPDs are actively involved in all stages of food security and nutrition policy and programme cycles. Consider a wide range of issues, including appropriate locations, time, frequency, distribution and assistance arrangements for food and nutrition support.	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Essential programme actions in relation to GBV in the context of food security in accordance with the IASC GBV Guidelines	IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action



Water	
States should respect, protect, facilitate and promote the work of human rights advocates and civil society with the realization of their right to water	CESCR GenCom 15
Take steps to ensure that access to water is equitable, including relating to accessibility of water points, communication, water pump design, latrine design and location	Disability checklist for emergency response
The right to water and sanitation should be respected and protected. It should be understood as the right to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use without discrimination. Water and sanitation related interventions should be planned accordingly. At a minimum, safe water should be provided in a quantity that is necessary to prevent dehydration; and to provide for consumption, cooking, and personal and hygienic requirements necessary for a life in dignity.	IASC Operational Guidelines CESCR GenCom 15
Availability: Water must be sufficient and continuous for personal and domestic use, taking into account that some groups may require additional water to their health, climate and work conditions	CESCR GenCom 15
Quality: must be safe, therefore free from micro-organisms, chemical substances and radiological hazards; as well as of an acceptable colour, odour and taste	CESCR GenCom 15
Accessibility: physical, economic, non-discrimination, information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water, water facilities and services, including information on water issues, must be affordable, accessible to all without discrimination ■ Water, facilities and services must be within safe physical reach; within, or in the immediate vicinity, of each household, educational institution and workplace; gender, life-cycle and privacy sensitive; and physical security must not be threatened during access 	CESCR GenCom 15
Rural and deprived urban areas should have access to properly maintained water facilities, access to traditional water sources in rural areas should be protected and no household should be denied the right to water on the grounds of their housing or land status	CESCR GenCom 15
Refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons and returnees should have access to adequate water whether in camps and outside camps on the same conditions as nationals	CESCR GenCom 15
Groups facing difficulties with physical access to water, such as older persons, persons with disabilities, victims of disasters, persons living in disaster-prone areas, and those living in arid and semi-arid areas, or on small islands should be provided with safe and sufficient water	CESCR GenCom 15

<p>The obligation to protect the right to water requires: States to prevent third parties through legislative and other measures from interfering with the right to water by e.g. denying equal access to water; polluting and inequitably extracting from water resources; or otherwise compromising equal, affordable, and physical access to sufficient, safe and acceptable water</p>	<p>CESCR GenCom 15</p>
<p>The obligation to fulfil the right to water includes the obligations to facilitate, promote and provide, and requires the State to take positive measures to assist individuals and communities to enjoy the right. This includes appropriate education on water hygiene, protection and management; providing the right to those unable, for reasons beyond their control, to realize that right themselves</p>	<p>CESCR GenCom 15</p>
<p>Minimum, non-derogable, core obligations on the right to water:</p> <p>(a) Access to the minimum essential amount of water; (b) non-discrimination; (c) physical access without prohibitive waiting times and a reasonable distance from the household; (d) ensure personal security accessing water; (e) equitable distribution; (f) a national water strategy and plan of action addressing the whole population; on the basis of a participatory and transparent process including monitoring, giving particular attention to disadvantaged groups; (g) monitoring the extent of the realization; (h) relatively low-cost targeted water programmes to protect vulnerable and marginalized groups; (i) measures to prevent, treat and control diseases linked to water.</p>	<p>CESCR GenCom 15</p>
<p>Humanitarian actors shall implement strategies that increase the availability and accessibility of water for women, girls, and other groups at risk of GBV</p>	<p>IASC Operational Guidelines IASC GBV Guidelines</p>
<p>States parties should adopt strategies and programmes to ensure the sustainability of sufficient and safe water. This may include: reducing depletion of water resources and contamination of ecosystems; ensuring that proposed developments do not interfere with access to adequate water; assessing the impacts of for instance climate changes, desertification and increased soil salinity; increasing the efficient use of water by end-users and reducing water wastage in its distribution; and creating response mechanisms for emergency situations</p>	<p>CESCR GenCom 15</p>

