

# Disability Inclusive Disaster Preparedness

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## Introduction

Disasters have a significant effect on human infrastructure, lives, and means of subsistence. They can be the result of natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, cyclones, etc.) or events brought on by humans (like climate change), which can result in food shortages and the eviction of sizable populations.

Even while it's critical that we comprehend and lessen human involvement in disasters, natural factors will always play a part. To lessen their effects, we must make people less vulnerable. Risks can be decreased and communities' ability to withstand disasters can be increased through a variety of programmes, including Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Although they are frequently more exposed during wars and displacements, people with disabilities are frequently ignored during the crisis management cycle, especially during relief efforts, and are rarely thought of as significant actors in conflict prevention. According to Articles 11 and 322 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), programmes for disaster relief, emergency response, and disaster risk reduction must include and benefit people with disabilities. Disability-inclusive disaster preparedness is the topic of today's discussion.

## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE AND TO “BUILD BACK BETTER” IN RECOVERY, REHABILITATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION

When it comes to preparing for and responding to disasters, it is important to consider the needs of people with disabilities. That way, everyone can be as safe and comfortable as possible during a crisis. Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework calls for giving people with disabilities more power and control over their lives. The three priorities are important, but they need to be implemented in a way that takes into account the risk of residual problems.

This means that people with disabilities can help manage these risks. Persons with disabilities and their organizations are important in disaster risk assessment and design and implementation

Plans made to meet individual needs while taking into account universal design principles and other elements. Priority 4 denotes the requirement to be especially ready to assist during the disaster's recovery and reconstruction phases. In order to ensure increased resilience of communities, assets, and infrastructure, the "Build Back Better" approach should incorporate universal design as part of the regulatory framework.

There is much evidence that governments and other stakeholders are consulting with OPOS during disasters, but much of the work done so far falls short of the goals of the Sendai Framework. Many organizations are working to make things easier for people, but this is especially true for women with disabilities. This often excludes them from the process. Some people are harder to lead than others, but that doesn't mean women or people with disabilities can't be leaders. Instead, they should focus on important tasks first. People with disabilities are now more likely to be involved in many aspects of daily life. This is a good thing because it makes our world more inclusive and accessible to all. Wang helps people understand what they should do if they want to take on this kind of challenge, so that it will be easier for emergency responders to help them if something happens. However, during disasters when many people may need information, it can be difficult to find people who can help.

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Instead, they should focus on important tasks first. They have to deal with competing agendas between different groups of people, such as gender, ethnic minorities, and those over 50s. Very difficult to reach. Some things are scary, but there are some things that are not scary at all. There are things that are scary and not scary, and there are things that are not scary. After the earthquake in Haiti, some people who are deaf or hard of hearing were isolated from the rest of the population. This way, they could easily get information about what was happening. We want to make sure people have access to relief supplies and a comfortable place to heal their emotional wounds. Similarly, after the earthquake in Nepal, an independent living center set up a separate camp for persons with disabilities to ensure accessibility. When a woman has a disability, she may feel more secure than when she was disabled. This is because she can access amenities and items that can help her feel strong and confident. Accessible toilets and showers are easy and inexpensive at a campsite.

## Inclusive Early Warning Systems

Disability- Inclusive approach to early warning systems means that all people who may be affected by an event or situation are included in the system. That way, we can be sure that everyone will be notified of potential threats as soon as they occur, and that we can take appropriate action to protect everyone. Early warning is important for everyone, but for those who may be at risk, early warning can help save lives and property. An early warning system (EWS) requires four elements to be effective: a sensor, a transmitter, a receiver and a database. Risk is a factor in any activity. It may or may not be serious, but it always needs to be considered. We help keep you safe by monitoring things that could pose a threat, analyzing what might happen if those threats turn out to be true, and predicting what might happen in the future. Alerts and messages are sent to let people know about things that could happen. This helps people stay safe and informed. If one of the things the warning system is designed to do (responding to the warning, being reliable, etc.) is not working, then the system may not be working properly.

We need to make sure that all parts of our system work equally for people with disabilities, particularly focusing on things like three and four. A communication system that is not inclusive may not meet the communication needs of people with disabilities, and as a result, it may not warn them of potential danger. If we don't do what we should do then some problems can happen. Dissemination systems rely on a sense, such as hearing or seeing. If someone has a disability, they may not be able to hear or see the warning signs. This may mean that they are not getting the help they need in time. If your bike is not cleaned properly then there can be a problem. If it is dirty, the gears may not work properly and you may not be able to drive. Dissemination systems rely on a sense to detect things like sirens or flags. If a person with a disability cannot hear or see them, they may not be able to respond to an emergency alert. It may take longer to reach shelter, collect essentials, or protect homes and property from damage.

