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Technical Assistance for Strengthening Fundamental Rights Sector Coordination

**DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND REVIEW OF  
INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL POLICIES, STRATEGIES,  
INSTITUTIONAL DUTIES AND AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY  
FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

**MAPPING  
STUDY REPORT**

May, 2024  
Ankara



WEglobal





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## List of Abbreviations

AA	Anadolu Agency	MERS	Minimum Economic Recovery Standards
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Authority	MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
AFEM	European Natural Disasters Training Centre	MISMA	Minimum Standard for Market Analysis
ARAS	Disaster Risk Analysis System	MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
AYDES	Disaster Management and Decision Support System	MoENR	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	MoEUCC	Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standard	MoFSS	Ministry of Family and Social Services
CPMS	Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action	MoH	Ministry of Health
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	Mol	Ministry of Interior
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	MoJ	Ministry of Justice
DG ECHO	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	MoLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
DoC	Directorate of Communications, Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye	MoND	Ministry of National Defense
DP	Development Plan	MoNE	Ministry of National Education
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	MoTI	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
EU	European Union	MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
EUCPM	EU Civil Protection Mechanism	MSCM	Minimum Standards for Camp Management
EUR-OPA	European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement	NIO	National Intelligence Organization
GGC	Gendarmerie General Command	OPPRC	Office of the Press and Public Relations Counsellor
HPS	Humanitarian Standards Partnership	PCM	Project Cycle Management
HIS	Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for Older People and People with Disabilities	PDI	Presidency of Defence Industries
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	PRA	Presidency of Religious Affairs
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	SEADS	Standards for Emergency Agricultural Livelihoods Support
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response
INEE	The Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies	TAMP	Disaster Response Plan of Türkiye
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction - Sendai Framework	TARAP	Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Türkiye
LEGS	Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards	TOKİ	Housing Development Administration
MoCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	TNP	Turkish National Police
		UN	United Nations
		UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
		UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
		UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
		UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
		UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
		UNWomen	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
		YÖK	Council of Higher Education



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## Definitions

**Community-Based Approach:** Participatory and inclusive process that promotes the empowerment of both children and adults in community to express their own needs, decide their own future and meet those needs independently (IFRC Roadmap to Community Resilience)

**Community Resilience:** The ability of individuals, communities, organisations or countries to cope with, mitigate and recover from disaster, crises, shocks and stresses in way that do not jeopardize their long-term prospects. (IFRC Framework of Community Resilience)

**Disaster:** The result of nature, technology and human-induced events that cause physical, economic and social losses for the whole or certain segments of the society, stop or interrupt normal life and human activities, and for which the affected society has insufficient coping capacity (AFAD Annotated Disaster Management Dictionary).

**Disaster Management:** An all-out response process that must be carried out by society in order to prevent disasters and reduce their damage, to intervene in timely, fast and effective manner, and to create a safer and improved new living environment for communities affected by disasters (AFAD Annotated Disaster Management Dictionary)

**Disaster Risk Reduction:** The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causes of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events. (UNISDR-DRR Terminology)

**Disaster Risk Management:** The process of identifying and analysing hazards and risks at the scale of a country, region, city, or settlement, determining opportunities, resources and priorities to reduce the risk, preparing and implementing policy and strategic plans and action plans (AFAD Annotated Disaster Management Dictionary)

**Emergency:** A state of crisis caused by events that are large, but usually manageable with local means, that stop or interrupt the normal life and activities of the whole or certain segments of the society and require urgent intervention (AFAD Annotated Disaster Management Dictionary)

**Fundamental Rights:** Indispensable rights that individuals possess from birth, such as the right to life, personal inviolability and, the freedom to seek right, which are recognized and protected by the state and are essential for individuals to live with dignity and humanity (Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye)

**Hazard:** Natural, technological or human-induced Physical events and phenomena of that occur at a certain time or geography and threaten life and affect the socioeconomic order and activities of the society, the natural environment, natural, historical and cultural RESOURCES (AFAD Annotated Disaster Management Dictionary)

**Humanitarian Aid:** Aid or assistance such as search and rescue, emergency health services, nutrition and shelter provided independently of political, economic and military purposes to ensure the stability of the international community for regions facing needs such as life safety, hunger, thirst, famine and shelter problems as a result of natural disasters, human-caused wars, drought and social conflicts (AFAD Annotated Disaster Management Dictionary)

**Initial Recovery:** Short-term recovery activities initiated immediately after the event to correct the deteriorating living conditions caused by disasters and emergencies (AFAD Annotated Disaster Management Dictionary)

**Mitigation:** All structural or non-structural measures and activities that must be taken before, during and after the disaster in order to prevent natural, technological and human-induced hazards and environmental degradation from resulting in disasters or to reduce their effects (AFAD Annotated Disaster Management Dictionary)

Mitigation can be part of risk reduction strategies, but the two have different focuses.

**Recovery:** The process that covers all the legal, institutional, physical, social and economic activities that need to be carried out for disaster management to meet the needs of communities affected by disasters in the most rational ways and methods, to ensure that life returns to normal as soon as possible, to improve the ability to cope with possible disasters and to create a safer living environment that will minimise damage (AFAD Annotated Disaster Management Dictionary)

**Risk:** The probability of loss of life, property, economic and environmental values in a certain event, under certain conditions and environments (AFAD Annotated Disaster Management Dictionary)

**Stakeholder:** Persons, institutions, or organisations directly or indirectly involved in, interested in, and affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of humanitarian interventions.

**Vulnerable Groups:** Certain population segments that are at risk of adverse outcomes or harm due to various factors such as socio-economic status, age, disability, health status, geographical location, or minority status (AFAD Annotated Disaster Management Dictionary)



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## ABOUT THE STUDY

This study was carried out to contribute to the framework of **disaster management and disaster risk reduction (DRR) responsive to vulnerable groups, particularly women, children, persons with disabilities and elderly, and fundamental rights**, in order to ensure that the achievements obtained within the scope of the technical assistance project "Strengthening Fundamental Rights Sector Coordination" contribute to disaster preparedness, disaster management and post-disaster rehabilitation activities. The main purpose of the mapping study is to mainstream fundamental rights and gender equality, particularly for vulnerable groups, in DRR and disaster management processes within the international and national framework. Moreover, the study can also be used as a capacity building tool for relevant stakeholders, as it comprehensively covers the relevant international principles and standards.

The "**DRR and Vulnerable Groups**" section the general framework of Disaster Management and DRR are discussed, with a focus on the relationship between DRR and vulnerable groups. This section also provides information about the "Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction" approach, which places the community at the centre of DRR efforts and includes it in all stages. The aim of this chapter is to provide theoretical information about the overall framework of the study.

The **International Stakeholders Active on DRR** section provides information about the important stakeholders active in this field and work areas. The purpose of this section is to map important international stakeholders according to their duties and responsibility in line with their work as well as to identify institutions, which can develop cooperation on certain issues, and work areas. The institutions and organisations included in the study are as follows:

<u>Mechanisms in Europe<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>UN Institutions</u>	<u>Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement</u>	<u>Partnerships</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Europe</li> <li>• EU Civil Protection Mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office of Disaster Risk Reduction</li> <li>• Development Programme - Office of Disaster Partnership</li> <li>• Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</li> <li>• Children's Fund</li> <li>• Population Fund</li> <li>• Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</li> <li>• International Committee of the Red Cross</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-Agency Standing Committee</li> <li>• Humanitarian Standards Partnership</li> <li>• EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement</li> </ul>

The **International Approach and Standards** section, the Sendai framework, and international DRR framework, is analysed along with key principles and standards that serve as guidance at every stage of the disaster for vulnerable groups. Additionally, the reports and guides on international best practice approaches are discussed. Policy development and implementation plan related to the topics covered in this chapter can also be used as a guide. The standards and practice approaches analysed in the chapter as follows :

<u>International Principles and Standards</u>	<u>Best Practices</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Europe "Ethical Principles on Disaster Risk Reduction and People's Resilience"</li> <li>• SPHERE - Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response</li> <li>• Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action</li> <li>• Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for Older People and People with Disabilities</li> <li>• Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum Standards for Protection Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies – IFRC</li> <li>• Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender-Sensitive Policy and Practical Guideline – UNDRR</li> <li>• Gender Analysis in Earthquake Areas: Women's Access to Justice and Legal Aid – European Commission</li> <li>• A Guide to Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation – IFRC</li> <li>• Key Operational IASC Guidance</li> <li>• Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings – IASC</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Mechanisms in Europe refer to the mechanisms both in the EU and the Council of Europe.



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- Empowerment of all Women and Girls in the context of Disaster Risk – UN
- Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment - IFRC

In the section on “**National Policy Documents, Legal Framework and Plans from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups**” Türkiye’s integrated disaster management plans, the 12<sup>th</sup> Development Plan, institutional strategic plans and action plans for vulnerable groups are analysed. The issues that need to be considered for vulnerable groups, as defined in these plans are mapped in accordance with national policies and international standards. This section forms the basis for the Guidelines and Checklist.



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vulnerable groups are generally at greater risk from disasters due to their high vulnerability and relatively low capacity, resulting in a higher likelihood of being affected by disasters. DRR studies, that consider the special risk threats, vulnerability, needs, capacity, and resources of vulnerable groups, are crucial. Ensuring and strengthening access to fundamental rights for vulnerable groups at all stages of disaster is a priority and indispensable in terms of human rights and justice principles. Therefore, disaster management and DRR efforts must include both pre-disaster preparation and special approaches and intervention mechanisms during and after the disaster for vulnerable groups.

Disaster management and risk reduction studies from the perspective of vulnerable groups focus on analysing their risks before a disaster, ensuring that appropriate precautions are taken and providing rapid and effective aid during disasters. These studies also support the recovery process of vulnerable groups after disasters. Respecting the fundamental rights of vulnerable groups enhances society's capacity to respond to disasters and emergencies in a fair, equitable manner. By protecting and supporting vulnerable groups, the aim is to make the entire society safer and more resilient against disasters.

Since the access of vulnerable groups to fundamental rights in disasters is directly related to individual and social resilience, it is incorporated in the studies of all international, national and local actors working on humanitarian aid and development. Basic principles and standards, which serve as the foundation for international conventions, especially human rights conventions, are established to guide disaster management, DRR, and humanitarian aid efforts. Some of the important agreements and implementation standards related to the subject are:

<b>International Conventions</b>	<b>Implementation Standards</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Universal Declaration of Human Rights</li> <li>✓ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)</li> <li>✓ Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)</li> <li>✓ Convention on the Rights of the Disabilities (CRPD)</li> <li>✓ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response</li> <li>✓ Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability</li> <li>✓ Ethical Principles on Disaster Risk Reduction and People's Resilience</li> <li>✓ Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action</li> <li>✓ Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for Older People and People with Disabilities</li> <li>✓ Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery</li> </ul>

The issues commonly emphasised by international standards regarding the access of vulnerable groups to fundamental rights during disasters and emergencies are:

- ✓ Respect for human dignity
- ✓ Do no more harm
- ✓ Protection and promotion of rights
- ✓ Protection and security
- ✓ Fair, impartial, and non-discriminatory assistance
- ✓ Access and accessibility
- ✓ Inclusivity
- ✓ Disaggregated data management
- ✓ Developing specific strategies and interventions for vulnerable groups
- ✓ Community participation and empowerment
- ✓ Social awareness, education, and information



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### **Disasters and Women**

Women are more vulnerable to disasters than men due to their increased economic, cultural, and social vulnerability. Beyond the devastating effects of disaster, disasters and emergencies often pose serious threats to the protection and safety of women leading to an increase in gender-based violence.

Empowering women before disasters, reduces their vulnerability and enhances their capacities, significantly lowering the risks they face during disasters. In addition to empowerment, it is crucial to **identify the specific risks** that affect women and develop **gender-responsive DRR plans** that align with local capacities. These plans should establish mechanisms for **women's participation** in their preparation and implementation. Conducting **training and awareness activities** tailored to women's sensitivities is also vital for reducing disaster risks. Furthermore, it is essential to create **gender-disaggregated data management systems that account** women's specific vulnerabilities and access to fundamental rights. **Disaster response workers and institutions** must be trained to understand and address these vulnerabilities effectively. Risk reduction strategies should include **spatial planning and urbanisation** that consider **women's sensitivities and their social, economic, and cultural needs**, ensuring women's access to information about urban infrastructure and spatial plans. Providing safe housing that supports women's physical, social, and psychological well-being is crucial, along with implementing preventive measures against **violence, abuse, exploitation and other protection risks**. Lastly, ensuring women's **participation in monitoring and evaluation processes**, helps continually improve risk reduction interventions.

During disaster response, it is crucial to ensure that women have **access to response** efforts tailored to their specific needs and vulnerabilities. Evaluating **women's specific needs within the cultural and social norms of the disaster area is essential**. **Employing female personnel in disaster response** is critical as they can better understand the needs of women affected by disasters and establish effective communication with them. This effective communication supports **women's access to and participation in aid efforts**. In disaster response efforts, it is paramount to respect, **women's privacy**, ensure their **safety against** gender-based violence, abuse, and **other protection risks**, and implement **special interventions** based on vulnerability criteria. These measures are crucial for addressing the unique challenges and vulnerabilities faced by women during and after disasters.

During initial recovery and subsequent recovery efforts, it is vital to ensure women have **access to safe assistance** that meets their special needs and **respects human dignity**. arrangements should be made to address the **increased care burden** of women after disasters, and their shelter needs should be planned in a way that does not create new protection risks. **Sectoral programmes and responses** should be designed and implemented **in line with women's sensitivities and risks**. In recovery efforts, it is essential to plan and implement **participatory, inclusive and gender-responsive activities** that focus on empowering women. This approach not only support their recovery but also strengthens their resilience in the aftermath of disasters.

### **Disasters and Children**

Children may face risks such as physical injury, separation, loss, trauma, sexual abuse, and exploitation due to disasters. For these reasons, children require special protection. They may also struggle to meet their basic needs and have limited access to essentials such as hygiene, nutrition, and shelter. Therefore, disaster management and emergency response plans **must include special measures to protect children and meet their needs**. **Safe** spaces should be established for children, ensuring their **access to aid and support** appropriate to their needs and facilitating **reunification with their families**. Additionally, it is important to prioritise children's **participation and ensure their voices are heard** in disaster response efforts. This approach not only addresses their immediate needs but also empowers them to be active participants in their recovery and resilience-building processes.

Informing children about disaster risks through age-**appropriate education and awareness activities** is important for reducing disaster risk and preventing damages. Ensuring that children learn what they need to do during and after a disaster helps them be better prepared and more resilient. Additionally, families should learn



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about and implement special precautions for their children during disaster awareness training. This comprehensive approach ensures that both children and their families are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to respond effectively to disasters, thereby enhancing overall safety and resilience.

The **best interests of the child** should be prioritised in sectoral programmes and responses such as nutrition, shelter, education, and health appropriate for children following a disaster. A **child-friendly** approach is essential to ensure children have access to adequate, safe, and appropriate nutrition, water sanitation and hygiene, psychological support, health, and suitable shelters. This approach should meet their needs and protection requirements in line with the principle of “**do no harm**”.

To ensure **child protection and safety**, it is necessary to plan and implement prevention, detection, and response activities, with the participation of caregivers. Violence, abuse, harassment, and other protection threats specific to children should be carefully addressed, with preventive measures prioritised according to local conditions. In case where these threats arise, **case-based, child-friendly responses** should be developed and implemented. **Unaccompanied children** should be identified quickly, and specialised care and protection services should be provided for them.

The most important factor for children to return to their normal lives after a disaster is their ability to receive education. Precautions must be taken to create a suitable educational environment in regions affected by disasters to ensure the **continuity of education**. This should be prioritised and implemented with an approach that emphasises **child safety**, ensuring that educational activities can resume promptly and effectively in a secure and supportive setting.



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### ***Disasters and Persons with Disabilities and Elderly People***

Factors such as physical difficulties, health problems and reduced mobility make elderly people more vulnerable to disasters. Chronic diseases and physiological, sensory, and cognitive changes that are more common in old age increase their vulnerabilities. However, the experience, knowledge and capacities of the elderly people should always be taken into consideration. Similarly, persons with disabilities are another group at significant risk during disasters due to their physical, emotional, and social disabilities. It is essential to address their specific needs and vulnerabilities while also recognising and leveraging their strengths and contributions.

Disaster risk reduction strategies and disaster response plans should take into account the specific needs of the vulnerable group including elderly people and persons with disabilities and include the necessary measures to ensure their protection and safety. ***Specific risks*** faced by these groups in disasters need to be identified and ***inclusive risk reduction plans*** should be developed accordingly, compatible with local capacity. Ensuring the ***appropriate participation of persons with disabilities/elderly people in the preparation of these plans is crucial.***

Providing suitable ***training and awareness activities*** for these groups about risk reduction plans is also important. Planning should be based on ***disaggregated data management***, reflecting the specific needs associated with different types of disabilities. Enhancing the ***capacity*** of stakeholders to ensure access to basic rights and services of persons with disabilities and elderly people before, during and after disasters is essential.

To reduce disaster risks, it is vital to ensure ***spatial planning and urbanisation that are friendly to persons with disabilities/elderly people.*** This includes ensuring their ***access to information*** about urban infrastructure and spatial plans. Providing ***access to safe housing that accommodates the needs of persons with disabilities/elderly people*** is a priority for supporting their physical, social, and psychological well-being and reducing risk. Furthermore, involving ***persons with disabilities and elderly people in monitoring and evaluation processes***, ensures that risk reduction interventions can be continuously improved and remain effective.

During initial recovery and subsequent recovery efforts, persons with disabilities and elderly people should be provided with ***access to safe assistance*** that meets their special needs and ***respects human dignity.*** Their ***security against protection risks*** must be ensured, and ***special responses*** must be planned and implemented accordingly. An ***inclusive approach*** should be adopted ***to strengthen*** this target group by designing and implementing ***sectoral programmes and responses that align with their specific sensitivities and risks.***

Additionally, it is important to recognize and ***utilise the capacities*** of elderly people and persons with disabilities by providing ***equal opportunities for employment and volunteering*** in all disaster risk reduction activities. This not only empowers them but also leverages their ***experience and skills*** to enhance the overall effectiveness of disaster response and recovery efforts.

## **A. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH VULNERABLE GROUPS**

### ***1. Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction***

Disaster, in its broadest sense, refers to the consequences of events (hazard) that negatively impact people, property and the environment. To prevent a hazard from becoming a disaster or to minimise its effects, all resources and activities must be managed as effective as possible. ***Disaster management*** is a comprehensive process that includes the organisation, planning and implementing preparedness, response and recovery activities and resources to minimise the impact of disasters. Disaster management is a complex process that covers various areas and sectors, involving the participation of many stakeholders. The disaster management cycle consists of four fundamental stages: (1) prevention and mitigation, (2) preparedness, (3) response and (4)



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recovery. These stages represent a holistic plan followed by individuals, communities, and states to cope with disasters and maintain resilience.<sup>2</sup>

**Prevention and Mitigation:** The stage involves activities designed to prevent potential damage from disasters by reducing disaster risks and creating a safe, disaster-resistant environment for individuals and society. Some of the activities carried out at this stage are:

- Preparing risk analyses and risk maps,
- Building/strengthening disaster-resistant infrastructure,
- Implementing Urban transformation and safe housing projects,
- Conducting Climate change mitigation activities and preventable threats
- Undertaking Disaster hazard prevention studies.

**Preparatory Stage:** This stage involves preparing and planning all necessary resources to respond to a possible disaster effectively. Some of the activities carried out at this stage are:

- Preparing emergency plans,
- Developing social awareness and capacity,
- Creating emergency communication and evacuation plans,
- Planning and organising all resources that may be required, including equipment and human resources
- Establishing cooperation and coordination mechanisms

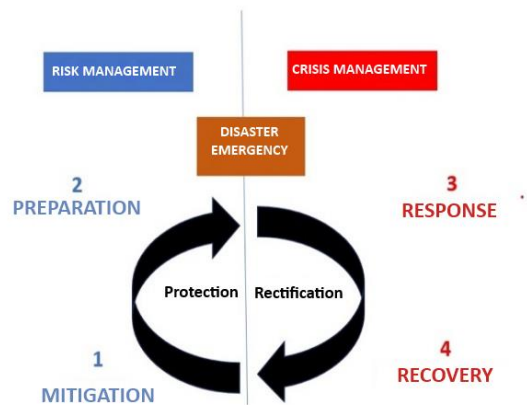


Figure 1 Disaster Management Stages

**Response Stage:** This stage covers all rapid and coordinated relief activities conducted during and immediately after a disaster or emergency aiming of save lives, minimise human suffering and protect the affected community. Some of the activities carried out at this stage are:

- Search and rescue, evacuation efforts,
- Emergency health and first aid services,
- Provision for basic needs such as security, food, and shelter,
- Repair or temporary installation of urgently needed infrastructure such as electricity, water and sanitation

**Recovery Stage:** This stage involves activities aimed at restoring the physical, psychological, and socio-economic well-being of individuals and communities affected by disasters as well as making the infrastructure functional again, to facilitate a return to normal lives as quickly as possible.

**Disaster risk reduction** refers to all activities aimed at eliminating or reducing the effects of potential risks at all stages of disaster management and across all work areas. Risk mitigation generally involves in four key processes, which guide the development and implementation of risk mitigation strategies. Disaster risk management typically follows these stages:

**Risk Analysis and Evaluation:** At this stage, potential disaster hazards are identified, the effects of the identified hazards are evaluated, high-risk areas are determined, and analysis is conducted based on the type of risk and the characteristics of the region.

**Development of Risk Reduction Strategies:** Based on the analysis results, strategies are developed to reduce disaster risks, structural (physical responses such as reconstruction or strengthening of buildings and

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/disaster-management>



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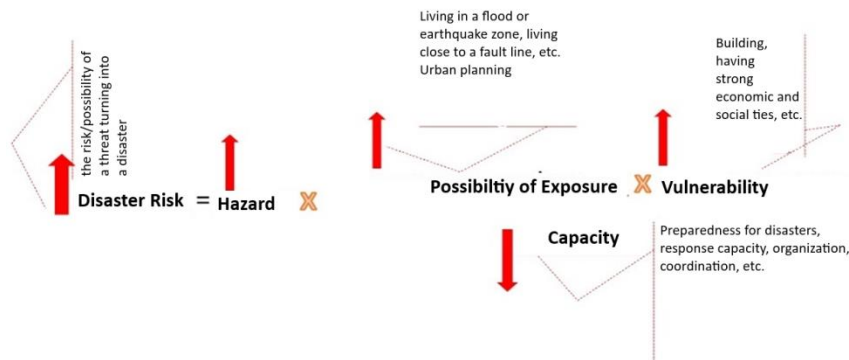


strengthening of infrastructure) and non-structural (early warning systems, training, public awareness raising activities) measures are determined.

**Implementation and Monitoring:** The developed strategies are implemented and monitored. The effectiveness of these strategies is evaluated, necessary updates are made, and disaster risks are constantly assessed to ensure the society's compliance with these strategies.

**Training and Awareness:** Public awareness about disasters is raised, through the preparation and implementation of training programmes and evacuation procedures are communicated.

The term disaster is often associated with natural or human-caused hazards. However, disasters are often the result of failure to manage hazards effectively. Natural events such as earthquakes, floods, forest fires, floods and droughts are potential hazards, but they do not directly lead to a disaster. For example, an earthquake occurring deep in the ocean or in a sparsely populated desert does not directly result in a disaster. The lack of or population and infrastructure in these areas limit the impact of such events on people and the environment. The transformation of a hazard into a disaster is directly related to the level of preparedness for hazard and the effectiveness of risk reduction plans.



It may not always be possible to eliminate hazards, especially natural ones. Therefore, the focus should be on reducing risks. Possible DRR steps include reducing the possibility of exposure to hazards, such as by promoting development and settlement according to urban planning principles; minimising the potential for harm, for instance, by strengthening urban infrastructures or enhancing community resilience and capacity; increasing awareness about disaster through various tools, such as organising campaigns and training.

## 2. Disaster Risk Reduction and Its Relationship with Fundamental Rights

Integrating a fundamental rights perspective into disaster risk reduction efforts ensures respect for the human dignity and well-being of all individuals, particularly vulnerable groups. It also supports the protection of individuals' access to basic rights and services such as living, shelter, health, and food before, during and after the disaster.

