



Inclusive disaster risk management guide



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Inclusive disaster risk management guide

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I.

OBJECTIVES OF THE GUIDE AND TOOLBOX

The Inclusive Disaster Risk Management Guide aims to:

- ✚ Provide guidelines for applying inclusion in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) based on human rights-based principles and approaches, notions of inclusion and of disaster risk reduction, and adaptations from the conceptual framework of IDRM (Inclusive Disaster Risk Management) developed by HI to the Latin American context.

The Guide is complemented with an IDRM toolbox, which aims to:

- ✚ Provide a toolkit for applying the inclusion approach in disaster risk analysis, response preparedness, capacity building, and response processes to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The guide is coherent with notions and approaches of international frameworks for human rights, gender equality, inclusion, disaster risk reduction, as well as disaster risk management processes and instruments.

The guide and tools are inputs to contribute to inclusive disaster risk management processes, and to be adapted, validated, and applied in relation to the contexts, priorities and capacities of the participating actors.

Who is the target audience?

The Guide and toolbox are aimed at social groups, organizations in situations of greater vulnerability, agencies, NGOs, civil society entities taking part of inclusion and DRM, and

public entities acting in DRM and public entities guarantors of rights.

What is expected?

It is expected that the actors involved in DRM will use the Guide and tools as inputs and orientations in reflection-action processes and DRM practices they are involved with while keeping in perspective the sequences in the cycles of participatory planning oriented to transformative results.

A recognition of the fact that challenges faced in emergencies and disasters are a disarticulation of actors, mismatches between traditional knowledge, disciplines, and technical-scientific frameworks, and possible

tensions in decision-making processes and in spaces of power. The Guide and the tools contribute to the collective construction of learning and disaster risk management from the perspective of rights, gender equality, protection, and inclusion.

Likewise, it is to be considered that the field of disaster risk management is still fully developing its studies, practices for implementation of inclusion and protection, systematizations, evaluations of processes, plans, and systems. In this sense, critical reflection and management of knowledge in inclusive risk management is of utmost importance to generate learning, evidence, improve tools, means, promote processes, strategies, and participative DRM proposals with the various institutions, groups, and networks.

Various processes and organizations have made valuable contributions towards inclusion in DRM; some of these contributions are mentioned in the section on references and resources that promote DRM.

We are grateful to the individuals and organizations of most vulnerable groups,

NGOs, cooperation agencies, and public entities with which we share the process of integrating human rights, gender equality, protection, and inclusion in DRM.

IDRM Toolbox

TOPIC 1: Inclusive community-based diagnosis and differential risk assessment

1. Inclusive diagnosis and differentiated risk assessment
2. Participatory KAP analysis in disaster preparedness
3. Identification and characterization of most vulnerable population, using The Washington Group Set of questions

TOPIC 2: Response Preparation

4. Preparedness and contingency plans
5. Inclusive early warning system

TOPIC 3: Management and capacity building in DRM practices

6. Guidelines for capacity building towards inclusion in DRM actors
7. Checklist for the application of the inclusion approach in DRR practices
8. Methodology to apply the inclusion approach in DRM instruments

TOPIC 4: Inclusive response to the COVID-19 pandemic

1. Guidelines for Inclusive Preparedness and Response in the Context of an Epidemic (Humanity & Inclusion [HI], 2021)
2. Persons with disabilities and COVID-19 responses in Latin America: a look from Colombia, Ecuador and Peru (HI, & Red Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Personas con Discapacidad y sus Familias [RIADIS], 2021)
3. Systematization of three experiences of inclusive responses to COVID-19



II. INCLUSIVE DRM PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES

From HI's vision: "Outraged by the injustice faced by persons with disabilities and by vulnerable populations, we aspire to a world of solidarity and inclusion, enriched by our differences, where all can live with dignity." The guiding principles of this guide are the following:

- ✦ Humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence.
- ✦ Respect for people's dignity.
- ✦ Equality and non-discrimination.
- ✦ Accessibility.
- ✦ Active and effective participation and equal opportunities.
- ✦ Respect and recognition of diversity.

The approaches to be considered are:

- ✦ Human rights.
- ✦ Disaster risk reduction.
- ✦ Gender equality.
- ✦ Inclusion.
- ✦ Protection.
- ✦ Participatory approach.
- ✦ Cross-cultural approach.

HI Institutional Policy «Disability-Gender-Age»

[HI Policy Disability-Gender-Age](#)

The inclusive DRM framework promoted by HI proposes four dimensions:

- ✦ Recognition of diversity.
- ✦ Participation in decision-making spaces.
- ✦ Tailored instruments and practices.
- ✦ Barrier removal.

It takes in consideration the international framework of conventions and agreements on human rights, children's rights, gender equality, the rights of persons with disabilities, the rights of indigenous peoples, as well as the rights of displaced persons and migrants.

The main conventions and agreements in the international rights framework, which this Guide recognizes and invites others to validate, are described in Annex 1.



III.

POVERTY AND EXCLUSION: THE GAPS AND BARRIERS THAT CONDITION VULNERABILITY TO DISASTERS

3.1. In a regional context of inequality and poverty, various individuals and groups are discriminated against and excluded

Latin America and the Caribbean, with a total population of 646 million inhabitants (United Nations [UN], 2017), presents a scenario of slow economic growth, inequality, and poverty. In 2016, 30,7% of the population was poor; in 2020, it increased to 3,73%; while extreme poverty rose from 10% to 12,51%. This situation is compounded by demographic transition processes, intensification of migratory movements and displacement, as well as the effects of disasters and climate change. The impact of the Sars-Cov-2 pandemic, also known as Covid-19, has been particularly dramatic, increasing inequality and poverty (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean [ECLAC], 2020).

In this context of inequality, the social, economic and cultural diversity of the population of children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and indigenous peoples living in vulnerable conditions must be recognized.

Some data on vulnerability conditions in Latin America

- ⊕ 25% of the disasters recorded between the years 1997 and 2017 in the world occurred in Latin America.
- ⊕ 33.7% of the population of Latin America lives in poverty.
- ⊕ 33% of women in the region have suffered physical or sexual violence at least once in their lives..
- ⊕ 15% is the proportion of persons with disabilities in the world.
- ⊕ 8% of the population of Latin America are indigenous peoples.

Source: UNISDIR, 2021; ECLAC, 2021; UN Women, 2019; PAHO and WHO, n.d.; World Bank, 2021.

3.2. Exclusions and conditions of vulnerability are aggravated by age, gender, disability, ethnicity, and nationality

The inequalities and shortages in which children and adolescents live have consequences in the form of high rates of disease and mortality, malnutrition, anemia, and teenage pregnancy, low levels of quality education, domestic and gender violence, exploitation, precarious labor conditions for children, adolescents and young people, among other conditions.

Older adults in poor sectors lack social protection, have weak family and intergenerational relationships, low access to health care with a prevalence of chronic degenerative diseases, and are affected by domestic violence and discrimination.

In the different contexts, gender gaps are expressed in terms of access to quality education and equal opportunities, sexual and reproductive health, access to resources and equitable income, discrimination in patterns of gender-based violence and femicide, low participation and representation in decision-making spaces, and others.

In their interaction with various attitudinal, environmental and institutional barriers, persons with disabilities suffer from discrimination and exclusion, with little access to health, rehabilitation and education, few opportunities for employment, income generation, participation, and access to services, cultural goods, and to decision-making spaces.

It is important to consider the interaction of the different conditions of age, disability, gender, social status, ethnicity, among others, in the various contexts of the countries—this is known as intersectionality—which aggravate the disadvantages and the discrimination of individuals and social groups with these conditions, placing them in a situation of greater vulnerability to threats.

For persons with disabilities, barriers increase the risk of disasters.





Different barriers

Barriers are factors in a person's environment that hinder participation and lead to -disability. Barriers limit persons with disabilities' access to and inclusion in society. Barriers can be attitudinal, environmental, or institutional.

Attitudinal barriers are negative attitudes that may be rooted in cultural or religious beliefs, hatred, unequal power sharing, discrimination, prejudice, ignorance, or stigma and bias, among other reasons. Family members or close associates of persons with disabilities may also experience "discrimination by association". Attitudinal barriers are the cause of discrimination and exclusion.

Environmental barriers include physical obstacles in the natural or architectural environment that "impede access and affect opportunities to participate", and inaccessible communication systems. The latter prevent persons with disabilities from accessing information, knowledge, and

opportunities to participate. Lack of services or problems in the provision of services also constitute environmental barriers.

Institutional barriers include laws, policies, strategies, or institutionalized practices that discriminate against persons with disabilities or impede their participation in society (Inter-Agency Standing Committee [IASC], 2019).



3.3. Importance of vulnerability and capacity in disaster risk management

Vulnerability can be understood as the susceptibility or fragile condition of being affected by damage or being injured. Vulnerability occurs when one is unable, because of conditions or characteristics, to face and adapt actively in the face or exposure to hazards and risks (ECLAC, 2002).

Vulnerability expresses the living conditions, circumstances, and characteristics of individuals, groups, and societies that also make them susceptible to being affected by political and socioeconomic events, as well as hazards or threats categorized in a disaster risk reduction approach. Whether due to political or socioeconomic events (social vulnerability) or disasters (vulnerability to disasters), traumatic effects occur—affecting living conditions.

The characteristics of individuals and populations may vary. Considering the various complex, multidimensional, and dynamic processes involved, these are also

linked to impoverishment, tensions in social relations, and low degrees of participation and mobility in society (Katzman, 2000; Juneja, 2008).

Thus, the notion of vulnerability, called social vulnerability—when referring to social policies—, involves, on the one hand, conditions of impoverishment, deficiencies in living standards, discrimination, and social inequality. On the other hand, it refers to conditions that increase susceptibility to being affected by multiple hazards of geophysical, hydro climatological, biological, or anthropic origin.

