**UNDRR’s submission to the Draft General Comment on the rights of persons with disabilities in situations of risks and humanitarian emergencies (article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)**

**Written submissions- format**

**[*Please provide your written contribution as if it were the text of the draft General Comment]***

**2 March 2023**

1. **Introduction**

**[Please indicate the main challenges experienced by persons with disabilities in the field of your organization’s expertise or the area of international law you work on].**

**Persons with disabilities are often disproportionately affected in situations of risk**, including humanitarian emergencies, disasters and their aftermath.[[1]](#footnote-2) The climate crisis and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic have exacerbated inequalities and show the **urgency to strengthen disability inclusive DRR.**

Since the adoption of the CRPD in 2006, **disability has been more prominent in the international policy frameworks**. For instance, the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** reflects the rights of persons with disabilities across the different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).[[2]](#footnote-3) The same applies to various **humanitarian policy frameworks**[[3]](#footnote-4), and **the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (the Sendai Framework).**[[4]](#footnote-5)These frameworks are in general based on humanitarian and human rights principles, such as equality, non-discrimination and participation.[[5]](#footnote-6) They recognize the **heightened vulnerability to disasters of persons with disabilities**, and advocate for their rights to be taken into account.[[6]](#footnote-7)

Main findings and recommendations of the **midterm review** **of** the implementation of the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** 2015–2030 indicate that ‘Governments need to recommit to ensuring that multisectoral, multi-scalar and multi-stakeholder mechanisms’ and furthermore ‘Governments must develop institutional structures to engage and mobilize the expertise of scientific, academic, private sector, civil society and local stakeholders, creating platforms and spaces for such stakeholders to be listened to and exert a meaningful influence over risk-informed decision-making processes.’

Furthermore, most countries, conducting the national Mid-Term Review on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and attending the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia as well as the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Australia in 2022, highlighted challenges around participation in data collection and risk assessment, pointing to data gaps on women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and children. Without data, problems remain invisible and thus policy and normative frameworks are not aimed at solving them, hence not sufficiently effective. Ensuring that all decisions are supported by disaggregated data and robust evidence, including the reporting of sex, age, disability-disaggregated data related to disasters and gender and disability impact analysis, must be a defining feature of countries' DRR measures towards 2030.

Finally, the increasing complexity of disaster risk - due to its systemic, cascading and compounding nature and effects - highlights the need for an intersectional and human rights-based approach to disaster risk management, whereby vulnerabilities and potential consequences are understood to the full and addressed accordingly.

1. **Normative Content**

**[Under the following relevant subparagraphs, please develop narrative on the scope and meaning of the following terminology of article 11 of UNCRP, from the point of view of your organization and field of expertise]**

1. " States parties shall take measures, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

The CRPD, in particular its article 11, and the Sendai Framework represent a rare if not unique case of synergy between a hard law and a soft law instrument, whereby the latter, focusing on the how, provides guidance and content on how the obligations arising from the former can be discharged. The Sendai Framework provides concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disasters. It aims at the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses and preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk by reducing and managing conditions of hazards, exposure and vulnerability and enhancing capacities. As such, the Sendai Framework enshrines those measures that State Parties have the obligation to adopt in accordance with article 11.

A significant starting point to define the measures to be adopted is enshrined in paragraph 17 of the Sendai Framework: “Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.”

The **Sendai Framework recognizes the vulnerability, exposure and capacity of persons as foundational components and drivers of risks**. In this context, managing disaster risk means and entails reducing vulnerability and exposure, while strengthening the capacity and resilience of persons with disabilities. For this reason, the Sendai Framework requires a people-centered, preventive and inclusive DRR approach.[[7]](#footnote-8) Effective participation in decision-making and implementation is considered a key issue for persons with disabilities and their organizations.[[8]](#footnote-9) The Sendai Framework provides in this regard that “persons with disabilities and their organizations are critical in the assessment of disaster risk and in designing and implementing plans tailored to specific requirements, taking into consideration, inter alia, the principles of universal design.”[[9]](#footnote-10)

Most importantly, and as a meaningful and significant step forward compared to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, the Sendai Framework recognises the mutual support and synergy between disaster risk reduction measures and human rights. In particular, its Guiding Principle 19 (c) states that “managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development"; furthermore, para 48 (e) recognise the role of treaty bodies.