Reducing disaster risks and protecting fundamental rights play a crucial in emergency management and humanitarian aid processes of states. Therefore, the efforts to reduce disaster risks and protect fundamental rights should be carried out in a transparent, fair, and effective manner. State intervention, focusing on fundamental rights significantly impacts minimising the effects of disasters, protecting human life and increasing community resilience.



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Policies for protecting fundamental rights in disasters aim to minimise the effects of disasters, enhance community resilience, and safeguard the fundamental rights of affected individuals. Below are examples related to the relationship between various areas of disaster management and fundamental rights.

**Shelter and Settlement:** Shelter and settlement are crucial basic needs for people affected by disasters. Providing essentials such as blankets, mats, clothing, heating, and simple cooking materials known as non-food items is essential.

**Food Security and Nutrition:** Food security involves ensuring enough nutritious and appropriate food for those affected by disasters. Nutrition refers to the essential nutrients and minimum amounts required by individuals on a daily basis.

**Health Services:** Effective health services are crucial during disasters. Access to healthcare should be ensured during both the response and post-disaster recovery stages. In addition to response efforts, preventive health measures are also essential. Access to safe drinking water, hygiene practices and sanitation are also critical for improving living conditions and preventing disease outbreaks during disasters.

**Education:** Protecting the right to education and facilitating a swift return to normal after disasters are vital. Measures are taken to ensure children can continue their education, prioritising their education rights through temporary education centres and other resources.

**Disaster Awareness Trainings and Awareness:** Enhancing society's disaster preparedness is achieved through training and awareness activities. Disaster awareness training builds community resilience and enhances response capacities, enabling more effective actions during disasters. Preparing the society for disasters is one of the basic duties of states.

**Civil Society Participation:** Encouraging the involvement of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in disaster management is crucial. Civil society participation promotes transparency in decision-making processes, helping states to better understand societal needs and improve access to fundamental rights and services.

States' obligations regarding fundamental rights and best practices in reducing disaster risks during disaster periods are:

**Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Activities:** States promote disaster prevention and preparedness activities to reduce disaster risks. These activities include measures such as preparing disaster risk maps, strengthening infrastructure, establishing early warning systems and educating the society against disasters.

***For example, Fast and Effective Healthcare Infrastructure Strengthening:*** During the COVID-19 pandemic, states took rapid and effective steps to strengthen healthcare infrastructure. New hospitals were opened, intensive care capacity was increased, and healthcare staff were supported. This helped minimise the effects of the pandemic and ease the burden on the healthcare system.

**Fast and Effective Response:** Fast and effective response during disasters enhances a state's capacity to assist affected individuals. Critical steps such as rescue operations, emergency medical aid, provision of shelter are vital to save human lives and meet basic needs.

***For example, Comprehensive Vaccination Programme:*** States launched a comprehensive vaccination programme to provide free COVID-19 vaccines to citizens. Providing access to this programme specifically for vulnerable groups played an important role in controlling the pandemic and helped ensure community immunity.

**Protecting and Securing Fundamental Rights:** States endeavour to protect and support those most affected by disasters. During such crises states prioritise safeguarding fundamental rights and ensuring the sustenance and reconstruction of society. Meeting essential needs such as shelter, water-sanitation, health services, food security, protection and education plays an important role in disasters.



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**Example 1: Economic Support Packages:** During the pandemic, states made efforts to implement economic support packages. Although serious challenges are encountered in some sectors, resources were allocated to broadly support businesses and individuals affected by the pandemic. These supports helped businesses facing economic difficulties to survive.

**Example 2: Shelter and Health:** During the disaster response and recovery stages, states establish temporary shelters or container houses, for example, for homeless people affected by an earthquake. Similarly, states provide emergency medical services, treating the injured and allocating additional resources and staff to hospitals. Moreover, states also take measures to control epidemic diseases.



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### 3. Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction

The individuals first affected by disasters often serve as the initial responders. community participation is pivotal in reducing disaster risks, as local knowledge is essential for comprehensive risk reduction plans. Efforts to mitigate disaster risks and prepare for disasters require collaboration across all levels of society- local and national decision makers, public institutions and organisations, universities, NGOs, media, and the private sector.<sup>3</sup>

**Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction** is founded on principles that emphasise the importance of community participation, empowerment and sustainable practices aimed to enhance community resilience to disasters and emergencies. These principles are summarized below.

- ✓ **Community Participation:** Community participation emphasises the active participation of the community at all stages of the DRR process. To diminish community vulnerability, enhance resilience against disasters, and bolster capacities, it is critical for affected communities to participate in identifying, analysing, improving, monitoring and evaluation disaster risks.<sup>4</sup>
- ✓ **Strengthening:** Empowering communities requires equipping them with the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary to take control over their own security and resilience. This principle supports the involvement of community as an active, rather than passive, participant in the risk reduction process.<sup>5</sup> As participation increases, individuals and communities become stronger, which leads to an increase in effective participation.
- ✓ **Inclusivity:** This principle promotes the inclusion of all members of society, without discrimination, in the preparation, planning and implementation stages, considering social, economic, and cultural factors. This is a fundamental principle that ensures the empowerment of vulnerable groups and their increased involvement in disaster management and decision-making processes.<sup>6</sup>
- ✓ **Sustainability:** This principle promotes the adoption of measures that are environmentally friendly, economically sustainable and socially acceptable. It emphasises the Participation and development of local capacity as crucial elements for achieving sustainability in DRR efforts.<sup>7</sup>
- ✓ **Local Knowledge and Experience:** Communities have insight, knowledge and experience about the risks, threats, capacities, and vulnerabilities in their environment. Incorporating local knowledge and experience into DRR plans through both local governments and local communities is possible by comprehensively analysing this information and effectively managing the participation process.
- ✓ **Capacity Building:** This principle emphasises strengthening disaster preparedness and response capacities, particularly for vulnerable groups.<sup>8</sup> Within the scope of community-based DRR programmes, *various activities are carried out by different segments of society and the state to develop social capacity in areas*

<sup>3</sup> Disaster Resilient Communities Best Practices were prepared within the scope of the “Workshop on the Role of Local Authorities in the Building of Disaster-Resilient Communities”, organised by Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), European Natural Disasters Training Centre (AFEM). Ankara, 2018, Kocaeli neighbourhood disaster trainings, [https://en.afad.gov.tr/kurumlar/en.afad/40096/xfiles/Disaster\\_Resilient\\_Communities\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](https://en.afad.gov.tr/kurumlar/en.afad/40096/xfiles/Disaster_Resilient_Communities_Best_Practices.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ifrc.org/document/road-map-community-resilience>

- <https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/community-led-climate-adaptation-solution-toolkit>  
- IFRC Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment; <https://preparecenter.org/site/evca/>  
- 12th Development Plan 839-1-2-3

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.ifrc.org/document/ifrc-framework-community-resilience>

[https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/1310403-Road-Map-to-Community-Resilience-Final-Version\\_EN-08.pdf](https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/1310403-Road-Map-to-Community-Resilience-Final-Version_EN-08.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DIDRR), SHAUN GRECH, [https://cnxus.org/resource/disability-inclusive-disaster-risk-reduction-didrr-critical-insights-and-good-practices-from-the-field/?gad\\_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiAw6yuBhDrARIsACf94RVRjafPf1Qwflnxcyb9SL6VROSgfoFWqQd2eGQM-pO3aZhhcFAaArReEALw\\_wcB](https://cnxus.org/resource/disability-inclusive-disaster-risk-reduction-didrr-critical-insights-and-good-practices-from-the-field/?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiAw6yuBhDrARIsACf94RVRjafPf1Qwflnxcyb9SL6VROSgfoFWqQd2eGQM-pO3aZhhcFAaArReEALw_wcB)

<sup>7</sup> 12th Development Plan, 3.5.10 Sustainable Development Goals, 981. “The main aim is to carry out practices to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals with a participatory approach and to increase the effectiveness of coordination, monitoring and review processes.”

<sup>8</sup> IFRC Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment; <https://preparecenter.org/site/evca/>



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such as disaster preparedness, first aid, search and rescue, early warning systems, and sustainable resource management.

- ✓ **Flexibility and Adaptability:** Emphasising adaptable strategies, this principle advocates for approaches that remain effective amid evolving risks, community dynamics and environmental conditions at both national and local levels.
- ✓ **Gender Equality:** Community-based DRR promotes gender-responsive approaches that consider vulnerabilities, needs, capacities, and rights of all sexes. Alongside gender-responsive laws and policies to strengthen women's resilience to disasters actions such as increasing women's involvement in decision-making processes, using gender-disaggregated data, and following gender mainstreaming guidelines are crucial.<sup>9</sup>

## B. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION - INTERNATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

### 4. Regional Structures in Europe - Relevant Institutions

#### 4.1. Council of Europe

The Council of Europe (CoE) is an international organisation dedicated to fostering cooperation among European countries, safeguarding human rights, strengthen democratic principles, and promote the rule of law.

Among its diverse responsibilities, the Council aims to enhance policymaking, coordination, and cooperation among European countries in DRR, emergency response and crisis management. Work areas related to disasters are:

**Disaster Risk Reduction Policies:** The CoE assists member states in the developing and implementing policies for identifying, assessing, and mitigating disaster risk. As well as enhancing disaster preparedness and upholding ethical principles in DRR.

**Emergency Response and Crisis Management:** Through various programmes, the CoE enhances the capacity of member states to manage and respond to disasters effectively.

**Information Sharing and Dissemination of Good Practices:** The CoE promotes the exchange of knowledge, experience and best practices among member states concerning DRR, emergency response and crisis management.

**International Cooperation and Joint Projects:** The CoE supports collaborative efforts to develop and implement collective solutions in DRR, emergency response and crisis management. The European Natural Disasters Training Centre (AFEM) operated by AFAD, operates within this framework.

**Resource Centre:** The Council of Europe publishes a range of materials including reports, books, brochures, guidelines, and other documents addressing various topics. These publications cover human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. In addition to comprehensive ethical values and reference documents, the Council of Europe has also prepared good practice guides for DRR and vulnerable groups.

#### 4.2. EU Civil Protection Mechanism

The EU Civil Protection Mechanism (EUCPM)<sup>10</sup> is a structure established by the European Union to facilitate the exchange of information and coordinate effective responses to disasters and emergencies. In addition to disaster

<sup>9</sup> Report on Women's Resilience: How Laws and Policies Promote Gender Equality in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management in Asia and the Pacific; [https://reliefweb.int/report/world/womens-resilience-how-laws-and-policies-promote-gender-equality-climate-change-and-disaster-risk-management-asia-and-pacific?gad\\_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiAw6yuBhDrARIsACf94RUZo2BlltSqsilqVPt-JGMAiRFoeCEC44JgJ8pF9D1R0j8qmsPM1oaAppwEALw\\_wcB](https://reliefweb.int/report/world/womens-resilience-how-laws-and-policies-promote-gender-equality-climate-change-and-disaster-risk-management-asia-and-pacific?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiAw6yuBhDrARIsACf94RUZo2BlltSqsilqVPt-JGMAiRFoeCEC44JgJ8pF9D1R0j8qmsPM1oaAppwEALw_wcB)

<sup>10</sup> EU Civil Protection Mechanism, [https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/eu-civil-protection-mechanism\\_en](https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/eu-civil-protection-mechanism_en)



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response, the EUCPM functions as a platform for collaborative efforts in preparedness and risk reduction. Its primary goal is to enhance solidarity and cooperation among participating countries. The EU Civil Protection Mechanism comprises 27 EU Member States and 10 other participating states, including Türkiye. The EUCPM is managed by the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations.

Its duties and activities regarding DRR are:

**Solidarity and Cooperation:** The EUCPM facilitates cooperation and the sharing of resource among participating countries.

**Providing Resources and Capacity:** The EUCPM supplies humanitarian aid, dispatches rescue teams, offers expert support and provides logistical assistance to ensure effective response efforts.

**Coordination and Support:** The EUCPM maintains regular communication with the countries affected by disasters, ensuring the smooth flow of information, organising, and directing the necessary support.

**Rapid Response Mechanism:** The EUCPM coordinates response requests and support among member states, utilising its rapid action capabilities and opportunities.

Moreover, the EUCPM aims to assist member states in formulating and implementing humanitarian aid policies by developing guidelines on civil protection and humanitarian aid policies.

## 5. United Nations - Relevant Institutions

The United Nations (UN) has established various institutions and mechanisms at global and national levels to support DRR efforts. The UN's leading structures working on DRR are explained below.

### 5.1. United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) was established to coordinate and support the UN's DRR efforts. The UNDRR provides international leadership in DRR and response.

Its duties and activities regarding DRR are:

**Policy and Strategy Development:**<sup>11</sup> The UNDRR supports the development and enhancement of DRR policies and strategies of states. It assists states in assessing disaster risks, preparing action plans for risk reduction, and developing policies that prioritise vulnerable groups.<sup>12</sup>

**Risk Assessment and Information Management:** The UNDRR provides technical guidance and support for disaster risk identification and assessment. This involves helping states to enhance their understanding of disaster risks through tools such as disaster risk maps, data collection and analysis methods.

**Capacity Building and Training:** The UNDRR organises training programmes and offers technical support to enhance the DRR capacities of states. This includes conducting trainings sessions, workshops and information sharing events tailored for experts in DRR<sup>13</sup>

**National and Regional Cooperation:** The UNDRR promotes the development and implementation of DRR strategies through collaboration between states and with regional organisations. The UNDRR also supports exchange of knowledge, transfer of experiences and dissemination of best practices through regional platforms and networks.

**International Coordination and Cooperation:** The UNDRR aims to foster global cooperation in DRR by collaborating with the international community. It works closely with other organisations within the UN system,

<sup>11</sup> Reading the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030

[https://www.preventionweb.net/files/46694\\_readingsendaiframeworkfordisasterri.pdf](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/46694_readingsendaiframeworkfordisasterri.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> UNDRR Policy on Disability Accessibility and Inclusion, <https://www.undrr.org/media/93043/download?startDownload=true>

<sup>13</sup> Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems 2023, <https://www.undrr.org/reports/global-status-MHEWS-2023#download>



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international DRR platforms, and NGOs. This collaboration enhances the exchange of knowledge, coordination of efforts and implementation of effective strategies on a global scale.

## 5.2. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Disaster Partnership Office

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the largest aid and technical support within the UN system for development. The main goal of the UNDP is to foster international cooperation and assist in achieving global development goals, while also supporting development and economic growth in developing countries worldwide. Recognizing that disasters pose significant obstacles to development, the UNDP conducts studies aimed at reducing disaster risks and increasing social resilience. Its duties and activities regarding DRR are:

**Cooperation with Countries and Assistance:** The UNDP supports countries in reducing disaster risks and managing disasters through collaborations at local and national levels. By identifying country specific needs, UNDP develops tailored solution and strategies in partnership with them.

**Policy and Strategy Development:** The UNDP supports the development of DRR policies and strategies. This involves fostering capacity building and strengthening institutions at national and local levels in DRR and crisis management.

**Capacity Building and Training:** The UNDP increases the competencies of local governments, NGOs and other stakeholders by organising capacity building trainings on DRR and crisis management. Additionally, in collaboration with other UN agencies, UNDP publishes lecture series and research reports on climate change and its impacts on vulnerable populations.<sup>14</sup>

**Project Implementation and Execution:** UNDP undertakes the implements and management of DRR and crisis management projects at local and national levels. These projects generally emphasise infrastructure enhancement, the establishment of early warning systems, and formulation of strategies for DRR.<sup>15</sup>

**Information Exchange and Cooperation:** UNDP promotes the exchange of best practices and experiences among countries. Moreover, UNDP collaborates with other UN agencies and international organisations to conduct joint projects aimed at addressing global challenges.<sup>16</sup>

## 5.3 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) was established by the decision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 December 1991. Its primary mandate is to coordinate the UN's humanitarian aid efforts and respond to humanitarian crises globally. UNOCHA aims to swiftly and efficiently address humanitarian emergencies, coordinate emergency humanitarian assistance activities, and enhance the overall effectiveness of humanitarian aid.

Its duties and activities regarding DRR are:

**Communication and Coordination during Disasters and Emergencies:** The UNOCHA facilitates communication and coordination among all UN system actors during disasters or emergencies. This coordination is crucial for the effective distribution of aid, mitigating social conflicts and ensuring societal security.<sup>17</sup>

**Information Management and Assessment:** The UNOCHA oversees the collection, analysis and sharing information during disasters and emergencies. This includes assessing needs and risks in affected areas. The gathered information is utilised to target and distribute humanitarian aid appropriately.

<sup>14</sup> Gender and Climate Change, Gender, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/UNDP%20Gender,%20Adaptation%20and%20DRR%20Policy%20Brief%202-WEb.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> Save the Legacy is a project to restore historical cultural assets in the earthquake zone. <https://savethelegacy.org/faq/>

<sup>16</sup> Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender-Sensitive Policy and Practical Guidelines, <https://www.undp.org/publications/making-disaster-risk-reduction-gender-sensitive-policy-and-practical-guidelines>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.unocha.org/we-inform>



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**Emergency Response Planning:** UNOCHA plays a crucial role in developing response plans for disaster or emergency. These plans include strategies for distributing humanitarian aid prioritising regions for assistance and addressing specific needs. Moreover, UNOCHA promotes policies to promote gender equality in humanitarian response. The UNOCHA puts gender equality at the centre of humanitarian organisations' commitment to protect and provide assistance to people affected by emergencies.<sup>18</sup>

**Allocation and Use of International Cooperation and Resources:** UNOCHA collaborates with the international community to allocate and effectively utilize resources necessary for disasters and emergencies. This involves working the UNOCHA cooperates with international aid organisations, governments, and NGOs to ensure the effective use of resources.

#### 5.4. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December 1946, following the Second World War. The primary goal of UNICEF is to help and protect children who are affected by the devastating consequences of war. UNICEF aims to support and protect children in areas such as health, education, nutrition, protection, and basic human rights.

Its duties and activities regarding DRR are:

**Emergency Response and Needs Assessment:** UNICEF quickly reaches disaster areas to evaluate the immediate needs of children. This process involves identifying essential necessities such as shelter, nutrition, water and sanitation, health services, education, and protection.

**Health Services and Nutrition:** UNICEF expedites the establishment and operation of health services and nutrition programmes in disaster affected areas. Furthermore, UNICEF supports the distribution of health and nutrition supplies including vaccines, clean water and hygiene supplies, and foods that prevent malnutrition.

**Education and Child Protection:** UNICEF safeguards children's right to education in disaster affected areas and facilitates their access to education resources. In cooperation with state authorities, UNICEF works to protect children who have been lost or separated from their families during disasters, ensuring their safe reunification.<sup>19</sup>

**Psychosocial Support and Empowerment Support:** UNICEF provides psychosocial support services to mitigate the psychological and social impact of disasters on children. These services address post-traumatic stress disorder, help children to cope with the emotional and psychological burden due to losses, and assist in the post-disaster normalization process.

**Community Resilience and Preparedness:** UNICEF conducts initiatives to enhance community resilience and reduce the impact of disasters on children. This includes pre-disaster preparedness trainings, disaster awareness campaigns and local capacity building activities in collaboration with national institutions.

#### 5.5. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is one of the UN's principal agencies dedicated to addressing global population and development issues. A primary goal of the UNFPA is to eliminate inequalities in access to services and information regarding population growth, birth control, sexual and reproductive health around the world. The UNFPA has been coordinating and supporting efforts in this field since 1969. Its duties and activities regarding DRR are:

√ **Sexual and Reproductive Health:** The UNFPA aims to protect and promote the sexual and reproductive health rights of women and young people. To achieve this, UNFPA conducts activities in areas such as family

<sup>18</sup> Policy Instruction on Gender Equality 2021-2025, <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/world/policy-instruction-gender-equality-2021-2025>

<sup>19</sup> Documentation of Education Response in Türkiye during the COVID-19 Pandemic and its Effect on Children's Access to and Retention in Education January 2023, <https://www.unicef.org/turkiye/media/16176/file/Documentation%20of%20Education%20Response%20in%20T%C3%BCrkiye%20during%20the%20COVID-19%20Pandemic%20and%20its%20Effect%20on%20Children's%20Access%20to%20and%20Retention%20in%20Education.pdf>



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planning services, birth control, prevention of sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy, and birth services. These efforts are especially intensified during disasters.

- √ ***Development of Population Policies:*** The UNFPA supports to the development and implementation of population policies of states. These policies generally address issues such as population growth control, education of young people, and strengthening women's social and economic rights.
- √ ***Gender Equality:*** The UNFPA promotes gender equality and strengthen women's social, economic, and political rights. It encourages women's participation in education, employment, and leadership. The economic and social empowerment of women enhances their resilience during disasters.<sup>20</sup>
- √ ***Youth and Human Rights:*** The UNFPA advocates for the rights of young people, and supports their access to education, health services and employment opportunities.
- √ ***Disaster and Emergency Response:*** Women are more vulnerable to disasters than men due to increased economic, cultural, and social vulnerability. Disasters and emergencies often exacerbate gender-based violence.<sup>21</sup> The UNFPA supports the implementation of national programmes to prevent violence against women.

## 5.6. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women)

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women) is a UN organisation dedicated to supporting women's rights, ensure gender equality and preventing violence against women. UN Women conducts various initiatives globally and in Türkiye related to disaster mitigation, the protection of women's rights, the promotion of women's labour, and fight against violence against women.

Its duties and activities regarding DRR are:

- √ ***Preventing Violence against Women:*** The UN Women aims to prevent violence against women and support victims To this end, It engages in activities such as strengthening laws against violence and running social awareness campaigns. The UN Women also supports the development of policies to reduce violence against women in temporary shelter areas, especially during the disaster recovery stage.<sup>22</sup>
- √ ***Protection of Women during Disasters:*** The UN Women conducts various initiatives to ensure the protection of women during disasters. These efforts include addressing women's urgent needs, integrating gender equality perspective into emergency relief and rehabilitation activities,<sup>23</sup> and supporting women's leadership roles during disasters and emergencies.

## 6. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (IRCRC Movement) is the world's largest humanitarian aid network established to protect human life and health, uphold human dignity, prevent, and alleviate human suffering, and provide assistance irrespective of belief, language, religion, race, social class or political opinion.

The movement, offers protection and relief services to people affected by disasters and conflicts, guided by fundamental principles including humanity, non-discrimination, impartiality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality.

<sup>20</sup> UNFPA, Türkiye Earthquake Situation Report #3, [https://turkiye.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/turkiye\\_en\\_sitrep3.pdf](https://turkiye.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/turkiye_en_sitrep3.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> Natural hazards, disasters and violence against women and girls: a global mixed-methods systematic review Alyssa Mari Thurston ,Heidi Stöckl , Meghna Ranganathan, 2021, <https://gh.bmi.com/content/bmjgh/6/4/e004377.full.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> Gender Responsive Settlement Model (GRSM), Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melis OĞUZ ÇEVİK, 2023 UN Women Türkiye Office, [https://eca.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/gender\\_responsive\\_settlement\\_model.pdf](https://eca.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/gender_responsive_settlement_model.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Policy Dialogue Series on Care Work and Care Economy, VI. Session: Resilient Neighborhoods against Disasters, Care Work for Resilient Societies, 20 September 2023, Ankara, <https://turkiye.un.org/en/201014-civil-society-public-and-private-sector-discuss-care-economy-policies-turkiye>



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This network consists of three main components:

- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- 191 National Societies (Red Crescent and Red Cross Organizations of Countries)

### 6.1. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

The IFRC is an international organisation that unites Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies worldwide, coordinating humanitarian aid and emergency response efforts. Founded in Geneva in 1919, IFRC was established to foster cooperation and coordination among these Societies globally, addressing humanitarian crises and needs arising after the First World War.

Its duties and activities regarding DRR are:

- ✓ **Humanitarian Aid and Emergency Response:** The IFRC delivers humanitarian aid and emergency response to communities affected by disasters and emergencies such as natural events, social conflicts, and epidemics. This includes coordinating essential services such as addressing basic needs, providing healthcare services, and ensuring shelter.
- ✓ **Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction:** The IFRC engages in pre-crisis preparedness initiatives aimed at ensuring community readiness for disasters and emergencies. Through risk reduction activities, the IFRC endeavours to mitigate the impact of disasters. Additionally, the organisation develops policies and tools to foster the resilience of communities against disaster.<sup>24</sup>
- ✓ **Health Services and Support:** The IFRC aims to enhance access to healthcare services. It achieves this by providing health programmes such as basic health services, epidemiological control, and nutrition assistance to communities in need.
- ✓ **Strengthening Community Resilience:** The IFRC organises local capacity building, training and awareness activities aimed at enhancing the solidarity and resilience of communities. These efforts empower communities to effectively respond to their own needs.
- ✓ **International Cooperation and Coordination:** The IFRC safeguards humanitarian aid standards and principles through collaboration with international institutions and organisations. Additionally, the IFRC works in partnership with other international organisations, governments, and local NGOs to ensure effective coordination and cooperation in humanitarian efforts.