Vulnerability is a social construct. In a society, in a community, not all people have the same characteristics or living conditions. People are diverse in terms of life cycle, gender, disability, ethnicity, nationality, and others. Likewise, there is a diversity of capacities and access to opportunities, services, decision-making, and power spaces. Moreover, there are different social roles, and social relationships, and gender roles. Thus, people's degrees of vulnerability are



not similar in the face of hazards. That is, the social construction delimits the conditions of vulnerability in relation to the diversity of people (boys, girls, women, men, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, migrants, and refugees) in different ways.

Conversely, capacity refers to the strengths, attributes, assets, resources, strategies of individuals, organization, community or society, which can be used to achieve agreed on objectives, and to cope with and adapt to events or hazards. In this last assertion, resilience is expressed.

Similarly, capacity development is understood as the process by which individuals, organizations, institutions, and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve collective, economic, and human development objectives (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2009).

Capacity building encompasses a set of means, such as training, coaching, education, the creation or strengthening of social groups,

leadership, organizations, institutions, and the promotion of and access to individual rights and freedoms. In a path and change towards a sustainable human development perspective, capacity building refers to transformations that empower people, organizations, institutions, and societies. Moreover, these changes are generated, guided, and sustained by the people, organizations, institutions, or societies involved.

3.4. Disaster risk reduction involves reducing vulnerability and developing capacities

Disaster risk is the result of the interaction between threats or hazards, conditions and vulnerability factors, capacities and exposure. Vulnerabilities, as a risk factor, are conditions that increase the susceptibility of a person, community or society, as well as of life assets, to the negative impact of hazards (UN, 2016a).

The exclusion of people in disaster risk management prevents their participation and protection in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. Disaster risk management that does not address differentiated vulnerability and the needs and the capacities and the participation of diverse people is blind to inclusion and protection and has no prospect of sustainable outcomes and impacts.

Disaster risk management must include an analysis of vulnerabilities and differentiated needs, as well as an analysis of the capacities of the various actors with which inclusive objectives and goals for vulnerability reduction and capacity building are constructed. These are indispensable conditions for disaster risk reduction.

3.5. People are affected differently by a variety of threats and hazards

- **Individuals, organizations, communities, and countries face multiple hazards and threats:** A hazard is defined as a phenomenon, substance, human activity or dangerous condition that can cause death, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage (UNISDIR, 2009).

Hazards are processes, phenomena, or human activity that can cause injury, death, or other impacts on people's well-being, damage to living conditions and livelihoods, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. They can also be natural phenomena (such as floods, storms, earthquakes, heat waves, etc.) that are dangerous because of their natural condition, but there are also hazards generated by human activity (anthropogenic hazards), such as urban

fires, spills of toxic substances, pollution, etc.

Some hazards are considered to be socio-natural when they are associated with a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors such as environmental degradation and climate change.

The Sendai Framework does not include terms referring to "armed conflict", "instability" or "social tension". While these threats are recognized in international humanitarian law and national legislation and in threat definitions of some agencies, such as the IFRC and WHO, and in various risk management indices (International Science Council [ISC], n.d.), they must also be addressed from other approaches and frameworks that are broader than risk management.

Hazards can be characterized by their location, intensity, magnitude, frequency and probability of occurrence. They can also be single or sequential. Multiple



hazards are considered from a territorial perspective. In certain contexts, hazardous events may occur simultaneously or in sequence, with interrelated or cumulative effects.

In all cases, human activity conditions or interacts with the event. These phenomena or events are threats or dangers for the person, group, or society in relation to their vulnerability, exposure and capacity.

The table of threats and hazards is shown in **Annex 2**.

- ✚ **Disasters affect people and social groups differently:** A disaster is a serious disruption in the functioning of a community or society that causes a large number of deaths and social, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts that exceed the capacity of the affected community or society to cope with the situation using its own resources (UNISDIR, 2009).

What should be noted is that disasters affect different people and social groups asymmetrically, as they present different types and degrees of vulnerability. It is precisely people's diversity that results in different capacities to cope with hazards and dangers and reduces the risk of disasters.

Various Studies have shown an increased risk of mortality and risk of disease among children, women, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. Violence against children, women, and persons with disabilities increases in crisis and disaster situations.

Likewise, women increase their workload by caring for affected family members. Additionally, having lost assets, they reduce their opportunities to access resources and recover their income.

Persons with disabilities are discriminated against because of exacerbated barriers in the emergency and lack access to responses and rehabilitations that are carried out without reasonable adjustments or adaptations required to respond to their differentiated needs.

Multiple or intersectional discrimination is present in, for example, poor women or heads of household. They are at a greater risk of discrimination, harassment, and gender-based violence.



Disasters affect people in a differentiated manner. Some facts:

- ✚ The first United Nations global survey to persons with disabilities on how they cope with disasters illustrates why they die or are injured in disproportionate numbers in event of disasters. It is estimated that 15% of the world's population lives with some form of disability who, in the face of multiple hazards (earthquakes, floods and others), are rarely consulted about their needs. For example, only 20% can immediately evacuate without difficulty in the event of a sudden-onset disaster; the rest can only do so with some degree of difficulty; and 6% cannot do so at all. Seventy-one percent of persons with disabilities have no personal disaster preparedness, and only 31% have evacuation support (UNDRR, 2013).
- ✚ In some post-disaster contexts, an increase in domestic and sexual violence (assault, sexual abuse and exploitation) as well as a high rate of gender-based violence are observed. Early marriages of girls and human trafficking also increase. Moreover, the proper functioning of reporting mechanisms, law enforcement, and services to women survivors of gender-based violence is disrupted (IFRC, 2015).
- ✚ Disasters increase the probability of mortality in the elderly. For Hurricane Katrina, 75% of the people who died in the days immediately after the hurricane were over 60 years of age, with this age group accounting for 16% of the population. Likewise, for the Fukushima earthquake and tsunami, 56% of the people who died were over 65 years of age, with this age group making up 23% of the population (HelpAge, 2019).





IV.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

4.1. Disaster risk

Disaster risk is understood as the probability of a disaster resulting in death, injury, destruction, and damage to assets and services in a system, society, or community in a specific period, probabilistically determined as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and capacity (UN, 2016a).

4.2. Disaster risk management and human development

The social, economic, and environmental effects of disasters in all areas and territories have led to the establishment of disaster risk management as an indispensable approach to sustainable human development. The effects of disasters on populations deepen impoverishment. In communities, societies and countries, the losses caused affect growth processes and levels of well-being. For this reason, the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals link disaster risk management to climate change and sustainable development.

The Sendai Framework (UN, 2015) proposes to achieve the following outcome by 2030: "the substantial reduction of disaster risk and

disaster losses, both in lives, livelihoods and health, and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of people, businesses, communities and countries".

The objective of this outcome is: "[...] to prevent the occurrence of new disaster risks and reduce existing ones by implementing integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political, and institutional measures that prevent and reduce exposure to hazards and vulnerability to disasters, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thereby strengthen resilience".

To achieve the outcome and fulfill the objective, states must adopt specific measures in all sectors, at the local, national, regional and global levels, in four priority areas:

- ✚ Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.
- ✚ Priority 2: Strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.
- ✚ Priority 3: Invest in disaster risk reduction towards resilience.
- ✚ Priority 4: Increase disaster preparedness for effective response and to "better

rebuild" in the areas of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

4.3. Factors and notion of disaster risk

The factors of disaster risk are hazard, vulnerability, capacity and exposure. Risk reduction involves addressing these factors to avoid the occurrence of disasters, damages, and their effects or consequences.

Thus, risk reduction, considering risk factors, seeks to reduce current and future risk, reduce vulnerability, develop capacities, and control exposure to hazards.

Conventionally, disaster risk reduction is oriented towards the prevention of new disaster risks and the reduction of existing ones and reactive (residual risk) management, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and, consequently, to the achievement of sustainable development (UN, 2016a).

4.4. Importance of understanding disaster risk

Given the breadth and diversity of contexts and processes in which societies and

communities carry out activities in the so-called social construction of risk, it is essential to systematically develop an understanding of risk as such in order to identify the problems that generate it. This should be done by taking into account hydro-climatological and geophysical conditions of territories as well as vulnerability and capacity factors that allow the design or formulation of disaster risk reduction plans and measures.

4.5. The DRM in continuous process of construction

The disaster risk reduction approach is relatively recent, and contributions and advances from different areas and disciplines have contributed to so-called structural and non-structural measures. On the one hand, there has been and continues to be a strong emphasis on risk reduction measures in infrastructure, risk transfer, and financial protection. On the other hand, social vulnerability is addressed through social policies. From the field of human rights and humanitarian action itself, there is a recognition of the enormous lack of protection and exclusion of the most vulnerable groups: children, women, persons with disabilities, migrants and indigenous peoples.

In general, studies, designs, and evaluations in risk reduction, reinforce the understanding of risk in order to support disaster reduction and management plans in a relevant and consistent manner. Likewise, it is essential to redouble efforts for systematic evaluations that contribute to knowledge management and thus improve disaster risk management.

4.6. DRM and its constituent processes

Disaster risk management is a systematic process of adopting policies and plans with the application of measures and instruments to reduce risk and manage disasters. It intervenes in risk factors with processes and actions that are conventionally considered essential and constitutive of disaster risk management. These processes are as follow:

- ⊕ Understanding risk.
- ⊕ Risk reduction.
- ⊕ Preparedness, response and reconstruction.

The Sendai Framework, together with governance for risk management, places them as the four priorities for risk reduction. In the countries of the Andean sub-region, it has been broken down into six essential constituent processes of disaster risk management: (1) generating knowledge about disaster risk in its different domains, (2) preventing future risk, (3) reducing existing risk, (4) preparing response, (5) responding and rehabilitating, and (6) recovering and rebuilding (CAPRADE, 2009; CAN, 2017).