As such, article 11 represents a clear articulation of a legal obligation to reduce disaster risk. Such obligation and its importance are echoed in the draft articles on the "Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters", and article 9 in particular, developed by the UN International Law Commission and submitted to the United Nations General Assembly in 2016.

Considering that overall disaster risk continues to increase despite progress in certain areas and the impact on persons with disabilities remains considerable, **further measures are necessary to take implementation forward**[[10]](#footnote-11) and to fulfil the obligations under Article 11. For example, in most countries still insufficient investment and progress in DRR is observed and the understanding of disaster risk remains limited. Government policies continue to be largely reactive.[[11]](#footnote-12)

The use of the well-established international human rights mechanisms and in particular the **CRPD could enhance the legal foundations of disaster risk reduction and the concrete implementation of the Sendai Framework in respect of strengthening the resilience of persons with disabilities.** These human rights mechanisms not only set legal norms, but they also provide further clarity on legal obligations and accountability for states and stakeholders. The **interconnection with the CRPD could assist with providing further clarification and accountability in relation to disability inclusive DRR.**[[12]](#footnote-13)

1. "persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters"

Article 11 recognizes the particular vulnerability of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters. It **requires states to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities**.

The formulation of article 11 of “situation of risk” is not exhaustive, as the “including” indicates. Therefore, whereas the emphasis seems to be *inter alia* on disaster situations, its full scope needs to be understood in light of the definition adopted on “disaster risk” by the United Nations General Assembly in February 2017 when endorsing the recommendations of the Report of its Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (UN Doc A/71/644). Namely, disaster risk is defined as ‘the potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity’. Furthermore, its annotation help shed light on other important aspects: ‘the definition of disaster risk reflects the concept of hazardous events and disasters as the outcome of continuously present conditions of risk. Disaster risk comprises different types of potential losses which are often difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, with knowledge of the prevailing hazards and the patterns of population and socioeconomic development, disaster risks can be assessed and mapped, in broad terms at least. It is important to consider the social and economic contexts in which disaster risks occur and that people do not necessarily share the same perceptions of risk and their underlying risk factors’.

Therefore, the scope of article 11 needs to be understood as including preventative measures aimed to prevent the creation of new risk and reduce existing risk in accordance with paragraph 17 of the Sendai Framework, in addition to strengthening preparedness for response and response itself as well as action in situation of armed conflict and humanitarian emergencies. Moreover, the inclusion of armed conflicts and humanitarian emergencies warrant the necessity to adopt, as much as possible and in light of the circumstances, preventative measures to reduce disaster risk even in those situations. This seems to be all the more important in light of the systemic, compounding and cascading nature of disaster risk, as reducing the risk of disaster would contribute to enhance the resilience of persons in situations of armed conflicts and humanitarian emergencies – an example of the contribution of DRR to the peace, humanitarian and development nexus.

In the context of disaster risk reduction, it is important to recognise that while the CRPD specifically references ‘natural disasters’, disaster risk is created by the decisions people make, and while hazards may be natural, disasters are not. Thus, it has been commonly recognized not to speak any more about ‘natural disasters’. Such terminology has not been included in the terminology adopted by the United Nations General Assembly mentioned earlier. Furthermore, it is critical that in taking relevant DRR measures state Parties and stakeholders consider the full scope of hazards enshrined in para 15 of the Sendai Framework - “The present Framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks.” Disaster risk cannot be managed hazard by hazard. A multi-hazard approach is fundamental, given the systemic nature of risk and its compounding and cascading effects across sectors, geographies, and societal groups[[13]](#footnote-14).

1. **States obligations under article 11.**

**[Under this chapter, please kindly indicate what concrete obligations State parties and other actors have in the area of international law of your organization’s expertise – IHL, environmental law, refugee law, disaster, e.t.c and the obligations under article 11 of the UNCRPD]**

Existing international law is not sufficiently clear concerning specific norms related to disaster risk reduction, and the draft articles on the “Protection of persons in the event of disasters”, including proposed article 9 [[14]](#footnote-15) and other related articles, aim at making some clarity and fill potential gaps. Whereas the draft articles are under consideration by the United Nations General Assembly, it would be critical for Member States to adopt a norm reflecting the intent and legal obligation of current draft article 9.

