

2014 RISK Award

Peñaflo, Chile: Inclusive Disaster Risk Management

Edited by Christian Barthelt
and Thomas Loster

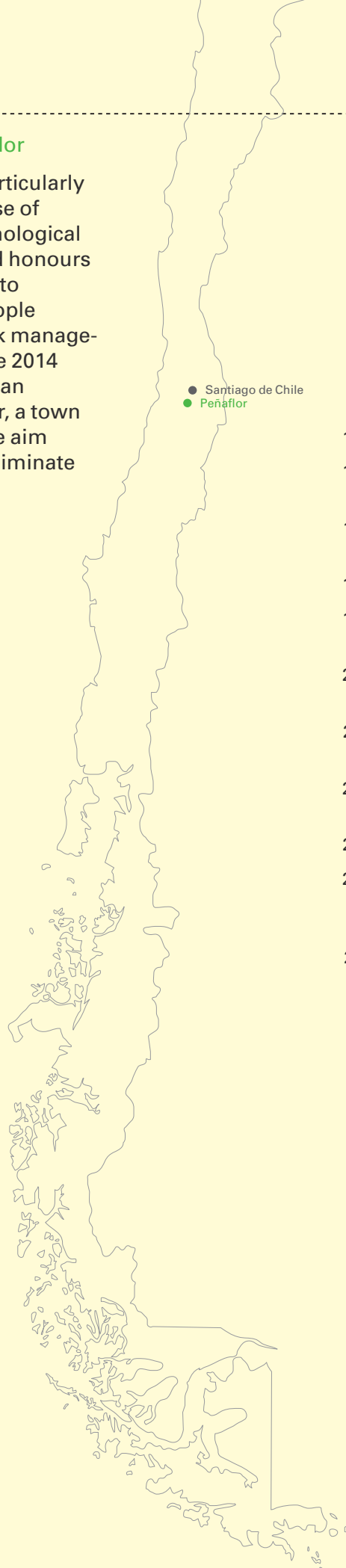


Overview – RISK Award Peñaflo

People with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to disasters because of health, architectural and technological barriers. The 2014 RISK Award honours and funds a project dedicated to improving the inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster risk management (DRM). The winner of the 2014 RISK Award is ONG Inclusiva, an organisation based in Peñaflo, a town south of Santiago in Chile. The aim of the project is to reduce or eliminate barriers in the city.

Project management RISK Award

Munich Re Foundation
Christian Barthelt
and Thomas Loster



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Editorial

We launched the RISK Award in 2012 with the aim of promoting new, innovative and effective solutions for catastrophe prevention. One of our key interests was to create replicable blueprints to make our world significantly safer. To develop good ideas, we need people who are committed, people who are not merely satisfied with the status quo, and are prepared to pursue new approaches.

The project head Carlos Kaiser, Director of ONG Inclusiva, is disabled himself. But he was born into a family with a tradition of involvement to ensure other people's safety. His father and grandfather were both rescue workers. In 2010, when Carlos experienced the severe earthquake in Chile and saw people around him dying, being severely injured, or waiting for help, he felt powerless. What could someone in his position do to help?

The Chile earthquake underlined what we have known for some years now: people with disabilities or special needs, such as the elderly and the sick, but also children and pregnant women, are disproportionately

affected in natural disasters of this kind. Carlos Kaiser decided to do something about it, and founded ONG Inclusiva which tries to address the problem. In 2014, his plans for inclusive disaster prevention won the RISK Award. Today, roughly two years later, people in Peñaflores are reaping the benefits of his work. The city is now better protected and risk prevention more equitable.

We are delighted to have been able to promote the lighthouse project described in this brochure with the RISK Award, and we hope that the signal effect will extend far beyond Peñaflores and Chile.