- ✦ **Understanding risk.** Knowing disaster risk and its factors: threat, vulnerability, exposure and capacity—the underlying conditions and factors in the construction of risk.

Understanding risk also provides information on the evolution and trends of approaches and theoretical frameworks and generates lessons learned from risk management evaluations and their link to human development and climate change.

Understanding risk, applying approaches and methodologies, such as risk assessment and analysis on problems and conditioning factors affecting the



population; analysis of vulnerabilities, capacities, scenario projections, and risk estimation, are the bases on which risk management plans, programs, projects, and measures are formulated.

- ✚ **Risk reduction.** For programmatic and operational purposes, this process considers the reduction of existing risk and the prevention of future risk.

Future risk reduction identifies the processes and factors that generate disaster risk, identifying measures and actions to confront, reducing and avoiding any possibility of disaster occurrence. This field corresponds to prospective risk management.

Existing risk reduction identifies and adopts corrective and control measures and actions of risk factors. This is the field of corrective risk management.

- ✚ **Preparedness, response, and reconstruction.** This process addresses identification and implementation of preparedness measures and actions prior to the occurrence of a disaster. Anticipating of disaster, damages, and effects ensures

that the population and institutions have sufficient capacities for response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

It should be emphasized that DRM management processes are not ends in themselves, but means to transform, improve, and ensure the living conditions of people in resilient communities and societies.

4.7. DRM and policy, plan, and project cycle

Being constitutive processes of DRM, they are part of policy management cycle, plans, programs and projects. The understanding of risk, with the analysis of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities, makes it possible to identify the central problems of the population and risk factors, and to design, formulate and execute inclusive disaster risk management plans, accountable for their results, generators of learning, feedback, and contributions to new stages of the management cycle.

4.8. Levels and actors of DRM

With the effects of climate change and the recognition of the categories of intensive¹

disasters and their effects at the country level, and extensive² disasters present in almost all communities and political-administrative territories of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, territorial or local sustainable human development requires integration of disaster risk reduction that is associated with climate change (UNISDIR, & OSSO, 2015). Therefore, there is consensus that disaster risk reduction should be applied at different levels: local-community, territorial-municipal, territorial-departmental, sectoral, national, sub regional, and international.

In this context, the role of the State, at its different levels, of the various actors of society, organizations, and entities involved in the processes of sustainable human development in the field of disaster risk reduction and facing climate change, is required.

¹ Intensive disasters are those that cause 25 or more human losses and/or more than 300 homes destroyed.

² An extensive type of disaster is one that causes less than 25 human losses and/or less than 300 houses destroyed.



V.

INCLUSIVE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1. The notion of inclusive disaster risk management

If disaster risk management is a systematic process of policies, plans, measures, strategies, and instruments to reduce risk and manage disasters; Inclusive Disaster Risk Management, IDRM, integrates human rights, gender equality, protection and inclusion approaches.

From this perspective, the objectives and results of IDRM must reduce gaps and inequalities, remove barriers and discrimination, ensure accessibility to reduce vulnerabilities, empower the exercise of rights, develop capacities, and contribute towards transformative changes in the situations and problems of people.

5.2. Approaches are integrated for inclusive disaster risk management

From the operational point of view, the human rights approach analyzes the inequalities found in the central problems that affect people's development, corrects discriminatory practices, the unequal distribution of power, and promotes and

protects rights. This is how this approach is linked to the principle of protection in DRM, which also proposes equal access to humanitarian action for everyone, as well as the protection of all people from discrimination, violence and the rehabilitation of their rights affected by disasters—and in emergency situations.

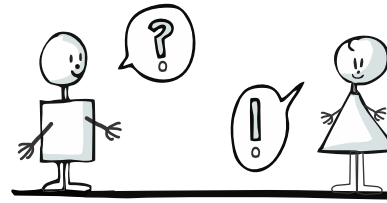
HI's IDRM Framework

It proposes to address four dimensions in IDRM, reflecting these four dimensions in all its components and activities:

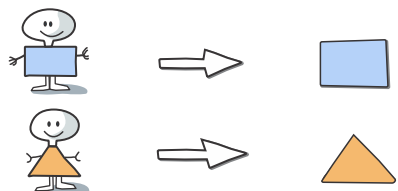
1. Recognize diversity and promoting equal rights and opportunities for all in the face of risk.



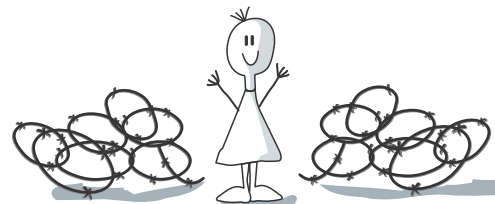
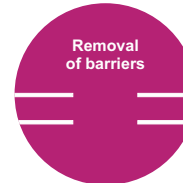
2. Ensure the full and meaningful participation and leadership of all groups and individuals in identifying and reducing risk.



3. Appreciate and respond to the diverse characteristics, capacities and vulnerabilities of all, adapting DRM tools and practices.



4. Contribute to the resilience of all by transforming power relations and removing the barriers that keep people excluded from society.



These dimensions are integrated or applied in the DRM processes and in the management cycle of DRM plans and projects.



The development of inclusive capacities, participation, empowerment, removal of barriers, and reduction of gaps are essential for the defense of the rights of persons with disabilities and the reduction of their vulnerabilities. Likewise, approaches must be adapted toward accessibility and the implementation of reasonable adjustments, equalization of measures, and differentiated treatment to persons with disabilities. With regards to women's rights and gender equality, the equitable distribution of roles and equal access to resources and decision-making spaces are also important.

5.3. The inclusion approach in DRM processes

The constituent processes in risk management with an inclusive approach:

- ✚ Collective understanding of risk.
- ✚ Inclusive corrective and prospective risk reduction.
- ✚ Inclusive preparedness, response, and reconstruction.

These are the DRM processes that integrate the inclusion approach. The inclusion

approach is directly linked to rights, gender equality, and a protection approach. It emphasizes and focuses on the person, without discrimination, making him/her a participant as a subject of rights, and placing him/her at the center of concern of disaster risk management.

It should be noted that Latin America and the Caribbean apply social protection policies and plans (ECLAC, 2006), which seek to respond to and mitigate the effects of the exclusionary dynamics of the labor market, with a structural heterogeneity that does not allow opportunities for all, with social security systems of low coverage, low investment, and insufficient spending on health. These social protection policies and plans provide opportunities for inclusive disaster risk management.

In coherence with rights, gender equality, inclusion, protection, and interculturality approaches, these processes are conducted and carried out considering the following principles and strategies:

- ✚ The participation in all processes, stages, and decision-making spaces.
- ✚ Recognition of the diversity of the

population in its conditions, characteristics, and capabilities.

- ✚ Reducing gaps and inequality, removing barriers, and discrimination, and ensuring accessibility.
- ✚ Tailored approaches, technologies, processes, and tools.
- ✚ Empowerment and capacity building.
- ✚ Coordination and cooperation
- ✚ Allocation of resources and effective financing.
- ✚ Transparency and accountability.

From the perspective of achieving effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability, DRM processes with inclusion:

- ✚ Are part of a project cycle management that is results-oriented towards transformational changes.
- ✚ They are consistent in a results chain with an inclusive approach.
- ✚ They have a perspective of change and transformation towards inclusion and resilience.
- ✚ They conduct systematic evaluation, broadening the scope of inclusive risk learning and understanding, and feeding back into inclusive risk management.

It is now time to describe IDRM processes...



VI. PARTICIPATORY UNDERSTANDING OF RISK

6.1. Objective and scope

The participatory understanding of risk has the objective of having an inclusive diagnosis and differentiated risk analysis to support, design, and implement disaster risk management with a focus on human rights, gender equality, and inclusion.

The Sendai Framework makes reference to risk understanding notions. Similar notions are risk awareness and risk analysis.

With the launch of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in 2000, the importance of improving knowledge of the causes of disasters and the options towards disaster risk reduction was recognized. The Hyogo Framework set risk knowledge as a priority for action: "[...] the starting point for reducing disaster risk and promoting a culture of resilience is to understand the hazards and the physical, social, economic, and environmental factors of vulnerability to disasters facing most societies, as well as the evolution of hazards and vulnerability factors in the short and long term, and then to take appropriate action based on this knowledge" (UNISDIR, 2005).

The first priority of the Sendai Framework is to understand disaster risk, stating that: "[...] policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, degree of exposure of people and assets, and characteristics of hazards and environment. Such knowledge can be used for pre-disaster risk assessment, for prevention and mitigation, and for the development and implementation of appropriate disaster preparedness and effective response measures." (UNISDIR, 2015).

6.2. Importance of participation in a collective understanding of risk

Just as disaster risk is understood as a social construction, the understanding of risk is a participatory process with the various public and social actors. This action relies on approaches, evidence, contributions from traditional knowledge, and technical and scientific capacities.

To the extent that the process is participatory and collective, the most vulnerable populations, social organizations, public

entities, cooperation agencies, and stakeholders in general, participate in the understanding and analysis of risk, in order to identify, design and manage its reduction with a focus on rights, gender equality, inclusion, and protection.