### 6.2. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The ICRC is an independent humanitarian organisation established to promote and safeguard international humanitarian law. It was founded with a primary mission to advocate for humane treatment of wounded individuals and prisoners of war during arm conflicts, thereby mobilising global support of these principles. The ICRC engages in advocacy and monitoring efforts to ensure compliance with international humanitarian law. In addition to these activities, the ICRC collaborates with other ICRC movement, aligning with the roles of IFRC as outlined previously.

## 7. International Partnerships

### 7.1. Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) was established in 1992 following General Assembly Resolution 46/182, which aimed to enhance coordination in humanitarian assistance. The IASC serves as the principal

<sup>24</sup> Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, <https://preparecenter.org/site/evca/toolbox/>



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decision-making body for facilitating coordinated response to emergencies and natural disasters. The IASC is composed the heads numerous humanitarian organisations, both within and outside the United Nations. Its duties and activities regarding DRR are:

- ✓ **Coordination**: The IASC facilitates collaboration among UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian actors to ensure a cohesive and efficient response to disaster.
- ✓ **Policy Development**: The IASC plays crucial role in developing of policies, guidelines, and standards for humanitarian aid across different disaster contexts.
- ✓ **Needs Assessment**: The IASC coordinates comprehensive assessment to gauge the scale and urgency of disasters, guiding prioritisation of response efforts.
- ✓ **Mobilising Resources**: The IASC supports the mobilisation of critical resources, including funding, personnel and supplies to bolster humanitarian operations.
- ✓ **Advocacy and Awareness**: The IASC engages in advocacy activities to increase awareness about disasters, provide support, and promote for humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law.
- ✓ **Capacity Building**: The IASC supports capacity-building initiatives aimed at enhancing the preparedness and response capacities of national governments, local organisations, and communities.
- ✓ **Information Exchange**: The IASC facilitates the exchange of knowledge, experience, and best practices among humanitarian actors, thus enhancing coordination and effectiveness in disaster response. The IASC produces various publications aimed at developing humanitarian aid and disaster management policies. These publications serve as valuable resources in disaster management and humanitarian aid. These publications serve as valuable resources in disaster management and humanitarian aid, helping to establish standards and principles, share best practices, and improve the efficiency of disaster response increase the effectiveness of disaster responses. Section 5.2: International Reference Documents includes two IASC resources for vulnerable groups.<sup>25</sup>

Overall, the IASC plays a critical role in improving humanitarian response to disasters worldwide by promoting collaboration, concerted action, and effectiveness among stakeholders.

## 7.2. Humanitarian Standards Partnership (HSP)

The Humanitarian Standards Partnership (HSP)<sup>26</sup> aims to improve the quality and accountability of humanitarian response by promoting of humanitarian standards. These standards encompass training, tools and policy, and practical guidance for implementing humanitarian principles effectively.

People affected by disasters or conflicts have the fundamental right to maintain their dignity and receive assistance. Humanitarian standards articulate the minimum conditions necessary for a dignified existence. They are complemented by objective and guidance notes that assist humanitarian actor in achieving and implementing these standards, while also measuring their progress. The HSP serves as a robust framework for upholding the rights of communities affected by disasters. The HSP guidelines and standards are applied in disaster preparedness and response operations to ensure that humanitarian aid actors ensure the quality of their services and are accountable to the communities they serve.

The HSP is a partnership established by 10 organisations with 10 sets of standards. The initiatives that make up the HSP are:

- ✓ Sphere Handbook
- ✓ Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability (CHS)

<sup>25</sup> Gender Equality And The Empowerment Of Women And Girls In Humanitarian Action, IASC Reference Group on Gender and Humanitarian Action

[https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2020-](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2020-11/IASC%20Policy%20on%20Gender%20Equality%20and%20the%20Empowerment%20of%20Women%20and%20Girls%20in%20Humanitarian%20Action.pdf)

[11/IASC%20Policy%20on%20Gender%20Equality%20and%20the%20Empowerment%20of%20Women%20and%20Girls%20in%20Humanitarian%20Action.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2020-11/IASC%20Policy%20on%20Gender%20Equality%20and%20the%20Empowerment%20of%20Women%20and%20Girls%20in%20Humanitarian%20Action.pdf)  
<https://hspstandards.org/>

<sup>26</sup> <https://hspstandards.org/>



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- ✓ Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS)
- ✓ Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for Older People and People with Disabilities (HIS)
- ✓ Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies
- ✓ Minimum Standards for Camp Management (MSCM)
- ✓ Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)
- ✓ Minimum Economic Recovery Standards (MERS)
- ✓ Minimum Standard for Market Analysis (MISMA)
- ✓ Standards for Emergency Agricultural Livelihoods Support (SEADS)

### 7.3. EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement

The EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement<sup>27</sup> is a cooperation platform established between Europe and the Southern Mediterranean countries to address a major natural and technological disasters. It was initiated by the Council of Europe to promote international cooperation in response to significant disasters and hazards. The main objectives of the EUR-OPA and the Major Threats Agreement, established in 1987, include strengthening and promoting multidisciplinary cooperation in various areas such as preparing for and preventing major natural or technological disasters, enhancing protection against risks, risk management, exchanging information among member states, transferring experiences, sharing best practices and conducting joint training activities, and analysing post-crisis situation for effective rehabilitation. Under the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, content for vulnerable groups has also been developed and good practices have been documented.

- Gender Equality and EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement Achievements and Next Steps<sup>28</sup>
- EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement; Improving DRR in Certain Vulnerable Groups<sup>29</sup>

Comprehensive guides for vulnerable groups are expected to be published in 2024.

Based on this agreement, the **European Natural Disasters Training Centre (AFEM)**<sup>30</sup> was established in Türkiye, under AFAD to fulfil its designated responsibilities. The Centre activities are overseen by the Department of Planning and Risk Reduction.

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.coe.int/en/web/europarisks>

<sup>28</sup> Gender Equality And EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement Achievements and Next Steps, <https://rm.coe.int/09000016808eaeae>

<sup>30</sup> Improving Disaster Risk Reduction in Certain Vulnerable Groups; <https://rm.coe.int/09000016800c6016>



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## C. INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION APPROACHES AND STANDARDS

### 8. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR)<sup>31</sup> is an international agreement aimed at reducing disaster risk, adopted by United Nations member states in 2015. The Sendai Framework was developed in alignment with other significant international agreements, including the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement. The Sendai framework provides states with a comprehensive structure to take action to mitigate disaster risks. It outlines DRR strategies designed to minimise the effects of disasters and emergencies on communities. The framework guides the **transition from disaster management to risk management**. The anticipated outcomes include not only reducing disaster losses and impacts but also decreasing overall risks. The framework emphasises the importance of **addressing the root causes of disaster risk** such as **poverty, inequality, urbanisation, climate change and environmental degradation**. Furthermore, The Sendai framework advocates for the integration of sustainable development and DRR activities across all sectors and policies. This framework aims for states to develop their own detailed DRR plans and strategies.

#### Important Issues

- √ The Sendai framework was prepared based on the principle of **protecting and promoting human rights** at all stages of DRR, including development.
- √ Within the framework, **seven global targets** have been set for achievement by 2030.
  - Reduce global disaster **mortality**
  - Reduce the **number of people affected** by disasters
  - Reduce direct disaster **economic loss due to disasters**
  - Substantially reduce **disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services**
  - Increase the **number of countries with national and local DRR strategies**
  - Enhance **international cooperation** through adequate and sustainable support for the implementation of the Framework
  - Increase the access to **early warning systems** and **disaster risk information**
- √ The framework defines **four strategic priorities** at global, regional and local levels to prevent new disaster risks and reduce existing ones:
  - **Understanding** disaster **risk**
  - **Strengthening** disaster risk **governance** to manage disaster risk
  - **Investing in DRR** for resilience
  - Enhancing “**disaster resilience**” for effective response in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction
- √ The framework includes the following principles recommended for activities specifically targeting or vulnerable groups:
  - **Inclusive and accessible** risk reduction policies for vulnerable groups (especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups),
  - Considering the **needs and rights** of vulnerable groups,
  - Ensuring the **participation** of vulnerable groups,
  - Ensuring **gender equality**<sup>32</sup>.

<sup>31</sup> Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, [https://www.preventionweb.net/files/46694\\_readingsendaiframeworkfordisasterri.pdf](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/46694_readingsendaiframeworkfordisasterri.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> A Midterm Review report - High-Level Meeting on the implementation of the Framework, 18-19 May 2023. <https://ehs.unu.edu/news/news/6-facts-on-the-sendai-framework-for-disaster-risk-reduction.html>



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## 9. International Principles and Standards

### 9.1. Council of Europe “Ethical Principles on DRR and People’s Resilience”

The ethical principles established by the Council of Europe (*Ethical Principles on DRR and People’s Resilience*)<sup>33</sup> promote community resilience and outline the key Issues for the DRR activities. These Principles serve as a guide for the Council of Europe and its partners to conduct DRR efforts in an ethical, inclusive, and sustainable manner, with the aim of protecting fundamental rights.

These ethical principles encompass individuals affected by disasters as well as all parties involved in disaster response, remaining applicable at all times and in all contexts. They establish general principles for all stages of a disaster, as along with specific principles to be considered at each stage. These principles are:

Table 1 Council of Europe Ethical Principles - Principles and Rights to be Considered in Risk Reduction Activities

General Principles		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solidarity</li> <li>• Joint responsibility</li> <li>• Non-discrimination</li> <li>• Humanity</li> <li>• Neutrality</li> <li>• Co-operation</li> <li>• Prevention of disasters</li> </ul>		
Prior to disasters	During disasters	After disasters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information</li> <li>• Education and Awareness</li> <li>• Participation</li> <li>• Freedom of expression</li> <li>• Special measures for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Healthy environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to receive humanitarian assistance</li> <li>• Fair, impartial and non-discriminatory aid</li> <li>• Assistance that respects human dignity</li> <li>• Right to information</li> <li>• Personal rights and respect for privacy in communication</li> <li>• Prioritising the most vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Competence of staff</li> <li>• Protecting and rehabilitating the environment</li> <li>• Safeguarding and restoring social ties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing community resilience</li> <li>• Protecting fundamental human rights</li> <li>• Safeguarding economic, social and cultural rights</li> <li>• Access to civil and political rights</li> </ul>

### Prior to Disasters and Emergencies – Rights and Principles

- ✓ **Informing all segments of society** about **prevention measures**,
- ✓ Raising **disaster awareness** and **providing training to all segments of the society** about disaster risks
- ✓ **Ensuring the participation** of all segments of society in the preparation of DRR plans,
- ✓ Respecting **everyone's right to express their opinions** in public discussions on disaster risks,
- ✓ **Ensuring access to justice without discrimination** in cases of rights violations regarding disaster prevention measures
- ✓ **Taking necessary special measures** for vulnerable groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly

<sup>33</sup> Ethical principles on Disaster Risk Reduction and People's Resilience, [https://www.coe.int/t/dg4/majorhazards/ressources/pub/Ethical-Principles-Publication\\_EN.pdf](https://www.coe.int/t/dg4/majorhazards/ressources/pub/Ethical-Principles-Publication_EN.pdf)



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- ✓ **Facilitating the Participation** of all segments of society **in disaster and emergency drills**
- ✓ Promoting a Healthy environment for DRR and community resilience by **protecting the environment**

#### Principles to be Considered **during Disaster Response**

- ✓ Safeguarding **the right of everyone to receive humanitarian assistance** (This includes ensuring physical safety in line with basic needs, access to food and clean water, hygiene, temporary shelter, nutrition, clothing and, when necessary, basic emergency medical and psychological care)
- ✓ Providing assistance in a **fair, impartial and non-discriminatory** manner
- ✓ **Providing assistance with respect for human dignity and rights,**
- ✓ Considering the **special needs of vulnerable groups,**
- ✓ **Prioritising the most vulnerable groups** Pregnant women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and patients should receive priority while providing assistance,
- ✓ **Informing** the affected people about the responses of public and NGOs in an **easily understandable, clear manner and in their own language,**
- ✓ In case of mandatory evacuation, **inform people to be evacuated about evacuation risks in a clear and transparent manner before evacuation,**
- ✓ **Respecting the personal privacy and dignity** during communication, Necessary precautions should be taken to prevent media presence from causing abuse,
- ✓ Ensuring that **disaster workers** are **competent** individuals who are knowledgeable about humanitarian assistance principles and work with the principles of humanity, solidarity, and impartiality,
- ✓ The **right of disaster workers to receive psychological support,**
- ✓ **Protecting and rehabilitating the environment** as quickly as possible,

Planning social areas, places of worship and leisure activity areas to **preserve and re-establish social ties,**  
Principles to be Considered **after Disasters and Emergencies**

- ✓ Ensuring the responsibilities of various entities, states, local and regional decision makers, NGOs and commercial organisations should ensure that **life returns to normal as soon as possible after the disaster and work to increase the community resilience,**
- ✓ **Protecting and promoting fundamental human rights** in reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts,
- ✓ **Protecting economic, social, and cultural rights and safeguarding their implementation** during the rehabilitation phase,
- ✓ Ensuring **access to civil and political rights for people affected by disaster,** and taking necessary measures to address obstacles that **may arise** due to lost official documents or identities.

#### 9.2. SPHERE - Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response<sup>34</sup>

The Sphere Handbook, (*The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*) is a comprehensive guide prepared under the Sphere Project, now known as SPHERE. This project is funded by Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operation (DG ECHO) through IFRC (The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies).

The Sphere Handbook provides a framework used as a guide for humanitarian aid efforts in disasters and emergencies, setting priorities, planning, and coordinating interventions. The Handbook was prepared with a principled and rights-based humanitarian aid approach. The four main sections that determine the ethical, legal and practical principles of humanitarian aid. The Handbook forms the basis for carrying out all technical sectoral studies and programmes in accordance with these principles.

<sup>34</sup> Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, <https://www.spherestandards.org/wp-content/uploads/Sphere-Handbook-2018-EN.pdf>



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Sphere sets out the principles and standards on the following important issues in the following four main sections:

Table 2 Sphere Rights and Principles to be considered in the Key Areas Summary Table

Humanitarian Charter	Protection Principles	Core Standards on Quality and Accountability	Sectoral Minimum Standards
<p><u>Fundamental Rights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to life with dignity</li> <li>• Right to receive humanitarian assistance</li> <li>• Right to protection and security.</li> </ul> <p><u>Basic principles</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humanity</li> <li>• Non-discrimination</li> <li>• Independence</li> <li>• Impartiality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do no harm</li> <li>• Impartial assistance according to need</li> <li>• Physical and psychological support</li> <li>• Assistance in claiming rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate assistance with needs</li> <li>• Timely access to assistance</li> <li>• No negative impact of aid</li> <li>• Access to information and participate in decision-making processes</li> <li>• Grievance mechanism</li> <li>• Coordinated, complementary assistance</li> <li>• Enhanced assistance through learning</li> <li>• Competent staff and volunteers</li> <li>• Effective use of resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to safe water and sanitation</li> <li>• Freedom from hunger and access to adequate food</li> <li>• Right to adequate shelter and safe living</li> <li>• Timely and appropriate health care</li> </ul>

Humanitarian Charter

The Humanitarian Charter articulate the shared opinion among humanitarian actors that people affected by crises have **the right to protection and assistance**. The Charter guarantees individuals' rights to protection and assistance and the provision of basic conditions for a dignified life. It emphasises that during disasters and emergencies, **the right to life with dignity, the right to receive humanitarian assistance, and the right to protection and security** of everyone, especially vulnerable groups such as women, children, the persons with disabilities and the elderly people, must be respected.

The Humanitarian Charter advocates the following basic principles in humanitarian assistance:

- **Humanity:** Providing assistance to save human life, relieve human suffering and protect human dignity under all circumstances
- **Non-discrimination:** Providing humanitarian assistance for urgent and essential needs without any negative discrimination based on nationality, race, gender, religion, belief, class, or political opinion,
- **Independence:** Ensuring that humanitarian assistance is independent of political, economic, military, or other objectives of entities involved in the areas where humanitarian assistance is provided,
- **Impartiality:** Ensuring that Humanitarian actors do not take sides in social conflicts or participate in political, racial, religious, or ideological debates.

Protection Principles

The legal principles and rights in Humanitarian Charter are translated into four actionable principles for the implementation of humanitarian assistance. These principles are:



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- √ Enhance people's safety, dignity and rights, avoid exposing them to **further harm**,
- √ Ensure people's **access to impartial assistance**, provide aid according to need and without discrimination
- √ Assist people to **recover from the physical and psychological impact** of threatened or actual violence, coercion or deliberate deprivation

Help people to **claim their rights** *Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability*

The Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) is a framework designed to enhance the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance that includes nine commitments, quality criteria, key activities and institutional responsibilities for the implementation. These commitments are:

- √ Communities and people affected by crisis receive **assistance appropriate to their needs**.
- √ Communities and people affected by crisis have access to the humanitarian assistance they need **at the right time**.
- √ Communities and people affected by crisis are **not negatively affected** by humanitarian action and are more prepared, resilient, and less at-risk **as a result**.
- √ Communities and people affected by crisis **know their rights and entitlements, have access to information and participate in decisions** that affect them.
- √ Communities and people affected by crisis have **access to safe and responsive mechanisms to handle complaints**.
- √ Communities and people affected by crisis receive **coordinated, complementary assistance**.
- √ Communities and people affected by crisis can expect **improved assistance** as organisations learn from experience and reflection.
- √ Communities and people affected by crisis receive the assistance from **competent and well-managed staff and volunteers**.
- √ Communities and people affected by crisis can expect that the organisations assisting them are **managing resources effectively, efficiently, and ethically**.

#### Sectoral Minimum Standards:

These include 'minimum standards' for the key response sectors during disasters and emergencies. These technical chapters act as a practical guide for humanitarian workers, managers, and practitioners. They outline the rights of people affected by disasters and the minimum standards for the quality of the service they should receive, based on the fundamental principles specified in the following technical areas:

- √ **Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion:** Within the framework of everyone's **right to access water and sanitation**, this section establishes standards for hygiene promotion, water supply, excreta management, vector control<sup>35</sup>, solid waste management and water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion in disease outbreaks and healthcare settings.
- √ **Food Security and Nutrition:** This section sets standards for food security, food assistance, livelihoods, food security assessment, and the management of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, aligned with the **right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food**.
- √ **Shelter and Settlement:** This section defines standards for location and settlement planning, living space, household items, technical assistance, security of tenure and environmental sustainability in accordance with the **right to adequate housing and a safe living environment**.

<sup>35</sup> Vectors are organisms that can carry pathogens from one living thing to another and play an important role in the spread of diseases such as malaria, Zika virus and Lyme disease. The expression 'vector control'<sup>A</sup> is a term generally used in the public health and veterinary fields and refers to the fight against disease-carrying insects or other organisms.



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- √ **Health:** This section outlines standards for health systems and primary health services, including areas such as child health, mental health, sexual and reproductive health, consistent with the **right to receive timely and appropriate healthcare.**

The Sphere Handbook emphasises that factors such as age, gender and disability can affect access to assistance and highlights the following specific issues concerning the **vulnerability and capacities of different groups.**

**Data Management:** Emphasises the importance of managing data as disaggregated by sex, age, and disability to better understand the address needs.

**Children:** The Handbook emphasises the necessity for special measures to protect children from harm and ensure access essential services. The Handbook notes that during crises, children may face increased risks, such as malnutrition, separation from their families, trafficking, recruitment into armed groups, and physical or sexual violence and abuse. It also points out that these risks are often compounded by various factors. Additionally, The Handbook highlights the importance of effectively incorporating children's opinions into decision making processes.

**Elderly:** The Handbook underlines that during crises, factors like isolation, physical frailty, chronic illness, and declining mental capacities can exacerbate the vulnerability of elderly. The Handbook emphasises leveraging the knowledge and experience of elderly, ensuring their inclusion in programmes, and providing age-appropriate accessible services and information.

**Persons with Disabilities:** The Handbook states that during crises, persons with disabilities often encounter barriers and obstacles related to the physical environment, transportation, information, and communications, as well as humanitarian facilities or services. The Handbook emphasises the need for planned efforts to remove these barriers and ensure inclusive participation in preparedness and response programmes.

### 9.3. Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action

The Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action<sup>36</sup> published by the IASC aims to provide guidance for gender analysis, planning and sectors specific Issues to address the different needs, contributions and capacities of women, girls, boys and men at every stage of humanitarian response. The Handbook serves as tool to ensure gender equality while safeguarding and promoting the fundamental rights of all individuals in humanitarian assistance. Its primary goal is to guide humanitarian actors in integrating gender perspectives into their planning and programming, ensuring that the needs, priorities, and capacities of everyone affected by the crisis are effectively addressed and protected. The first part of the Handbook emphasises the critical importance of gender equality in humanitarian assistance. Adopting a gender equality perspective ensures that the specific needs, priorities and capacities of diverse women, girls, men, and boys are comprehensively understood and addressed in humanitarian action. Additionally, the Handbook highlights that this perspective reinforces a human rights-based approach to humanitarian action which upholds and protects the rights and dignity of every individual. Gender equality is emphasised for effective, equitable and participatory humanitarian action.

The second part of the Handbook provides recommendations and approaches for integrating a gender equality approach into the humanitarian programme cycle and provides a checklist for effective integration:

#### Needs Assessment and Analysis

In emergencies and disasters, it is important to collect important information such as demographic structure, access to opportunities and social relations through a gender lens. The assessment should examine in detail how the demographic structure shifts following a disaster, how the existing opportunities evolve, and how the roles of men and women evolve. Based on this analysis, it is essential to understand the dynamics in line with the

<sup>36</sup> Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action ,[https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2019-02/2018-iasc\\_gender\\_handbook\\_for\\_humanitarian\\_action\\_eng\\_0.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2019-02/2018-iasc_gender_handbook_for_humanitarian_action_eng_0.pdf)



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different capacities, needs and expectations specific to gender and to reflect this understanding in future programme and activity proposals. Each analysis should guide the design of programmes and activities that promote gender equality and address specific challenges faced by all gender groups in emergencies.

### Strategic Planning

The results that the project's interventions aim to achieve should be defined in terms of specific outputs, outcomes and, where applicable, large-scale impacts. Clearly defining these results enables the evaluation of how well interventions meet achieve their objectives. Potential threats and opportunities should be identified and integrated into planning process. The usability or adaptability of existing national gender indicators should be evaluated. If existing indicators are inadequate or unavailable, new specific gender indicators should be developed. (Examples are provided in the Handbook) An effective monitoring and evaluation system should be established from the outset to ensures that progress is regularly reviewed, recorded and assessed, facilitating timely, data-driven adjustments and verifications.

### Resource Mobilisation

Humanitarian actors need to engage in advocacy and form partnership with donors to mobilise funds for addressing gaps in the specific needs, priorities and capacities of women, girls, men, and boys. Flexibility in the expenditure of funds facilitates rapid adaptation of programmes to changes in the crisis. Once the distinct needs of women and men and boys have been identified, resources should be mobilised around priority actions to meet these needs. The humanitarian country teams and donors need to assess the extent to which gender equality integrated into overall planning including how affected populations are engaged and the level of empowerment they experience as a result.

### Implementation and Monitoring

Outcomes of gender analysis should be incorporated into the design and assistance provided by humanitarian actors supported by clear action plans. Active participation must be ensured at all stages, allowing individuals to have their voices heard and participate equally in programming. Participation is crucial in the design phase of monitoring and evaluation systems and in determining methods with communities. Progress and satisfaction should be monitored, barriers should be minimised, and those affected should be involved in decision-making. Humanitarian actors need to be accountable regarding the rights, dignity, and protection of affected populations. Equal and participatory implementation includes equal access to services and assistance, ensuring that women and men are equally involved.

