



Shaping policy for development

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The guide is organised into a set of modules, each representing important aspects of the successor to the existing Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). By presenting evidence in the form of data, facts and summary messages, the modules highlight what should be covered by a new agreement.

Available from:

<http://www.odi.org/publications/8776-future-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-guide-decision-makers-second-edition>

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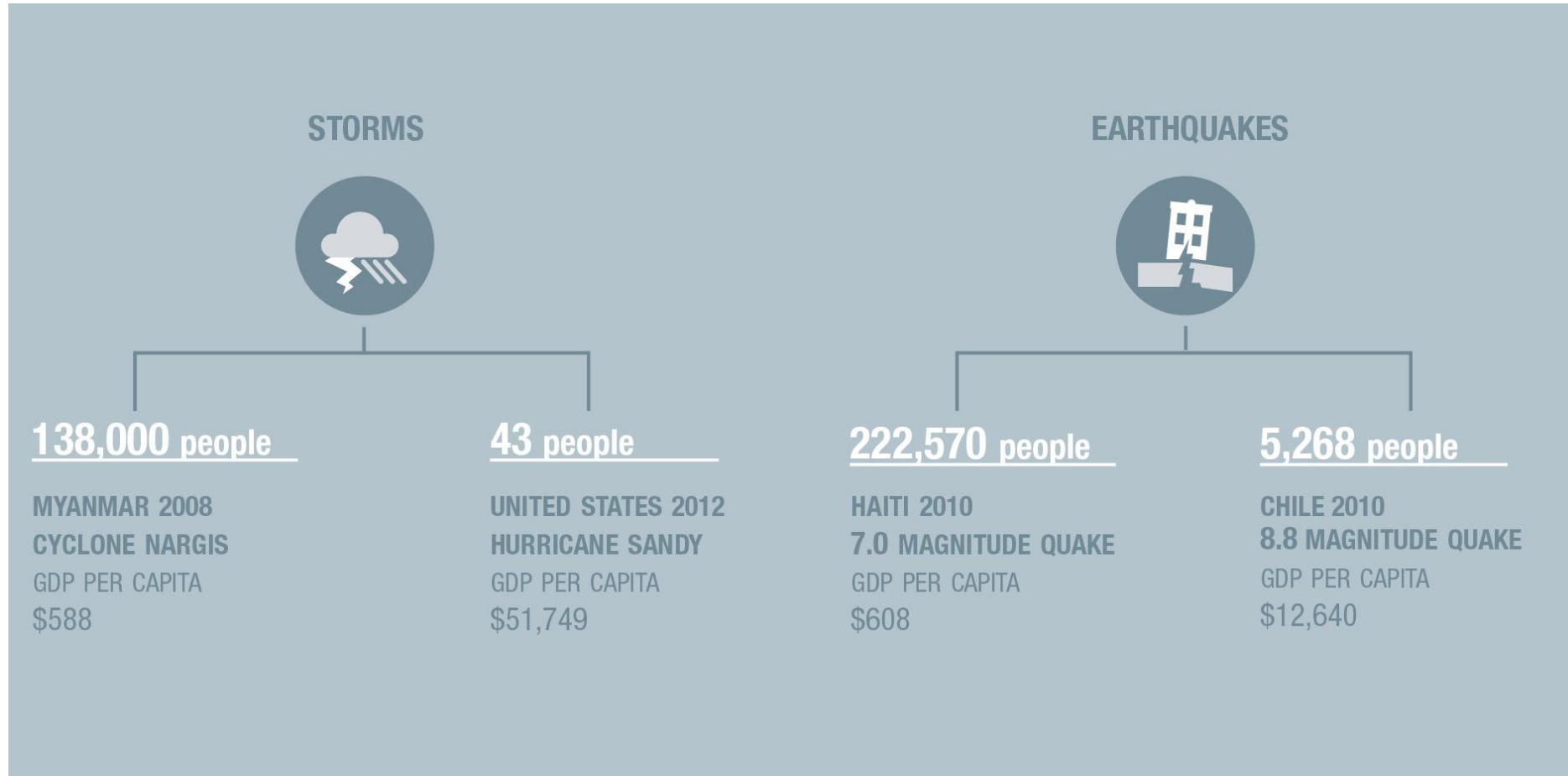
Building resilience for everyone

1. Marginalised groups are more likely to suffer from disasters
2. Disasters exacerbate vulnerabilities and social inequalities
3. Vulnerable groups tend to be excluded from DRR decision-making, thus making them even more vulnerable to the impacts of disasters
4. Vulnerable groups should be included in DRR as active agents of change to effectively and equitably build resilience