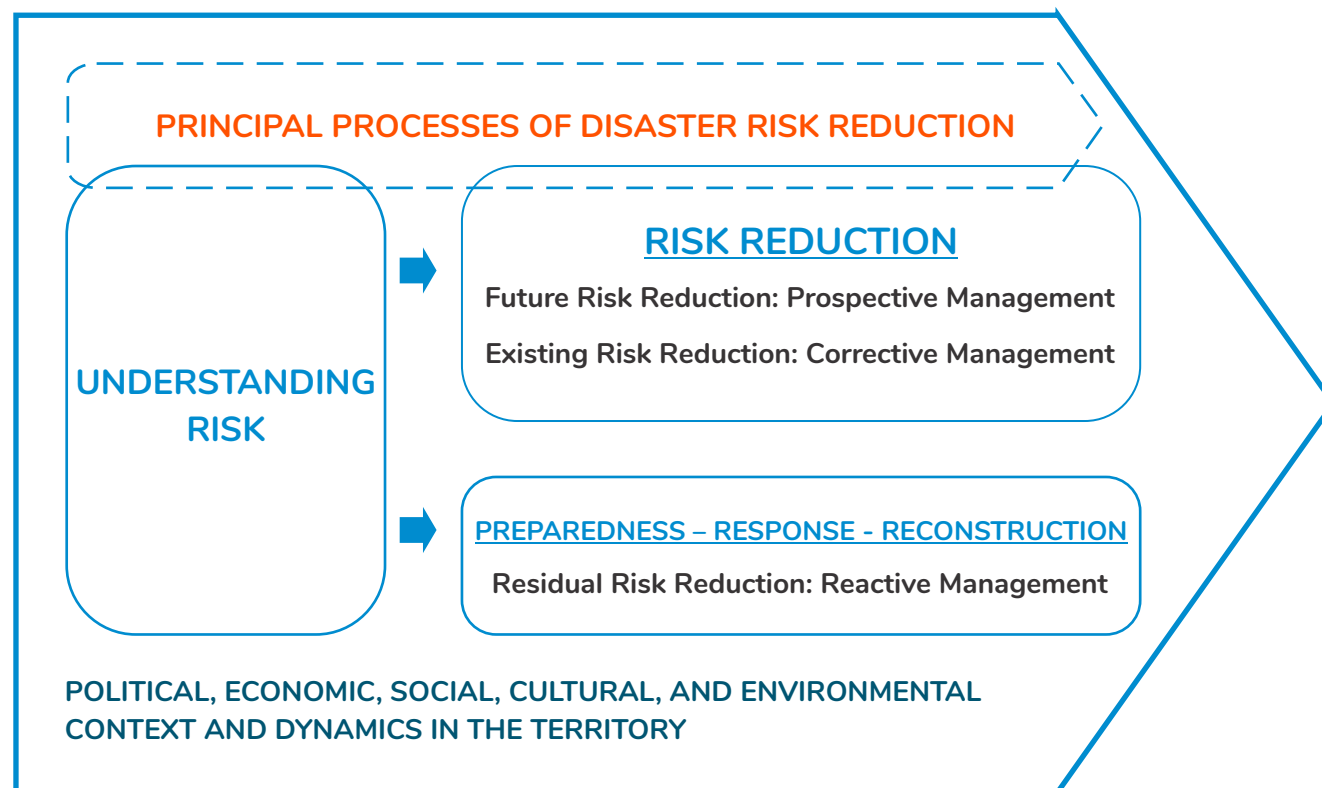
6.3. Collective understanding of risk underpins and gives consistency to inclusive risk reduction, preparedness, response, and reconstruction plans

Understanding risk is the process that underpins the design, planning, and management of risk reduction, preparedness, response, and reconstruction. The scope of risk understanding contributes directly to the consistency and coherence of risk reduction, preparedness, response, and reconstruction. Risk understanding, risk reduction and preparedness, response, and reconstruction are constitutive processes of disaster risk management; from a holistic, systemic and integral perspective—for the achievement of transformative results and processes, they cannot be treated as separate or independent processes.

To the extent that risk understanding identifies and analyzes the conditioning factors and risk factors that affect people in their diversity, vulnerabilities, and differentiated capacities, it is possible to identify and prioritize alternatives to address these conditioning factors; as well as to

analyze and prioritize the capacities to develop and strengthen; and to reduce the factors and conditions of exposure. The design or formulation of risk reduction and response preparedness plans is based on this identification and prioritization. This can be seen graphically in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Principal processes of disaster risk reduction.



Considering the contexts and processes in a given area or territory, with the diagnosis of the problems in the disasters that have occurred and the projection of risk scenarios, the damages, problems, gaps, and barriers that affect the various populations are analyzed and estimated in relation to the social dynamics of risk construction and the effects of the disaster itself.

Once a disaster has occurred, the “understanding of risk” makes a differentiated evaluation and analysis of the problems and their conditioning factors, including the dynamics and conditions in disaster or emergency situation, which supports the design or formulation of a response, rehabilitation and reconstruction plan.

6.4. Fields of analysis in the understanding of risk

Understanding risk from a human rights, gender equality, and inclusion perspective is a process that examines risk factors. In addition to the analysis of hazards, it analyzes the problems, vulnerabilities, and differentiated capacities of populations according to their conditions of age, gender, disability, ethnicity,

or other characteristics in specific contexts and environments.

It is a multidisciplinary and intercultural approach, with the recognition of traditional knowledge and practices in the various cultures and peoples, but also with critical analysis of the social and institutional dynamics and practices that build risk, vulnerability factors, and exposure to hazards.

The understanding of risk is carried out in contexts, environments with participating populations, and actors, based on the following two fields of analysis:

- Population situation analysis with disaggregated information. This examines the situation and problems of the population according to its diversity in the different social, economic, cultural and political aspects while including the dynamics and factors of exclusion and discrimination.
- Differentiated risk analysis. It delves into risk factors, hazards and disasters, problems in the face of disasters, as well as the differentiated vulnerabilities and capacities of the population, especially



those affected by discrimination and exclusion.

6.4.1. Situation and problem analysis with disaggregated data

This makes an inclusive community-based diagnosis of the situation and problems of boys, girls, men and women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and ethnic groups in the different social, economic, political, and cultural aspects of the territory. At the same time, the analysis allows understanding of the dynamics and the factors of exclusion and discrimination that condition the social vulnerability of various population groups.

This Guide proposes that the analysis of the situation and the disaggregated problems of the population are a part of the understanding of risk due to the importance of understanding the structural vulnerabilities and differentiated capacities in the analysis of risk factors.

Data and analysis disaggregated by life cycle, gender, disability, indigenous peoples, and intersectionality is addressed in the following aspects:

- Social and economic characteristics.
- Situation and gender gaps.
- Barriers and interests of persons with disabilities.
- Exclusion and interests of the elderly.
- Situation, relations, and conflicts of indigenous peoples.
- Security and violence.
- Disasters and climate change.
- Stakeholder interests and projected impacts of the diagnosis and proposals.

6.4.2. Differential risk analysis

An analysis is made of risk factors, disasters, hazards; problems, vulnerabilities, and capacities differentiated by age, gender, disability, ethnicity, and other conditions. The analysis considers, among other aspects:

- Characterization of the territory and risk areas.
- Identification and analysis of threats and hazards in the territory.
- Differentiated identification of problems and damages.
- Analysis of differentiated vulnerabilities.
- Study of differentiated capabilities.
- Evaluation of previous disasters.

- Risk projection and analysis of problems and differentiated impacts.
- Proposals for inclusive disaster risk management.

The differentiated risk assessment places the situation and problems of the diversity of people at the center of the analysis. With the identification of problems, damages suffered, potential damages in the diversity of people, and the factors or determinants that condition them, solutions are sought in inclusive DRR plans and measures. These measures may



include the reduction of vulnerabilities and the development of specific capacities for different population groups and institutions.

It should be noted that proposals for inclusive disaster risk management are identified and prioritized in the participatory risk analysis that considers previous disaster assessments in risk projection and of differentiated impacts. These proposals are defined in the design or formulation of DRM plans.

Figure 2 visualizes the understanding of risk as part of the management cycle of inclusive disaster risk reduction plans and projects.

Methodological guidelines for the participatory understanding of risk are developed in the tool Inclusive community-based diagnosis and differentiated risk analysis, which is part of this Guide.

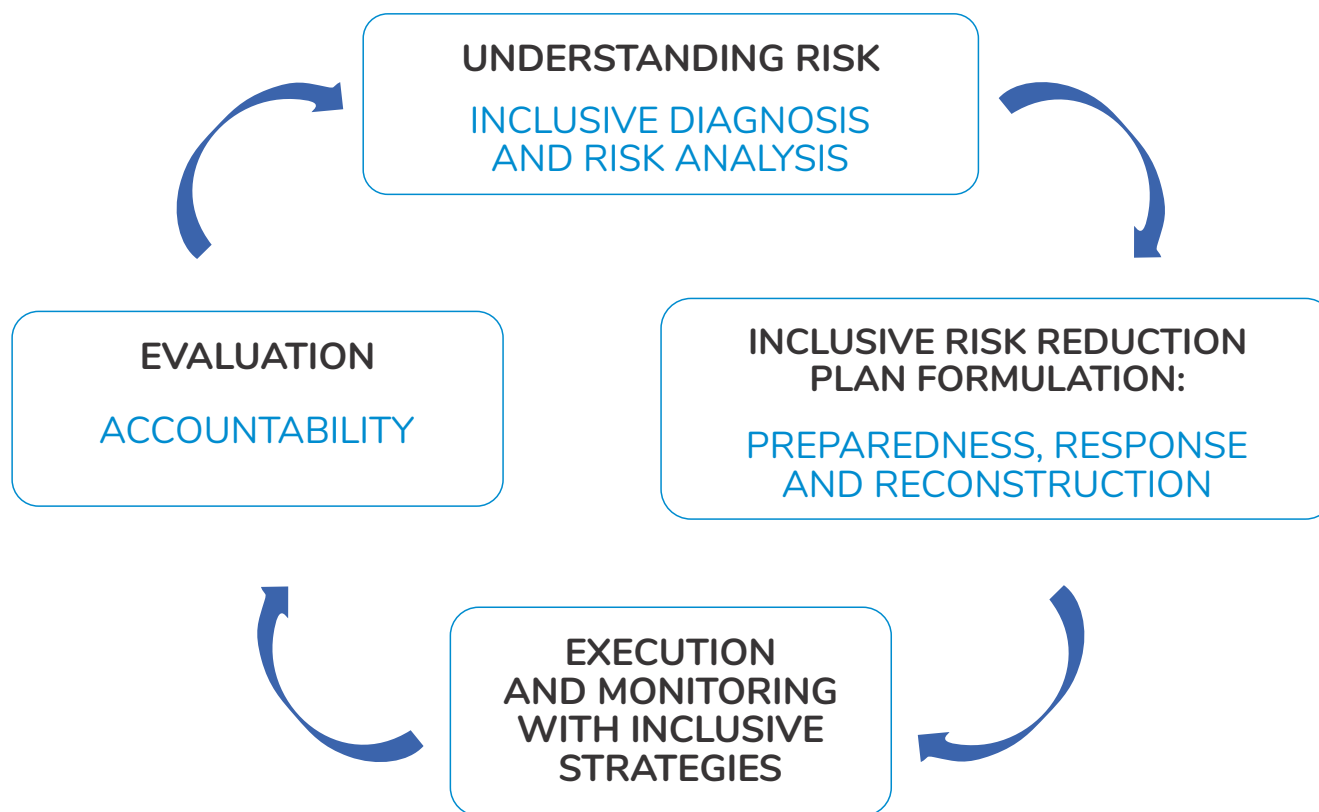
The understanding of risk should contribute directly to decision-making for inclusive risk reduction and preparedness, response, and reconstruction. In this sense, depending on the context and the dynamics of decision-making in local, territorial and sectoral plans and actions, the process of participatory understanding of risk must be carried out

with the participation and interest of the actors, with adequate conditions, and resources.