Other provisions under international law are instrumental to reduce disaster risk, and human rights law in particular. Indeed, disaster risk is driven *inter alia* by vulnerabilities, and such vulnerabilities can be connected limited or lack of enjoyment of human rights – for example, discrimination, lack of access to health or education, effective participation to decision-making, etc. Therefore, the obligations under the core human rights treaties (CCPR, CESCR, CEDAW, CRC, CERD etc) are of significant importance to define the scope of the measures to be adopted under article 11 of the CRPD, hence State Parties’ obligations.

Paragraph 19 (c) of the Sendai Framework enshrines the principle of a human rights-based approach to disaster risk reduction as well as a disaster risk reduction-based approach to the full promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights. Disaster risk reduction and human rights law share the same objectives of protecting people and their lives and livelihood.

In general, a HRBA will lead to **greater accountabilityandempowerment** of those involved in DRR.[[15]](#footnote-16) It is considered that empowerment and accountability processes in DRR can reinforce each other, and that human rights will contribute to progress in these areas.[[16]](#footnote-17) A HRBA will **reduce community vulnerability and enhance resilience for persons with disabilities**.

Mere existence of national legislation concerning disasters, including legislation relating to DRR, may not be sufficient especially in terms of guaranteeing enforceable rights, for persons with disabilities.[[17]](#footnote-18) In this respect, it is essential for national normative framework to enshrine a clear legal obligation to reduce disaster risk, similar to the one envisaged by the United Nations International Law Commission’s draft article 9, in the draft articles on the Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters. Vulnerability of individuals to disasters may be reduced if laws and policies incorporate a HRBA. The use of international human rights monitoring mechanisms could assist those seeking justice where national implementation is lacking and make states more accountable.

**The Sendai Framework** and in particular its four Priorities for Action provide concrete measures to protect development gains from the risk of disasters.

**Expected outcome of the Sendai Framework** *(see para 16 of the Sendai Framework)*

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in

the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses,

communities and countries.

**Goal of the Sendai Framework** *(see para 17 of the Sendai Framework)*

“Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.” [underlining added]

**Disaster risk** *(as endorsed by the UN General Assembly (GA) in Resolution A/RES/71/276*  *[[18]](#footnote-19)*

“The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.” [underlining added]

**Disaster Risk Reduction** *(as endorsed by the UN General Assembly (GA) in Resolution*  *[[19]](#footnote-20)*

Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development. [underlining added]

1. **Persons with disabilities disproportionately affected and experiencing particular disadvantages in situations of risks, such as:**

**[Under this chapter, please kindly provide narrative indicating which of the below groups, and for which reasons are at a particular disadvantage in situations of risks; are there other groups which are not mentioned which deserve particular attention?; what measures should be adopted under the UNCRPD to address their situation]**

1. **Women with disabilities.**
2. **Persons with disabilities in institutions.**
3. **Children with disabilities.**
4. **Older persons with disabilities.**
5. **Internally displaced persons with disabilities, asylum-seeking and refugee persons with disabilities.**
6. **Migrants with disabilities**

This increased call for strengthened disaster risk governance is key to address inequality based on gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, class and other forms of discrimination. While firm steps have been taken at some levels to address the inequalities and ensure inclusion of the groups at highest risk the definition of measures, Investment and their implementation, it is evident that adopting an intersectional approach in disaster risk governance has not reached the key status it deserves. For example, research shows that women and adolescent girls with disabilities are disproportionately impacted by disasters[[20]](#footnote-21). This is partly due to lack of intersectionality in the design and implementation of DRR measures where specific barriers for women and girls with disabilities is not considered, but it is for granted that inclusion of women or inclusion of persons with disabilities per say would be sufficient to address challenges faced by women and adolescent girls with disabilities.