### Operational Peer Review and Evaluation

Operational peer review is an inter-agency management tool of the IASC that serves to identify areas for immediate corrective action. It is designed to help humanitarian country teams determine what improvements are necessary in leadership, implementation, coordination, or accountability. The primary purpose of the operational peer review and evaluation stage is to provide humanitarian actors with the information needed to manage programmes so that they effectively, efficiently, and equitably meet the specific needs and priorities of crisis-affected women, girls, men, and boys as well as build or strengthen their capacities. Evaluation is a process that helps to improve current and future programming to maximise outcomes and impacts.

The last part of the Handbook discusses critical activities, points to be considered, good practices and key approaches for integrating the gender approach into sectoral programmes throughout the stages of the humanitarian programme cycle. The handbook provides guidelines for gender-based approach integration for the following sectors:

- Cash-based interventions
- Camp coordination and camp management
- Early recovery



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- Education
- Food security
- Health
- Livelihoods
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Shelter
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene.

#### 9.4. Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

The Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action<sup>37</sup> (CPMS) were published by the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, which brings together humanitarian actors to support high-quality and effective child protection activities. The CPMS are grounded in an international legal framework that includes international human rights law, humanitarian law, and refugee law, and primarily based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The CPMS is prepared with the aim of establishing common principles between those working in child protection; strengthening coordination between humanitarian actors; improving the quality and accountability of child protection programming and its impact on children; defining the professional field of child protection in humanitarian action; providing a synthesis of good practice and learning to date; and strengthening advocacy and communication on child protection risks, needs and responses.

The CPMS define basic principles and standards in the following areas;

Table 3 CPMS - Basic Principles and Standards Summary Table

Basic Principles			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The right to life and development</li> <li>• Non-discrimination and inclusion</li> <li>• Child participation</li> <li>• Best interests of the child</li> <li>• Respect for the human dignity of the child</li> <li>• Impartial assistance in line with need</li> <li>• Child Safety</li> <li>• Respect and advocacy for children's rights</li> <li>• Strengthening child protection systems</li> <li>• Strengthening children's resilience</li> </ul>			
<b>Standards to Ensure a Quality Child Protection Response</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination</li> <li>• Competence of staff</li> <li>• Advocacy on protection</li> <li>• Up-to-date data, data security, data sharing</li> <li>• Monitoring programmes</li> </ul>	<b>Standards on Child Protection Risks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informing about hazards, protection and response</li> <li>• Protection from neglect and abuse and access to intervention</li> </ul>	<b>Standards to Develop Adequate Strategies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for child protection and care</li> <li>• Suitable learning environment and group activities</li> <li>• Strengthening family and caregivers</li> </ul>	<b>Standards to Work Across Sectors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food safety</li> <li>• Strengthening livelihoods</li> <li>• Access to quality education</li> <li>• Adequate, safe, appropriate nutrition</li> </ul>

<sup>37</sup> Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action-CPMS, [https://alliancecpa.org/sites/default/files/technical/attachments/2019\\_cpms\\_summary\\_v2\\_final\\_en.pdf](https://alliancecpa.org/sites/default/files/technical/attachments/2019_cpms_summary_v2_final_en.pdf)



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to protection and response from gender-based violence</li> <li>• Promoting mental health and psychological well-being</li> <li>• Protection from abuse by armed groups and access to rehabilitation</li> <li>• Appropriate care and protection for unaccompanied children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Community where well-being is supported and protected</li> <li>• Individualized case management</li> <li>• Alternative care services</li> <li>• Access to justice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to water, sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>• Suitable shelter</li> <li>• Meeting needs and protection requirements in camp management</li> </ul>
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The following *core principles* are defined to fully apply and achieve the CPMS standards.

- Considering the fulfilment of children’s right to life and children’s physical, psychological, emotional, social, and spiritual development
- Non-discrimination and inclusion
- Children’s participation
- The best interests of the child
- Providing humanitarian assistance in ways that reduce the risks that children and their families may face while also meeting their needs with dignity
- Ensuring access to impartial assistance according to need and without discrimination
- Assisting individuals to recover from the physical and psychological effects of threatened or actual violence, coercion or deliberate deprivation
- Advocating for the respect of children’s rights and compliance with international law that supports a protective environment
- Strengthening child protection systems
- Enhancing children’s resilience in humanitarian action

The standards set by CMPS in the following main areas are:

Standards to Ensure a Quality Child Protection Response:

- ✓ **Coordination** ensures timely and **effective intervention**.
- ✓ Child protection interventions are provided by **competent staff** ensuring children are protected from **maltreatment**.
- ✓ **Child protection issues are advocated for** and communicated with respect for children’s dignity, best interests, and safety.
- ✓ Child protection programmes are conducted in accordance with the programme management cycle adapting to evolving needs.
- ✓ Up-to-date information necessary for child protection action is **collected, analysed, and shared** with other actors in line with data safety principles.
- ✓ Child protection programmes are monitored for evidence-based prevention and intervention.

Standards on Child Protection Risks:

- ✓ All children and caregivers **are aware of and protected** against injury, impairment and death from physical and environmental **dangers**, and children with injuries and/or impairments receive **timely physical and psychosocial support**.
- ✓ Children are **protected from physical and emotional maltreatment** and have **access to appropriate response services**.



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- √ All children are **informed about and protected from gender-based violence** and have **access to survivor-centred response**. Children and their caregivers experience **improved mental health and psychosocial well-being**.
- √ All children are **protected** from recruitment and use by **armed forces or armed groups**, are **released**, and are effectively **reintegrated** after recruitment and use in all contexts of armed conflict.
- √ All children are protected from **child labour**.
- √ Family separation is prevented, and **unaccompanied children** receive appropriate care and protection.

Standards to Develop Adequate Strategies:

- √ Children, families, communities, and societies are **empowered to protect and care for children**.
- √ Children's **well-being** is supported through access to structured **group-based activities** that **promote learning** and are delivered in safe and effective ways.
- √ **Family and caregiving environments are strengthened** to foster children's healthy development and to protect them from maltreatment.
- √ Children live in **communities** that **support their well-being** and prevent abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence.
- √ Children and families facing child protection concerns are identified and have their needs addressed through individualised **case management**.
- √ All children receive family-centred **alternative care** tailored to their specific needs.
- √ All children in contact with the **justice system** are treated in a child-friendly, non-discriminatory manner and receive **services tailored** to their needs.

Standards to Work Across Sectors:

- √ All children affected by humanitarian crises live in **food secure** environments that mitigate and respond to child protection risks.
- √ Caregivers and working-age children have access to adequate support to **strengthen their livelihoods**.
- √ All children have **access to quality education that is protective and inclusive**.
- √ All children have **access to quality protective health services** that reflect their ages and developmental needs.
- √ Children and their caregivers have **access to safe, adequate, and appropriate nutrition services**.
- √ All children have **access to appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services** that support their dignity and minimise risks of physical and sexual violence and exploitation.
- √ All children and their caregivers have **appropriate shelter** that meets their basic needs, including **safety, protection, and accessibility**.
- √ **Camp management** activities address the **needs and protection concerns** of children.



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### 9.5. Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for Older People and People with Disabilities

The Humanitarian Inclusion Standards (HIS) for Elderly people and People with Disabilities<sup>38</sup> identify the essential steps humanitarian actors should take to recognise and address the needs and rights of these vulnerable groups in humanitarian settings. The HIS are designed to bridge the gap in understanding the needs, capacities, and rights of elderly people and those with disabilities, promoting their inclusion in humanitarian action. These standards serve as valuable resource for training and advocacy, particularly in influencing organisational policies and practice to be more inclusive. While the standards focus on ‘inclusion’ concerning elderly people and individual with disabilities, they also encompass other at-risk groups who encounter discrimination based on age, gender, race, colour, ethnicity, language, religion, health status, political or other opinion, national or social origin etc. The sector inclusion standards are structured around three key areas of inclusion: (a) data and information management, (b) addressing barriers, and (c) participation of elderly people and those with disabilities, along with strengthening of their capacities. The sector-specific inclusion standards are intended to be used in conjunction with the Key Inclusion Standards.

Table 4 HIS Basic Principles and Standards Summary Table

Fundamental Rights and Basic Principles	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic Humanitarian principles (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence)</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Respect for the human dignity of elderly and persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Active and effective participation and equality of opportunities</li> <li>• Respect for diversity</li> <li>• Equality between different gender and age groups</li> </ul>	
Key Inclusion Standards	Sector-Specific Participation Standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receive humanitarian assistance that is participatory, appropriate and aligned with their needs</li> <li>• Access to safe and equitable humanitarian assistance</li> <li>• Prevent any negative impact of humanitarian action</li> <li>• Access to Information on rights and obligations, and participation in decisions</li> <li>• Availability of Feedback and grievance mechanisms</li> <li>• Participate in and access to humanitarian assistance</li> <li>• Opportunities for learning to ensure inclusive aid</li> <li>• competence and positive attitudes of staff and volunteers</li> <li>• Equal opportunities for employment and volunteering</li> <li>• Effective management of resources to support inclusion</li> </ul>	<p>(For programme and intervention in protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, food security and livelihoods, nutrition, shelter, education, and health)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention and mitigation of protection risks</li> <li>• Identification and monitoring of special risks and capacities related to each sector</li> <li>• Ensure access to services is safe and respectful of dignity</li> <li>• Active participation and capacity building</li> </ul>

<sup>38</sup> Humanitarian Inclusion Standards – (HIS) for Older People and People with Disabilities), <https://spherestandards.org/resources/humanitarian-inclusion-standards-for-older-people-and-people-with-disabilities/>



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The HIS were developed within the framework of the following fundamental principles:

- Humanitarian principles, adherence to humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence
- Accessibility, ensuring that services and resources are accessible to all
- Respect for the inherent dignity, upholding the dignity of elderly and those with disabilities
- Active and effective participation and equality of opportunities
- Respect for diversity
- Gender and age equality, ensuring equality between people of all gender and age groups

The standards laid down by the HIS are:

#### Key Inclusion Standards

- ✓ Elderly and individuals with disabilities have access to **humanitarian assistance** and protection that is **participatory, appropriate, and relevant to their needs**.
- ✓ Elderly people and individuals with disabilities have **safe and equitable access to humanitarian assistance**.
- ✓ Elderly and individuals with disabilities are **not adversely affected**, instead, they are **better prepared, more resilient, and face reduced risk** as a result of humanitarian action.
- ✓ Elderly and individuals with disabilities are aware of **their rights and entitlements**, and actively **participate in decisions** that impact their lives.
- ✓ Elderly and individuals with disabilities have **access to** safe and responsive **feedback and complaints mechanisms**.
- ✓ Elderly and individuals with disabilities **access and participate in humanitarian assistance** that is well coordinated and complementary.
- ✓ Organisations gather and apply insights to provide **more inclusive assistance**.
- ✓ **Staff and volunteers possess** the **appropriate skills and attitudes** required to implement inclusive humanitarian action.
- ✓ Elderly and individuals with disabilities have **equal opportunities for employment and volunteering**.
- ✓ Elderly and individuals with disabilities can expect that humanitarian organisations are manage resources in manner that **promotes inclusion**.

#### Sector-Specific Inclusion Standards

The HIS establishes the following standards for sectors of protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, food security and livelihoods, nutrition, shelter, education, and health:

- ✓ Elderly people and Individuals with disabilities have their **concerns and capacities identified** and **monitored** within sectoral programmes and responses.
- ✓ Elderly people and individuals with disabilities have **safe and dignified access** to sectoral programmes and responses.
- ✓ Elderly people and individuals with disabilities **actively participate** in sectoral programmes and interventions and within **their capacities being strengthened**.
- ✓ Elderly people and individuals with disabilities are **included in efforts to prevent** of violence, exploitation, and abuse, as well as **in empowerment activities**.

#### 9.6. Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery

The Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery<sup>39</sup> were prepared by the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE).

<sup>39</sup> Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery , [https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/inee/#ch001\\_002](https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/inee/#ch001_002)



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The Handbook aims to enhance the quality of education and ensure access to safe and appropriate learning opportunities throughout all phases of disasters and emergencies (preparation, response, and recovery), while also ensuring accountability in delivering these services. The Handbook establishes foundational standards for education, long with specific standards, key activities and guidance notes for access and the learning environment, teaching and learning, teachers and other education workers and education policies.

The INEE sets standards in the following areas:

Table 5 INEE Standards Summary Table

Basic Standards			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation</li> <li>• Coordination</li> <li>• Analysis</li> </ul>			
<b>Standards on Access and Learning Environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equality in access to educational opportunities</li> <li>• Safe and secure learning environment</li> <li>• Educational facilities to promote protection and well-being</li> </ul>	<b>Standards on Teaching and Learning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Culturally, socially, and linguistically appropriate curriculum</li> <li>• Training, professional development, and support for teachers and other education personnel</li> <li>• Student centred, participatory and inclusive teaching and learning processes</li> <li>• Measurement and evaluation of learning outcomes</li> </ul>	<b>Standards on teachers and other education personnel</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory and transparent selection and recruitment</li> <li>• Favourable working conditions and compensation</li> <li>• Effective support and supervision mechanisms</li> </ul>	<b>Standards on Education Policy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement and continuity of education</li> <li>• Consideration of students needs and alignment with international and national framework</li> </ul>

**Basic Standards:**

These standards provide the foundation for specific standards in other areas of education. They establish guidelines for coordination, community engagement and analysis. These foundational standards should be applied across all areas to promote a holistic, quality response. They emphasise the importance of a comprehensive needs analysis at each stage of implementation to better understand the context and apply the standards more effectively in subsequent areas.

The basic standards laid down by the INEE are:

- √ Participation
  - Community members actively, transparently and without discrimination participate in all the stages of education responses.
  - Community resources are identified and mobilised.
- √ Coordination
  - Coordination mechanisms for education are established to support efforts in ensuring access to and continuity of quality education.
- √ Analysis
  - Timely education assessments of the emergency are conducted in a holistic, transparent, and participatory manner.
  - Inclusive education response strategies include a clear description of the context, barriers to the right to education and strategies to overcome those barriers.



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- Regular monitoring of education response activities and the evolving learning needs of the affected population is conducted.
- Systematic and impartial evaluations are carried out to improve education response activities and enhance accountability.

**Standards on Access and Learning Environment:**

Standards in this area focus on ensuring access to **safe and relevant learning opportunities**. These standards highlight critical connections with other sectors such as health, water and sanitation, nutrition, and housing, which enhance safety, security, and physical, cognitive, and psychological well-being.

- √ All individuals have access to quality and relevant education opportunities.
- √ Learning environments are secure and safe, promoting the protection and the psychosocial well-being of learners, teachers, and other education personnel.
- √ Education facilities support the safety and well-being of learners, teachers, and other education personnel and are connected to health, nutrition, psychosocial, and protection services.

**Standards on Teaching and Learning:**

These standards focus on key elements that promote effective teaching and learning, including curricula; training, professional development, support; instruction and learning processes; and assessment of learning outcomes.

- √ Culturally, socially, and linguistically relevant curricula are used to deliver both formal and non-formal education, tailored to the specific context and needs of learners.
- √ Teachers and other education personnel receive periodic, relevant, and structured training based on needs and circumstances.
- √ Instruction and learning processes are learner-centred, participatory, and inclusive.
- √ Appropriate methods are used to evaluate and validate learning outcomes.

**Standards on Teachers and Other Education Personnel:**

The standards address the **management and administration of human resources** in education, covering recruitment and selection, conditions of work, and support and supervision.

- √ A sufficient number of appropriately qualified teachers and other education personnel are recruited through a participatory and transparent process, with selection criteria that reflect diversity and equity.
- √ Teachers and other education personnel have clearly defined working conditions and receive appropriately compensation.
- √ Support and supervision mechanisms for teachers and other education personnel operate effectively.

**Standards on Education Policy:**

These standards focus on **policy formulation and enactment, planning and implementation**.

- √ Education authorities prioritise continuity and recovery of quality education, ensuring free and inclusive access to schooling.
- √ Educational activities consider international and national educational policies, laws, standards, and plans and the learning needs of affected populations.



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## 10. International Best Practices

### 10.1. Minimum Standards for Protection Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies<sup>40</sup>

The guidance (*Minimum Standards for Protection Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies*), prepared by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provide Red Cross and Red Crescent staff, members, and volunteers with a set of minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies. The guidance aims to ensure that the emergency programming of the IFRC and National Societies provides **dignity, access, participation, and safety** for all individuals affected by disasters and crises. This includes minimising exposure to violence and abuse and ensuring that emergency programmes “do no harm”. The standards were created in accordance with the Sphere and IASC mentioned in this section.

#### Important Issues

The minimum standards listed in the technical chapters relate to four areas of focus.

#### Dignity:

**Respect for the dignity** of persons at risk should underpin all emergency assistance activities, and such assistance must be provided according to the fundamental principle of **impartiality**. **Safeguarding the dignity** of people affected by disasters or emergencies is a fundamental part of humanitarian work and should be prioritised in all emergency response programmes For the Red Cross and Red Crescent, human dignity means **respect for the life and integrity of individuals**.

#### Access:

**Access to** basic and life-saving **services** is rooted in humanitarian and human rights law. Emergency programmes should ensure access for all individuals and groups within the affected population. Accessibility is defined in four dimensions: **non-discrimination, physical accessibility, economic accessibility or affordability and information accessibility**.

#### Participation:

**Participation** refers to the **full, equal and meaningful** involvement of all community in d members in decision-making processes and activities that affect their lives. Advancements in digital technologies, increased use of the Internet, social media and mobile phones make it necessary to redesign **participation mechanisms**. Participation in emergency work is an essential foundation of “**right to life with dignity**” affirmed in the *Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent and NGOs in Disaster Relief*.

#### Safety:

Persons of all sexes, ages, disabilities, and backgrounds within affected communities have different needs concerning their **physical and psychological safety**. The guidance address three dimensions of safety in each sector: sector-specific safety issues; sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response and child protection; and Internal protection systems.

The guidance outlines standard criteria and codes of conduct for sector areas under the headings of Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety.

The guidance covers the following sectors:

- ✓ For people of all **sexes, ages, disabilities** and backgrounds, **emergency health** services should be provided in a culturally appropriate manner, **at suitable times, locations**, and with **appropriate staffing levels** to ensure equal access. These services should also be **accountable, participatory, and inclusive**, without

<sup>40</sup> Minimum-standards-for-protection-gender-and-inclusion-in-emergencies (IFRC), <https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/Minimum-standards-for-protection-gender-and-inclusion-in-emergencies-LR.pdf>



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creating security risk and should handles sexual assault cases and protection cases sensitively. The food distribution process should be organised to inform people in a timely and clear manner, allowing them to queue, wait, receive, and carry food away from the distribution points **safely and with dignity** manner. The process should be **accessible** to everyone and align with the principle of **impartiality**. Special consideration should be given to the dignity and safety needs of especially vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women, women with children, child-headed households, and unaccompanied and separated children.

- ✓ The services provided in the field of water, sanitation and hygiene should be planned and implemented in **consultation** with community members, respecting privacy, and cultural norms. These services should incorporate **measures to prevent sexual assault or abuse**, ensure **accessibility for** people with disabilities and avoid creating a **security** risk. **Shelter** site layout as well as household and collective shelter design, should ensure maximum **privacy, safety, and dignity** for all occupants. In consultation with affected community groups, everyone's shelter needs should be met in line with the principle of **impartiality and equality**. Shelter areas should be safe for everyone, with special measures taken to ensure the **safety of vulnerable groups**. **Livelihoods** programmes should be **culturally appropriate** and **accessible** to people of all sexes, ages, disabilities, and backgrounds. Individuals from these diver groups should be consulted about their specific **livelihoods needs, concerns and priorities**. This information should be used during the design and implementation of all livelihood activities and projects.
- ✓ The distribution of all **non-food items**, including hygiene kits, clothing and kitchen sets, should be planned and implemented **in consultation** to ensure they are **culturally appropriate** and address the **specific needs of individuals of all sexes, ages, disabilities and backgrounds**.
- ✓ The **cash-based interventions** should **analyse** local and traditional **gender roles to ensure the selection of the most relevant cash transfer delivery mechanisms**. Strategies should be developed to allow and facilitate **access to cash-based interventions** for **vulnerable groups** such as women, people with disabilities (e.g., women in places where they do not typically have bank accounts). **Gender-based data** should be collected and data security must be ensured.
- ✓ To **reduce disaster risk**, risk assessments, mapping studies and other disaster preparedness **data collection** mechanisms should be established. During the disaster response and recovery processes, **participation tools appropriate** to gender and diversity analysis should be identified. Disaster mitigation activities must be **accessible** to everyone in line with the principles of impartiality and non-discrimination.

## 10.2. Making DRR Gender-Responsive Policy and Practical Guidelines

The Making DRR Gender-Sensitive Policy and Practical Guidelines<sup>41</sup> prepared by the United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction provides clear policy and practical guidance based on extensive consultation. During the preparation of the guideline, government reports were reviewed and reports from major conferences were analysed. The first Global Platform for DRR, established in 2007, contributed to the broader discussion of gender equality and disaster risk. Although the guidelines were prepared almost two decades ago, the need for development in the mentioned areas continues.

### Important Issues

- ✓ **Gender-Sensitive Needs Analysis:** Women and men experience, perceive and define risks in different ways. Although everyone can be exposed to the same hazards, women and men have developed different coping

<sup>41</sup> Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender Sensitive Policy and Practical Guideline, Publisher UNISDR, UNDP and IUCN. Geneva, [https://www.unisdr.org/files/9922\\_MakingDisasterRiskReductionGenderSe.pdf](https://www.unisdr.org/files/9922_MakingDisasterRiskReductionGenderSe.pdf)



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skills due to **different levels of vulnerability and access to resources**. Analysis of damage experienced in disasters is a crucial tool for assessing sensitivity and capacity in combating disasters.

- √ **Impact of Socioeconomic Status:** It has been found that more women than men die from natural hazards. This disparity is **most strongly linked to women's unequal socioeconomic status**. In regions where the socioeconomic status of women is high, men and women will die in roughly equal numbers during and after natural hazards.
- √ **Gender-Sensitive Early Warning Systems:** The guidelines emphasise the importance of **gender sensitivity in early warning systems**. It is stated that early warning systems are insufficiently gender neutral. Gender affects how individuals' access and respond to information. Women are affected by disasters differently than men and may have limited access to early warning systems. The failure of early warning systems to reach women may hinder and limit mitigation and preparedness measures.

### 10.3. Gender Analysis in Earthquake Areas: Women's Access to Justice and Legal Aid

The Gender Analysis in Earthquake Areas: Women's Access to Justice and Legal Aid<sup>42</sup>, prepared by the Council of Europe, discusses the issues of access to justice and legal aid while addressing the special difficulties and needs experienced by women in earthquake zones. The report aims to strengthen the resilience and gender equality of communities, especially women, in earthquake zones. It also seeks to guide decision-makers, NGOs and relevant stakeholders working in this field.

#### **Important Issues**

- √ **Access to legal aid and justice** for women affected by disasters is extremely important to **protect their fundamental rights and address their specific needs**.
- √ The scope of legal aid should encompass not only **people directly affected** but also those who **provide aid** and are unable to meet their basic human needs.
- √ **Gender-responsive policies and programmes** should be developed to ensure that legal aid mechanisms are accessible, confidential, and supportive. It is particularly important to work on preventing and responding to gender-based violence.
- √ Strengthening **women's rights centres within bar associations**, continuous **solidarity** initiatives, and **training** legal aid lawyers on **gender-responsive approaches** are essential steps to ensure women's access to justice during disasters.

### 10.4. Key Operational IASC Guidance

The Key Operational IASC Guidance Executive and Operational Summaries<sup>43</sup> refer to a comprehensive set of documents prepared by the IASC. This collection contains key aspects and summaries of the management and operational aspects of humanitarian operations. The guidance provides information on protocols, standard operating procedures, and terms of reference for humanitarian intervention. These documents are intended to support humanitarian actors, including governments, humanitarian leadership, sector leaders and programmers in humanitarian and development organisations, in effectively coordinating and implementing humanitarian response in disasters and emergencies.

#### **Important Issues**

**IASC Protocols, Standard Operating Procedures, and Terms of Reference:** The guidance includes essential documents that guide the coordination and implementation of the humanitarian response. These documents are utilised specifically by IASC member organisations and partners to ensure emergencies are managed effectively and efficiently.