The following should be recognized and valued: the social and institutional impact generated by the analysis of differentiated

risk and the need to be able to make decisions, develop capacities, mobilize contributions and resources to carry out actions in the form of inclusive risk reduction plans, programs or projects, as well as inclusive preparedness, response, and reconstruction.

Figure 2. Inclusive disaster risk management cycle.





VII.

INCLUSIVE RISK REDUCTION

7.1. Target

Inclusive risk reduction aims to prevent, reduce, and correct the risk of disasters affecting most vulnerable people.

Risk reduction involves addressing processes, factors, and determinants that generate risk and exposure of the population to hazards and threats, that generate vulnerability of people, and that limit the capacities of people, organizations, and institutions.

7.2. Inclusive risk reduction and inclusive human development

Risk reduction is conventionally considered to be carried out through structural and non-structural measures to increase resilience. These measures address economic, social, health, political, and cultural dimensions of people, communities, countries, in their assets and dynamics in their territories and environment.

The perspective of inclusive risk reduction is linked and integrated to the processes of inclusive human development in the need to reduce inequality, discrimination, and exclusion of various groups in conditions of vulnerability.

Likewise, problems of exclusion and risk faced by populations must be recognized in the different fields and sectors of human development and public policies. Objectives must incorporate risk and vulnerability reduction, and the development of capacities for risk reduction with inclusion; that is, integrating the approaches of rights, gender equality, inclusion, interculturality, as well as the disaster risk management approach.

7.3. Inclusive risk reduction actions

The following can be mentioned as actions towards inclusive disaster risk reduction:

- Improve accessibility and reasonable accommodations in structural measures for risk reduction in development, in the revision and application of building and construction standards, as well as in rehabilitation, reconstruction, and in reinforcing plans and programs for habitat improvement, human settlements, and social housing.
- Promote food security, livelihoods, sustainable economic, and financial inclusion with gender equality, risk

reduction, and adaptation to climate change, to ensure the resilience of the most vulnerable groups, considering the contexts, social dynamics, and the various hazards that affect them and their livelihoods.

- Strengthen health systems at the national and local levels to improve the coverage and quality of prevention, promotion and care for the most vulnerable and at-risk population. Likewise, develop organizational and community capacities in primary health care, with an inclusive and risk reduction approach in general and biological hazards in particular (epidemics, pandemics).
- Promote and strengthen inclusive education, teaching and training at different levels and in different forms, with a focus on human rights, risk reduction, and equal opportunities.
- Strengthen inclusive policies and social protection programs, with citizen participation, to reduce social vulnerability and exclusion, with projection and implementation of protection plans and measures adapted to the differentiated

vulnerability of the population in the response, rehabilitation and reconstruction stages.

- Strengthen plans, actions, and capacities for the prevention of and attention to gender violence, violence against children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, with the preparation of capacities in all actors, sectors and levels, in the face of risk scenarios with exacerbation of violence affecting the most vulnerable groups.
- Strengthen the democratic political-legal framework, the processes of autonomous development and resilience, intercultural dialogue and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, with improved coverage and quality of intercultural bilingual education; access and quality of health, with recognition of the contributions of herbal and traditional medicine; and strengthening the plans and livelihoods of indigenous peoples, reducing risk and adapting them to climate change, respecting and contributing to the sustainable management of their territories.
- Implement, evaluate and reinforce plans and measures for the protection, care, and

inclusion of the migrant and displaced population, due to any factor, including the effects of disasters and humanitarian crises.

- Promote and reinforce risk reduction and protection of the assets and livelihoods of the most vulnerable population in the corresponding public policies, with measures for capacity building, management and organizational strengthening, with financing and financial protection.

It should be noted that inclusive risk reduction actions are based on and must be consistent with an adequate analysis of differentiated risk, carried out in a participatory manner and linking the causal and conditioning factors of risk: reduction of gaps, barriers and differentiated vulnerabilities; capacity building and empowerment of the population from the perspective of human rights, gender equality and inclusion; as well as the development of organizational and institutional capacities to comply with inclusive risk reduction, protection and guarantee of rights.

7.4. Integrate inclusive risk reduction in local, territorial, and sectoral plans and processes

In the countries of the region, inclusive risk reduction should be integrated into all community-local, territorial and sectoral development plans and processes; taking into account the development and consolidation of national risk management policies and plans with a human-rights, gender equality, and inclusion approach (also called differential approach).

In this sense, the integration of inclusive risk reduction into plans or projects, based on an inclusive and participatory understanding of disaster risk, should be promoted and coordinated with the actors involved in the stages of the plan, program or project cycle (identification, formulation, financing, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation stages).

These processes require political will, capacity building, articulation of processes with the diversity of participating actors, internal regulations and controls, and monitoring of compliance with inclusive risk reduction by rights-holders and guarantors.





VIII. PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND INCLUSIVE RECONSTRUCTION

8.1. Objective and scope of inclusive preparation

To have and execute plans and measures with organized and articulated competent structures and resources able to provide an effective, timely, and inclusive response to disasters and rehabilitate and rebuild by reducing risk factors, solving new conditions generated by the disaster and integrating reconstruction into inclusive human development processes.

Preparedness must ensure a timely and effective quality response with protection, access, equity, and inclusion as well as inclusive recovery and reconstruction with equal opportunities and gender equality.

Preparedness depends on an adequate understanding of risk that gathers lessons learned from experiences and evaluations of emergency situations, takes into account the lessons and recommendations of past responses, and projects risk scenarios with possible problems differentiated by people, their assets, livelihoods, and their conditioning factors. Preparedness implies anticipating a response to people's problems, needs, gaps, barriers, and disaster effects in a differentiated manner as well as

rehabilitating, reconstructing, and reducing risk with inclusion.

The principles of gender equality, inclusion, protection, interculturality, and participation should be applied to preparedness, response, and reconstruction. The most vulnerable people should participate and be empowered in preparedness and should be active in response and reconstruction, avoiding assistance, victimization, paternalism, and other forms that affect human rights, seeking gender equality, autonomy and capacity building.

8.2. Inclusive preparedness and contingency planning

Inclusive response preparedness promotes participation and develops capacities and competencies in the most vulnerable population, organizations, and institutions to be able to respond to disasters, reducing damage to people, their property, and livelihoods.

It also implies that the institutions responsible for emergency response and to people's rights have management capacities for plans,

systems, strategies, mechanisms, and resources foreseen to provide an effective, timely, and inclusive response, guaranteeing the participation and rights of people, access to response actions, security in the face of violence and threat factors, as well as accessible assistance to persons with differential treatment towards the recovery from physical and psychological effects of disasters as soon as possible and with inclusive rehabilitation and reconstruction processes.

Inclusive preparedness addresses a wide range of multi-hazard issues, so contingency plans are developed and executed for specific scenarios and hazards.

8.3. Different notions and scopes of preparedness, contingency, and emergency plans

One of the challenges in the preparation of response and inclusive contingency plans is to clarify and agree on the scope, objectives, roles, and resources to develop them while taking in account that there are public entities, cooperation agencies, NGOs, technical groups, and networks that have their own approaches, notions,

methodologies, technical, and public standards in the field, including aspects of early warning systems, simulations, and drills.

8.4. Actions in preparation

- ✚ Perform preparedness based on knowledge of risk, experiences, and evaluations of past disasters, and recognition of the imminent occurrence of a new disaster situation or risk scenario.

Potential disaster situations or risk scenarios should be developed according to the problems, damages, losses, and effects on the most vulnerable people in a differentiated manner.

- ✚ Verify and update the analysis of capacities and resources necessary for disaster risk response, considering each hazard or threat in the different scenarios, with a systemic and multi-risk approach. To the extent that there are better scopes of risk scenarios and evaluations of past disaster response, better elements will be available to define the preparation of an inclusive response to the diversity of hazards and threats.

- ✚ Advocate, promote, and strengthen instances of coordination and inter-institutional work, with the development of territorial and sectorial capacities to carry out preparedness and contingency plans. The entities responsible for risk reduction and guarantors of rights are actors to lead the coordination with the participation of social organizations.
- ✚ Define, develop, and strengthen capacities and competencies in the organizations and institutions responsible for disaster response, guaranteeing the rights and protection of the most vulnerable people.
- ✚ Define, develop, and strengthen capacities and competencies in each population group in a differentiated manner.
- ✚ The capacities and competencies to be developed are defined as the abilities to respond autonomously and reflexively to personal and social demands in a disaster situation. This includes skills to respond to and protect oneself from hazards, reduce exposure to hazards, defend and rehabilitate rights, recover from the effects and impacts of the disaster, carry out any

action that avoids personal and collective damage to property and livelihoods.