In 2013, at UN’s first-ever global survey on persons with disabilities on how to cope with disasters illustrates why persons with disabilities die or are injured in disproportionate numbers in disasters. The same survey has been undertaken in 2023. While the 2023 survey is still ongoing, preliminary findings from over 3000 respondents indicate that while some progress has been made, there are still a need to engage stronger with the disability community

In 2023, 80% (85.57% in 2013) of the survey respondents from 116 (137 in 2013) countries state that they have not participate in community disaster management and risk reduction processes currently in place in their communities. Another key finding in 2023 reveals that only 31% (20.6% in 2013) of respondents believe they can evacuate immediately without difficulty in the event of a sudden disaster event. And while 35% (38.1 % in 2013) can do so with some difficulty, 26% (34.93 % in 2013) of respondents believe they will experience a lot of difficulties; 8% (6.3% in 2013) state that they will not be able to evacuate at all.

If given sufficient time, the percentage of those who can evacuate with no difficulty

rises from 31% to 47% (20.6 to 38.22% in 2013) but 49% (57.71% in 2013) still feel they will have either some, or a lot of, difficulty; 4% (4% in 2013) would still not be able to evacuate. This is especially important when taking into consideration the UN Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All Action Plan, announced at COP27 in 2022.

In 2023 survey (results as of 28 February), included a question on displacement. 18% of the respondent responded that they have been displaced due to a disaster or a crisis situation. Responses to the cause of displacement said: 50% to disasters, 25% due to armed conflict or widespread violence, 13% other, 12% humanitarian emergencies. 51% of those respondents are internally displaced, 16% refugees, 15% Asylum seeker, Refugee returned to country of former residence, 4% international migrant.

Please note that the findings are just very preliminary and that more may be submitted to the CRPD committee when a full analysis is done after closing of the survey.

1. **Interrelation with other articles of the Convention**

[**Please kindly develop narrative, from the field of your organization’s expertise and the area of international law you work on, about the interrelation of article 11 with other provisions of the Convention, e.g. what States should do in situations of risks with regard to art 6 (women with disabilities), art.7 (children with disabilities, art 9 (accessibility), etc**-

Besides the general provisions, other articles of the CRPD are relevant and need to be considered when interpreting and implementing article 11 of the Convention:

* Ensuring close consultation with and the active involvement of organizations of persons with disabilities in the development and implementation of legislation and policies (article 4 (3));
* Raising awareness of disability-inclusiveness (article 8);
* Access to justice (article 13);
* Protection of persons with disabilities from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse (article 16);
* Right to live independently and be included in the community (article 19);
* Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information (article 21);
* Habilitation and rehabilitation services (article 26);
* Right to an adequate standard of living and social protection, including the right to food, water and shelter (article 28);
* Collection of appropriate statistics and data to understand the situation of persons with disabilities before (article 31);
* International cooperation (article 32);
* Designating national monitoring and implementation mechanisms, including focal points within government, coordination mechanisms and national human rights institutions (article 33).

For example, for DRR the **promotion of international cooperation,** as is provided in article 32 of the Convention, could be important in support of the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS), which are often the most vulnerable to disasters. This is also aligned to Target F of the Sendai Framework which seeks to substantially increase international cooperation to developing countries by 2030.