Work	
Efforts should be made to promote livelihood opportunities for persons with disabilities	Disability checklist for emergency response
Invest in women's adaptability by identifying and supporting livelihoods that are resilient to disasters and climate change, sustainable and empowering, along with gender-responsive services that enable women to access and benefit from these livelihoods;	CEDAW GenRec 37
Women and men receive equal access to appropriate income-earning opportunities where income generation and employment are feasible livelihood strategies.	Sphere
States shall take appropriate steps to safeguard the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain a living by work which is freely chosen or accepted	CESCR GenCom 6
Social Security	
Increase women's access to appropriate risk reduction schemes, such as social protection, livelihood diversification and insurance	CEDAW GenRec 37
Invest in gender-responsive social protection systems and social services that reduce economic inequalities between women and men and enable women to mitigate disaster risks and adapt to climate change.	CEDA GenRec 37
Everyone has the right to social security, which encompasses the right to access and maintain benefits without discrimination in order to secure protection from for instance (a) lack of work-related income; (b) unaffordable health care; and (c) insufficient family support	CESCR GenCom 16
Availability: a sustainable system of social security is available, established under domestic law, and in place to ensure that benefits are provided for the relevant social risks and contingencies	CESCR GenCom 16
The social security system should provide coverage for at least health care, sickness, old age, unemployment, employment injury, family and child support, maternity, disability and survivors and orphans	CESCR GenCom 16
States shall guarantee that health systems are established to provide adequate access to affordable preventative and curative health services for all	CESCR GenCom 16
Non-nationals should be able to access non-contributory schemes for income support, affordable access to health care and family support, and any restrictions must be proportionate and reasonable	CESCR GenCom 16
All persons, irrespective of nationality, residency or immigration status, are entitled to primary and emergency medical care	CESCR GenCom 16

Refugees, stateless persons and asylum-seekers, and other disadvantaged groups, should enjoy equal treatment in access to non-contributory social security schemes	CESCR GenCom 16
Governments should enable social protection schemes to act as humanitarian response mechanisms and establish and facilitate access to and use of such schemes	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Essential actions for the livelihoods sector include: implementing livelihoods programmes that minimize related GBV risks, in consultation with the community, e.g. by sensitizing community about GBV, working with local authorities to increase security measures, engaging men and boys as supportive partners through workshops and discussions on gender issues, etc.; promoting the economic and professional empowerment through business development, agricultural trainings, value chain integration, vocational skills training, capacity-building and education; and implementing strategies that allow participants to control their assets in safe ways.	IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action
Humanitarian actors should, in consultation with women, girls, men and boys, implement livelihoods programmes that are accessible to those at risk of GBV	IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action
Education	
Ensure that persons with disabilities, children, their families, and OPDs are involved and actively participate all stages of all policies and programmes that support access to education for learners with disabilities, addressing accessibility, protection, and capacity-building aspects	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
The education sector should implement strategies that maximize accessibility of education programmes for women, girls and other groups at-risk of GBV	IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action
<i>Education in Reconstruction</i>	
The right to education should be respected and protected. It should be understood as the right to receive, without discrimination, an education in all its forms and at all available levels that is accessible, acceptable and inclusive. Education interventions should be planned accordingly. At the primary level, education should be compulsory and free.	IASC Operational Guidelines



Safety, security and violence	
People with injuries / disabilities are especially vulnerable to physical, sexual and emotional abuse and may require additional protection considerations	Disability checklist for emergency response
Children require specific protection from violence in emergency situations	CRC GenCom 13
Develop policies and programmes to address existing and new risk factors for gender-based violence against women – including domestic violence, sexual violence, economic violence, human trafficking and forced marriage	CEDAW GenRec 37
Provide accessible, confidential, supportive and effective mechanisms for all women wishing to report gender-based violence. Affected persons, in particular women and girls, should be protected against gender-based violence and survivors of such violence should be provided with appropriate support	CEDAW GenRec 37 IASC Operational Guidelines
Everyone, including all categories of people, has the right to liberty and security of person, meaning freedom from confinement of the body and from injury to the body, mind or integrity	CCPR GenCom 35
The right to personal security obliges States to take appropriate measures to protect individuals from foreseeable threats to life or bodily integrity. States must take both measures to prevent future injury and retrospective measures, such as enforcement of criminal laws, in response to past injury	CCPR GenCom 35
Sexual exploitation and abuse are among the most serious breaches of accountability and must be prevented and responded to. Hereby it is essential to raise the awareness of persons with disabilities and their communities on their rights and entitlements. Those affected should have access to effective, confidential complaint and information mechanisms. When responses implement PSEA policies, they include prevention, response, coordination and management.	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Governments shall as part of leadership and coordination of pre-emergency contingency planning: Highlight ubiquity of GBV and the importance of making GBV a priority for humanitarian action; ensure that GBV is always included in regular planning cycles for emergency response; and highlight to all ministries, government agencies and national NGOs the importance of integrating GBV into their programming	IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action
Humanitarian coordinators shall take the lead in ensuring that GBV prevention, mitigation and response is addressed as an immediate life-saving priority in humanitarian action and highlight responsibility of all clusters/ sectors to integrate GBV risk reduction in their strategies and proposals	IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action