- ✚ Develop and implement plans, strategies, and activities with differentiated capacity building for inclusive preparedness response, inclusive contingency plans by type of risk, and inclusive early warning systems.
- ✚ Participatory definition of goals with specific and differentiated indicators for each population group in a situation of greater vulnerability, considering that the coverage addresses personal, family, community, or organizational areas; and that the strategies and activities for participation and organization promote the processes and the achievement of the goals.
- ✚ Review, design, implement, and evaluate hazard monitoring and surveillance systems and early warning systems that are accessible and participatory, articulated with contingency plans.
- ✚ Review and design the different response components and mechanisms; that they are accessible, adapted, and are adequate to the differentiated conditions and needs of the population—influencing, mobilizing and



allocating resources and funding for the implementation of preparedness and inclusive contingency plans.

- According to previous disaster assessments and risk scenarios in the differentiated risk analysis, the preparation of inclusive response components is made of food security, health, water and sanitation, shelter, protection, livelihood recovery, psycho-social care, communication, accessibility, among others.
- To follow-up, monitor, and evaluate the capacities and competencies achieved in the population in situations of greater vulnerability and risk in a differentiated manner; of the preparedness plans and contingency plans of the organizations and institutions, applying methods such as simulations and drills, with verification of the coverage of the capacities achieved for the care and inclusive recovery of the population groups; and with feedback to the participating actors.
- Strengthen the evaluation processes of emergency situations and disaster response, with testimonies and evidence of achievements and limitations; and feedback

to actors and organizations on response preparedness and inclusive contingency plans.

8.5. Advocate inclusive response preparedness to integrate it to local, territorial, sectoral, and institutional plans and processes

In the countries of the region, response preparedness plans -also called emergency plans- are part of the instruments used by community, local, territorial, and sectoral organizations.

Likewise, according to the regulations in the countries, public entities are required to have prevention, preparedness, contingency, or emergency plans in response to the risk of disasters affecting the institution's personnel, facilities, equipment, infrastructure, assets, and property in general.

It is considered that an essential basis for preparedness and contingency plans is to identify and formulate an inclusive and participatory understanding of disaster risk that implies assessing emergency situations, response experiences, and elaboration of risk

scenarios in a differentiated manner for the most vulnerable groups.

As in the case of inclusive risk reduction, the stages of the plan management cycle should be considered, including: identification, formulation, financing, execution, follow-up, and evaluation of preparedness, emergency, and contingency plans at the territorial and sectoral levels. In coordination with key stakeholders, inclusion and protection should be included and integrated in the preparation or updating of emergency plans, contingency plans, early warning systems, protocols, simulation exercises and drills, and other processes in the field of disaster preparedness and response.

8.6. Goal of response, recovery, and inclusive reconstruction

The objective is for people, without exclusion, to participate in the response, recovery and rebuilding processes of dignified and safe living conditions. The people affected by disasters access, participate, and have impact, in a timely and inclusive manner, in services and programs towards the protection of their rights. Having gone

through adequate preparation, people in situations of greater vulnerability, various actors, and institutions will be able to:

- Respond, adapt, recover from the situation, damages, and effects of the disaster, reducing gaps and barriers, protecting, and rehabilitating their rights.
- Participate and develop capacities to carry out response and rehabilitation actions.
- Rebuild and restore human development conditions and processes, reducing risk factors and adapting to climate change.

Organizations, institutions, and systems condition and determine the level of inclusion in preparedness, response, and reconstruction.

8.7. Inclusive response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction actions

- Response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction actions depend on the degree of effectiveness of preparedness and on contingency plans, so it is worth reiterating the importance of this process prior to the occurrence of disasters.



- ✚ With the occurrence of the disaster, assessments of the situation are made, and approaches and methods are applied such as:

- Rapid evaluations.
- Damage and differentiated needs assessments.
- Identification of factors of discrimination, insecurity and violence.

- ✚ Planned organization of evacuation, rescue, and differentiated care according to rapid assessments, warning systems, emergency plans, and contingency protocols.

- ✚ Adaptation and implementation of rights protection mechanisms and measures; access to emergency assistance and care, access to psychological and legal care and accompaniment; and protection against violence.

- ✚ Perform inclusive response and rehabilitation, restoring, and promoting capabilities, as well as solving the problems and conditioning factors of risk in people in their different conditions.

Areas of response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction include: food security,

health, education, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene (housing and habitat) and protection.

Inclusive and accessible energy, information and communication and transportation services, citizen security, supplies, and markets under fair conditions and equal opportunities must also be restored.

- ✚ Adapt and provide social protection for the most vulnerable people affected by disasters in their livelihoods with cash transfers and health insurance.

- ✚ Establish and strengthen mechanisms and actions, in coordination and cooperation, of capacity building and participation, and of decision-making spaces and processes at all levels, areas and fields.

- ✚ To influence, monitor, and follow up on the response and reconstruction of public entities aimed at solving priority problems and differentiated needs with efficient and transparent use of public resources, and accountability.

- ✚ Systematize and evaluate the response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

Strengthen systematic evaluation processes with testimonies and evidence of achievements and limitations and with feedback to participating and responsible actors and organizations.

- ✚ Rethink the design of development plans and processes in the area of disaster occurrence in the different territories and sectors, verifying the incorporation of risk reduction, protection and inclusion in their design, execution, and financing.



IX. GLOSSARY

The glossary of terms used in the Guide is presented in alphabetical order. The definition is described and the source indicated. The bibliography is included at the end of the document.

ACCESSIBILITY

Principle that affirms the right of persons with disabilities to enjoy "access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, transportation, information, and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and rural areas" (UN, & CDPD, 2008). Accessibility is a necessary requirement for inclusion: if it does not exist, persons with disabilities cannot be included (IASC, 2019).

ACCESS AND CONTROL OF RESOURCES

"This concept has three parts: resources, access, and control. The first, resources, refers to means and resources, including economic means (household income) or means of production (land, equipment, tools, labor, credit); political means (leadership, information and organizational capacity); and time. Access and control have slightly different meanings. Access refers to the ability to use and benefit from specific

resources (material, financial, human, social, political, etc.); while control over resources also implies being able to make decisions about the use of that resource. For example, women's control over land means that they can use it, own it (have legal titles), and make decisions about whether to sell or lease the land. Access to and control over resources are key elements for women's empowerment and, consequently, for achieving gender equality" (UN Women Training Center, 2021).

ADULT EDUCATION

It is "the totality of organized processes of education, whatever the content, level or method, whether formal or non-formal, whether extending or replacing the initial education provided in schools and universities, and in the form of professional apprenticeships, through which people, considered as adults by the society to which they belong, develop their aptitudes, enrich their knowledge, improve their technical or professional skills or receive a new orientation, and develop their attitudes or behavior in the dual perspective of integral human enrichment (of the individual) and participation in balanced and independent socio-economic and cultural development" (UNESCO, 1976).

AWARENESS-RAISING/SENSITIZATION

It is "the degree of common knowledge about disaster risk, the factors that lead to disasters, and the actions that can be taken individually and collectively to reduce exposure and vulnerability to hazards" (UNISDIR, 2009).

BARRIERS

Barriers are factors in a person's environment that hamper participation and create disability. For persons with disabilities, they limit access to and inclusion in society. Barriers may be attitudinal, environmental, or institutional. (IASC, 2019).

CAPACITY

It is "[...] the combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society, or organization that can be used to achieve agreed objectives" (UNISDIR, 2009).

CAPACITY BUILDING

It is "the process by which people, organizations, and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time, [in order] to achieve their social and economic objectives, through improved knowledge, skills, systems, institutions, among others [...]" (UNISDIR, 2009). With the

development of capabilities, individuals, organizations, institutions and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve objectives (social, economic and human development).

It encompasses a set of means, such as training, coaching, education, and formation; the creation or strengthening of social groups, leadership, organizations, institutions; and the promotion of and access to individual rights and freedoms.

In a perspective of path and change towards sustainable human development, capacity development refers to transformations that empower people, organizations, institutions and societies; and these transformations or changes are generated, guided and sustained by the people, organizations, institutions or societies involved (UNDP, 2009).

COMPENSATORY OR REACTIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT

"[...] strengthen the social and economic resilience of individuals and societies in the face of residual risk that cannot be effectively reduced. They include preparedness, response, and recovery activities, but also a mix of different financing instruments, such

as national contingency funds, contingent credit, insurance and reinsurance and social safety nets " (UN, 2016a).

COMPETENCY

"[...] is the ability to apply learning outcomes in a given context (education, work, personal, or professional development). A competency is not limited to cognitive elements (use of theory, concepts, or implicit knowledge), [but] encompasses functional aspects (technical skills), interpersonal attributes (social or organizational skills) and ethical values" (Cedefop, 2014).

CORRECTIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

They are "management activities that address and seek to remove or reduce existing disaster risk" (UNISDIR, 2009).

DATA DISAGGREGATED BY SEX

Sex-disaggregated data is data that is cross-classified by sex, presenting information separately for men and women, boys and girls. Sex-disaggregated data reflect roles, real situations, general conditions of women and men, girls and boys in every aspect of society. For instance, the literacy rate, education levels, business ownership, employment, wage differences, dependants,

house and land ownership, loans and credit, debts, etc. When data is not disaggregated by sex, it is more difficult to identify real and potential inequalities. Sex-disaggregated data is necessary for effective gender analysis. (UN Women Training Center, 2021).

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

It is the "identification and qualitative and quantitative recording of the extent, severity, and location of the effects of an adverse event" (OFDA USAID, 1995).