<sup>42</sup> [Gender Analysis in Earthquake Areas: Women's Access to Justice and Legal Aid, https://rm.coe.int/0900001680ae1fae](https://rm.coe.int/0900001680ae1fae)

<sup>43</sup> Key Operational IASC Guidance Executive and Operational Summaries [Key Operational IASC Guidance Executive and Operational Summaries.pdf](#)



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- ✓ *Inclusivity*: The guidance promotes inclusivity at all stages of the humanitarian response, emphasising that everyone has **the right to access assistance**. It focuses on the protection of vulnerable groups, particular individuals with disabilities.
- ✓ *Accountability and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse*: It is crucial for the humanitarian community to be **accountable** to affected populations and **protect them from sexual exploitation and abuse**. This section addresses accountability mechanisms and safeguards to ensure that humanitarian response complies with ethical and professional standards.
- ✓ *Humanitarian Access*: The guidance emphasises the importance of **safe and barrier-free access** to ensure effective humanitarian assistance. This aims to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance even in conflict zones and challenging environments.
- ✓ *Humanitarian Development Collaboration and linkages to Peace*: The guidelines stress the collaboration between humanitarian and development efforts and their connection to peace. They highlight the importance of strengthening the role of humanitarian assistance in achieving sustainable development and lasting peace.
- ✓ *Other Must-Read Guidance*: This section includes additional essential guidelines related to general humanitarian assistance and disaster management. It covers a variety of topics such as emergency responses, risk management and capacity building.

## 10.5. A Guide to Mainstreaming DRR and Climate Change Adaptation

A Guide to Mainstreaming DRR and Climate Change Adaptation<sup>44</sup> is designed for managers, decision makers and practitioners aiming to reduce risks in all activities undertaken by IFRC, including climate-related risks.

The guide emphasises that understanding risk should be at centre of all IFRC and national association activities. It advocates for risk-based decisions and planning to ensure that relief and recovery efforts meet **the immediate needs** of affected individuals, while simultaneously **reducing their vulnerability** and ultimately **strengthening their resilience**. The guides underline the importance of integrating disaster mitigation and climate change adaptation into humanitarian response in a disaster-prone environment.

### Important Issues

There are steps that should be taken to ensure that DRR and adaptation to climate change is the main perspective in all studies.

- ✓ *Policy and strategic framework*: Institutional acceptance of the DRR and climate change adaptation perspective depends on the creation of an organisational policy and strategic action plan on this subject.
- ✓ *Leadership and management commitment and support*: The commitment and support from the leadership of an organisation is important to ensure mainstreaming of DRR and climate change adaptation. This support ensures that in the long term, coordination is achieved, progress across the organisation is monitored and sustainable practices are integrated into all aspects of the organisation's work.
- ✓ *Institutional arrangement and capacity*: The appropriate institutional capacity should be established to support the adoption of a DRR and climate change adaptation perspective throughout the organisation. Building the necessary skills and knowledge is crucial for increasing staff's understanding and ownership of the mainstreaming process. Policies and best practices must be understood, implemented, and maintained by all staff and volunteers.
- ✓ *Project Cycle management (PCM)*: For DRR and climate change adaptation to be effectively mainstreamed, it is essential for project and programme managers to systematically consider and address disaster and climate change risks throughout all phases of their sectoral Project Cycle Management (PCM). This includes the stages of analysis, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

<sup>44</sup> A guide to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, <https://www.ifrc.org/document/mainstreaming-drr-cca-guide>



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- ✓ **Advocacy:** To effectively mainstream DRR and climate change adaptation, it may be necessary to shift the perspectives of colleagues, managers, and governance on this issue. This involves altering how they approach DRR and climate change adaptation in policies, strategies, or programming. Changing public attitudes requires robust advocacy at both the institutional and national level.

The guide outlines the following steps for mainstreaming the DRR and climate change adaptation approach:

- ✓ **Learn:** Understand what DRR and climate change adaptation are and why it is crucial to mainstream them.
- ✓ **Enable:** Ensure that the leadership and management are committed to mainstreaming these approaches. Create and /or adapt a strategic framework, ensure adequate institutional capacity, advocate within the organisation, and integrate DRR and climate change adaptation into project cycle management.
- ✓ **Screen:** Examine current and planned projects through a DRR and climate change adaptation lens. Based on the findings, decide if a detailed assessment is necessary.
- ✓ **Assess:** Collect data on climate change, hazards, and socio-economic conditions. Identify elements most at risk, and factors influencing vulnerability. Conduct an overall analysis of current and future risks and opportunities for the planned activity.
- ✓ **Adjust:** Identify possible risk reduction and adaptation solutions, adjust programming accordingly.
- ✓ **Monitor:** Establish a realistic monitoring and evaluation framework. Regularly (at least annually) monitor risks, review and evaluate whether activities remain appropriate, and adjust as needed.

The guide identifies four principles that should be followed in conflict environments, urban environments, and times of disaster to base the DRR and climate change adaptation perspective.

- Assess risks, vulnerability, and capacity.
- Take risk reduction and adaptation measures.
- Do no harm.
- Raise awareness, seek partnerships, and advocate.

## 10.6. Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings

The Guideline on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings<sup>45</sup> published by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Working Group on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings, addresses the need for coordinated approach to mental health and psychosocial support during and after emergencies. A significant gap, however, has been the lack of a multi-sectoral, inter-agency framework for effective coordination, identifies useful practices, flags potentially harmful practices and clarifies how different approaches to mental health and psychosocial support complement one another.

### **These Guidelines aim to**

- ✓ provide a framework for humanitarian actors to plan, establish and coordinate a set of minimum multi-sectoral responses to protect and improve people's mental health and psychosocial issues.
- ✓ offer essential advice on integrating responses to address the most urgent mental health and psychosocial needs in emergency situations.

### **Important Issues:**

- ✓ The psychological and social impacts of emergencies can be acute both in the short term, the long term. One of the priorities in emergencies is to **protect and improve people's mental health and psychosocial well-being**.

<sup>45</sup> Guideline on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings,  
[https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2017-11/iasc\\_mhps\\_guidelines\\_turkish.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2017-11/iasc_mhps_guidelines_turkish.pdf)



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- ✓ **Minimum responses** are the initial, essential steps that *lay the foundation for the more comprehensive efforts*. They are crucial as the first actions to address mental and psychosocial needs in emergencies.
- ✓ The guidelines provide strategies for mental health and psychosocial support to be considered and comprehensive response steps, emphasising that **minimum responses are only a starting point for more extensive interventions**.
- ✓ The guidelines include a matrix, that details actions for various actors at different stages of emergencies. The matrix is organised into three columns:
  - Emergency preparedness steps: Action to be taken before emergencies occur,
  - Minimum responses: Essential action to be implemented during the acute phase of the emergency.
  - Comprehensive responses: More extensive action to be implemented once the minimum responses have been established.The guidelines contain 25 action sheets that provide detailed information for each of these stages.
- ✓ Due to the lack of scientific data, **there is no definitive evidence about the effectiveness of mental health and psychosocial support in emergency situations**. It is important to support **studies aimed at improving the knowledge base through research and field experiences**.

### 10.7. Empowerment of all Women and Girls in the context of Disaster Risk

The Achieving Gender Equality and the Empowerment of all Women and Girls in the context of Climate Change, Environmental and DRR Policies and Programmes: Report of the Secretary-General<sup>46, 47</sup> is the outcome of the 66th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council Commission on the Status of Women. This session convened with the objective of empowering women and girls to mitigate disaster damage. The report addresses critical issues related to ensuring gender equality and empowering all women and girls within the framework of climate change, environmental and DRR policies and programmes. It also explores the economic empowerment of women amidst the evolving business world.

#### Important Issues

- ✓ **Gender Equality and Participation in Risk Reduction:** The Report emphasises the importance of achieving gender equality in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and DRR. It highlights the need for **the empowerment of all women and girls**, and advocates for their **full, equal, effective, and meaningful participation** in decision-making processes, which is essential for enhancing community resilience.
- ✓ **Vulnerable Groups:** The Report underlines that in addressing climate change, states must implement **special measures** to uphold human rights, including the right to health. This includes safeguarding the interest of local communities, children, individuals with disabilities and **those in vulnerable situations**.
- ✓ **DRR and Inclusion:** The report emphasises the importance of social participation, especially the **involvement of vulnerable groups**, in effectively managing disaster risk. It highlights the need for designing, resourcing and implementing **gender-responsive DRR policies**, plans and programmes.
- ✓ **Gender Equality in Disaster Management:** The Report underlines the importance of **empowering women and individuals with disabilities** to take public leadership roles. This empowerment is crucial for promoting gender-equal and universally accessible intervention, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- ✓ **Decision-Making Processes:** The Report emphasises that the **full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership** of women in national and local policy processes are essential for achieving sustainable

<sup>46</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Council Commission on the Status of Women, 66th Session 14 – 25 March 2022, <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/ltid/n22/303/59/pdf/n2230359.pdf?token=yjl6btwYrMgnR4vbn5&fe=true>;

<sup>47</sup> Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes : report of the Secretary-General, <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/ltid/n22/303/59/pdf/n2230359.pdf?token=yjl6btwYrMgnR4vbn5&fe=true>



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development and meeting climate, environmental and DRR goals. It also highlights the ongoing underrepresentation of women in decision-making roles.

- ✓ *Increasing Violence against Women:* The Report notes that disasters, climate change and environmental challenges exacerbate **the vulnerability of women and girls to discrimination and all forms of violence**.
- ✓ *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:* The Report emphasises that access to safe drinking water and sanitation services are fundamental human rights. It highlights that **water scarcity** driven by climate change, environmental degradation and disasters disproportionately affects **women and girls**. The Report underlines the importance of ensuring women and girls have **access to clean water and sanitation facilities**, addressing issues such as menstrual health and hygiene, especially in temporary shelters.
- ✓ *Sensitive Data Collection:* The Report highlights the critical **lack of disaggregated data and gender statistics** regarding women and girls. The data gap **limits** decision-makers' ability to identify gender-based differences and **developing** effective, **evidence-based policies**. Moreover, the Report emphasises that **open sharing and dissemination of up-to-date**, understandable, and scientifically accurate risk information, prepared with disaggregated data and supported by traditional knowledge are essential. This approach, which considers differences such as gender, age, and disability, **foster inclusive and risk-oriented decision-making processes** in risk reduction efforts.

#### 10.8. Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

The Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA)<sup>48</sup> developed by the IFRC is a comprehensive set of tools and methods designed to engage communities in identifying local disaster risks. Its primary goal is to assess the vulnerability of a community or region to disasters and collaboratively develop strategies to reduce this vulnerability. The results of this assessment guide the creation of risk mitigation strategies and emergency preparedness plans. This approach aims to enhance community resilience and support efforts to minimise the impact of disasters.

##### Important Issues:

- ✓ This assessment process includes examining the **society's sensitivity to disaster risks, its existing resources, infrastructure, institutions, and social structures**.
- ✓ When carried out in a comprehensive manner, the assessment helps to identify the **different problems, needs and capacities** of vulnerable groups.
- ✓ The enhanced vulnerability and capacity analysis employs various participatory tools and implementation guidelines including:
  - Secondary Data Review
  - Mapping
  - Preparation of Seasonal Calendars
  - Preparation of Stakeholder Relations Diagram
  - Transect/City Walk
  - Historical Profile & Visualisation
  - Focus Group Discussions
  - Preparation of Problem and Solution Tree

<sup>48</sup> Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment - EVCA  
<https://preparecenter.org/site/evca/toolbox/>



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## D. NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER MAPPING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

### 11. Mapping Methodology

#### 11.1. Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping Method

For stakeholder analysis and mapping, a six-step integrated study was carried out, which is briefly explained below.

**1. Scope of Study and Document Review:** The study examined core standards, reference documents, programmes, and plans for DRR and vulnerable groups at both international and national levels. It reviewed the DRR framework, strategic priorities, policies, and implementation standards with a focus on their impact on vulnerable groups.

**2. Identification of Measures:** In alignment with national high-level policy documents, including the 12<sup>th</sup> Development Plan, Medium-Term Programme, and the AFAD Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (TARAP) and Disaster Response Plan (TAMP), the study examined DRR measures and the roles of public institutions and organisations. The review was conducted from the perspective of vulnerable groups.

**3. Classification of Measures:** The reviewed measures were classified into pre-disaster, disaster response and post-disaster period. Each category was further organised according to the DRR approach.

**4. Analysis of Strategic Plans of Public Institutions:** The study analysed the policies in the current strategic plans and road maps of public institutions, focusing on their alignment with national and international standards from the perspective of vulnerable groups. This analysis included preparing stakeholder mapping tables.

#### 5. Focus Group Meetings - Identification of Needs and Identification of Inputs to the Guide-Control Study:

- *Focus group meeting with public institutions and organisations:* The initial focus group meeting with public stakeholders identified in the National DRR Plan and Disaster Response Plan identified the needs of vulnerable groups. This meeting also reviewed and discussed plans and studies specific to vulnerable groups for DRR.
- *Focus group meeting with International Organisations and NGOs:* In the focus group meeting with organisations engaged in disaster work for vulnerable groups and fundamental rights, insights were gathered about their activities as well as the standards, documents and guides they utilise in their work.

**6. Verification and Defining Additional Measures:** Verification was conducted based on the draft mapping findings during the Second Focus Group Meetings, which included the institutions and organisations previously involved. During these meetings, any additional measures and policies relate to the DRR or strategic plans from the institutions were evaluated for inclusion in the Mapping Study.



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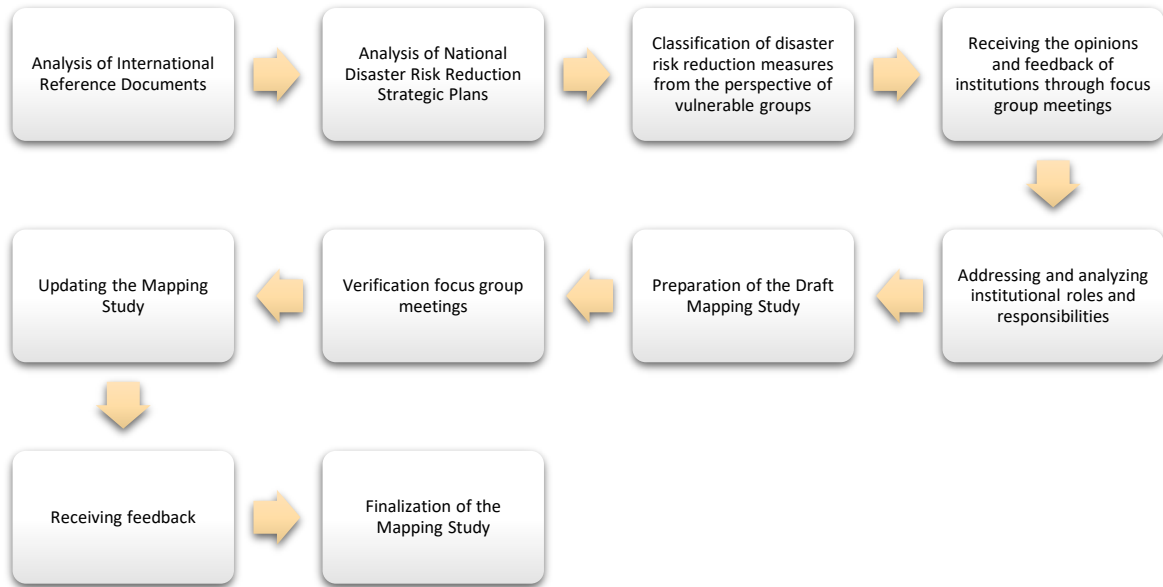


Figure 2 Mapping Methodology

## 11.2 Data Collection Procedures

The study gathered data through secondary data analysis and focus group meetings. Initially, existing reference documents were assessed through secondary data analysis. A digital library was created, featuring classified and analysed documents related to national and international references. For details on the documents used and analysed in the Mapping Study, as well as reading suggestions, see **ANNEX 1 Reference Documents and the List of Reading Suggestions**.

Based on the results from the secondary data analysis, the mapping study was completed through focus group meetings and verification meetings held with relevant stakeholders.

## 11.3 Main Stakeholders within the Scope of Mapping Study

The roles and responsibilities of institutions involved in DRR activities are discussed below with a focus on the fundamental rights of and services for vulnerable groups. The institutions included in this study are as follows.

**Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD):** AFAD is responsible for drafting DRR legislation, conducting risk analyses, preparing relevant strategic plans, and ensuring the main coordination in holistic disaster management. AFAD is responsible for the development of early warning systems before disasters, the coordination of search and rescue and shelter services during disasters, and the coordination of information management, monitoring, and evaluation at all stages of the disaster.

**Ministry of Interior:** The Ministry of Interior (MoI) is responsible for security before, during and after disasters. The MoI also plays an auxiliary role in search, rescue, and evacuation in disaster response.

**Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change:** The MoEUCC is responsible for disaster-resilient urbanisation and spatial planning, ensuring safe residential areas, urban transformation, and disaster-resilient construction, developing, and coordinating the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies, and raising social awareness.



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**Ministry of Family and Social Services:** The MoFSS is responsible for coordinating the needs of vulnerable groups before, during and after disasters. It works to enhance the resilience of especially vulnerable groups with social aid and support, providing and coordinating post-disaster psychosocial services, and oversees the distribution of disaster in-kind aid and relief materials.

**Ministry of National Education:** The MoNE is responsible for ensuring the continuity of educational services before, during and after disasters, making educational institutions resilient to disasters, and increasing social awareness about disaster risks and risk reduction.

**Ministry of Health:** The MoH is responsible for providing preventive and protective public healthcare services, ensuring the continuity of health services before, during and after disasters, and conducting health information and awareness activities.

**Turkish Red Crescent:** The Turkish Red Crescent is responsible for ensuring that all vulnerable people in need receive humanitarian assistance that upholds human dignity before and after disasters. It supports enhancing the social resilience of vulnerable groups in disaster areas, raising social awareness about disaster risks and risk reduction, provides and coordinates nutrition services during disasters, and offers support for shelter services both during and after disasters.

#### 11.4 Limitations and Restrictions

Limitations and restrictions in this study are listed below:

**Vulnerable Groups:** This study focuses on women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly people as vulnerable groups.

**Mapping Study:** Due to project limitations, the study was conducted primarily using extensive secondary data and involved limited stakeholder participation.

**Stakeholder Institutions:** Only public institutions related to fundamental rights in different stages of disasters were included in the mapping study. All public institutions mentioned in the TAMP could not be evaluated under the study. The mapping study was carried out for the roles and responsibilities of the following public institutions: AFAD, Ministry of Interior (Turkish National Police, Gendarmerie General Command), Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health, Turkish Red Crescent.

**Evaluation of Current Strategic Plans:** At the time of the study, the 2024-2028 strategic plans from all target stakeholder institutions had not yet been publicly shared. Therefore, current DRR plans specific to each institution could not be evaluated.

**Community Resilience and Economic Opportunities:** The study did not assess access to economic opportunities and measure for strengthening community resilience. Consequently, activities related to holistic development and community resilience building were not addressed.

**Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction:** AFAD is actively working on a multi-stakeholder "Disaster Recovery Plan". However, since this plan was not yet completed at the time the study, a comprehensive evaluation of the recovery stages was not possible.

**Disaster Types and Focused Topics:** The study focused on earthquakes, floods, forest fires and climate change disasters. However, specialised disaster risks identified by AFAD were not included in the mapping.



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## 12. National Policy Documents, Legal Framework and Plans

The study examined the documents listed below as national policy documents and plans.

- Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Türkiye (TARAP)
- Disaster Response Plan of Türkiye (TAMP)
- 12<sup>th</sup> Development Plan (2024-2028)
- Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Family and Social Services: (2022 - 2026)
- Strategic Plan of the Ministry of National Education (2019 - 2023)
- 4<sup>th</sup> National Action Plan on Combating Violence Against Women (2021 - 2025)
- Children Rights Strategy Document and Action Plan of Türkiye (2023– 2028)
- The National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2023-2025)

### 12.1. National Disaster Management Plans (TARAP – TAMP)

With the establishment of AFAD on June 17, 2009, Türkiye made a transition from ‘crisis management’ approach to a ‘risk management’ framework, adopting an "integrated disaster management" approach. This approach aims to identify and reduce disaster risks before they occur; ensure effective disaster response and to manage post-disaster recovery and reconstruction in a holistic manner. To support these objectives, Türkiye has prepared and implemented strategic multi-stakeholder plans for DRR and disaster response management. Türkiye continues to advance its efforts in disaster recovery planning.

#### **Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Türkiye (TARAP)<sup>49</sup>**

TARAP was developed to minimise disaster and emergency risks, enhance community resilience against disasters, and reduce loss of life and property by strengthening disaster governance. TARAP includes the following strategic priorities and strategic objectives aligned with the Sendai Framework.

Table 6 TARAP Summary Table

<b><u>Strategic Priority Areas</u></b>	<b><u>Strategic Goals</u></b>
<b><i>Understanding Disaster Risks</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying and evaluating disaster hazards and risks at local and national levels</li> <li>• Integrating DRR policies and sustainable development policies</li> <li>• Enhancing community resilience regarding disaster risks</li> </ul>
<b><i>Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collecting and updating data on disaster types</li> <li>• Developing and disseminating early warning systems to reduce disaster risks</li> <li>• Establishing a national integrated early warning system</li> <li>• Adopting the approach to build shelters against risks that require shelter</li> <li>• Strengthening legal and administrative structures and mechanisms to reduce disaster risks</li> <li>• Improving institutional capacity to manage disaster risks more effectively</li> </ul>

<sup>49</sup> Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Türkiye (TARAP), [https://www.afad.gov.tr/kurumlar/afad.gov.tr/e\\_Kutuphane/Planlar/28032022-TARAP-kitap\\_V6.pdf](https://www.afad.gov.tr/kurumlar/afad.gov.tr/e_Kutuphane/Planlar/28032022-TARAP-kitap_V6.pdf)



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***Investing in Risk Reduction Activities to Improve Resilience to Disasters***

***Developing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and 'Building Better' in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction***

- Prioritising investments to reduce disaster risks and increasing investments
- Assessing environmental impacts of investments aimed at reducing disaster risks
- Developing disaster risk transfer mechanisms to cover all disaster types
- Ensuring safe residential areas and disaster-resilient construction
- Taking socio-economic measures to enhance community resilience against disasters
- Developing the response infrastructure to improve its effectiveness to reduce disaster risks
- Incorporating DRR into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes
- Establishing effective monitoring, evaluation and control systems to identify disaster risks and implement necessary measures

***Issues related to the DRR and Vulnerable Groups***

Although the plan does not specifically emphasis on vulnerable groups, the following priority areas and targets should be considered with a focus on these groups: (For detailed measures on the headings, see **ANNEX 3 Objectives and Measures to be considered for DRR from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups in the DRR Plan of Türkiye (TARAP)**)

***Understanding Disaster Risks***

- √ Establishing special standards for risk analysis
- √ Considering disaster risks in spatial planning
- √ Ensuring continuity of basic services
- √ Increasing social awareness (Enhance social awareness, including addressing the needs of groups with special needs and integrating them into the education system.)

***Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance***

- √ Establishing data collection and sharing standards
- √ Ensuring that databases are up to date, accurate and consistent
- √ Developing and integrating early warning systems
- √ Implementing shelter standards
- √ Drafting DRR legislation
- √ Developing institutional structures for DRR

***Investing in Risk Reduction Activities to Improve Resilience to Disasters***

- √ Designing disaster-resilient and environmentally-friendly buildings
- √ Ensuring safe residential areas and disaster-resilient construction

***Developing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and 'Building Better' in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction***

- √ Identifying social and cultural needs in recovery and reconstruction activities
- √ Preparing an inventory of people and buildings based on risk reduction studies
- √ Establishing effective monitoring and evaluation systems in DRR studies



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### ***Disaster Response Plan of Türkiye (TAMP)<sup>50</sup>***

TAMP outlines the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in working groups and coordination units involved in disasters and emergency response. The plan establishes basic principles for activities before, during and after disasters aiming to ensure that response efforts are executed in a planned and coordinated manner. This approach seeks to restore services interrupted by disasters as quickly as possible.

TAMP defines the primary responsible parties, support organisations and the duties and responsibilities of the working groups, which are detailed in the table below.