<i>Violence in Evacuation</i>	
<p>Humanitarian actors should implement strategies that safeguard those at risk of GBV during documentation, profiling and registration processes. They should: incorporate GBV as a risk factor for vulnerability in IDP profiling and refugee registration processes; carry out IDP documentation and profiling and refugee registration processes in a manner that ensures the participation of at-risk groups; develop strategies that encourage affected populations to report their risk and/or history of GBV to staff; consider separate, confidential and non-stigmatizing spaces during interviews; ensure staff are trained in interviewing techniques with different at-risk groups; ensure that any interview questions related to GBV are age-, gender-, and culturally appropriate; wherever possible, include a GBV specialist on staff; make female registration staff available to interview females; interview adult family members separately from each other; prioritize programmes that assist women and girls in receiving, recovering or replacing personal documents; consider the need for specialized safety measures (e.g. relocation, safe shelter), taking into careful consideration the potential negative consequences of these measures; and work with community members and leaders to identify community-based safe housing alternatives for survivors and/or those at risk of GBV.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>
<i>Violence in Camp Management</i>	
<p>Camps and collective centres for persons displaced by the disaster should, to the extent possible, be located and designed so as to maximize the security and protection of internally displaced persons, including women, older persons and others whose physical security is most at risk, and to minimize their impact on host communities</p>	<p>IASC Operational Guidelines</p>
<p>The humanitarian camp governance and management sector should prioritize GBV risk-reduction activities in camp planning and set-up, and during the care and maintenance phase; support the role of law enforcement and security patrols to prevent and respond to GBV; integrate GBV prevention and mitigation into camp closure.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>

<p>In integrating GBV risk reduction into CCCM programming, actors should prioritize GBV risk-reduction activities in <u>camp planning and set-up</u>. This includes considering safety issues when selecting site locations so that camps do not exacerbate GBV vulnerabilities; adhering to (and when possible, exceeding) Sphere standards to reduce overcrowding; improving safety and privacy in non-collective sleeping areas through the provision of intrusion-resistant materials, doors and windows that lock, and—where culturally appropriate—internal partitions; putting in place appropriate family and sex-segregated partitions in collective centres; ensuring adequate lighting in all public and communal areas and in all areas deemed to be at high risk for GBV; designating the use of women-, adolescent- and child-friendly spaces during camp planning and set-up; considering separate, confidential and non-stigmatizing spaces in registration, greeting and transit centres for engaging with those who may have been exposed to or are at risk of GBV; considering the natural resource base of the area during camp planning and site selection; and considering durable solutions/exit strategies for camp closure that integrate GBV prevention and mitigation.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>In integrating GBV risk reduction into CCCM programming, actors should prioritize GBV risk-reduction and mitigation strategies during the <u>care and maintenance phase of the camp life cycle</u>. This includes regularly checking on site security and the safety and well-being of women, girls and other at-risk groups; ensuring that camp/site management staff make regular visits to monitor known danger zones, areas where at-risk persons may be housed, and women-, adolescent- and child-friendly spaces and other locations where activities are targeted to them. Actors should also inform affected populations of their rights to assistance and protection; create complaint mechanisms and promote feedback from the community that can be used to improve GBV-related site management issues; ensure that CCCM staff working in camps and camp-like settings are properly identified and have received training on and signed the code of conduct.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>In integrating GBV risk reduction into CCCM programming, actors should support the role of law enforcement and security patrols to prevent and respond to GBV in and around sites throughout the entire camp life cycle. This includes advocating for adequate numbers of properly trained law enforcement and security personnel; promoting equal participation of women and men among security staff according to what is culturally and contextually appropriate; working with protection partners and the community to identify the best options for enhancing security in the site; working with protection partners and GBV specialists to ensure law enforcement and security patrol personnel receive regular training on GBV prevention and response; and engaging with peacekeepers to facilitate security patrols.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>

<p>In integrating GBV risk reduction into CCCM programming, actors should integrate GBV prevention and mitigation into camp closure. This includes advocating for close monitoring of the returning/resettling/residual population with a particular focus on the safety of women, girls and other at-risk groups; encouraging GBV specialists to work with relevant government ministries and civil society organizations to ensure continued delivery of services to GBV survivors who are exiting camps; wherever possible, identifying referral systems for their care and support; ensuring that safe and ethical systems for the transfer of data are put in place by organizations and authorities involved in camp closure and return/resettlement/ reintegration programmes; and conducting communication campaigns to inform affected populations of camp closure processes to reduce the risks of GBV.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>The Camp coordination and management sector should work with national authorities and affected populations to develop site closure and exit strategies that take into consideration GBV-related risks</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>Family unity and child protection</p>	
<p>The child protection sector should support community-based child protection networks and programmes to prevent and mitigate GBV</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>The child protection sector should support the training of relevant actors in how to engage with child survivors by ensuring that service providers understand and apply basic steps and procedures for engaging with child survivors in age-, gender-, and culturally appropriate ways.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>The child protection sector should monitor and address the risks of GBV for separated and unaccompanied girls and boys.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>The child protection sector should consult with GBV specialists to identify safe, confidential and appropriate systems of care for survivors, and ensure education staff have the basic skills to provide them with information on where they can obtain support.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>Family unity in evacuation</p>	
<p>During an evacuation, family separation should be minimized. To the extent possible, priority should be given to evacuating children together with a parent/grandparent or guardian. Evacuation of children as a group without their parents should be done as a last resort.</p>	<p>IASC Operational Guidelines</p>