## **Linkages between the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and Dhaka Declarations 2015/2018[[21]](#footnote-22) [[22]](#footnote-23)**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities** | **Sendai Framework** | **Dhaka Declaration 2015/2018** |
| CRPD as a whole but in particular:Article 11: Situation of risk and humanitarian emergencies | *Overall Framework* | Overall declaration |
| Article 3: General principles\*Individual autonomy\*Non-discrimination\*Participation and Inclusion\*Diversity\*Equal opportunity\*Accessibility\*Equality between men and women\*Children with disabilities | *Ensure a people centred approach*Preamble: paragraph 7 | Recalls the CRPD, 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, commitments to inclusion of persons with disabilities of the World Humanitarian Summit and Habitat III.  |
| Article 5: equality and non-discriminationArticle 4.3: state obligation | Guiding principles (d) | Ensure the meaningful participation, inclusion and leadership of women, men, girls and boys with disabilities and DPOs within disaster risk management at local, national, regional and global levels  |
| Article 32: international cooperationArticle 8: awareness raisingArticle 5: equality and non-discriminationArticle 9: accessibility | *Strengthen Governance, partnership and cooperation*Preamble: paragraph 7, paragraph 14Paragraph 27 | Enhance collaboration among Governments at all levels, development agencies, UN, NGOs, CBOs, persons with disabilities, DPOs, professionals, active citizens, academic institutions, private sector and other key stakeholders to work together and ensure the effective implementation of inclusion within the Sendai Framework at all levels to reduce vulnerabilities and prevent and reduce consequences of disasters.  |
| Article 31: Statistic and Data collection | *Integrate sex, age and disability disaggregated data**Guiding principles (g)* | Ensure that governments and other stakeholders establish effective mechanism and guidelines to compile sex, age and disability disaggregated data at pre- and post- disaster situations as an input to the Sendai Monitor and to inform disaster risk management policies and practices at all levels. |
| Article 4: State ObligationArticle 5: equality and non-discriminationArticle 9: accessibilityArticle 19: living independently and being included in the communityArticle 31: Statistic and data collection | *Promote Empowerment and Protection**Paragraph 32**Paragraph 38 (ii)* | Support inclusive community-based disaster risk management initiatives, risk analyses and data banks to facilitate and inform local, national and regional level early warning systems, disaster preparedness plans and social protection programs that are accessible by all.  |
| Article 9: accessibilityArticle 31: statistic and Data collection | *Removal of barriers to reduce the impact of disasters on persons with disabilities**Paragraph 30 (c)**Paragraph 36 (iii)* | Strengthen the self-reliance of persons with disabilities and care-givers at local and national levels through removing all kinds of barriers (cultural, social, economic, procedural, physical, communication and attitudinal) engaging the private sector, guided by ‘build better’5 approach and resilient universal design and s*upport to replicate Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) based tools, equipment, devices and intermediate technology for inclusive humanitarian response and disaster risk reduction*  |
| Article 4: State Obligations | *Act at Local to National to Global* | Take necessary actions to refer, present and endorse the Dhaka Declaration, 2015 and this Declaration of 2018 and include these in the development of national, regional and global road maps, action plans, indicators and terminologies for the implementation of the Sendai Framework.  |
| Article 4: state Obligation |  | Declare a focal point for inclusive DRR at the national level in coordination with governments, national and regional DPOs, organizations working on disability and DRR with a priority intention to review progress achieved against this declaration and progress towards inclusive implementation of the Sendai Framework  |
| Article 32: International Cooperation | *Paragraph 24 (g)**Paragraph 25 (f)**Paragraph 28 (e)**Paragraph 34 (d)**Paragraph 48 (i)* | Take initiatives for knowledge sharing and learning among and between DPOs, governments and government departments, UN agencies, private sector, academicians, researchers, NGOs and other stakeholders to better address disability inclusion in DRM and Humanitarian action. |

1. **Please indicate at least 5 issues, topics, comments, or recommendations your organization considers critical for the Committee to include in the draft general comment.**
	1. A clear articulation of the scope of art. 11 and its application to include preventative measures aimed at preventing the creation of new risk and reducing existing risk, before risk materialises into a disaster situation and humanitarian emergency. An explicit recognition of article 11 as foundational in international law of a legal obligation to reduce disaster risk. And a recognition of the inherent interconnection between promoting and protecting human rights and reducing disaster risk.
	2. Strengthening support to CSOs, OPDs and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) on Disaster Risk Reduction and at the same time increasing capacity on disability inclusive disaster risk reduction for National Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points, so they are able to fulfil their vital role in this respect
	3. Reinforcing the follow up of the CRPD Committees’ Concluding Observations by all stakeholders including through the engagement of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points as relevant
	4. Enhancing international cooperation, especially to assist developing countries, to ensure adequate and sustainable support as is provided in line with Target F of the Sendai Framework.
	5. Declare a focal point for inclusive DRR at the national level in coordination with governments, national and regional DPOs, organizations working on disability and DRR with a priority intention to review progress achieved against this declaration and progress towards inclusive implementation of the Sendai Framework
	6. Develop standard operational procedures and trainings on collecting sex, age and disability disaggregated data set by involving accurate representation of the experiences of persons with disabilities.