*Table 7 TAMP Summary Table*

<b>Emergency Working Groups</b>		<b>Initial Recovery Working Groups</b>	
- Communication	- Transportation and Infrastructure	- Damage Assessment	- Shelter
- Transport	- Health	- Infrastructure	- Debris Removal
- Security and Traffic	- Search and Rescue	- Nutrition	- Psychosocial Support
- Evacuation and Resettlement Planning	- Energy	- Agriculture, Forestry, Food, Water and Livestock	- Identification and Burial
<b>Logistics Maintenance</b> <b>Information and Planning</b> <b>Finance and Administrative Affairs</b>			

### ***Issues related Vulnerable Groups in the DRR related Plans***

The sectors and main responsible institutions identified as needing priority attention from the perspective of vulnerable groups in the plan are detailed below: (For detailed measures on the topics, see **ANNEX 4 Activities to be considered for Disaster Risk Reduction from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups in the Disaster Response Plan of Türkiye (TAMP)**)

- √ Security and Traffic (**Ministry of Interior**)
- √ Search and Rescue (**AFAD**)
- √ Health (**Ministry of Health**)
- √ Evacuation and Resettlement (**Ministry of Interior**)
- √ Shelter (**AFAD**)
- √ Nutrition (**Turkish Red Crescent**)
- √ Psychosocial Support (**Ministry of Family and Social Services**)
- √ Identification and Burial (**Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change**)
- √ Information Management, Evaluation and Monitoring (**AFAD**)
- √ In-Kind Donation, Warehouse Management and Distribution (**Ministry of Family and Social Services**)

<sup>50</sup> Disaster Response Plan of Türkiye (TAMP), <https://www.afad.gov.tr/turkiye-afet-mudahale-planı>



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## 12.2. 12<sup>th</sup> Development Plan (2024-2028)<sup>51</sup>

Since 1963 Türkiye have prepared 5-year strategic development plans to define policies and measures for the development of the country. These plans serve as the most important reference documents, providing high-level guidance for determining the strategic plans and road maps of the public administration in Türkiye. The development plans form the basis of the two-year medium-term programmes and annual programmes implemented in public administration. All public institutions and organisations prepare their strategic plans in alignment with the policies and measures outlined in these development plans. The vision of the 12<sup>th</sup> Development Plan, covering the period 2024-2028, has been defined as "a stable, strong and prosperous Türkiye in the Century of Türkiye that is environmentally-friendly, disaster-resilient, produces high added value based on advanced technology, and shares income fairly." The plan outlines policies, targets, and measures for the following main areas:

- Stable Growth, Strong Economy
- Competitive Production with Green and Digital Transformation
- Qualified People, Strong Family, Healthy Society
- Disaster-Resilient Living Spaces, Sustainable Environment
- Democratic Good Governance Based on Justice

### **Issues related to DRR and Vulnerable Groups**

- ✓ The 12<sup>th</sup> Development Plan for 2024-2028 **prioritises disaster resilience. Increasing resilience against disaster risks** is stated as one of the main goals of public investments.
- ✓ The plan defines policies and measures in the fields of '**disaster management**', '**urban transformation**', '**urbanisation**', '**housing, environmental protection**' and '**urban infrastructure**' under the axis of "**Disaster Resilient Living Spaces, Sustainable Environment**". **These policies** aim to increasing resilience to disasters, protect the environment, improve the quality of life, and reduce developmental disparities between regions.
- ✓ Increasing the effectiveness of the DRR Platform of Türkiye and enabling the decision-making mechanism is one of the important goals to strengthen governance in DRR.
- ✓ The plan also includes special policies and measures in the fields of '**women**', '**child**', '**disability services**' and '**population and aging**' to improve the access fundamental rights for vulnerable groups eliminate inequalities, prevent violence and discrimination, and strengthen their participation. These initiatives are aligned with the axis of "**Qualified Person, Strong Family, Healthy Society**".
- ✓ The priority areas and policies that require attention from the perspective of the fundamental rights of vulnerable groups are outlined below: (For detailed measures on the topics, see **ANNEX 4 Policies and Measures to be considered for Disaster Risk Reduction from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups in the 12<sup>th</sup> Development Plan**)

#### Disaster Management

- Carrying out **risk and harm reduction** activities
- Increasing disaster **response capacity**
- Increasing **social awareness**
- Considering the **varying needs** of the persons with disabilities, elderly, women and children in Disaster Management

#### Urban Transformation

- Carrying out urban transformation holistically with different interventions to increase the **quality of life** and strengthen **local ties and city belonging**
- Addressing the needs of the social structure and the creation of sustainable urbanisation and **disaster-resilient settlement areas**

<sup>51</sup> 12th Development Plan (2024-2028), [https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/On-Ikinci-Kalkinma-Plani\\_2024-2028\\_11122023.pdf](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/On-Ikinci-Kalkinma-Plani_2024-2028_11122023.pdf)



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- Strengthening **reconciliation and participation** processes

#### Urbanisation

- Ensuring **resilience to climate change and disasters** in city planning and ensuring that public spaces are **inclusive and accessible**
- Increasing **participation** in spatial planning and ensuring **monitoring and evaluation**
- Providing architectural construction that **meets social needs**, and developing neighbourhood culture and belonging
- **Building cities** affected by earthquakes in a **disaster-resilient** manner in line with their historical, social and cultural textures
- Ensuring **accessibility of information systems** for urban services

#### Housing

- Ensuring everyone has **access to safe, resilient housing**

#### Environmental Protection

- Increasing **social awareness** in the fight against climate change

#### Urban Infrastructure

- Making evacuation corridors in urban transportation systems resilient to disasters

#### Family

- Carrying out studies to **strengthen families** in times of disaster and crisis

#### Social Services Social Assistance Fighting Poverty

- **Preparing** the social assistance and services **infrastructure for disasters**

#### Children

- Ensuring social, cultural and sports **empowerment** of children with housing problems
- Raising children's **awareness before disasters and preparing them for disasters**

#### Disability Services

- Strengthening **access of persons with disabilities** to public services
- Developing the national database of individuals with disabilities with up-to-date, **comprehensive disability indicators**

#### Population Aging

- Designing and building **accessible and safe houses/cities** for the elderly
- Taking measures to **protect the elderly** in disasters and emergencies.



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### 12.3 Strategic Plans of Relevant Institutions

The study examined the following strategic plans.

- Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Family and Social Services (2022 - 2026)
- Strategic Plan of the Ministry of National Education (2022 - 2026)

#### **Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Family and Social Services (2022 - 2026)<sup>52</sup>**

The strategic plan outlines the strategic goals and objectives for the period 2022-2026 in line with the vision set forth by the Ministry of family and Social Services (MoFSS). It also details the activities to be undertaken to achieve these targets and the corresponding performance indicators.

The plan defines the following goals:

- Protecting and strengthening the individual, family and social structure
- Developing protective and preventive services and ensuring equal opportunities
- Strengthening shelter, care, psychosocial support and rehabilitation services
- Facilitating access to social assistance and social services
- Increasing service quality and capacity

#### ***Issues related to DRR and Vulnerable Groups***

Given the mandate of the Ministry, all targets and activities in the plan are designed to protect and strengthen vulnerable groups. These activities contribute to disaster risks reduction efforts for vulnerable groups through empowerment.

The plan identifies the following priority issues from the perspective of vulnerable groups:

- ✓ **Women's empowerment:** Ensuring women have access to equal rights and opportunities
- ✓ **Psychosocial Support:** Providing psychosocial support during disasters and **building capacity** in this area
- ✓ **Child Protection:** Safeguarding children from all kinds of risks
- ✓ **Inclusion of Individual with special needs:** Ensuring the **participation** of people with special needs **in social life**
- ✓ **Shelter and Care Institutions:** Developing institutions that cater to the specific needs of vulnerable groups
- ✓ **Quality-of-care services:** Enhancing the quality-of-care services for individuals with disabilities and the elderly
- ✓ **Accessibility to social assistance:** Improving access to social assistance
- ✓ **Service quality and effectiveness:** Increasing the quality and effectiveness of services
- ✓ **Data-based service models:** Developing service models based on data
- ✓ **Staff competence:** Enhancing the competence of staff

#### **Strategic Plan of the Ministry of National Education (2022 - 2026)<sup>53</sup>**

The strategic plan outlines the goals and objectives for the period 2022-2026, aligned with the vision set by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE). It details the activities required to achieve these targets and performance indicators used to measure progress.

The plan defines the following goals:

- Creating **an ecosystem** that ensures **equal opportunities and access to education in basic education**. This includes effectively utilising teaching processes and educational environments to develop students

<sup>52</sup> Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Family and Social Services (2022 - 2026), <https://www.aile.gov.tr/media/97044/stratejik-plan.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> Strategic Plan of the Ministry of National Education (2022-2026), <https://sgb.meb.gov.tr/yayinlarimiz/yayin/112>



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into **healthy and happy individuals** with the **universal competencies** required for the modern age while embracing national and spiritual values.

- Developing secondary education structure that equips student with knowledge, skills and competencies needed in the modern age. This structure should foster technological innovation, build the future through historical awareness and science, produce qualified human resources, contributes to the economy, prepares individual for life with its values, and cultivate empathy and kindness.
- Providing lifelong learning opportunities with a new approach focused on individual, social and employment needs, aimed at enhancing individual's knowledge, skills, and competencies.
- Increasing physical, human, and technological resources to support the development of students according to their interests and abilities. This includes enhancing special education and guidance maximise the potential of students in education and life and facilitating the individuals with special needs into society.
- Fostering high-profile and productive students who embrace national, spiritual, and cultural values as part of building Turkish Century. These students should possess the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviours suited to contemporary requirements, democratic principles and national consciousness.
- Expanding educational activities and developing collaborations for citizens, compatriots and nationals living abroad through education diplomacy, aiming to enhance the visibility of our country on the international stage in alignment with the vision of the Türkiye Century.
- Develop an effective and accountable institutional structure that enhances access to education and improves quality through a robust physical and technological infrastructure and qualified personnel, in line with the vision of the Türkiye Century.

#### **Issues related to DRR and Vulnerable Groups**

Education is crucial for ensuring community resilience. The strategic plan aims to enhance the resilience of all societal segments, with a particular focus on children.

The plan identifies the following priority issues from the perspective of vulnerable groups:

- √ Providing non-formal education courses that enhance the community's capacity to prepare for disasters and emergencies, reduce risk and respond promptly,
- √ Establishing disaster-resilient, environmentally-friendly educational structures,
- √ Offering education and training tailored to basic skill needs of vulnerable groups,
- √ Ensuring access to education and equal opportunity in education,
- √ Strengthening inclusivity in education.



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## 12.4. Strategies and Action Plans for Vulnerable Groups

The study examined the following strategies and action plans:

- 4th National Action Plan on Combating Violence Against Women (2021-2025)
- Children Rights Strategy Document and Action Plan of Türkiye (2023– 2028)
- National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2023-2025)

### **4th National Action Plan on Combating Violence Against Women (2021-2025)<sup>54</sup>**

The plan was developed to prevent all forms of violence against women, including physical, sexual, economic, psychological, one-sided stalking and cyber violence. Adhering to the principle of zero tolerance for violence, strategies and activities have been outlined the framework of the following main objectives:

**Access to justice and effective implementation of legislation:** This objective aims to review and enhance the effectiveness of existing legislation, ensure *violent acts are punished effectively and proportionately, facilitate access to justice and guarantee the effective exercise of rights within the judicial process.*

**Incorporating the concept of zero tolerance for violence into all plans, programmes and policies:** The goal is to develop and implement integrated and *inclusive policies*, allocate the *necessary resources and sufficient budget*, establish *strong coordination and intersectoral cooperation*, enhance the effectiveness of local policies and monitor and evaluate these policies.

**Building institutional capacity for the effective provision of Protective and Preventive Services:** The objective is to ensure an effective response by identifying the risk factors in advance, provide specialised support services to victims, implementing case-based special socio-economic empowerment interventions, effectively using communication technologies, increase the health service capacity for victims, developing preventive service models, and ensuring continuous access to and provision of services in disasters and emergencies.

**Raising social awareness and sensitivity for an all-out combat against violence:** The objective is to strengthen institutional communication channels in the fight against violence, raise awareness for a non-violent society, encourage male participation in combating violence, introduce a zero-tolerance approach at all levels of education, combat stereotypes and disseminate good practices, ensure the participation of the private sector, and raise the media awareness.

**Collecting systematic reliable and comparable data and generating statistics:** The goal is to collect accurate and up-to-date data, promote interinstitutional data sharing, conduct scientific research, and prepare violence risk maps at the local level.

### ***Issues related to the DRR***

The plan emphasises the importance of ensuring that efforts to combat violence are not interrupted during disasters and emergencies, particularly in maintaining the continuity of protective and preventive services.

To this end, the plan outlines a strategy to implement measures that prevent disruptions in access to and delivery of services during extraordinary periods such as disasters, emergencies, and epidemics. (Strategy 3.8.) The activities planned under this strategy concerning disaster include:

- ✓ Preparing a **handbook/guide** for violence incident detection and intervention processes and including the subject in **training programmes**
- ✓ Designing and implementing new **service models** tailored to needs in extraordinary situations
- ✓ Providing **support and preventive services** to prevent violence by **identifying in advance** families experiencing socio-economic problems during extraordinary periods

<sup>54</sup> 4th National Action Plan on Combating Violence Against Women (2021-2025), <https://www.aile.gov.tr/media/82082/kadina-yonelik-siddetle-mucadele-iv-ulusal-eylem-plan-2021-2025.pdf>



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- √ Taking necessary measures to ensure that victims of violence **continue** to **access** and benefit from **services** during extraordinary periods.
- √ Ensuring the **effective use of technology** so that victims of violence can **quickly access** and benefit from **services** during extraordinary periods
- √ Preparing a **report for good practices** in various countries regarding protective and preventive services specific to extraordinary periods and sharing it with relevant institutions,

#### **Children Rights Strategy Document and Action Plan of Türkiye (2023- 2028)<sup>55</sup>**

The plan was developed to protect children's rights (rights to life, development, protection, participation) to promote a culture of children's rights and prevent discrimination, all with a child-focused approach, that prioritises the best interests of the child.

By implementing a holistic child welfare system, the plan aims to improve children's living standards, ensure their health growth, provide them with quality education, protect them and ensure their access to quality services. To achieve these goals, the plan aims to:

- Create a culture of children's rights within society,
- Improve the social and physical environment of the children, as well as the child justice system, and education system,
- Develop special protection services for children
- Develop an effective monitoring system to oversee the implementation of the provided services.

The priority areas specified in the plan are:

**Child rights and child participation:** The goal is to cultivate a culture of child rights in all environments, enhance decision-making mechanisms for children within institutions, and conduct awareness-raising activities.

**Child-friendly justice:** The aim is to strengthen legislation in the field of child protection, bolster the compensatory and restorative justice system, prevent the abuse of children within the justice system and provide necessary psychosocial support services.

**Protection and support services for family and child:** The aim is to enhance protective and preventive services, to support the physical and mental development of children, strengthen family and parenting skills, improve services for children at-risk children, protect children from addiction, and fortify the social service workforce and case management system.

**Alternative care services:** The goal is to reinforce family-oriented services for children in need of protection, support the development of children under protection and care, and to strengthen institutional infrastructure and capacity.

**Services for children affected by disasters, crises and emergencies:** The goal is to enhance services for children affected by disasters, crises and emergencies, support development of unaccompanied foreign children, and ensure effective coordination among institutions.

**Access to information technologies and safe internet use:** The goal is to protect children from the risks associated with digital environments and from content that may adversely affect their development.

<sup>55</sup> Children Rights Strategy Document and Action Plan of Türkiye (2023- 2028), <https://www.aile.gov.tr/media/134387/c-ocuk-haklari-strateji-belgesi-veyem-plan-2023-ingilizce.pdf>



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### **Issues related to the DRR**

The plan stated that children are the most vulnerable groups affected by man-made and natural disasters, emphasising the need for detailed and prioritised assessment and services specifically for children in such situations.

To this end, the plan identifies the following activities to improve services for children affected by disasters, crises, and emergencies.

- √ Establishing a **coordination plan** that includes integrated emergency management with a **focus on children** in disasters, crises and emergencies
- √ **Developing a special tracking system** for infants and children to monitor identity, incident location, family information, medical conditions and referral information within disaster management plans, debris rescue and patient transportation processes
- √ **Strengthening** inter-agency **information systems** for tracking, **identifying and reunifying** children with their families nationwide after disaster. affected by disasters across the country
- √ **Conducting awareness-raising activities tailored to** the needs and developmental levels of children on issues to be considered in disasters, crises and emergencies
- √ Planning for the **organisation of child-friendly areas in temporary shelter settlements** established during disasters, crises and emergencies
- √ **Establishing action plans and appropriate evacuation protocols for children** under protection in disasters, crises and emergencies, ensuring coordination between the matched provinces
- √ Ensuring that all **institutions and organisations serving children are prepared for disasters, crises and emergencies**
- √ Developing **preventive and protective measures against risk to children** in disasters, crises and emergencies, such as human trafficking.
- √ Strengthening the **capacity of staff** assigned to provide **psychosocial support** services during disasters, crises and emergencies
- √ Planning accessible, protective, and supportive activities inclusive of **children with special needs** in the face of disasters, crises and emergencies
- √ Ensuring that volunteers working with children in disasters, crises and emergencies receive **trainings** on child-centred **approaches and communication**.
- √ Conducting **awareness raising activities for children** on topic such as **climate crisis, renewable and sustainable energy sources**.



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## **National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2023-2025)<sup>56</sup>**

### **About the Plan**

Prepared with the vision of building an accessible and inclusive society, the plan aims to ensure that individuals with disabilities are not discriminated against and can access and participate in all areas of life, in line with the approach of leaving no one behind.

Therefore, the plan identifies objectives and measures in the following policy areas:

**Inclusive and Accessible Society:** By promoting a rights-based approach for individuals with disabilities, the plan aims to improve their access to social, cultural and sports activities, public spaces, housing opportunities, transportation services and information.

**Protection of Rights and Justice:** The goal is to protect individuals with disabilities from all form of discrimination and violence, strengthen their equality before the law, enhance the inclusiveness of the justice system, and bolster their participation in political life and decision-making processes

**Health and Well-being:** The aim is to develop preventive and early intervention services for individuals with disabilities and to strengthen inclusive and accessible health services and rehabilitation.

**Inclusive Education:** The goal is to support the participation of persons with disabilities alongside their peers at all levels of education and lifelong learning and to enhance the evaluation, guidance, and monitoring system for children with special needs.

**Economic Assurance:** The goal is to increase the employability of individuals with disabilities, strengthen their access to employment opportunities, and develop entrepreneurship and economic support for them

**Independent Living:** The aim is to develop new generation and long-term care services to support the independent life of individuals with disabilities and ensure their access to assistive technologies and tools.

**Disasters and Humanitarian Emergencies:** The goal is to carry out risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery activities in an inclusive and sustainable manner for individual with disabilities.

**Implementation and Monitoring:** The aim is to prepare and monitor policies using a data- driven and participatory approach tailored to the needs of individual with disabilities.

### **Issues related to the DRR**

In general terms, the plan encompasses activities aimed at increasing resilience by ensuring that individual with disabilities have access to fundamental rights and services, and by enhancing their access to housing, education, health, protection, and information. As a comprehensive plan, it holistically reduces disaster risks by increasing the resilience of individual with disabilities.

Activities prioritised by the plan to reduce disaster risks are:

- √ **Strengthening** disaster and emergency legislation in line with good practices, impact and gap analysis, **considering disability status of** individuals with disabilities
- √ **Enhancing the representation of individual with disabilities** in data collection, risk assessment and preparation of DRR plans
- √ Implementing **disability-inclusive measures** in care institutions during disasters and emergencies
- √ Raising awareness among **staff and families of persons with disabilities** about disability-inclusive measures to be taken in disasters and emergencies
- √ Conducting **needs analysis** to identify disability-inclusive practices in **reconstruction and resettlement efforts**.

<sup>56</sup> National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2023-2025), [https://www.aile.gov.tr/media/133056/engelli\\_haklari\\_ulusal\\_eylem\\_plani\\_23-25.pdf](https://www.aile.gov.tr/media/133056/engelli_haklari_ulusal_eylem_plani_23-25.pdf)



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### 13. Review of the National Framework from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups

Within the framework of integrated disaster management in Türkiye, this study reviews critical issues related to vulnerable groups before, during and after disasters, as defined in national plans, including in TARAP and TAMP. The evaluation aligns with national policies and international standards. For information on responsible stakeholders and their activities, please see **ANNEX 5 Tables of Key Issues from the Perspective of National Framework Working Areas, Stakeholder Roles, and Vulnerable Groups.**

#### 13.1 Prior to Disasters

<b>Working Area</b>	<b>Important Issues from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups:</b>
<b>Hazard and Risk Analysis and Taking Risks into Account</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess local problems, needs, dangers and capacities of vulnerable groups during risk planning</li> <li>Develop necessary disaster risk plans to ensure the continuity of services for fundamental rights</li> <li>Establish special vulnerability and capacity criteria for vulnerable groups in risk analysis</li> <li>Conduct risk analyses specific to vulnerable groups in risk plans</li> <li>Consider the habits, cultural codes, regional needs, etc. of vulnerable groups in the target region during risk analyses</li> <li>Identify service capacities for fundamental rights granted to vulnerable groups</li> <li>Establish participation mechanisms tailored to vulnerable groups and ensuring participation</li> <li>Train staff on involving vulnerable groups and the preparation of risk analyses with sensitivity to their need</li> <li>Ensure the participation of vulnerable groups in risk reduction analyses</li> <li>Reflect the special needs and capacities of vulnerable groups in disaster scenarios prepared for city risk analyses</li> <li>Integrate special needs and risks related to vulnerable groups in spatial plans</li> <li>Ensure that the sensitivities of vulnerable groups are reflected in the legislation</li> </ul>
<b>Improving Social Knowledge and Awareness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create specialised information and awareness content for disaster risks tailored to vulnerable groups</li> <li>Integrate disasters and DRR content appropriate for the different age groups into education curricula</li> <li>Provide disaster awareness and preparedness training to vulnerable groups at the local level, reflecting regional differences and risks</li> <li>Taking measures to enable the participation of vulnerable groups in disaster awareness trainings and planned exercises</li> </ul>
<b>Data Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain classified data tailored to vulnerable groups in secure databases</li> <li>Classify data collection for vulnerable groups and establish robust data security criteria</li> <li>Ensure the integration of databases and data sharing based on vulnerable groups</li> <li>Establish transparency and accountability criteria for data sharing</li> <li>Develop flexible data sharing practices that facilitate access to services for vulnerable groups while maintaining a delicate balance to avoid security risk</li> <li>Continuously updating and track data</li> </ul>
<b>Building Institutional Capacity and Collaborations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing, disseminating, and implementing codes of conduct and rules for the staff working in the disaster area regarding working with all vulnerable groups at different stages of disasters</li> <li>Raising awareness among public staff about the evolving needs and capacities of vulnerable groups at different stages of disasters</li> <li>Ensuring the availability of adequate training, machinery and equipment for staff and volunteers tailored to their areas of expertise and tasks at hand.</li> <li>Ensuring the participation of NGOs in drills organised by the public institutions and enhancing cooperation</li> <li>Employing staff from vulnerable groups</li> <li>Establishing volunteer networks for vulnerable groups</li> <li>Developing knowledge and awareness about the special needs, problems and capacities of vulnerable groups</li> <li>Considering the special needs of vulnerable groups in implementation</li> <li>Ensuring the availability of staff and volunteers competent in their fields and the necessary machinery and equipment</li> </ul>
<b>Early Warning Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defining strategies and activities addressing the needs of vulnerable groups into relevant regulations and systems</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing early warning, information retrieval and dissemination systems that are accessible to vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laying down monitoring and evaluation criteria for vulnerable groups</li> <li>Establishing a monitoring and evaluation system specific to vulnerable groups and assigning main responsibility</li> <li>Conducting interinstitutional monitoring and evaluation tailored to vulnerable groups</li> <li>Establishing interinstitutional monitoring and evaluation criteria and establishing a system that takes into account the different needs and capacities of vulnerable groups</li> <li>Establishing the necessary mechanisms to enable vulnerable groups to give feedback to all processes</li> </ul>
<b>Urbanisation, Spatial Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopting a city approach that is friendly to women, children, persons with disabilities and elderly and incorporating this perspective into spatial planning</li> <li>Establishing participation mechanisms to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups in urban planning processes.</li> <li>Planning access of vulnerable groups to information about emergency situations, assembly areas and shelters</li> <li>Making necessary arrangements to ensure safe travel for vulnerable groups within cities</li> <li>Conducting microzoning studies and local planning with the involvement of municipalities, local level NGOs, organisations representing vulnerable groups and communities</li> <li>Ensuring continuous access for vulnerable groups to basic services by strategically locating public facilities such as hospitals and health centres</li> </ul>
<b>Safe Settlement Areas (Housing, Urban Transformation)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring access to safe housing for all vulnerable groups</li> <li>Planning and implementing safe living spaces that are inclusive of persons with disabilities, children, elderly and women</li> <li>Ensuring that safe residential areas and residences are accessible and accommodating for persons with disabilities and elderly people</li> <li>Involving vulnerable groups in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes.</li> <li>Ensuring continuous access to basic services for vulnerable groups</li> </ul>