Children who are separated or unaccompanied during an evacuation should be placed in temporary interim care. Institutional or long-term adoption arrangements should be avoided as long as the situation remains unsettled	IASC Operational Guidelines
If the natural disaster occurs in a region of armed conflict, appropriate preventive measures should immediately be taken or already existing measures reinforced to protect children affected by the natural disaster against recruitment and use by armed forces or armed groups, including by local defence forces, in line with international standards and procedures	IASC Operational Guidelines
Privacy	
Personal health data shall be treated with confidentiality	CESCR GenCom 14
The principle of informed consent for data collection and use must be respected and practices for obtaining such consent shall be adjusted in accordance with the needs of specific persons with disabilities. Information and data must be protected	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Ensure that data ethics and protection principles (including confidentiality, provision of information, informed consent, security) are respected whenever data are collected and used.	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Require that all health services operating in disasters act to promote the human rights of women, including the rights to autonomy, privacy, confidentiality, informed consent, non-discrimination and choice.	CEDAW GenRec 37
Governments shall ensure design and implementation of safe and ethical data collection, storage and sharing on GBV	IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action
All humanitarian sectors should ensure that programmes sharing information about reports of GBV within the different sectors or with partners in the larger humanitarian community abide by safety and ethical standards. They should develop inter- and intra-agency information-sharing standards that do not reveal the identity of or pose a security risk to individual survivors, their families or the broader community.	IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action

Equality	
To ensure substantive equality for women in the context of disaster risk reduction and climate change, the rights of women and girls should be of primary consideration in devising measures on disaster risk reduction and climate change at different levels	CEDAW GenRec 37
Targeted measures to address specific assistance and protection needs of women and children and particular categories of affected populations, including but not limited to older persons, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, single heads of households and child-headed households, internally displaced persons or members of ethnic or religious communities and indigenous peoples, do not constitute discrimination if, and to the extent that, they are based on differing needs	IASC Operational Guidelines
The human rights of person with disabilities must be protected and promoted through general, as well as specially designed laws, policies, and programmes	CESCR GenCom 5
States must take special measures to ensure the respect for the rights of older persons to the maximum of their available resources.	CESCR GenCom 6
To prevent prohibited discrimination, states have an obligation to provide necessary fulfilment of substantive rights to those who lack means (such as in the aftermath of disaster when lives and well-being are threatened as people lacking means to fulfil their substantive rights)	CESCR GenCom 15
<p>Must-do actions for inclusion of persons with disabilities in the context of humanitarian action:</p> <p>Participation: Persons with disabilities are entitled to participate in humanitarian decisions that affect them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enable persons with disabilities to participate in all processes, in all phases and at all levels. ■ Recruit persons with disabilities as staff at all levels of humanitarian organizations. ■ Seek advice and collaborate with organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs). 	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Ensure that planning considers the risks that persons with disabilities face, the barriers that impede them from accessing protection services, and specific actions that may be required to remove those barriers. Ask persons with disabilities to help define protection sector priorities.	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action



Non-discrimination

This dimension focuses on addressing existing patterns of discrimination and causes of inequality based on identities and socioeconomic characteristics such as gender, age, class, caste, ethnicity, health, wealth, and so forth. It recognizes that those causes of inequality intersect in a wide variety of ways, affecting every aspect of the enjoyment of rights.

International Standards/Guidelines	Sources
All policies must be equal and non-discriminatory to all marginalized and minority groups of women and girls	CEDAW GenRec 37
Persons affected by natural disasters (affected persons) should be recognized and treated as persons entitled to enjoy the same rights and freedoms under international human rights law as others in their country	IASC Operational Guidelines
Humanitarian goods and services should be provided on the basis of assessed needs, without any distinction of any kind other than that of differing needs and without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, disability, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, age, or other status	IASC Operational Guidelines
All affected persons should have safe, unimpeded and non-discriminatory access to goods and services necessary to respond to their basic needs	IASC Operational Guidelines
Adopt an area based approach to addressing the needs of displaced and host populations together	IASC Operational Guidelines
The design of specific programs for humanitarian action should take into account and address gender-specific roles in the society concerned	IASC Operational Guidelines
Persons of disabilities are entitled to the full range of rights recognized in the Covenant without discrimination	CESCR GenCom 5
'Disability-based discrimination' includes any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference, or denial of reasonable accommodation based on disability which has the effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of economic, social or cultural rights	CESCR GenCom 5
States must ensure that also private sector health facilities and services comply with principles of non-discrimination	CESCR GenCom 14