Christian Barthelt

Christian Barthelt
Munich Re Foundation

Manuel Fuentes, Mayor of Peñaflores, Carlos Kaiser, Director ONG Inclusiva, Eduardo Jorquera, Risk Manager in Peñaflores, and Christian Barthelt, Munich Re Foundation, (from left to right) hope that the results of Peñaflores will serve as blueprints on a larger scale in Chile – and beyond.



The Chilean town of Peñaflores was celebrating in August 2014. A local NGO born out of the 2010 earthquake and tsunami has scooped the RISK Award at the 5th International Disaster and Risk Conference (IDRC) in Davos, Switzerland.

People-centred, innovative and sustainable: 77 ideas how to improve DRR



The Chilean NGO Inclusiva was among 77 organisations from 44 countries which submitted entries and won the €100,000 prize for its efforts to remove architectural, cultural and technological barriers for people living with disabilities (PWDs) in the town of Peñaflores. Carlos Kaiser, the founder of the NGO is handi-capped, too. He has neither arms nor legs and founded the NGO after the destructive earthquake and tsunami which struck Chile in February 2010. The aim is to improve warning systems and to optimise evacuation especially for the most vulnerable. Inclusive disaster risk management can trigger a quiet revolution in attitudes and behaviours. ONG Inclusiva wants to provide a successful scheme and expand this beyond the town to the rest of Chile and Latin America.

Peñaflores is a city close to the capital Santiago and has a population of over 100,000. It is one of over 2,000 members of UNISDR's Making Cities Resilient Campaign, a campaign striving for better resiliency in cities

including risk reduction. Though affected by the 8.8 earthquake which claimed 525 lives, the town was relatively unscathed. Working with a network of people from the devastated areas and Austral University, ONG Inclusiva developed the first prize-winning submission, an Inclusive Rebuilding Proposal. Carlos Kaiser was disappointed with the lack of scale when it came to implementation. Only 100 inclusively built houses were provided for PWDs.

"If you apply an approximation that 10% of all those affected by the earthquake were people living with disabilities then more than 10,000 were in need of help but only 400 received assistance. It's a worldwide reality, 15% of the global population lives with disability and 3% are severely disabled. UNISDR conducted the first-ever survey of people living with disability and disasters. Over 6,000 people responded and the challenges they face are clear. It would be interesting to see how many decision-makers are using those results to take action."