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### 13.2 Disaster Response Stage (during disasters)

<b>Working Area</b>	<b>Important Issues from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups:</b>
<b>Security and Traffic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting vulnerable groups and ensuring their security during all stages of response</li> <li>Ensuring access to law enforcement and justice for vulnerable groups to in cases of abuse and violence</li> <li>Developing special measures for individuals with existing protection needs prior to disasters</li> <li>Providing access to vulnerable groups and making evacuation announcements</li> </ul>
<b>Search and Rescue</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying and implementing customized search and rescue measures tailored to the specific needs of vulnerable groups</li> <li>Informing teams in line with cultural codes and establishing a code of conduct in advance</li> <li>Ensuring that search and rescue personnel have the necessary competencies regarding fundamental rights and vulnerable groups</li> <li>Respecting fundamental rights in communicating about rescue operations</li> <li>Assigning female employees to communicate with vulnerable groups</li> <li>Identifying and implementing customized search and rescue measures tailored to the specific needs of vulnerable groups</li> <li>Informing teams in line with cultural codes and enhancing their competencies through training and awareness on studies such as code of conduct, respect for human dignity, security and confidentiality</li> <li>Ensuring that search and rescue personnel regarding are competent in fundamental rights and the needs of vulnerable groups</li> <li>Respecting fundamental rights when communicating about rescue operations</li> <li>Establishing standards and procedures for the protection of fundamental rights and press relations during search and rescue activities, and training staff on these matters</li> <li>Prioritising teams working with vulnerable groups, considering their special needs, capacities and rights of vulnerable groups in accreditation processes</li> <li>Increasing female employment in search and rescue teams</li> <li>Ensuring that search and rescue medical teams are competent and equipped with appropriate equipment</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taking necessary measures to facilitate health access to health for vulnerable groups</li> <li>Ensuring that staff are competent and knowledgeable about fundamental rights</li> <li>Implementing special measures to address environment, water and sanitation risks for vulnerable groups</li> <li>Ensuring that preventive information about epidemic diseases is accessible to vulnerable groups</li> <li>Providing gender-sensitive emergency health services that address women's specific health needs</li> <li>Delivering health services that uphold the dignity, privacy, confidentiality, security and right to information of vulnerable groups</li> <li>Taking necessary measures to facilitate health access for vulnerable groups</li> <li>Ensuring that staff is competent and knowledgeable about fundamental rights</li> <li>Implementing special measures to address environment, water and sanitation risks for vulnerable groups</li> <li>Taking additional steps to ensure that vulnerable groups have access to information regarding all health services, including preventive information about epidemics</li> <li>Implementing necessary measures regarding environmental health</li> <li>Assessing women's access to health services by collecting age and gender-based data</li> <li>Protecting healthcare staff and establishing psychosocial support mechanisms</li> </ul>
<b>Evacuation and Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying and addressing the special sensitivities of vulnerable groups during evacuation</li> <li>Ensuring that vulnerable groups have access to basic services in areas designated for evacuated</li> <li>Maintaining social networks, family, and community relationships to help vulnerable groups feel safe during evacuations</li> <li>Taking necessary measures to prevent protection and security risks for vulnerable groups in the areas to be evacuated</li> <li>Providing clear and understandable information about the evacuation process, safety measures and assistance services to vulnerable groups</li> <li>Clearly and transparently explaining the risks and procedures of mandatory evacuation to vulnerable groups, considering their special need</li> </ul>



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| • | Implementing measures to avoid causing additional protection risks |
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### 13.3 Initial Recovery and Recovery Stage (after disasters)

<b>Working Area</b>	<b>Important Issues from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups:</b>
<b>Shelter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring the assignment of competent and reliable staff who are knowledgeable about the different needs and fundamental rights sensitivities of vulnerable groups in temporary shelter areas</li> <li>Designing spaces that support creating social bonds for women and girls</li> <li>Ensuring access of individuals with disabilities to temporary shelter areas</li> <li>Designing households to ensure the privacy and security of vulnerable groups, especially women and girls</li> <li>Establishing mechanisms for vulnerable groups to actively participate in the management of shelter areas</li> <li>Ensuring the access of vulnerable groups to temporary shelter and to basic needs and fundamental rights (security, privacy, access to health, access to education, water-sanitation)</li> <li>Ensuring the assignment of competent staff who are knowledgeable about the sensitivities of vulnerable groups in temporary shelter areas</li> <li>Building safe spaces for children and women to spend time</li> </ul>
<b>Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring access to appropriate and sufficient food for vulnerable groups</li> <li>Ensuring that plans respect human dignity when providing nutritional assistance</li> <li>Assigning competent staff who are knowledgeable about the sensitivities of vulnerable groups</li> <li>Taking environmental protection measures during feeding activities</li> <li>Conducting and regularly updating nutritional status assessments</li> <li>Reviewing the duration and quality of nutrition distribution according to changing conditions and ensuring that it is carried out without damaging cultural values</li> <li>Taking necessary measures to ensure that the distribution of nutritional assistance does not create a security risk or enable harassment</li> </ul>
<b>Psychosocial Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considering the special needs of vulnerable groups in needs assessment</li> <li>Providing specialised psychosocial interventions for vulnerable groups</li> <li>Organising social events focused on vulnerable groups</li> <li>Establishing protection mechanisms for rights violations related to protection measures identified during psychosocial support</li> <li>Ensuring the assignment of competent staff who are knowledgeable about the sensitivities of vulnerable groups in disaster areas</li> </ul>
<b>Identification and Burial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring effective identification of vulnerable groups through address-based data sharing</li> <li>Ensuring that burials are conducted in a manner that upholds human dignity and complies with cultural values</li> </ul>
<b>Information Management, Evaluation and Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring the collection of information specific to vulnerable groups in data and information gathering</li> <li>Sharing customized information for vulnerable groups in reporting</li> <li>Conducting monitoring and evaluation studies from the perspective of fundamental rights</li> <li>Preparing formats to enable the collection of data on the needs, capacities and issues of vulnerable groups in reports</li> <li>Establishing mechanisms for community participation and community-based monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
<b>Communications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring that the vulnerable groups have access to accurate and effective information</li> <li>Producing and sharing of timely, accurate and transparent information</li> <li>Preparing information for response and improvement based on the varying needs of vulnerable groups and ensuring their access to this information</li> <li>Establishing and implementing disaster communication standards tailored to children</li> </ul>
<b>In-Kind Donation, Warehouse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring that vulnerable groups affected by disasters receive appropriate assistance related to their needs</li> <li>Planning and carrying out aid distribution in a manner that respects human dignity</li> <li>Ensuring timely access to the humanitarian assistance for vulnerable groups</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Management and Distribution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing participation and feedback mechanisms to tailor assistance to the needs of beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Prioritising vulnerable groups in distributions while taking necessary measures to prevent discrimination based on ethnicity, religion or belief</li> <li>• Ensuring that the staff responsible for distributing assistance have clear understanding of vulnerable groups, possess relevant competencies, and has knowledge about fundamental rights</li> <li>• Establishing participatory planning processes to ensure that vulnerable groups are not negatively affected by humanitarian assistance in the short or long term.</li> <li>• Ensuring the physical safety of assistance recipients during the distribution process and implementing appropriate security measures to protect vulnerable groups from all forms of ill-treatment</li> <li>• Protecting the privacy and personal privacy rights of assistance recipients and taking appropriate security measures for the collection, storage and use of personal information</li> <li>• Planning aid distribution separately for recovery processes during and after disasters, and raising awareness about evolving needs</li> <li>• Planning and carrying out aid distribution that respects human dignity</li> <li>• Establishing participation and feedback mechanisms to tailor aid distributed to the needs of recipients</li> <li>• Providing distributions tailored to the specific needs of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ensuring that vulnerable groups have access to aid distributions</li> <li>• Ensuring that the staff responsible for distributing aid are competent and knowledgeable about fundamental rights</li> </ul>
<p><b>Education</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing trauma support to female educators working in the disaster affected area</li> <li>• Making necessary arrangements to ensure that women and girls can quickly return to their education after disasters</li> <li>• Developing policies that facilitate the return of children to education</li> <li>• Ensuring that the necessary arrangements are made for schools to be used as shelters after disasters, considering sensitivities of vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recovery Needs Analysis</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Considering the special needs of vulnerable groups in analyses</li> <li>• Disclosing plans for reconstruction activities to the public in a transparent and clear manner</li> </ul>



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## CONCLUSION

Integrating a fundamental rights perspective into DRR efforts guarantees the respect for human dignity and the well-being of all individuals, particularly vulnerable groups. Furthermore, this integration upholds fundamental rights such as living, shelter, health, and food before, during and after disasters. Efforts to reduce disaster risks and protect fundamental rights should be conducted in a transparent, fair, accessible, participatory, and needs-oriented manner.

Protecting and safeguarding fundamental rights in disasters begins with the state encouraging disaster prevention and preparedness activities. State approaches and practices, that prioritise fundamental rights significant impact minimising the effects of disasters, protecting human life and enhancing community resilience. Integrating a perspective that consider vulnerable groups into the national framework provides a solid foundation for planning and responses. In implementation-oriented analysis and planning, the special risks faced by vulnerable groups should be determined and appropriate strategies and interventions should be developed to address these risks through a participatory and inclusive approach.

The first measure to minimise risks through mitigation efforts before a disaster is to ensure that cities or living spaces are prepared for earthquakes, floods, or other disasters. Planning cities in a participatory and inclusive manner, taking into account the special needs of vulnerable groups, helps mitigate their impact in the event of a disaster. Moreover, creating a disaster-resilient building inventory is crucial for protecting the right to life during disasters.

The basic elements of DRR activities are to ensure that the society is aware of the risks and organises their living spaces accordingly. When organising these activities, mechanisms should be established to ensure the participation of vulnerable groups in the processes. Many special measures need to be taken, from ensuring the suitability of training materials to announcement trainings and using communication tools that are appropriate for vulnerable groups.

During and after disasters, various rights, and services such as search and rescue activities, aid distribution, nutrition, shelter, health services, psychosocial support should be planned with a focus on the special needs and capacities of vulnerable groups. Training provided in advance to individuals with disabilities can enable search and rescue teams to reach them more effectively. Delayed action or responses during a disaster response can make a vital difference for vulnerable groups.

States work to protect and secure most affected by disasters. During disasters, fundamental rights are protected and safeguarded to help people continue their lives and restructure society. Meeting basic needs such as shelter, water and sanitation, health services, food security, protection and education plays a crucial a role in disasters response and recovery.

The mapping study examines various strategies/actions and policy documents prepared by various national and international institutions to reduce disaster risks, identifying the main elements for vulnerable groups in DRR processes. Documents such as framework documents, implementation standards, guides, and field reports, which are reviewed in the mapping study, provide guidance on codes of conduct for institutions, professional and volunteer working at every stage of disaster management. It is important for disaster staff to have fundamental rights awareness, understand the evolving needs of vulnerable groups and use this perspective as a guide in their work. Staff working in this field are recommended to examine these documents, especially implementation standards, in detail and benefit from the insights provided by this mapping study.

The mapping study forms the basis for the ***Guidelines and Checklist*** to be prepared for implementation. This guide and checklist aim to incorporate the insights from examined documents and integrate the perspective of vulnerable groups into DRR efforts for the public, NGOs and volunteers working in this field. By defining what action to take and how to implement them at each stage of a disaster for vulnerable groups, this guide will provide easy-to-use, simple yet comprehensive content for disaster staff.



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## ANNEXES

**ANNEX 1** Reference Documents and the List of Reading Suggestions

**ANNEX 2** Policies and Measures to be Considered for Disaster Risk Reduction from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups in the 12<sup>th</sup> Development Plan

**ANNEX 3** Objectives and Measures to be Considered for Disaster Risk Reduction from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups in the Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Türkiye (TARAP)

**ANNEX 4** Activities to be Considered for Disaster Risk Reduction from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups in the Disaster Response Plan of Türkiye (TAMP)

**ANNEX 5** Tables of Key Issues from the Perspective of National Framework Working Areas, Stakeholder Roles and Vulnerable Groups



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## ANNEX 1

### DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND THE LIST OF READING SUGGESTIONS

#### INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

##### International References on Fundamental Rights

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2. **Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948**  
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3. **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989**  
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4. **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), 2006**  
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## ANNEX 2

### POLICIES AND MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN THE 12<sup>th</sup> DEVELOPMENT PLAN

#### **DISASTER-RESILIENT LIVING SPACES, SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT**

**Disaster Management:** The main goal is to increase the resilience of settlements and communities against disasters, to minimise the loss of life and property by reducing disaster risks and damages, to carry out all processes of disaster management effectively, and to increase awareness of the society and all organisations about disasters.

- (829) Throughout the country, prioritisation will be made according to all disaster and hazard types, considering the socioeconomic and physical characteristics of the regions, and studies will be carried out to reduce disaster risks and damages.
  - *The studies on the preparation of disaster risk maps will be completed by conducting risk analyses for all settlements and disaster hazards. (829.1)*
  - *Microzoning studies will be carried out to determine disaster risks while prioritising areas with high disaster risk, and the legislation will be updated to take disaster risks into account in zoning planning processes. (829.3.)*
- (834) By increasing the response capacity to disasters and emergencies, a rapid, effective, and comprehensive response to all kinds of disasters and emergencies will be ensured.
  - *Assembly areas where those affected by disasters and emergencies can be safely transported away from the dangerous area will be determined and the number of these areas will be increased. (834.3)*
  - *Standards for temporary shelters that may be needed after disasters and emergencies will be laid down. (834.4)*
- (839) Public awareness regarding disasters and emergencies will be increased and a volunteering system will be developed.
  - *Awareness will be increased by carrying out public awareness activities throughout the country against disasters and emergencies. (839.1.)*
  - *Studies will be carried out to increase disaster awareness at all levels of education. (839.3)*
- (841) The varying needs of the persons with disabilities, the older people, women, and children will be taken into account in Disaster Management.
  - *Detailed guides will be prepared, and training will be provided for the persons with disabilities, older people, women, children and their relatives on what to do before, during and after various disasters. (841.1)*
  - *It will be ensured that meeting and temporary shelter areas meet the varying needs of the persons with disabilities, the older people, women and children. (841.2)*

**Urban Transformation:** The main goal is to implement and disseminate practices aimed at transforming areas under disaster danger and risk and risky structures outside these areas in a way that is based on healthy and safe living.

- (843) Urban transformation will be carried out with a holistic perspective that includes different types of interventions, with the understanding of on-site transformation in accordance with the city texture, aesthetics and identity, with the aim of improving the quality of life and strengthening urban belonging and local ties.
  - *Urban transformation practices will be developed with a holistic approach, taking into account the transformation needs arising from different urban problems and including different types of responses. (843.1)*
- (846) With urban transformation projects, residential areas that are suitable for the needs of the social structure and sustainable urbanisation features and are resistant to disasters will be built.
  - *Principles, standards and principles regarding the residential areas to be built through urban transformation projects will be laid down. (846.1)*
- (847) Reconciliation processes in urban transformation practices will be developed and the process will be accelerated.
  - *Participation mechanisms will be developed in reconciliation processes in urban transformation practices, and specialised courts will be established to resolve disputes more quickly. (847.1)*



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**Urbanisation:** The main goal is to create smart, safe, sustainable cities and settlements that are resilient to climate change and disasters, with qualified residential areas compatible with their historical and cultural heritage, that provide accessible urban services for everyone, that have a high quality of life, and that are based on green and digital technologies.

- (851) The planning of cities will be based on ensuring resilience against climate change and disasters, taking into account geographical features and cultural and natural values, and public spaces, especially green areas, will be built and protected within the framework of the principle of accessibility and inclusiveness.
  - *Legislation regarding settlement and construction conditions will be revised by laying down measures and criteria to ensure resilience in the construction and implementation of spatial plans. (851.1.)*
  - *Technical and social infrastructure area standards will be laid down in cooperation with local administrations within the framework of the geographical, demographic, cultural and social characteristics and needs of the settlements and the principle of inclusion. (851.6)*
- (852) The spatial planning system will be improved by increasing citizen participation and carrying out monitoring and inspection processes through cooperation between central and local institutions.
  - *During the planning process, effective citizen-oriented participation mechanisms will be established, monitoring and inspection processes will be developed, and the legislation will be revised accordingly. (852.1)*
  - *New zoning application methods based on the principles of transparency and equity will be developed with citizen participation in zoning practices. (852.2)*
- (853) Architectural structures that are compatible with the topography, historical and cultural heritage and meet social needs will be established in cities, and neighbourhood culture and urban awareness and belonging will be developed.
  - *The use of human-oriented, smart, green, safe, climate-resilient and identity-oriented city elements that take into account the unique character and civilization of each city will be expanded. (853.2)*
- (855) Cities affected by the earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay will be rebuilt with an urbanism approach that is climate-friendly, disaster-resilient and increases the quality of life, taking into account their historical, social and cultural textures.
- (860) Capacities and capabilities regarding information systems for urban services within the framework of digital transformation will be developed.
  - *To develop disseminable innovative solutions for urban problems, the use of information and communication technologies in urban services will be increased, and the spatial analysis infrastructure will be strengthened, especially to ensure disaster-resilient urbanisation, and the National Geographic Information System will be developed. (860.2)*

**Housing:** The main goal is to address housing planning and management in a holistic manner for a sustainable urban environment and to ensure that everyone, especially low-income people, has access to affordable, energy-efficient, resilient, safe and healthy housing in line with the right to housing in a data-based and effective housing market.

- (862) By considering the balance of supply and demand, everyone's access to safe, resilient and affordable housing will be increased.
  - *In order to produce healthy solutions to the housing problem especially in cities, mass housing activities will be carried out for low-income people, women, persons with disabilities and young people. (862.1.)*
  - *In order to produce healthy solutions to the housing problem especially in cities, mass housing activities will be carried out for low-income people, women, persons with disabilities and young people. (862.2)*

**Environmental Protection:** In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the main goal is to ensure the transition to a low-carbon economy that is resilient to the effects of climate change, to protect and manage the environment and natural resources in line with the understanding of social justice, and to increase society's sensitivity and awareness towards the environment.

- (868) Capacity and social awareness will be increased in the fight against climate change.



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**Urban Infrastructure:** *In urban infrastructure, the main goal is to establish sustainable systems that provide access to healthy and safe drinking and potable water, minimise the effects of wastewater and solid waste on human and environmental health, and provide cost-effective, clean, and energy-efficient urban transportation, easily accessible for all individuals, where a strong connection is provided between modes.*

- (886) Urban transportation systems will be ensured to be resilient to disasters.
  - *The routes that serve as evacuation corridors to be used in disasters and emergencies will be re-evaluated and urban transportation systems will be made resilient to disaster risks that will cause unexpected service interruptions. (886.1)*

### **QUALIFIED PEOPLE, STRONG FAMILY, HEALTHY SOCIETY (3.3.)**

#### **3.3.4 Family**

- (724) Families will be strengthened economically, socially and psychologically during times of disaster and crises.
  - *The qualifications of staff providing psychosocial support will be increased through in-service training. (724.1)*
  - *Service models will be diversified by conducting research on the problems faced by families during disasters and crises. (724.3)*

#### **3.3.9 Social Services Social Assistance Fighting Poverty**

- (774) Social assistance and services infrastructure will be strengthened in line with preparedness for extraordinary situations such as disasters, and interinstitutional coordination will be increased.
  - *The resilience of the entire population, especially the poor, women, children, the persons with disabilities and the older people, will be increased against disasters and economic, social, and environmental problems. (774-1)*

#### **3.3.6 Children**

- (733) To reduce the intergenerational transmission of poverty and to increase equality of opportunity, practices will be implemented to meet the individual needs of children.
  - *Studies will be carried out to increase access to education, culture, sports activities, and protective and preventive services and to ensure equality of opportunity for children in rural areas and children who have housing problems due to disasters. (733.4)*
- (744) Pre-disaster awareness and disaster preparedness activities will be expanded through projects aimed at eliminating the negativities that children will be exposed to during disasters and at protecting their rights.

#### **3.3.8 Services for Persons with Disabilities**

- (763) Physical environmental conditions, transportation services, websites, mobile applications, printed, digital and visual media publications and public services will be made accessible to persons with disabilities.
- (764) Studies will be carried out to produce up-to-date, comprehensive, and high-quality disability indicators in the national database of persons with disabilities, compatible with national care needs and international standards.

#### **3.3.13 Population Aging**

- (806) Age-friendly, accessible, and safe houses/cities will be designed and built.
  - *Standards regarding the definition of age-friendly and accessible housing will be laid down and housing designs will be made in accordance with these standards. (806.1)*
  - *The existing housing inventory will be adapted to the needs of the older people. (806.2.)*
  - *Age-friendly and accessible cities will be designed. (806.3)*
- (813) Measures will be taken to protect the older people in disasters and emergencies.