<p>The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities should be incorporated in all humanitarian interventions through examination and evaluation current practices, processes and outcomes to ensure that the human rights of persons with disabilities are protected and promoted as required by international law</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>Identification</p>	
<p>Older people and people with disabilities are identified, located, registered and followed up with to ensure they access humanitarian assistance and protection that is participative, appropriate and relevant to their needs.</p>	<p>SPHERE for older people and PWD</p> <p>Disability checklist for emergency response</p>
<p>The term disability should be understood as a great number of different functional limitation, whether related to physical, intellectual, sensory, medical and mental conditions, that can be permanent or transitory in nature</p>	<p>CESCR GenCom 5</p>
<p>Using trained staff, organize and implement inclusive registration systems and processes that identify persons with disabilities by means of differentiated data matrices for gender, age and disability. Take steps to include the full range of disabilities.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>Raise awareness</p>	
<p>Raise awareness about the specific needs of people with injuries and disabilities amongst all actors working on the issue. States have an obligation to take action to raise awareness in society about the persons with disabilities: their rights, needs, potential and contribution</p>	<p>Disability checklist for emergency response</p> <p>CESCR GenCom 5</p>
<p>Capacity</p>	
<p>Older people and people with disabilities are not negatively affected, are more prepared and resilient, and are less at risk as a result of humanitarian action.</p>	<p>Sphere for older people and PWD</p>
<p>Build capacity of people in situations of potential vulnerability and those with responsibilities towards them and the wider community</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action</p> <p>Sphere for older people and PWD</p>

Engage with men and boys, the media, traditional and religious leaders and educational institutions to identify and eliminate social and cultural stereotypes concerning the status of women	CEDAW GenRec 37
To avoid leaving persons with disabilities behind, an understanding of the differences and intersectionalities within the group must inform the approach adopted in humanitarian action from the outset	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Access to resources	
Ensure that women have access to technology for preventing and mitigating the adverse effects of disasters and climate change on crops, livestock, homes and businesses, and that they can use and economically benefit from climate change adaptation and mitigation technologies, including those related to renewable energy and sustainable agricultural production	CEDAW GenRec 37
Best interests of the child	
In all decisions and actions concerning children, the best interest of the child should be a primary consideration	IASC Operational Guidelines CESCR GenCom 14
Intersectionality	
Measures to prepare for and respond to disasters should build on the recognition that people have multiple, intersecting vulnerabilities and capabilities, based on gender, age, ability and other characteristics	CESCR GenCom 5 CESCR GenCom 6 CESCR GenCom 14 IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Self-representation/determination for discriminated against groups	
Governments and other humanitarian stakeholders must work with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations rather than plan or make decisions on their behalf.	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

Participation and access to information

This dimension focuses on promoting meaningful, equal, gender-sensitive and effective participation of people of diverse gender identities, ages, abilities and backgrounds in policy/decision-making that shape their entitlements. Attention is paid to: Ensuring gender-equal, socially inclusive access to information; Ensuring free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC); Identifying and removing invisible barriers to participation such as social and gender norms, religious rules and hierarchy, and stereotypes against certain identities (e.g. caste, homosexuality, disability); Ensuring procedures are in place to make participation accessible, socially inclusive, and safe for women, girls, boys and men of diverse gender identities, ages, abilities and backgrounds; and Recognizing the gendered politics of knowledge (i.e. whose knowledge counts? what knowledge counts? whose voice matters? when do we listen to which voices?)

International Standards/Guidelines	Sources
Consultation and participation	
The right to participate in public affairs (DRR and CCA), including in decision-making should be guaranteed to all without discrimination	CCPR GenCom 25 CESCR GenCom 5 CESCR GenCom 6 CESCR GenCom 14 CESCR GenCom 15 Disability checklist for emergency response
The right to participate should be provided for by law	CCPR GenCom 25
Participation is underpinned by principles of freedom of expression, assembly and association	CCPR GenCom 25
Media have an important role to play in supporting participation, and should be able to comment on public issues without censorship or restraint and to inform public opinion.	CCPR GenCom 25
States have a positive duty to facilitate the participation of people who may otherwise have difficulty participating, for example because of such as illiteracy, language barriers, poverty, or impediments to freedom of movement.	CCPR GenCom 25 IASC Operational Guidelines
Institutionalise women's leadership in disaster prevention, preparedness (including the development and dissemination of early warning systems) response, recovery and climate change mitigation and adaptation at all levels	CEDAW GenRec 37