Some barriers to accessing shelter are made worse by things like cuts to funding or laws that make it more difficult for people to get help. This gives people a safe place to stay when they need it. May be difficult to find.

### How to make EWS disability inclusive

The recommendations listed below centre on five phases for creating a people-centered EWS.

#### Preparation and Planning

Make sure to include people with disabilities in the task force or committee in charge of system development.

Refer to the results of the VCA and the household survey when developing plans that are appropriate, and make use of data on disabilities, service access, and abilities.

### Monitoring risks

Should people with disabilities assume leadership roles in the existing system for monitoring dangers, such as checking the water level or the amount of rain, listening to radio reports, getting updates from local or national meteorological hazard centres, etc.

### Communication and dissemination strategy

Utilize a variety of communication channels to make sure that people with various disabilities are included in your actions.

### Review effectiveness

The action follows the creation of EWS. Reviewing the efficacy might be considered as the initial step if there is already an EWS in place that can be strengthened or given new life. In any event, this stage offers a good chance to assess the degree of inclusion and pinpoint entrance points for raising the level of accessibility for people with disabilities. When the system's strengths and flaws are highlighted and still fresh in people's thoughts, disasters or mock drills are opportune times to review.

### Interview

Ira Singhal, who topped the Civil Services Examination of the Union Public Service Commission, said that inefficiency is in our thinking. My parents never considered me disabled. Always trusted my ability and took it forward. Parents have to understand that disability is nothing. Most of the parents consider disabled children as disabled. Ira is currently working on the post of SDM in Alipore, Delhi. He has also got a transgender reinstated.

Question: You got the top rank in a tough exam like Union Public Service Commission. How did you achieve this difficult goal?

Ira: What do you want? It has to be thought. Why do you want to do what others want? Don't make other's wish your aim? It doesn't matter what other people say or think about you. We listen less to ourselves, more to others? If you listen to yourself, you will be happy.

IRA: This is the only job through which you can change the lives of people. The possibilities of changing the life of common people in second job are limited.

Ira: Girls are discriminated against in our society. If he is physically challenged then you can understand the thinking of the society towards him. I never listen to others. Be honest with yourself. Did not run away from hard work. No excuse. Didn't blame others.

Ira: You cannot change the system in a day. People like me come in civil service with a purpose, to do something for the people. It will take time. I am trying my level best by staying within a range. Can't tolerate torture. Why shouldn't he be a mother?

Ira Singhal has secured first position in the Civil Services Examination of the Union Public Service Commission (2014). He got this success in the fourth attempt. She is the first Divyang woman of the country, who got the top rank in general category. Even after clearing the Indian Revenue Service exam in 2010, the authorities refused to give him the post. Four years later the decision came in favor of Ira.

### Suggestion

This document includes a list of various roles and responsibilities for various agencies at the central and state levels. These responsibilities include those for groups that are more vulnerable. There are some important things to keep in mind when it comes to people with disabilities. For example, people with disabilities need to be included in all important decisions and interactions. They also need access to the same opportunities and resources as everyone else.

1. We want to help people with disabilities meet the DRR needs in the best possible way. This includes providing guidance and support so that they can understand and deal with the challenges that come with the disability.
2. We want to ensure that people with disabilities are aware of their special needs in the event of a disaster. This includes being aware of evacuation routes, being aware of emergency shelters, and being aware of what to do in case of an emergency.
3. Disaster preparedness and safety plans are in place to ensure that schools for the blind, dormitories for people with disabilities, and other institutions for people with disabilities are safe during emergencies.
4. Inclusion of persons with disabilities as equal partners in disaster preparedness and planning.
5. Pay special attention to the protection of property and assets of persons with disabilities in post-evacuation or post-disaster situations.

## Conclusion

When we talk about disability inclusive disaster preparedness then many such points come to the fore on which we are not able to pay attention or do not pay attention, today we have prepared a report in which "DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE AND TO" with disability inclusive disaster preparedness "BUILD BACK BETTER" IN RECOVERY, REHABILITATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION, some of the main points of Inclusive Early Warning System and the story of Ira Singhal, who topped the Civil Services Examination of the Union Public Service Commission, and how she continued to grow even after being disabled Also suggested what can be done better for the disabled. As our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi says, "India's motto is 'Reform, Perform, Transform'."

## Reference

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