**1. Marginalised groups are
more likely to suffer from
disasters**

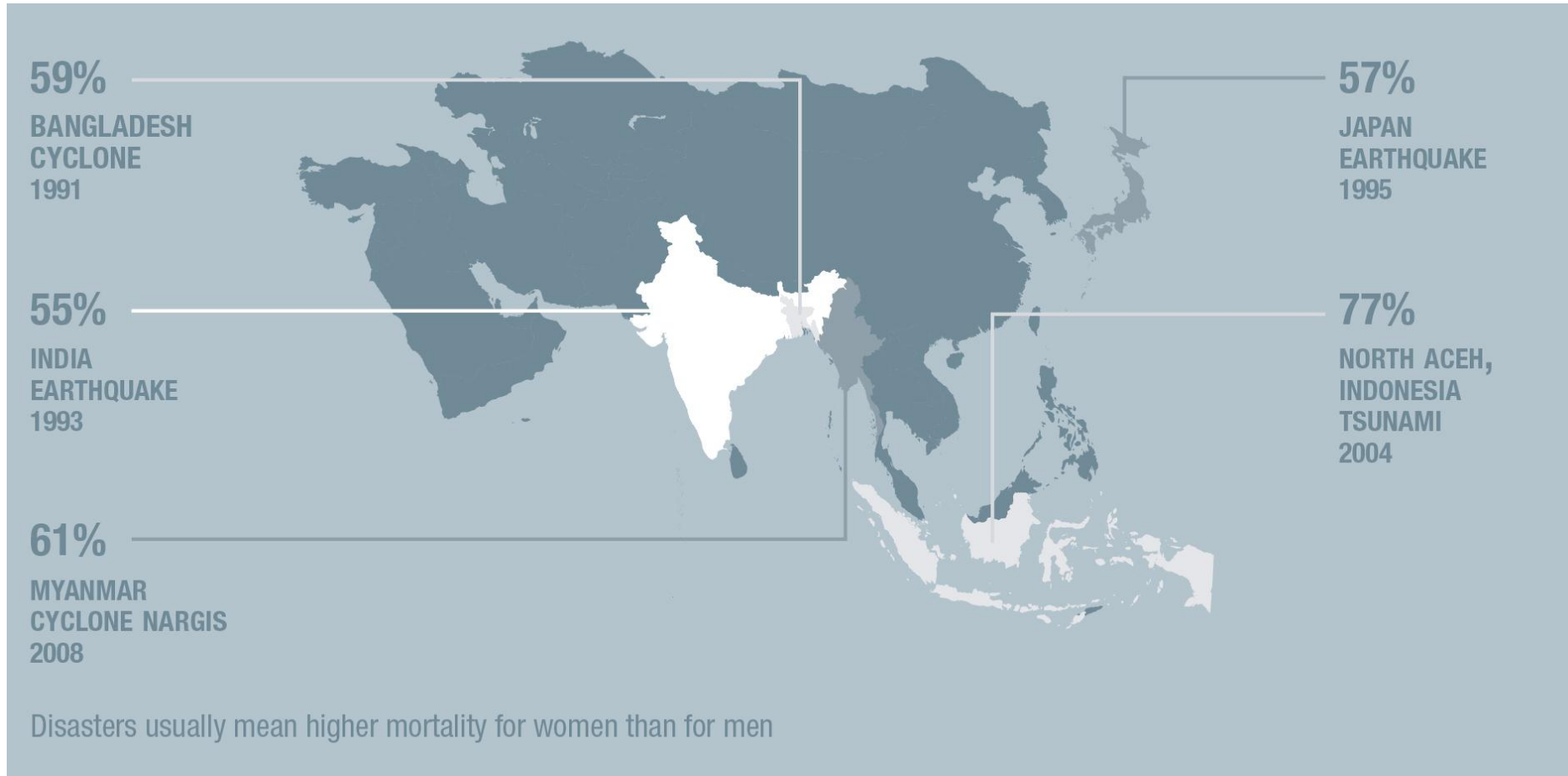


Disaster-related mortality is worse in poor countries





Women killed by disasters (proportion of the population)



2. Disasters exacerbate vulnerabilities and social inequalities

Disasters trap people in poverty



BURKINA FASO DROUGHT 1984

The income of the poorest third of rural households dropped by 50% in some areas.



HAITI EARTHQUAKE 2010

Between 2001 and 2010 the number of poor people fell by 8%, but after the earthquake numbers were back to 2001 levels.



PHILIPPINES TYPHOONS ONDOY AND PEPENG 2009

These nearly doubled poverty in Rizal province in just three years, from 5.5% to 9.5%.



PAKISTAN DROUGHT 2000–2001

Poverty increased by up to 15% in Sindh province.