Facilitate the participation of migrant women, including those who have been displaced as a result of disasters and climate change, in the development, implementation and monitoring of policies designed to protect and promote their human rights at all phases of migration	CEDAW GenRec 37
Affected persons should be informed and consulted on measures taken on their behalf and given the opportunity to take charge of their own affairs to the maximum extent and as early as possible	IASC Operational Guidelines
As a good practice, public authorities should monitor and evaluate the participation procedure while it is ongoing; and may revise or adapt the procedure if needed to address deficiencies in the public participation procedure	Maastricht rec. on public participation
The tools and techniques used for public participation should be proportional to the complexity and potential impact of the decision	Maastricht rec. on public participation
The public authority must take due account of the outcomes of a consultation process and in some cases, the procedure may constitute a right for the public to make the decision itself	Maastricht rec. on public participation
When carrying out a public participation procedure, the public authorities should do so with clarity of purpose; sufficient time; a public commitment to use the procedure to guide their actions; due consideration of the needs and abilities of the public concerned so that they can participate effectively in the procedure; a commitment to accountability, self-assessment and learning; and adequate funding and staff	Maastricht rec. on public participation
The public should have a possibility to provide comments and to have due account taken of them on whether a proposed activity should go ahead at all (the so-called zero option), especially in relation to technology not previously applied in the country and which is considered to be of high risk and/or to have an unknown potential environmental impact	Maastricht rec. on public participation
When identifying the public concerned for a proposed activity: The various groups of stakeholders should be clearly specified; interest groups with social and economic interests in the matter should be included in the public participation in an equitable way; the procedure should be open to considering all the perspectives, including those opposed to the proposed activity; attention should be paid to identifying those who could potentially hinder the transparency and balanced nature of the decision-making process; special attention should be paid to identifying groups that are for different reasons hard to reach; and the list of the possible public concerned is not a closed one	Maastricht rec. on public participation

<p>The public participation procedures shall include reasonable time-frames, allowing sufficient time for informing the public and for the public to prepare and participate effectively during the environmental decision-making, taking into account the nature, complexity, size and potential environmental effects of the proposed activity, and the amount of documentation relevant to the decision-making</p>	<p>Maastricht rec. on public participation</p>
<p>The right to submit any comments, information, analyses and opinions it considers relevant is applicable to the entire public, not only the public concerned. The procedure should be free and without undue formalities</p>	<p>Maastricht rec. on public participation</p>
<p>It is recommended that the procedures for the public hearing or inquiry should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be publicized sufficiently in advance; b. Be clear and transparent about the hearing's purpose, format and potential; c. Be clearly explained again in person; d. Be open to all members of the public and provide fair opportunities to be heard; e. Be organized in a convenient and culturally appropriate location, bearing in mind the needs of any members of the public with disabilities and the interest of creating an open and equal atmosphere; f. Be organized at a time that is suitable for the public concerned to attend; g. If necessary, include appropriate controls to prevent corruption and manipulation of the hearing process; h. Ensure sufficient speaking slots and time to hear from all major interest groups involved; i. Provide an appropriate balance between background information and time devoted to questions and discussion; j. Allow the public to express its views without having to have legal representation; k. Allow public to distribute written statements and corroborating evidence, including through the testimony of witnesses; l. Require a register to be kept of participants; m. Specify time limits for taking the floor; and n. Limit the hearing to no more than eight hours per day. 	<p>Maastricht rec. on public participation</p>
<p>There should be a clear legal obligation for the competent authority to take due account of the outcome of the public participation</p>	<p>Maastricht rec. on public participation</p>
<p>The process for taking the comments, information, analyses or opinions of the public into account in the context of public participation should be fair and not discriminatory</p>	<p>Maastricht rec. on public participation</p>
<p>Any comments, information, analyses or opinions submitted and within the ambit of the relevant decision and competence of the relevant public authority, that authority must seriously consider all such comments received, regardless of whether they aim to protect a private or the public interest; relate to environmental concerns; and are reasoned</p>	<p>Maastricht rec. on public participation</p>