DISASTER

It is "a serious disruption in the functioning of a community or society that results in a large number of deaths, as well as material, economic and environmental losses and impacts, which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope with the situation using its own resources" (UNISDIR, 2009).

DISABILITY

"Concept that evolves and results from the interaction between persons with impairments and barriers due to the attitude and the environment that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others" (WHO, 2011; UN, 2007).

DISASTER RISK

Possibility of death, injury, or destruction and damage to assets occurring in a system, society or community, in a specific time period, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and capacity (UN, 2016a).

The word "risk" has two distinct connotations: in popular parlance, emphasis is usually placed on the concept of the probability or possibility of something, such as the "risk of an accident"; whereas, in a technical context, more emphasis is often placed on the consequences, in terms of "possible losses" relative to a particular cause, place, and time. It can be observed that people do not necessarily share the same perceptions about the meaning and underlying causes of different risks.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

"Disaster risk reduction is oriented to the prevention of new disaster risks and the reduction of existing ones and to reactive management (of residual risk). All of which contribute to strengthening resilience and, consequently, to the achievement of sustainable development.

Comment: Disaster risk reduction is the policy objective of disaster risk management; its goals and objectives are defined in disaster risk reduction strategies and plans" (UN, 2016a).

DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF DISABILITY

It is "any distinction, exclusion, or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation" (UN, 2007).

DISTINCT VULNERABILITY

"Different populations face different levels of risk and vulnerability. The sources of vulnerability are multiple and quite diverse, [and] may include characteristics such as socioeconomic status, gender, age, health status, disability, ethnicity, religion, nationality, etc." (HI, 2007).

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

It is "the set of capabilities needed to generate and disseminate warning information that is

timely and meaningful to enable individuals, communities, and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and act appropriately and with sufficient lead time to reduce the likelihood of loss or damage" (UNISDIR, 2009).

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT/DISASTER MANAGEMENT

It is "the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, especially preparedness, response and the initial steps of rehabilitation" (UNISDIR, 2009; UN, 2016a).

EMPOWERMENT

It is "the expansion of poor people's assets and capabilities to participate in, negotiate with, influence, control, and hold accountable the institutions that affect their lives" (Narayan, 2002; World Bank, 2007).

EXCLUSION

It occurs when "people are outside specific criteria of social consideration, below certain limits that materialize the condition of exclusion" (Mascareño, & Carbajal, 2015).

EXPOSURE (DEGREE OF)

It is "the population, property, systems, or other elements present in areas where hazards exist and are therefore exposed to experience potential losses" (UNISDIR, 2009).

EXTENSIVE RISK

It is the generalized risk that relates to the exposure of dispersed populations to repeated or persistent conditions of low to moderate intensity, often of a highly localized nature, which can lead to a very debilitating cumulative impact of disasters.

Comment: Extensive risk is primarily a characteristic of rural areas and urban fringes where communities are exposed and vulnerable to recurrent and localized floods, landslides, storms or droughts. Extensive risk is generally associated with poverty, urbanization, and environmental degradation (UNISDIR, 2009).

GENDER

"Gender refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. In addition to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female, and the relationships



between women and men, and girls and boys, gender also refers to the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities, and relationships are socially constructed, and are learned through the process of socialization. They are context/time specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, what is allowed, and what is valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of a broader sociocultural context, as are other important criteria of sociocultural analysis, including class, race, poverty level, ethnic groups, sexual orientation, age, etc." (UN Women Training Center, 2021).

GENDER ANALYSIS

"Gender analysis is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situation or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to and control of

resources and the constraints they face relative to each other. A gender analysis should be integrated into all sector assessments or situational analyses to ensure that gender-based injustices and inequalities are not exacerbated by interventions, and that where possible, greater equality and justice in gender relations are promoted" (UN Women Training Center, 2021).

GENDER BLINDNESS

"This term refers to the failure to recognize that the roles and responsibilities of men/boys and women/girls are assigned to them in specific social, cultural, economic, and political contexts and backgrounds. Projects, programs, policies and attitudes which are gender blind do not take into account these different roles and diverse needs. They maintain the status quo and will not help transform the unequal structure of gender relations." (UN Women Training Center, 2021).

GENDER GAP

"The term gender gap refers to any disparity between women and men's condition or position in society. It is often used to refer to a difference in average earnings between women and men, e.g. "gender pay gap."

However, gender gaps can be found in many areas, such as the four pillars that the World Economic Forum uses to calculate its Gender Gap Index, namely: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment." (UN Women Training Center, 2021).

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

"Gender mainstreaming is the chosen approach of the United Nations system and international community toward realizing progress on women's and girl's rights, as a sub-set of human rights to which the United Nations dedicates itself. It is not a goal or objective on its own. It is a strategy for implementing greater equality for women and girls in relation to men and boys.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a way to make women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres so

that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality." (UN Women Training Centre, 2021).

GIRLS' AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

"The empowerment of women and girls concerns their gaining power and control over their own lives. It involves awareness-raising, building self-confidence, expansion of choices, increased access to and control over resources and actions to transform the structures and institutions which reinforce and perpetuate gender discrimination and inequality. This implies that to be empowered they must not only have equal capabilities (such as education and health) and equal access to resources and opportunities (such as land and employment), but they must also have the agency to use these rights, capabilities, resources and opportunities to make strategic choices and decisions (such as is provided through leadership opportunities and participation in political institutions)" (UN Women Training Center, 2021).

INTENSIVE RISK

It is the risk associated with the exposure of large population concentrations and economic activities to intense events related

to existing hazards that can lead to the occurrence of potentially catastrophic disaster impacts as a large number of deaths and loss of property.

Comment: Intensive risk is primarily a characteristic of large cities or densely populated areas that are not only exposed to intense hazards, such as strong earthquakes, active volcanoes, heavy floods, tsunamis or large storms, but also present high levels of vulnerability to these hazards (UNISDIR, 2009).

HUMANITARIAN ACTION

It is the diverse set of actions to help the victims of disasters (triggered by catastrophes or armed conflicts), aimed at alleviating their suffering, guaranteeing their subsistence, protecting their fundamental rights, and defending their dignity, as well as, sometimes, slowing down the process of socioeconomic destructuring of the community and preparing them for disasters. It can be provided by national or international actors (University of the Basque Country, 2000).

HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH (HRBD)

"A human rights-based approach entails consciously and systematically paying attention to human rights in all aspects of program development. A HRBA is a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights. The objective of the HRBA is to empower people (rights-holders) to realize their rights and strengthen the State (duty-bearers) to comply with their human rights obligations and duties. States' obligations to human rights require them to respect, protect and fulfill women's and girls' rights, along with the rights of men and boys. When they fail to do so, the United Nations has a responsibility to work with partners to strengthen capacity to more effectively realize that duty" (UN Women Training Centre, 2021).

INCLUSION

It occurs when "[...] people are within specific criteria of social consideration above certain limits that materialize the condition of inclusion" (Mascareño, & Carbajal, 2015).

The inclusion approach refers to the process by which previously excluded groups achieve full citizenship or membership in the social community. The inclusion approach in development policies is enriched by its link to equality and non-discrimination. Thus, it is the adoption of affirmative measures to ensure the inclusion of groups or sectors of the population that are discriminated against.

These measures should be carried out as special measures of equalization, with differential treatment when, due to the circumstances affecting a specific group, equal treatment involves restricting or worsening access to a service or good, or the exercise of a right (Mascareño, & Carvajal, 2015).

INCLUSIVE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

"It is about incorporating an inclusive approach, placing the most vulnerable people at the center of risk management, being participants as persons subject to rights, in conditions of equality, without exclusion or discrimination. IDRM contributes to development with equity, protection, and resilience of all communities" (HI, 2020).

INCLUSIVE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (IDRR)

"RIRD is about strengthening the capacities of local, national, and international DRR actors to integrate the most at-risk groups, including persons with disabilities in their mitigation, prevention, preparedness, and immediate relief projects" (HI, 2017).

INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN

A strategic process of deliberate and informed construction of learning opportunities that enables participants to achieve the desired level and scope of competencies, knowledge and understanding at the end of a given stage of learning (IBE UNESCO).

INTERSECTIONALITY

It is the "approach that reveals the varied identities, exposing the different types of discrimination and disadvantages that occur as a consequence of the combination of identities" (AWID, 2004).

"Intersectionality is an analytical framework that demonstrates how forms of oppression (such as racism, sexism, or ableism) overlap, defining unique social groups. An intersectional approach assumes that the



harms and violations associated with disability, race and ethnicity, gender, and other identities, cannot be fully understood if they are studied separately. To see clearly how they affect access to resources or create risks for persons with disabilities, it is necessary to see how disability, age, gender and other factors interrelate and to evaluate their overall effect" (IASC, 2019).

MITIGATION

It is the reduction or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. Often, not all adverse impacts of hazards can be fully prevented, but their scale and severity can be greatly diminished through a variety of strategies and actions. Mitigation measures include engineering techniques and hazard-resistant constructions, as well as improved environmental policies and public awareness. It should be noted that in climate change policy, "mitigation" is defined differently, as the term is used to address the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that are the source of climate change (UNISDIR, 2009).

MULTIPLE DISCRIMINATION

"Concept used to describe the complexity of discrimination involving more than one ground. Also known as "additive,"

"cumulative," "compound," "intersectional," "complex," or "multidimensional inequalities." Although the terminology may seem confusing, it tends to describe two situations: (1) the situation in which a person faces more than one ground of discrimination (i.e., discrimination on the basis of sex and disability, or gender and sexual orientation); in such circumstances, all women and all persons with disabilities (both men and women) are likely to be subject to discrimination; and (2) the situation in which discrimination affects only those who belong to more than one group (i.e., only women with disabilities and not men with disabilities). It is also known as intersectional discrimination" (UN Women Training Center, 2021).

PERSON WITH DISABILITY

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others (UN, & CRPD, 2008).