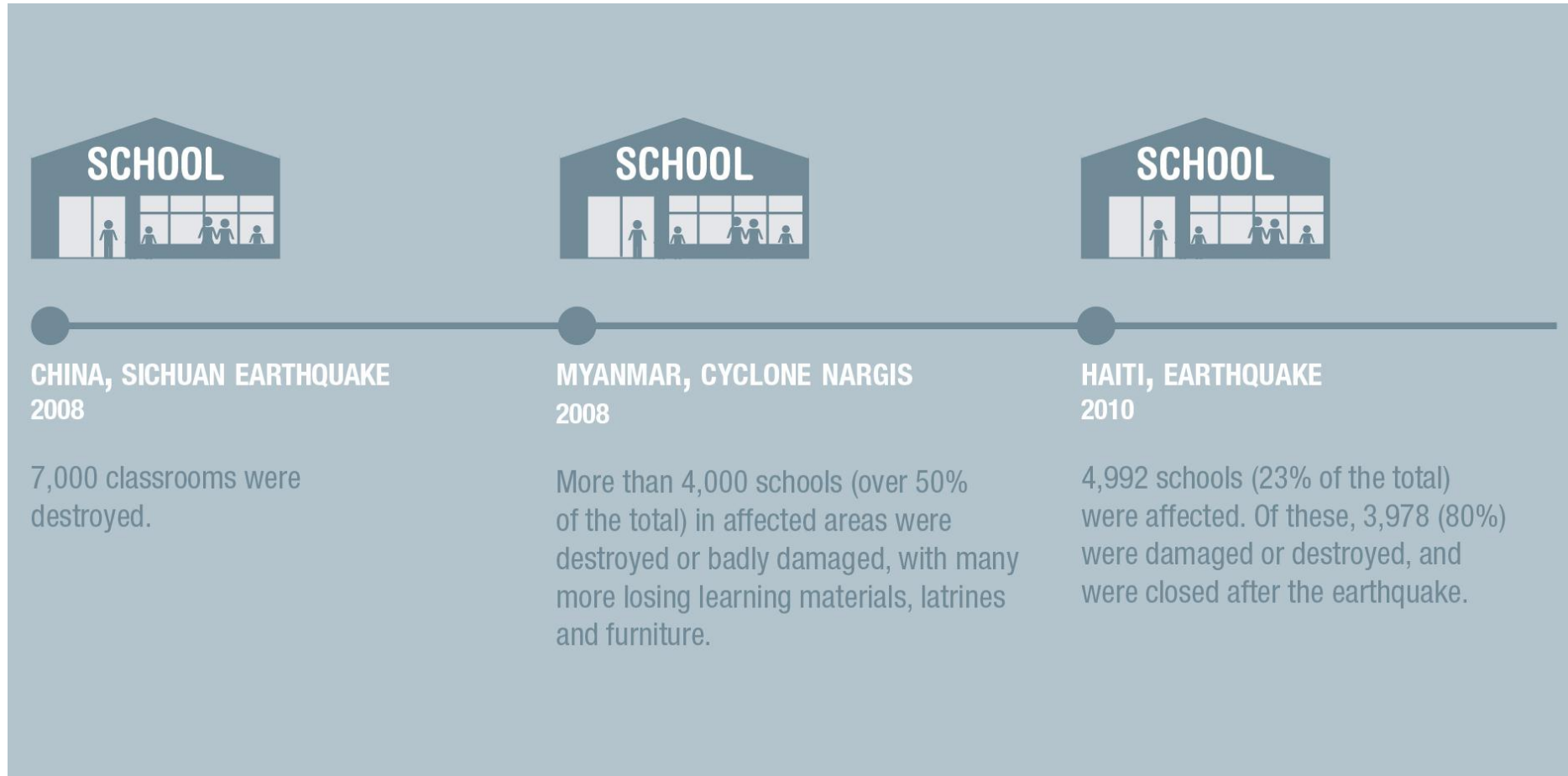


INDONESIA TSUNAMI 2004

The disaster was estimated to have increased the proportion of people living below the poverty line in Aceh from 30% to 50%.



Disasters prevent children from going to school, affecting their education and exacerbating their vulnerability



3. Vulnerable groups tend to be excluded from DRR decision-making, thus making them even more vulnerable to the impacts of disasters



2013 UN global survey of persons living with disabilities on how they cope with disasters



4. Vulnerable groups should be included in DRR as active agents of change to effectively and equitably build resilience



Child-centred initiatives can strengthen adaptive capacity and empower children as agents of change



GAMES IN MOZAMBIQUE

A child-focused programme called the 'River Game' enabled children to navigate their way down the Zambezi River, looking for hazards and assessing how they would deal with them. They then went home and taught their families what they had learned. Following floods in early 2008, communities along the Zambezi demonstrated better risk-avoiding behaviour.

1. Lack of attention to socio-cultural factors

2. Valuing perspectives, knowledge and capacities

3. Inclusive DRR planning

4. Recommendations



Equity and inclusion in
disaster risk reduction:
building resilience for all

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