The statement of reasons accompanying a decision should include a discussion of how the public participation was organized and its outcomes taken into account, why and where, including comments not incorporated. It is recommended that a clear requirement to this effect be included in national law	Maastricht rec. on public participation
The public shall be informed about the decision within reasonable time, bearing in mind the relevant time frames for initiating review procedures. There should be a possibility to restart such timeframe if someone can prove that they did not receive notice due to a failure of the public authority or by force majeure. Information about the possibilities to appeal should be provided together with the decision.	Maastricht rec. on public participation
The procedures and requirements for public participation may also be applicable when reconsidering or updating the operating conditions for an activity, bearing in mind the nature and magnitude of the activity, the potential impact on the environment and the level of public concern; as well as the democratic and human rights interests underpinning such procedure	Maastricht rec. on public participation
Governments should actively seek the participation of organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) that represent the diversity of persons with disabilities in the humanitarian response, as well as women, girls, and other at-risk groups, including involving them in developing and reviewing disaster risk reduction policies, other humanitarian policies, laws, national plans, and other programmes and processes, and as participants and leaders in governance mechanisms and decision-making structures	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action
Governments and humanitarian coordinators shall promote participatory processes that engage women, girls and other at-risk groups in planning, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian action	IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action
Participation in Risk Reduction	
Increase women's participation in the development of disaster risk reduction and climate change plans by supporting their technical capacities and providing adequate resources for this purpose;	CEDAW GenRec 37
Participation in Camp Management	
Ensure that persons with disabilities are fairly represented in camp governance mechanisms, such as site management committees, technical committees for shelter, WASH, food distribution, safety and security, and other formal and informal participation structures, such as community groups, women's groups, youth groups, etc.	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Once the immediate emergency phase is over, camps or collective centres set up by armed forces or groups should be managed by civilian authorities or organizations. The role of police and security forces should be limited to providing security	IASC Operational Guidelines

Make sure that persons with disabilities, their families, and OPDs participate in identifying barriers and in planning, implementing, and evaluating shelter and settlements, and that persons with disabilities are fairly represented in the process, including underrepresented groups.	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Involve OPDs and persons with disabilities in consultations on suitable emergency shelter solutions for persons with different types of disability and consult persons with disabilities to understand their individual accessibility requirements for tents.	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
Access to information	
Information and materials should be available in minority languages	CCPR GenCom 25
Specific methods, such as photographs and symbols, should be adopted to ensure that illiterate people, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups have adequate information on which to make decisions	CCPR GenCom 25 Disability checklist for emergency response
People are aware of key public health risks related to water, sanitation and hygiene, and can adopt individual, household and community measures to reduce them	Sphere
All humanitarian sectors should incorporate GBV messages into humanitarian community outreach and awareness-raising activities	IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action
Access to Information in Early Warning	
Ensure that early warning information is provided using technologies that are timely, culturally appropriate, accessible and inclusive and take into account the needs of diverse groups of women. In particular, the extension of Internet and mobile telephone coverage as well as other reliable and cost-effective communication technologies such as radios, and the accessibility of these for all women, including those from indigenous and minority groups, older women and women with disabilities, should be actively promoted within the context of disaster risk reduction and climate change programmes	CEDAW GenRec 37



<i>Access to Information in Evacuation</i>	
<p>Persons affected by a natural disaster or facing an imminent risk of being affected should be provided with easily accessible information in a language they understand concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature and level of disaster they are facing; (b) The possible disaster risk and vulnerability reduction measures that can be taken; (c) Ongoing or planned humanitarian assistance, recovery efforts and their respective entitlements; and (d) Their rights under international and domestic law 	IASC Operational Guidelines
<p>To the extent possible, the people concerned should be informed, in a manner that is accessible to them and in a language they can understand, of the likely duration and process of the evacuation as well as the reasons why it is necessary.</p>	IASC Operational Guidelines
<p>Make sure that all information and communications in temporary settlement and camp settings are made available in multiple accessible formats, considering the needs of persons with hearing, visual, intellectual and psychosocial disabilities</p>	IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

Governance systems and structures

This dimension focuses on developing and/or improving three types of systems: Law, policy and procedure on DRR and resilience building that is based on international standards and guidelines on gender equality and human rights; Institutions for decision-making and accountability that enable people, particularly those belonging to disadvantaged or marginalized groups, to exercise their rights to voice, to participate, and to claim rights and entitlements; and Diverse platforms for civil society, particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, to articulate and pursue the realization of their rights. Attention is paid to identifying and addressing institutionalized exclusion on the basis of social status (e.g. gender, age, class, caste, ethnicity, health)

International Standards/Guidelines	Sources
States have the primary duty to protect people in situations of disaster. This includes protecting people from non-state actors. The duty applies to <i>all people within the jurisdiction</i> without discrimination.	CESCR GenCom 12 CCPR GenCom 31 CCPR GenCom 36 IASC Operational Guidelines
Legal and policy framework	
All policies, legislation, plans, programmes, budgets and other activities related to disaster risk reduction and climate change should be gender responsive, designed to ensure equitable treatment of persons with disabilities and grounded in human-rights based principles, including paying particular attention to all aspects of substantive rights like the right to food, the right to water, the right to shelter, and so forth	CEDAW GenRec 37 CESCR GenCom 5 CESCR GenCom 12 CESCR GenCom 15 IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action