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1. See i.e. Global Humanitarian Overview 2021, <https://2021.gho.unocha.org/global-trends/persons-disabilities/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Disability is referenced in various parts of the SDGs and specifically in parts related to education, growth and employment, inequality, accessibility of human settlements, as well as data collection and monitoring of the SDGs, for instance goal 4, 8, 10, 11, 17, see also the preamble of the Paris Climate Change Agreement (2015) with a reference to the rights of persons with disabilities. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. See i.e. Inter-Agency Standing Committee-guidelines (IASC) guidelines on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action (2019), The Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian action (2016), and Sphere Handbook (SPHERE 2011). Also, regional policy instruments have addressed the rights and needs of people with disabilities in disasters, for example, the Verona Charter on the Rescue of Persons with Disabilities in Case of Disasters (2007), the Incheon Strategy to ‘Make the Right Real’ for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFC) 2005-2015. The Sendai Framework was adopted at the Third UN World Conference in Sendai, Japan on 18 March 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. See “Article 11 of the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (CRPD): legal frameworks guiding inclusive humanitarian actions and guidance for CRPD reporting”, CBM, HI, IDA (May 2020), p. 23 and further. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. See “Disability inclusion and disaster risk reduction, overcoming barriers to progress” (briefing note), John Twigg, Maria Kett and Emma Lovell (July 2018). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. See “The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and persons with disabilities”, Laura Stough and Donghyun Kang, in International Journal of Disaster Risk Science (June 2015). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. See i.a. “Disability inclusion and disaster risk reduction, overcoming barriers to progress” (briefing note), John Twigg, Maria Kett and Emma Lovell (July 2018), p.5, and the Sendai Framework, specifically priorities 2 and 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. See para 36 of the Sendai Framework, also references in paras, 7, 19 and 32 of the Sendai Framework. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. See for example Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Co-Chairs’ summary, Bali Agenda to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for all in a Covid Transformed World (Co-Chairs’Summary), May 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. See Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction Co-Chairs’ Summary (May 2022), para 11 and further. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. The Dhaka Declarations (2015 and 2018) are an example of efforts made to strengthen the connection between the Sendai Framework and the CRPD, to reduce vulnerabilities and prevent and reduce consequences of disasters for persons with disabilities. The Dhaka Declaration (2015), which evolved version Dhaka Declaration+ was adopted in May 2018 through the 2nd International Conference on Disability and Disaster Risk Management, Bangladesh, May 15 - 17, 2018 by the participants from 32 countries, including members from Governments, groups and organizations of persons with disabilities, representatives from UN agencies, UNESCAP, regional and international non-government organizations. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. See: GAR 2022 Our World at Risk: Transforming Governance for a Resilient Future; GAR 2019; GAR 2015 Making Development Sustainable: The Future of Disaster Risk Management, https://www.undrr.org/global-assessment-report-disaster-risk-reduction-gar [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. ”Each State shall reduce the risk of disasters by taking appropriate measures, including through legislation and regulations, to prevent, mitigate, and prepare for disasters..." [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. See “The relationship between Human Rights and Disaster Risk Reduction revisited: Bringing the legal perspective into the Discussion”, Karen Da Costa and Paulina Pospieszna, in Journal of International Humanitarian Legal Studies (May 2015); if accountability mechanisms are in place, they are likely to increase instances in which state can be held responsible. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. See “The relationship between Human Rights and Disaster Risk Reduction revisited: Bringing the legal perspective into the Discussion”, Karen Da Costa and Paulina Pospieszna, in Journal of International Humanitarian Legal Studies (May 2015). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. See “The relationship between Human Rights and Disaster Risk Reduction revisited: Bringing the legal perspective into the Discussion”, Karen Da Costa and Paulina Pospieszna, in Journal of International Humanitarian Legal Studies (May 2015). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. UN GA Resolution A/RES/71/276 (February 2017) endorsed Section V and VI of the report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relation to Disaster Risk Reduction, for the report see note by the UN Secretary General A/71/644 (December 2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. UN GA Resolution A/RES/71/276 (February 2017). [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. https://wrd.unwomen.org/practice/risk/intersectionality [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. https://globalplatform.undrr.org/sites/default/files/2022-04/The%20Dhaka%20Declaration%20on%20Disability%20and%20DRM.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. http://dkconf18.modmr.gov.bd/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Dhaka-Declaration-2018.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-23)