



Dhaka Declaration 2015+¹

**Adopted at the Dhaka Conference 2018 on Disability and Disaster Risk Management Dhaka,
Bangladesh, May 15 - 17, 2018**

We, the participants of the 2nd International Conference on Disability and Disaster Risk Management, from 32 countries, including members from Governments, groups and organizations of persons with disabilities, representatives from UN agencies, UNESCAP, regional and international non-government organizations working on disability and disaster risk management, professionals and academicians, bi-lateral and multi-lateral development agencies, private sector and other different development sector representatives meeting here in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 15-17 May 2018 have agreed to the following statements:

Appreciating the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, in particularly Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, for organizing the Dhaka Conference in collaboration with UNISDR and supported by many other agencies;

Building on the recognition of the Dhaka Declaration 2015, we reemphasise that the Dhaka Declaration is a practical guideline for states to implement and report on Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development Goals on the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

Recognizing the inherent dignity, equal and inalienable rights of all human beings, to experience non-discrimination, protection, full accessibility and effective participation in decision making processes, equalization of opportunities, individual autonomy and independence of persons with disabilities.

We are concerned that in the last decade disasters have cost the global economy US\$ 520 billion and pushed 26 million people into poverty². Despite a lack of global data on disability, evidence shows that the mortality rate of persons with disabilities was 2-4 times greater than for other members of communities in last decade³. A UNISDR survey indicates that the key reason for disproportionate number of persons with disabilities suffer and die in disasters is because their needs are ignored in the planning process⁴.

Acknowledging that inclusive and effective disaster risk management is based upon collaborative approaches, shared values and a common concern for those who are disproportionately affected and living in hazard and risk-prone situations;

We Recall

1. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), in particular Article 11 on situation of risks and humanitarian emergencies.
2. The commitments to the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Paris Climate Change Agreement.
3. The commitments to the inclusion of persons with disabilities from the World Humanitarian Summit, Habitat III and existing regional frameworks and strategies

¹This is the Dhaka Declaration 2015+

²UN Deputy Secretary General in GPDRR, Cancun, Mexico, 2017

³Report on 2011 disaster of Japan

⁴UNISDR 2013 Survey – 5,717 persons with disabilities responded

The Declaration

WE CALL ON GOVERNMENTS, REGIONAL ENTITIES, PRIVATE SECTOR AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS TO:

Ensure people centered approach

1. Ensure the meaningful participation, inclusion and leadership of women, men, girls and boys with disabilities and Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) within disaster risk management at local, national, regional and global levels.

Specific Actions 1: By end of 2021 at least Twenty Countries globally ensure the representation of persons with disabilities which is gender and age responsive at all levels of Disaster Risk Management Committees.

Specific Action 2: At least Twenty Countries globally

- develop inclusive Community Risk Assessments, Risk Reduction Action Plans, frameworks and guidelines by end of 2021
- identify and address barriers that limit the leadership and participation of persons with disabilities in decision making by end of 2021
- Integrate the Dhaka Declaration 2015 in the system of reporting, implementation and monitoring of Sendai Framework for global platform by April, 2019.

Strengthen Governance, partnership and cooperation

2. Enhance collaboration among Governments at all levels, development agencies, UN, NGOs, CBOs, persons with disabilities, DPOs, professionals, active citizens, academic institutions, private sector and other key stakeholders to work together and ensure the effective implementation of inclusion within the Sendai Framework at all levels to reduce vulnerabilities and prevent and reduce the consequences of disasters for persons with disabilities.

Specific Action: By end of 2021 at least Twenty Countries globally engage in local, national and regional multi-stakeholder platforms and intergovernmental initiatives to implement the Sendai Framework for persons with disabilities.

Integrate sex, age and disability disaggregated data

3. Ensure that governments and other stakeholders establish effective mechanisms and guidelines to collect sex, age and disability disaggregated data at all stages of DRM.

Specific Action: By end of 2021 at least Twenty Countries establish effective mechanisms and guidelines to compile sex, age and disability disaggregated data at pre and post-disaster situations as an input to the Sendai Monitor and to inform disaster risk management policy and practice at all levels.

Promote Empowerment and Protection

4. Support inclusive community-based disaster risk management initiatives, risk analyses and data banks to facilitate and inform local, national and regional level early warning systems, disaster preparedness plans and social protection programs that are accessible by all.

Specific Action 1: By end of 2021 at least Twenty Countries develop inclusive and accessible multi-hazard early warning systems.

Specific Action 2: By end of 2021 the Interagency Standing Committee endorse and roll out the IASC guidelines on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.

Removal of barriers to reduce the impact of disasters on persons with disabilities

5. Strengthen the self-reliance of persons with disabilities and care-givers at local and national levels through removing all kinds of barriers (cultural, social, economic, procedural, physical, communication and

attitudinal), engaging private sector, guided by ‘build better’ approach and resilient universal design and support to replicate Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) based tools, equipment, devices and intermediate technology for inclusive humanitarian response and disaster risk reduction.

Specific Actions: By end of 2021 at least Twenty Countries

- take action to incorporate universal design principles in building resilient infrastructure models and roll out at the local level and share learning in regional and global consultations.
- ensure support to replicate accessible and affordable technology, devices and equipment for inclusive humanitarian response that follow universal design principles.
- ensure improved access to services for persons with disabilities, psychosocial wellbeing, education and social protection.

Act at Local to National to Global

6. Take necessary actions to report against the Dhaka Declaration 2015 and this declaration of 2018 and include these in the development of national, regional and global road maps, action plans, indicators and terminologies for the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

Specific Action: By end of 2021, most countries endorse and report against the Dhaka Declaration 2018.

7. Declare a focal point for inclusive DRR at the national level in coordination with governments, national and regional DPOs, organizations working on disability and DRR with a priority intention to review progress achieved against this declaration and progress towards inclusive implementation of the Sendai Framework.

Specific Action 1: By end of 2021 at least Thirty National Focal Points will include disability agenda within their scope of report.

Specific Action 2: By end of 2021, National and Regional DPOs, organizations working on disability and DRM review progress against specific actions and report the updates to the respective Regional Platforms hosted in 2018 and 2020 and at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2019 and 2021.

8. Take initiatives for knowledge sharing and learning among and between DPOs, governments and government departments, UN agencies, private sector, academicians, researchers, NGOs and other stakeholders to better address disability inclusion in DRM and Humanitarian action.

Specific action: By end of 2021 at least twenty countries establish initiatives for knowledge sharing and learning.

The document is open for sign up by states, regional forum and platforms, civil society groups, private sector and individuals who could not join the conference but working and advocating to make disaster risk management and development inclusive.

References:

1. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030
2. Survey on ‘Living with Disability and Disasters’ conducted by UNISDR, 2013 (published in 2014)
3. Disaster Reports from 2004-2014 4. United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) 2006
4. Building Community Resilience: The rights of Groups in Focus, 15 March 2015, www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IDPersons
5. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2015-2030 7. Japan disaster report 2011
6. World Humanitarian Summit outcome document and Chair’s Summary
7. Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction 2017, Cancun, Mexico Chair’s Summary
8. Dhaka Declaration 2015
9. Habitat III declaration