PLANNING

"It is a process that makes it possible to decide, in advance, what to do to change a

problematic situation, modify unsatisfactory situations, or prevent a given situation from worsening. Planning becomes necessary when a problem or a reality for which it is necessary to design an intervention strategy with certain activities that must be carried out is identified and must be modified. In this sense, an intervention strategy shall be understood as any activity, plan, program, project, or policy aimed at solving a problem, or transforming a situation or reality into a desired situation" (CIM, & OAS, 2011).

POLITICAL INCIDENCE (ADVOCACY)

"Advocacy is incidence the efforts of organized citizens to influence the formulation and implementation of public policies and programs through persuasion and pressure on state authorities, international financial organizations and other institutions of power. They are activities aimed at gaining access and influence decision-makers on issues of importance to a particular group or to society in general" (WOLA, 2005).

PREPARATION (OF RESPONSE)

It is "the knowledge and capabilities developed by governments, professionals, response and recovery organizations,

communities, and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent, or current events or conditions associated with a hazard" (UNISDIR, 2009).

PROGRAM OR PROJECT CYCLE

"The temporal sequence of the various activities grouped by stages in the development or implementation of a program or project. We say that a program or project has a cycle because its different phases or stages are interdependent, lead to each other, and interact with each other, so that to analyze each one it is necessary to situate it in relation to the others. These phases may be called by different names and interpreted differently by different authors or development agencies. In general, however, the following stages of the program or project cycle are mentioned:

Identification: This is the stage in which the foundations of the project are laid, that is, in which the problem to be solved is determined, who it affects, and what is the new situation to be achieved with the action, specifying the way to do it and assessing the possibilities of achieving it.

Design (or formulation): This is the period in which the action to be carried out is structured and formalized, establishing the definitive features and elements of the project. This stage also determines, as far as possible, the necessary resources (which are specified in a budget) and establishes the deadlines for converting these resources into the activities required for the project, along a time sequence (which gives rise to the corresponding timetable).

Execution (or implementation) and follow-up: This is the phase in which the program or project is carried out in to achieve the planned objectives. Its follow-up is carried out in parallel and in coordination with the implementation process.,.

Evaluation: "It is the analysis of the results, effects, and impacts of the program or project during its implementation or after its completion, in order to reorient it or formulate recommendations to guide similar programs or projects in the future" (FIDA PREVAL, 2007).

PROSPECTIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

These are the "management activities that address and seek to avoid the increase or

development of new disaster risks" (UNISDIR, 2009). "They focus on addressing disaster risks that could arise in the future if disaster risk reduction policies are not put in place. Examples include improved land-use planning or disaster-resilient water supply networks" (UN, 2016a).

RECOVERY

It is the restoration and improvement, when necessary, of schools, facilities, livelihoods, and living conditions of communities affected by disasters, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors (UNISDIR, 2009).

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

It means necessary and appropriate modifications and adjustments not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms (UN, & CRPD, 2008).

RESIDUAL RISK

"The disaster risk that remains in unmanaged form, even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place, and for which emergency response and recovery

capacities must be maintained. Annotation: The presence of residual risk implies a continuing need to develop and support effective capacities for emergency services, preparedness, response and recovery, together with socioeconomic policies such as safety nets and risk transfer mechanisms, as part of a holistic approach." (UN, 2016a).

RESILIENCE

It is "the ability of a person, system, community, or society exposed to a hazard to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and effective manner, which includes the preservation and restoration of its basic structures and functions through risk management" (UNISDIR, 2009; IASC, 2019).

RESPONSE

It is "the provision of emergency services and public assistance during, or immediately after, the occurrence of a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety, and meet the basic subsistence needs of the affected population" (UNISDIR, 2009).

RISK ASSESSMENT

It is "a methodology for determining the

nature and degree of risk through the analysis of potential hazards and the assessment of existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially damage the exposed population, property, services, and livelihoods, as well as the environment on which they depend" (UNISDIR, 2009). It is also the "qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analyzing potential hazards and assessing existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could cause damage to people, assets, services, livelihoods, and the environment on which they depend.

Comment: Disaster risk assessments include the identification of hazards, an examination of the technical characteristics of hazards, such as their location, intensity, frequency, and probability; analysis of the degree of exposure and vulnerability, including physical, social, health, environmental, and economic dimensions; and assessment of the effectiveness of both existing and alternative coping capacities with respect to likely risk scenarios" (UN, 2016a).



RISK TRANSFER

It is the process of formally or informally transferring the financial consequences of a particular risk from one party to another whereby a family, community, company or state authority will obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits (UNISDIR, 2009).

SEXUAL (OR GENDER) DIVISION OF LABOR

"This is an important concept in basic gender analysis that helps deepen understanding about social relations more deeply as an entry point to sustainable change through development. Division of labor refers to the way in which each society divides labor between men and women, boys and girls, according to socially established gender roles or roles that are considered suitable and valuable for each sex. Anyone planning a community intervention must know and understand the division of labor and the distribution of assets on a sex-and-age disaggregated basis for each community targeted for development interventions. Within the division of labor there are several types of roles:

Productive roles: Activities carried out by men and women to produce goods and services for sale, exchange, or to satisfy family subsistence needs.

Reproductive roles: Activities necessary to ensure the reproduction of society's labor force. These include housework such as cleaning, cooking, childbearing, rearing, and caring for family members. These tasks are generally performed by women.

Community management role: Activities undertaken primarily by women at the community level, as an extension of their reproductive role, to ensure the provision and maintenance of scarce resources for collective consumption, such as water, health care, and education. This is unpaid volunteer work performed in "free" time.

Community politics role: Activities undertaken out primarily by men at the community level, often within the framework of national policies. This officially recognized leadership role may be paid directly bring with it an increase in power or status.

Triple role: This refers to the fact that women tend to work longer and more fragmented schedules than men, as they tend to assume different roles: reproductive, productive, and community work" (UN Women Training Center, 2021).

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

It is the "insecurity and defenselessness experienced by communities, families, and individuals in their living conditions as a result of the impact caused by some type of traumatic economic-social event" (Pizarro, 2001).

STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES

"Structural measures: [are] any physical constructions to reduce or avoid the potential impacts of hazards, or the application of engineering techniques to achieve resistance and resilience of structures or systems to hazards.

Non-structural measures: [are] any measures that do not involve physical construction and use existing knowledge, practices, or arrangements to reduce risk and its impacts, especially through policies and laws, increased public awareness, training, and education" (UNISDIR, 2009).

THREAT

A phenomenon, substance, human activity, or hazardous condition, which can cause death, injury or other health impacts, as well as property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage" (UNISDIR, 2009).

UNIVERSAL DESIGN

It is the design of products, environments, programs and services to be used by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. "Universal design" shall not exclude technical aids for particular groups of persons with disabilities, when needed (UN, & CDPCD, 2006).

VULNERABILITY

These are "the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system, or asset that make them susceptible to the damaging effects of a threat" (UNISDIR, 2009).





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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK, GENDER EQUALITY, PROTECTION AND INCLUSION

CONVENTIONS ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

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► **ANNEX 2.**

TYPOLOGY OF HAZARDS AND THREATS

The following table shows the main threats and hazards according to the types established by the United Nations. This classification does not cover the existence or risk of armed conflict and other situations of instability or social tension, which are subject to international humanitarian law and national legislation (UN, 2016b).

Recently, a new classification of hazards is being advanced, with a list comprising 302 hazards grouped into eight groups: meteorological and hydrological hazards, extraterrestrial hazards, geological hazards, environmental hazards, chemical hazards, biological hazards, technological hazards, and social hazards (UNISDIR, & ISC, 2020).

THREATS according to origin*

1. Hydro-climatological:

- a. Floods.
- b. Hurricanes.
- c. Thunderstorms, storm surges, severe rainfall.
- d. Droughts, desertification.
- e. Forest fires.
- f. Frost.

2. Geological:

- a. Earthquakes-Earthquake.
- b. Tsunami.
- c. Mass movements, landslides.
- d. Liquefaction.

3. Biological:

- a. Outbreaks and epidemics.
- b. Pandemic.
- c. Pests and diseases in plants and crops.
- d. Pests and diseases in animals and livestock.

4. Technological:

- a. Industrial pollution.
- b. Spills and toxic waste.
- c. Dam and infrastructure breaching.
- d. Transportation accidents.

5. Environmental degradation:

- a. Desertification.
- b. Soil degradation.
- c. Deterioration, contamination of aquifers.

ANNEX 3:

LIST OF TOOLS

The toolbox is organized into five topics-groups with 11 tools. These themes and tools are listed in the table below and accessible at www.girdamericalatina.org/recursos:

TOPIC 1: Inclusive community diagnosis and differential risk analysis

1. Inclusive diagnosis and differentiated risk analysis.
2. Participatory CAP analysis in disaster preparedness.
3. Identification and characterization of the most vulnerable population, using the questions of the Washington group.

TOPIC 2: Response Preparation

4. Preparedness and contingency plans.
5. Inclusive early warning system.

TOPIC 3: Management and capacity building in ISWM practices

6. Guidelines for capacity building for inclusion in DRM actors.
7. Checklist for the application of the inclusion approach in DRR practices.
8. Methodology for the application of the inclusion approach in DRM instruments.

TOPIC 4: Inclusive response to the COVID- pandemic

9. Guidelines for Inclusive Epidemic Preparedness and Response (HI, 2021).
10. Persons with disabilities and the response to COVID-19 in Latin America: A look from Colombia, Ecuador and Peru (Study by HI and RIADIS, 2021).
11. Three experiences of inclusive response:
 - Con Sentidos: Online Care Center for Persons with Disabilities in the Context of Pandemics.
 - Improved connectivity in indigenous communities in Alto Paraguay as a contingency for COVID-19 and to strengthen inclusive early warning systems.
 - Recommendations for the care and protection of the elderly and persons with disabilities during the COVID-19 emergency.





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