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### ANNEX 3

## OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN THE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PLAN OF TÜRKİYE (TARAP)

#### Strategic Priority A. Understanding Disaster Risks

**Strategic Goal 1.** Identifying and Evaluating Disaster Hazards and Risks at Local and National Levels

**Objective 1:** Conducting Disaster Hazard and Risk Analyses

*A.1.1.2. Laying down special standards for disaster risk analysis (AFAD, All Public Institutions)*

*A.1.1.3. Conducting disaster risk assessments (AFAD, All Public Institutions)*

**Objective 2:** Taking disaster hazards and risks into consideration at the spatial planning stage and strengthening practices

*A.1.2.1. Laying down plan principles for reducing disaster risks (MoEUCC, AFAD, MoCT, Local Administrations)*

*A.1.2.3. Taking disaster hazards and risks into account at the planning stage and making binding regulations to reflect them in the plan notes (MoEUCC, AFAD, MoCT, Local Administrations)*

**Strategic Goal 2.** Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction Policies and Sustainable Development Policies

**Objective 1:** Evaluating investments for DRR to cover sustainable development goals

*A.2.1.2. Ensuring the continuity of basic services and increasing capacity to ensure sustainable development (OPPRC, All Public Administrations)*

**Strategic Goal 3.** Increasing Community Resilience Regarding Disaster Risks

**Objective 1:** Increasing public awareness about DRR

*A.3.1.1. Disseminating trainings and activities to raise awareness on DRR (AFAD, All Public Institutions)*

*A.3.1.2. Improving the awareness of groups with special needs on DRR (AFAD, MoFSS, MoNE, MoH)*

*A.3.1.4. Including topics related to DRR in the education curriculum (MoNE, AFAD)*

*A.3.1.5. Increasing awareness of written and visual media about broadcast ethics in disaster management (AFAD, DoC, AA, Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT))*

#### Strategic Priority B. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk

**Strategic Goal 1.** Collecting and Updating Data on Disaster Types

**Objective 1:** Building a disaster database

*B.1.1.1. Laying down standards for data collection, archiving, analysis, presentation and sharing according to disaster types (AFAD, All Public Institutions)* *B.1.1.2. Developing information, management and decision support systems (AYDES, ARAS, etc.) and databases related to disasters and emergencies and ensuring their up-to-date, accuracy, consistency and completeness (AFAD, All Public Institutions)*

**Strategic Goal 2.** Developing and Disseminating Early Warning Systems to Reduce Disaster Risks

**Objective 1:** Building understandable and useful early warning systems supported by a functional infrastructure

*B.2.1.1. Laying down sharing principles of early warning data (AFAD, MoIT, MoEUCC, MoENR, MoI, MoAF, MoH, MoTI, Local Administrations)*

*B.2.1.2. Establishing and disseminating early warning, warning and alarm systems to reduce disaster risks (AFAD, MoIT, MoEUCC, MoENR, MoI, MoAF, MoH, MoTI, Local Administrations)*

**Strategic Goal 4.** Adopting the approach to build shelters against risks that require shelter

**Objective 1:** Building shelters in settlements to protect the public against dangers



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**B.4.1.2** Preparing shelter legislation (**MoEUCC**, All public administrations)

**B.4.1.3** Building and monitoring shelters in public, private and residential areas (**MoEUCC**, AFAD, Local Administrations)

**Strategic Goal 5.** Strengthening Legal and Administrative Structures and Mechanisms to Reduce Disaster Risks

**Objective 1:** Making arrangements in the legislation regarding DRR

**B.5.1.2.** Developing secondary legislation containing the principles of practice for DRR (**AFAD**, **MoEUCC**, **MoENR**, **Mol**, **MoAF**, **MoH**, **MoTI**, Local Administrations)

**Strategic Goal 6.** Structuring Institutional Capacity to Manage Disaster Risks More Effectively

**Objective 1:** Developing institutional structures to reduce disaster risks and ensuring coordination

**B.6.1.1.** Including DRR strategies in the strategic plans of central and local administrations

**B.6.1.2.** Including DRR in sectoral plans

**Strategic Priority C. Investing in Risk Reduction Activities to Improve Resilience to Disasters**

**Strategic Goal 2.** Assessing Environmental Impacts of Investments Aimed at Reducing Disaster Risks

**Objective 1:** Designing disaster-resilient buildings and compatible with the natural, historical and cultural environment

**C.2.1.1.** Designing disaster-resilient and environmentally-friendly buildings (**MoEUCC**, **Mol**, Local Administrations)

**Strategic Goal 4.** Ensuring Safe Residential Areas and Disaster-Resilient Construction

**Objective 1:** Making arrangements to reduce disaster risks in planning, environmental and urban planning studies

**C.4.1.1.** Ensuring that all critical structures according to their degree of importance and priority are disaster-resilient and strengthened (**MoEUCC**, **AFAD**, Local Administrations)

**Strategic Priority D. Developing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and 'Building Better' in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction**

**Strategic Goal 2.** Incorporating DRR into Post-Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation Processes

**Objective 1:** Ensuring sustainability by developing the technological infrastructure for risk reduction in reconstruction activities during the recovery stage

**D.2.1.1.** Identifying social and cultural needs (**MoFSS**, **MoTI**, **MoCT**, **AFAD**)

**D.2.1.4.** Preparing a human and building inventory as a basis for DRR studies in reconstruction activities (**MoEUCC**, Local Administrations, **AFAD**)

**Strategic Goal 3.** Establishing Effective Monitoring, Evaluation and Control Systems to Identify Disaster Risks and Take Necessary Measures

**Objective 1:** Reporting DRR activities in institutions

**D.3.1.2.** Establishing mechanisms for the preparation, monitoring, evaluation and presentation of DRR plans to the public



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## ANNEX 4

### ACTIVITIES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN THE DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN OF TÜRKİYE (TAMP)

#### Security and Traffic (MoI, MoJ, MoTI, MoCT, MoND (GB), NIO)

- To ensure public order, life and property safety in the disaster and emergency area, and to prevent activities that may disrupt public order or prevent the provision and maintenance of the service.
- To ensure the safety of employees and temporary shelter areas in disaster and emergency areas.
- To support the evacuation announcement to the public in the disaster area with traffic and patrol teams and
- To direct disaster victims to disaster and emergency gathering areas

#### Search and Rescue (AFAD, MoENR, MoI, MoTI, MoIT, MoEUCC, MoAF, MoT, MoH, MoND, PDI, TÜBİTAK)

- To ensure that search and rescue efforts are carried out for disaster victims
- To keep response teams and equipment ready

#### Health (MoH, MoND (General Directorate of Military Health Services), MoEUCC, MoAF, MoI, YÖK, Local Administrations, Turkish Red Crescent)

- To keep mobile hospitals ready and to equip them with emergency equipment that may be required after a disaster
- To send, dispatch and manage sufficient staff, tools, equipment and materials to the disaster area
- To evacuate and treat the sick and injured
- To coordinate with relevant institutions to ensure the installation of wristbands on our citizens to monitor and control the citizens who died or were injured in disasters
- To ensure the coordination of relevant institutions in preventing environmental and water-related risk factors in terms of epidemic diseases
- To ensure that all measures are taken regarding factors that may pose a risk in terms of environment and water sanitation

#### Evacuation and Settlement (MoI, MoFSS, MoEUCC, MoAF, MoCT, MoNE, MoYS, MoND, PRA, Local Administrations)

- To ensure that evacuation is announced to the public in the disaster area
- To ensure that evacuees are transported from the disaster area to safe areas

#### Shelter (AFAD, MoND, MoEUCC, MoI, MoYS, MoFSS, MoNE, TOKİ, Turkish Red Crescent)

- To ensure the preparation of the necessary facilities for the emergency shelter, cleaning, health and social needs of staff going to the disaster area and disaster victims

#### Nutrition (Turkish Red Crescent, MoEUCC, MoH, MoAF, MoNE, MoYS, MoCT, MoND (GB), MoI, MoFSS, Local Administrations)

- To ensure the execution and coordination of nutritional services for staff going to the disaster area and disaster victims
- To supply food, beverages and water to the disaster area
- To lay down food distribution standards

#### Psychosocial Support (MoFSS, PRA, MoYS, MoEUCC, MoI, MoLSS, MoCT, MoNE, MoH, Local Administrations, Turkish Red Crescent)

- To identify the urgent needs of those affected by disasters/emergencies and to ensure that these needs are reported to the relevant working groups/resources
- To carry out specialised psychosocial response studies for those affected by disasters/emergencies and vulnerable groups
- To ensure that social improvement activities are carried out to facilitate the adaptation process of those affected by disasters/emergencies to daily life.
- To ensure that those affected by disasters/emergencies benefit from relevant social service models/applications if needed

#### Identification and Burial (MoEUCC, PRA, MoI, MoJ, MoH)

- To determine the identities of the deceased and, when necessary, to identify them using DNA, photo film, fingerprints, etc.
- To make the necessary plans and religious preparations regarding the supply of funeral transport vehicles, mobile dead bathing vehicles, shrouds, coffins, body bags, manpower, etc. for burial procedures



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- *To make the necessary plans and religious preparations regarding the supply of funeral transport vehicles, mobile dead bathing vehicles, shrouds, coffins, body bags, manpower, etc. for burial procedures*

Information Management, Evaluation and Monitoring (**AFAD**, All Public Institutions)

- *To ensure the collection of all kinds of information by accessing all data regarding the disaster area*
- *To provide ready-made formats for all reporting procedures*
- *To prepare reports regarding the activities*

Communication (**DoC and Mol (AFAD)**, TRT, AA, Turkish Red Crescent, BTK, Press Counsellor of Relevant Ministries)

- *To lay down the procedures and principles of media communication services in disasters and emergencies*
- *To ensure accurate, effective, fast and coordinated information flow to the public regarding disasters and emergencies*
- *To share with the public the measures that need to be taken for public safety*

In-Kind Donations, Warehouse Management and Distribution (MoFSS, MoI, MoYS, MoAF, MoT, MoEUCC, MoNE, MoH, MFA, TNP, GGC, Turkish Red Crescent, Local Administrations)

- *To lay down criteria for distribution*
- *To carry out assistance distribution activities*



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## ANNEX 5

### TABLES OF KEY ISSUES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF NATIONAL FRAMEWORK WORKING AREAS, STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

#### Prior to Disasters

##### Understanding Disaster Risks (TARAP Strategic Priority A)

Study Subject	Activities	Relevant Institutions	Important Issues from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups
<b>Hazard and Risk Analysis and Taking Risks into Account</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifying and evaluating national and local disaster hazards and risks</li> <li>- Preparing disaster risk mitigation strategies in institution activity plans</li> <li>- Ensuring continuity of basic services</li> <li>- Integrating risk reduction plans into all plans, including spatial planning, and taking disaster risks into account</li> </ul>	<b>AFAD, All Public Institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop necessary disaster risk plans for the continuity of services for fundamental rights</li> <li>• Establish special vulnerability and capacity criteria for vulnerable groups in risk analysis</li> <li>• Conduct risk analyses specific to vulnerable groups within risk plans</li> <li>• Consider the habits, cultural codes, regional needs, and other factors of vulnerable groups living in the target region during risk analyses</li> <li>• Identify service capacities for the fundamental rights granted to vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Establishing participation mechanisms</li> <li>• Train staff on the participation of vulnerable groups and the preparation of risk analyses with responsiveness to vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ensure the participation of vulnerable groups in risk reduction analyses</li> <li>• Reflect the special needs and capacities of vulnerable groups in disaster scenarios prepared for city risk analyses</li> <li>• Integrate the special needs and risks related to vulnerable groups into spatial planning</li> </ul>
<b>Developing Social Awareness and Disaster Awareness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing public awareness on disaster risks and effective disaster response (groups with special needs and integration into the education system are also mentioned.)</li> </ul>	<b>AFAD, MoNE, MoFSS, Turkish Red Crescent, Local Administrations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create specialised information and awareness content for disaster risks tailored to vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Integrate age-appropriate content on disasters and DRR into education curricula</li> <li>• Provide disaster awareness and preparedness training to vulnerable groups at the local level, reflecting regional differences and risks</li> <li>• Implementing measures to ensure the participation of vulnerable groups in disaster awareness trainings and planned exercises</li> </ul>



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### Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance (TARAP Strategic Priority B)

Study Subject	Activities	Relevant Institutions	Important Issues from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups
<b>Collecting and Updating Data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laying down data collection and sharing standards</li> <li>- Ensuring that databases are up to date, accurate and consistent</li> </ul>	<b>AFAD</b> , All Public Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classify data collection for vulnerable groups and establish data security criteria</li> <li>• Maintain classified data tailored to vulnerable groups in secure databases</li> <li>• Establish transparency and accountability criteria for data sharing</li> <li>• Create flexible data-sharing system that facilitates access to services for vulnerable groups without posing a security risk</li> <li>• Continuously update and track data</li> </ul>
<b>Updating Risk Reduction Legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drafting DRR legislation</li> <li>- Preparing secondary legislation</li> </ul>	<b>AFAD</b> , All Public Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the sensitivities of vulnerable groups are reflected in legislation</li> </ul>
<b>Early Warning Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Establishing and disseminating early warning and alarm systems to reduce disaster risks</i></li> <li>- <i>Preparing the Regulation on Receiving and Disseminating Information</i></li> <li>- <i>Making arrangements regarding National Integrated Early Warning</i></li> </ul>	AFAD, All Public Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define strategies and activities for the needs of vulnerable groups in relevant regulations and systems</li> <li>• Develop early warning, information retrieval and</li> </ul>



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			<p>dissemination systems that are accessible to vulnerable groups</p>
<p><b>Building Institutional Capacity and Collaborations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing institutional structures for DRR, taking measures for service continuity</li> <li>- Developing human resource capacity in line with DRR plans and responses</li> <li>- Strengthening the capacity of human resources working in disaster management about vulnerable groups</li> <li>- Improving interinstitutional cooperation and coordination</li> </ul>	<p>All Public Institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish codes of conduct and rules for staff working in disaster area to ensure proper interaction with all vulnerable groups at different stages of disasters</li> <li>• Raise awareness among public staff about the evolving needs and capacities of vulnerable groups at different stages of disasters</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of necessary and sufficient training, machinery and equipment for staff and volunteers who are competent in their fields and according to the specific activities to be carried out</li> <li>• Ensure the participation of NGOs in drills organised by the public institutions and enhance cooperation</li> <li>• Employ staff from vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Establish volunteer networks to support vulnerable groups</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop knowledge and awareness about the special needs, problems and capacities of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Consider the special needs of vulnerable groups during implementation</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of staff and volunteers competent in their fields among with the necessary machinery and equipment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Establishing Monitoring and Evaluation Systems</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishing effective monitoring and evaluation systems in DRR studies</li> </ul>	<p><b>AFAD, MoFSS, All Public Institutions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish interinstitutional monitoring and evaluation criteria for the disaster management cycle, ensuring the system accounts for the different needs and capacities of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Create mechanisms that enable vulnerable groups to provide feedback on all processes</li> <li>• Conduct interinstitutional monitoring and evaluation tailored to the need of vulnerable groups</li> </ul>



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**Investing in Risk Reduction Activities (TARAP Strategic Priority C)**

Study Subject	Activities	Relevant Institutions	Important Issues from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups
<p><b>Urbanisation and Spatial Planning Urban Infrastructure Safe Settlement Areas (Housing, Urban Transformation)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring disaster-resilient urbanisation</li> <li>- Designing disaster-resilient and environmentally-friendly buildings</li> <li>- Ensuring safe residential areas and disaster-resilient construction</li> <li>- Preparing emergency and assembly areas, temporary shelters and shelters</li> <li>- Making urban transportation systems disaster-resilient</li> <li>- Ensuring the continuity of transportation, especially on routes used as evacuation corridors</li> <li>- Making all critical structures disaster-resilient</li> </ul>	<p><b>MoEUCC, AFAD, Local Administrations, MoI, MoFSS, MoNE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt a city planning approach that is friendly to women, children, individuals with disabilities and elderly people and make spatial plans from this perspective</li> <li>• Establish participation mechanisms to ensure the involvement of vulnerable groups in urban planning</li> <li>• Plan for the access of vulnerable groups to information about emergency situations, assembly areas and shelters</li> <li>• Make necessary arrangements for the safe travel of vulnerable groups in cities</li> <li>• Conduct microzoning studies and local planning with the participation of municipalities, local organisations, NGOs representing vulnerable groups and communities</li> <li>• Ensure the continuity of access to basic services for vulnerable groups by establishing public areas such as hospitals and health centres to maintain service continuity</li> </ul>



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## During Disasters

### Disaster Response (TAMP Sectoral Approach)

Study Subject	Activities	Relevant Institutions	Important Issues from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups
<b>Security and Traffic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring public order, life and property safety</li> <li>- Ensuring the safety of employees and temporary shelter areas</li> <li>- Making the evacuation announcement to the public in the disaster area with traffic and patrol teams</li> <li>- Directing disaster victims to disaster and emergency gathering areas</li> </ul>	<p><b>MoI, MoJ, MoTI, MoCT, MoND (GB), NIO</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect vulnerable groups and ensure their security during all response stages</li> <li>• Ensure the access of vulnerable groups to law enforcement and justice in cases of abuse and violence</li> <li>• Develop special measures for vulnerable individuals who have protection measures ,in place prior to disasters</li> <li>• Provide access to vulnerable groups and make evacuation announcements</li> <li>• Take necessary measures to address issues in accessing services and civil and political rights due to lost official documents</li> <li>• Develop gender-responsive policies and programmes regarding legal support and security, with a focus on preventing gender-based violence</li> </ul>
<b>Search and Rescue</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring that search and rescue efforts are carried out for disaster victims</li> <li>- Keeping response teams and equipment ready</li> </ul>	<p><b>AFAD, MoENR, MoI, MoTI, MoIT, MoEUCC, MoAF, MoH, MoND, PDI, TÜBİTAK)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and implement customized search and rescue measures for the specific needs of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Inform teams about cultural codes and enhance their competencies through training and awareness programmes on issues such as code of conduct, respect for human dignity, security and confidentiality</li> <li>• Ensure the competencies of search and rescue personnel regarding fundamental rights and the needs of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Respect fundamental rights when communicating about rescue operations</li> <li>• Establish standards and procedures for protecting personal rights and managing press relations during search and rescue efforts and train staff on these topics</li> <li>• Prioritise teams that work especially with vulnerable groups, consider the special needs, capacities and rights during accreditation processes.</li> <li>• Increase women's employment in roles that involve communication with vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ensure that search and rescue teams are competent and equipped with appropriate equipment</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Health</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evacuating and treating the sick and injured</li> <li>- Preventing environmental and water-related risk factors in terms of epidemic diseases</li> <li>- To ensure that all measures are taken regarding factors that may pose a risk in terms of environment and water sanitation</li> </ul>	<p><b>MoH, MoND</b> (General Directorate of Military Health Services), MoEUCC, MoAF, Mol, YÖK, Local Administrations, Turkish Red Crescent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take necessary measures to ensure that uninterrupted continuation of health services</li> <li>• Provide gender-sensitive emergency health services to meet women's specific health needs</li> <li>• Provide health services that guarantee the dignity, privacy, confidentiality, security and right to information of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Take necessary measures to facilitate access to health for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ensure that staff is competent and have sufficient knowledge of fundamental rights</li> <li>• Implement special measures to address environment, water and sanitation risks for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Take additional measures to ensure that vulnerable groups have access to information about all health services, including preventive information about epidemics</li> <li>• Take necessary measures regarding environmental health</li> <li>• Assess women's access to health services by collecting age and gender-based data</li> <li>• Protect healthcare staff and establishing psychosocial support mechanisms</li> </ul>
<p><b>Evacuation and Settlement</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To ensure that evacuation is announced to the public in the disaster area</li> <li>- Transporting evacuees from the disaster area to safe areas</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mol, MoFSS, MoEUCC, MoAF, MoCT, MoNE, MoYS, MoND, PRA, Local Administrations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and address the special sensitivities of vulnerable groups during evacuation</li> <li>• Ensure that vulnerable groups have access to basic services in areas to be evacuated</li> <li>• Take care to reestablish social networks, family, neighbour and friend relationships that will make vulnerable groups feel safe while planning evacuations</li> <li>• Take necessary measures to prevent protection and security risks for vulnerable groups in the areas to be evacuated</li> <li>• Ensure that vulnerable groups have access to clear and understandable information about the evacuation process, safety information and assistance services</li> <li>• Ensure that in case of mandatory evacuation, the risks are explained in a clear and transparent language, consider the special needs of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Take necessary measures to avoid causing protection risks</li> </ul>
<p><b>In-Kind Donation, Warehouse</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Laying down distribution criteria and carrying out assistance efforts</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>MoFSS, Mol, MoYS, MoAF, MoT,</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that vulnerable groups affected by disasters receive appropriate assistance related to their needs</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Management and Distribution</b></p>		<p>MoEUCC, MoNE, MoH, MFA, TNP, GGC, Turkish Red Crescent, Local Administrations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan and carry out assistance distribution in a manner that respects human dignity</li> <li>• Ensure that vulnerable groups have timely access to the necessary humanitarian assistance</li> <li>• Establish participation and feedback mechanisms to ensure that the humanitarian help distributed is tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups.</li> <li>• Prioritise vulnerable groups in distributions, while taking necessary measures to avoid discrimination based on factors such as ethnicity, religion or belief</li> <li>• Ensure that staff distributing assistance have a perspective on vulnerable groups, are competent and possess knowledge of fundamental rights</li> <li>• Establish participatory planning processes to ensure that vulnerable groups are not negatively affected by humanitarian assistance in the short or long term.</li> <li>• Ensure the physical safety of recipients of assistance during the distribution process and take appropriate security measures to protect vulnerable groups against all kinds of ill-treatment</li> <li>• Protect the privacy and personal rights of recipients of assistance by taking appropriate security measures for the collection, storage and use of personal information</li> <li>• Plan assistance distribution separately for recovery processes during and after disasters, and raising awareness about evolving needs</li> </ul>
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## After Disasters

### Disaster Initial Recovery (TAMP Sectoral Approach)

Study Subject	Activities	Relevant Institutions	Important Issues from the Perspective of Vulnerable Groups
<b>Shelter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparing necessary facilities for emergency shelter, cleaning, health and social needs</li> </ul>	<b>AFAD, MoND, MoEUCC, MoI, MoYS, MoFSS, MoNE, TOKİ, Turkish Red Crescent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the access of vulnerable groups to temporary shelter and to basic needs and fundamental rights (security, privacy, access to health, access to education, water-sanitation)</li> <li>• Assign competent and reliable staff who are knowledgeable about the different needs and fundamental rights sensitivities of vulnerable groups in temporary shelter areas</li> <li>• Design spaces that support the creating social bonds for women and girls</li> <li>• Ensure access of individuals with disabilities to temporary shelter areas</li> <li>• Design households to ensure the privacy and security of vulnerable groups, especially women and girls</li> <li>• Establish mechanisms for vulnerable groups to take an active role in the management of shelter areas</li> </ul>
<b>Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carrying out nutrition services</li> <li>- Supplying food, beverages, and water to the disaster area</li> <li>- Laying down food distribution standards</li> </ul>	<b>Turkish Red Crescent, MoEUCC, MoH, MoAF, MoNE, MoYS, MoCT, MoND (GB), MoI, MoFSS, Local Administrations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure access of vulnerable groups to appropriate and sufficient food</li> <li>• Ensure that plans respect for human dignity when providing nutritional assistance</li> <li>• Assign competent staff who are knowledgeable about the sensitivities of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Take environmental protection measures during feeding activities</li> <li>• Conduct and regularly update nutritional status assessments</li> <li>• Review the duration and quality of nutrition distribution according to changing conditions and ensuring it is carried out without damaging cultural values</li> <li>• Take necessary measures to ensure that the distribution of nutritional assistance does not create security risk or enable harassment</li> </ul>
<b>Psychosocial Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Identifying urgent needs and reporting these needs to relevant working groups/resources</i></li> <li>- <i>Carrying out specialised psychosocial response studies</i></li> <li>- <i>Carrying out social improvement activities</i></li> <li>- <i>Directing to social service models/applications according to the need</i></li> </ul>	<b>MoFSS, PRA, MoYS, MoEUCC, MoI, MoLSS, MoCT, MoNE, MoH, Local Administrations, Turkish Red Crescent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take into account the special needs of vulnerable groups in needs assessment</li> <li>• Provide specialised psychosocial interventions for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Organise social events focused on vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Establish protection mechanisms for rights violations detected during psychosocial support</li> <li>• Assign competent staff who are knowledgeable about the sensitivities of vulnerable groups in disaster areas</li> <li>• Ensure that services are provided by the same staff in a regular, trustworthy environment</li> </ul>



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<b>Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Ensuring public order, life and property safety</i></li> <li>- <i>Ensuring the safety of employees and temporary shelter areas</i></li> </ul>	<b>MoI, MoJ, MoTI, MoCT, MoND (GB), NIO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect vulnerable groups and ensure their security during all response stages</li> <li>• Ensure access to law enforcement and justice for vulnerable groups in cases of abuse and violence</li> <li>• Develop special measures for vulnerable individuals who have protection measures prior to disasters</li> <li>• Take necessary measures to address problems in accessing services, civil and political rights due to lost official documents</li> <li>• Develop gender-responsive policies and programmes regarding legal support and security, with a particular focus on preventing gender-based violence</li> </ul>
<b>Identification and Burial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Identifying the deceased</i></li> <li>- <i>Making necessary religious preparations for burial</i></li> </ul>	<b>MoEUCC, PRA, MoI, MoJ, MoH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure effective identification of vulnerable groups through address-based data sharing</li> <li>• Ensure that identification is carried out correctly</li> <li>• Ensure that burials respect human dignity and comply with cultural values</li> <li>• Maintain data disaggregated by gender</li> <li>• Share the death toll after disasters in a timely, open and transparent manner, accessible to vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Appointing educational institutions and staff</i></li> <li>- <i>Ensuring the continuity of education</i></li> </ul>	<b>MoNE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making necessary arrangements to ensure that women and girls can quickly return to their education after disasters, thereby ensuring access to education,</li> <li>• Building appropriate education environment and developing relevant education content</li> <li>• Creating and implementing local policies that facilitate the return of children to education</li> <li>• Ensuring that schools which may be used as shelters after disasters equipped with necessary arrangement and consider the sensitivities of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Providing trauma support to educators working in the disaster- affected area</li> </ul>
<b>Recovery Needs Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Analysing post-disaster needs of vulnerable groups</i></li> </ul>	<b>MoFSS, AFAD, All Public Institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups in needs analyses</li> <li>• Considering the special needs of vulnerable groups in analyses</li> <li>• Providing transparent and clear disclosure of planning for reconstruction activities to the public</li> <li>• Discussing recovery plan openly including and changes in assistance, methods, or processes</li> <li>• Taking all necessary measures to protect and implement economic, social and cultural rights during the recovery stage</li> </ul>



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## Technical Assistance for Strengthening Fundamental Rights Sector Coordination