Budgets and resources	
<p>Budgets related to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and emergency response, should be gender responsive and grounded in human-rights based principles, dedicating the maximum of available resources and ensuring priority to vulnerable members of society, including in relation to gender-based violence</p>	<p>CEDAW GenRec 37 CESCR GenCom 3 IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action</p>
Capacity	
<p>States shall adopt education measures to raise awareness about human rights among public officials and the public</p>	<p>CCPR GenCom 31</p>
<p>States should provide training, sensitization and awareness-raising for authorities and other duty-bearers, on both substantive and procedural issues, having regard to the particular situation of different groups of people</p>	<p>CEDAW GenRec 37 IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action Maastricht recommendations on public participation SPHERE for older people and PWD</p>
Data and Monitoring	
<p>Ensure there is adequate budgetary allocation and national and local mechanisms for safely and ethically collecting, consolidating, sharing and analysing disaggregated data across all relevant sectors, using this data in planning interventions as well as in monitoring processes, evaluating outcomes, and institutional learning, informed by international standards and guidelines</p>	<p>CESCR GenCom 12 CESCR GenCom 14 CESCR GenCom 15 CEDAW GenRec 37 IASC Operational Guidelines IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action SPHERE for older people and PWD</p>

Accountability	
<p>Legal and administrative mechanisms to address complaints and adjudicate appeals should be accessible to all without discrimination, and should integrate capacities of national human rights institutions, ombudspersons, and local bar associations</p>	<p>CESCR GenCom 3 CESCR GenCom 4 CESCR GenCom 7 CESCR GenCom 12 CESCR GenCom 15 CCPR GenCom 31 CPR GenCom 35 CEDAW GenRec 37 IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action IASC Operational Guidelines IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action SPHERE for older people and PWD Disability checklist for emergency response</p>
<p>States shall make reparation to individuals whose rights have been violated. Reparation generally entails appropriate compensation and can involve restitution, rehabilitation and measures of satisfaction, such as public apologies, guarantees of non-repetition, changes in relevant laws and practices, and bringing to justice the perpetrators of rights violations</p>	<p>CCPR GenCom 31</p>
<p>Accountability to affected populations (AAP) is the mutual responsibility of aid providers and other stakeholders to use their power and resources ethically and responsibly to 'put people at the centre' of humanitarian actions. Humanitarian actors have a duty to make sure assistance generates the best possible outcomes for all groups who are affected by a crisis, including those who may be less visible.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action</p>

<p>To effectively ensure that accountability is extended to all affected people, mechanisms for accountability must be accessible to everyone, including persons with disabilities, and must consider their requirements. This includes a duty to focus on disability inclusion throughout the humanitarian programme cycle, ensuring participation and accessible communication to persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, Persons w. Disabilities in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>Humanitarian actors within the protection sector should support the creation of secure environments in which GBV incidents can be reported to security personnel and advocate that police and other security officials/ institutions respect the confidentiality, rights, choices and dignity of the survivor; develop, sign on to and adhere to survivor-centred and human rights-based protocols and procedures for assisting and supporting GBV survivors; establish standard procedures for investigating and collecting evidence to support prosecution of cases; and ensure that detention centres meet basic international standards and minimize the risk of violence.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>Humanitarian actors in the protection sector should support the creation of non-stigmatizing and well-resourced specialized police stations, desks, units and/or task forces to address various GBV crimes.</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>
<p>Access to justice</p>	
<p>States parties should increase women’s awareness of available legal remedies and dispute resolution mechanisms, ensure affordable or, if necessary, free access to legal services, including legal aid; (d) dismantle barriers to women’s access to justice by ensuring that formal and informal justice mechanisms, including alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; and (e) minimize disruptions to legal and justice systems that may result from disasters and climate change</p>	<p>CEDAW GenRec 37</p>
<p>Affected persons should be entitled to and supported in claiming and exercising their rights and provided with effective remedies, including unimpeded access to the justice system, in case of violations</p>	<p>IASC Operational Guidelines CESCR GenCom 3 CESCR GenCom 7 CESCR GenCom 12 CESCR GenCom 15 CCPR GenCom 31</p>
<p>The housing, land and property sector should provide and strengthen legal assistance for women, girls and other at-risk groups to obtain security of tenure and control of HLP in accordance with IASC Operational Guidelines and GBV Guidance</p>	<p>IASC Guidelines, GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action</p>

With extensive and express calls for DRR to be guided by gender equal and rights-based approaches, the program on Building resilience through inclusive and climate-adaptive disaster risk reduction in Asia-Pacific (BRDR, 2018-2022) is working with the DRM community to demonstrate the application of the approaches into different thematic focuses - Risk assessment, DRR mainstreaming into Development, Emergency Preparedness and Response, DRR data management and progress monitoring, and Women's empowerment - to achieving transformative change towards inclusive disaster resilient actions.

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