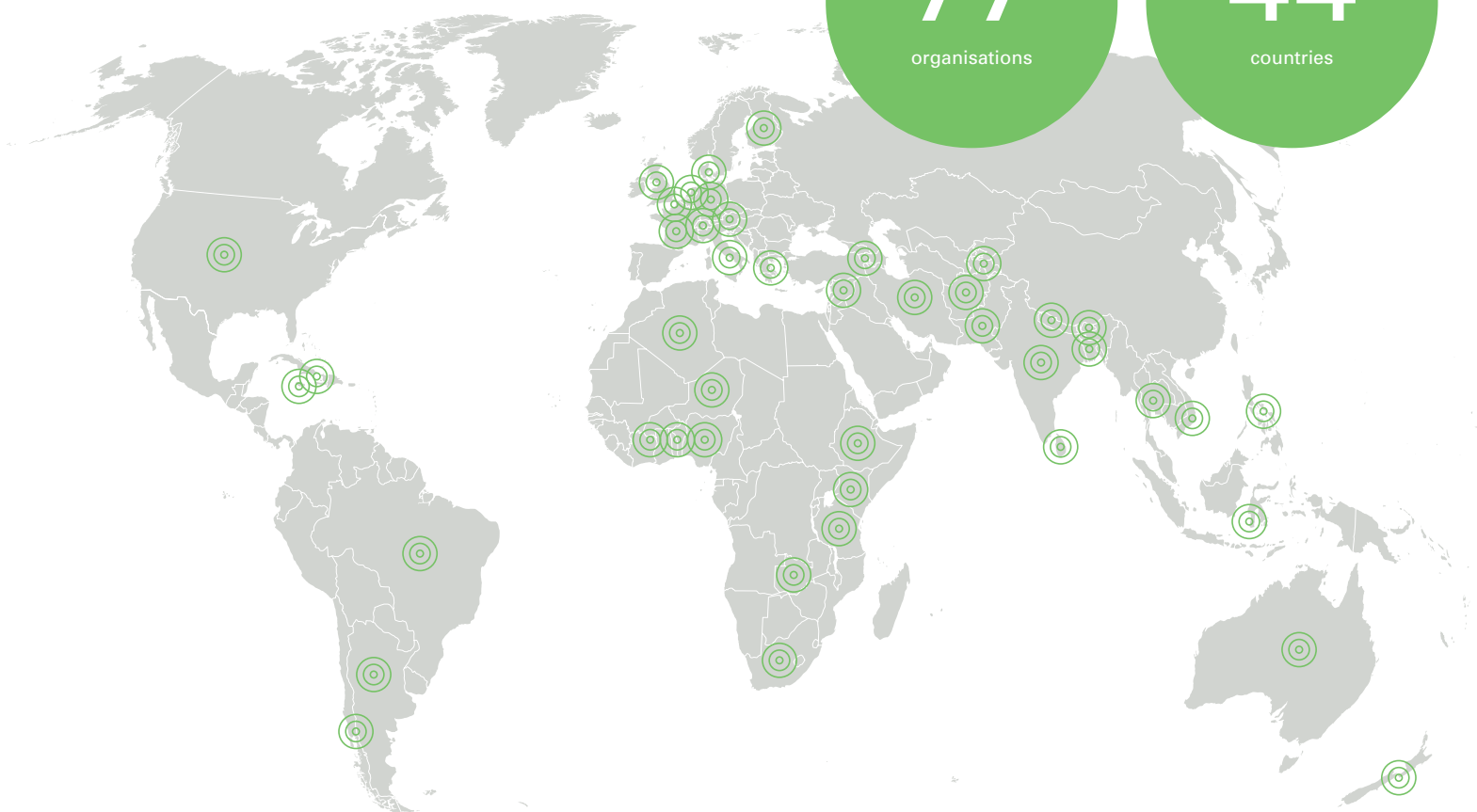
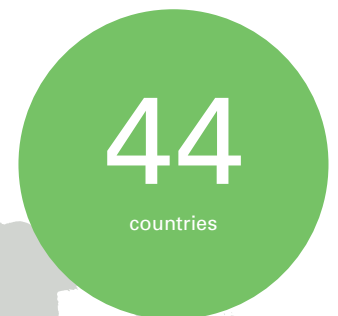
Walter Ammann, Director GRF Davos, Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative UNISDR, Carlos Kaiser, ONG Inclusiva, and Thomas Loster, Director Munich Re Foundation, proudly present the RISK Award results during the IDRC 2014 in Davos.

The RISK Award project focuses on removing obstacles and barriers to how people can function in the wake of a disaster: if functioning level decreases then the risk of death and injury increases. "If you're talking about people that don't have great incomes, they don't have doors wide enough for wheelchairs or other devices. We find other things that are not so obvious that are badly done, electrical installation, poor quality construction. It is not always possible to make things as the book says so you start adapting. We are doing our best with regards to the local conditions. The project is strengthening individual persons because the people are the principal actor in their own life."

overall, the project seeks to remove barriers in ten hot spots frequently visited by PWDs. Further, the project wants to remove cultural barriers. ONG Inclusiva is inviting people to be actors to change reality by changing their minds. Culture and attitudes also affect the thinking or failure to think about less obvious but important things such as the difference between evacuating a blind person from a building and taking out someone in a wheelchair.

"Resilience for all" is part of a larger programme "Inclusive Community" that was launched in 2011 with a view to improving the situation of the 10,000 people in the town living with disabilities. In addition to reducing risk

Participating countries of the 2014 RISK Award



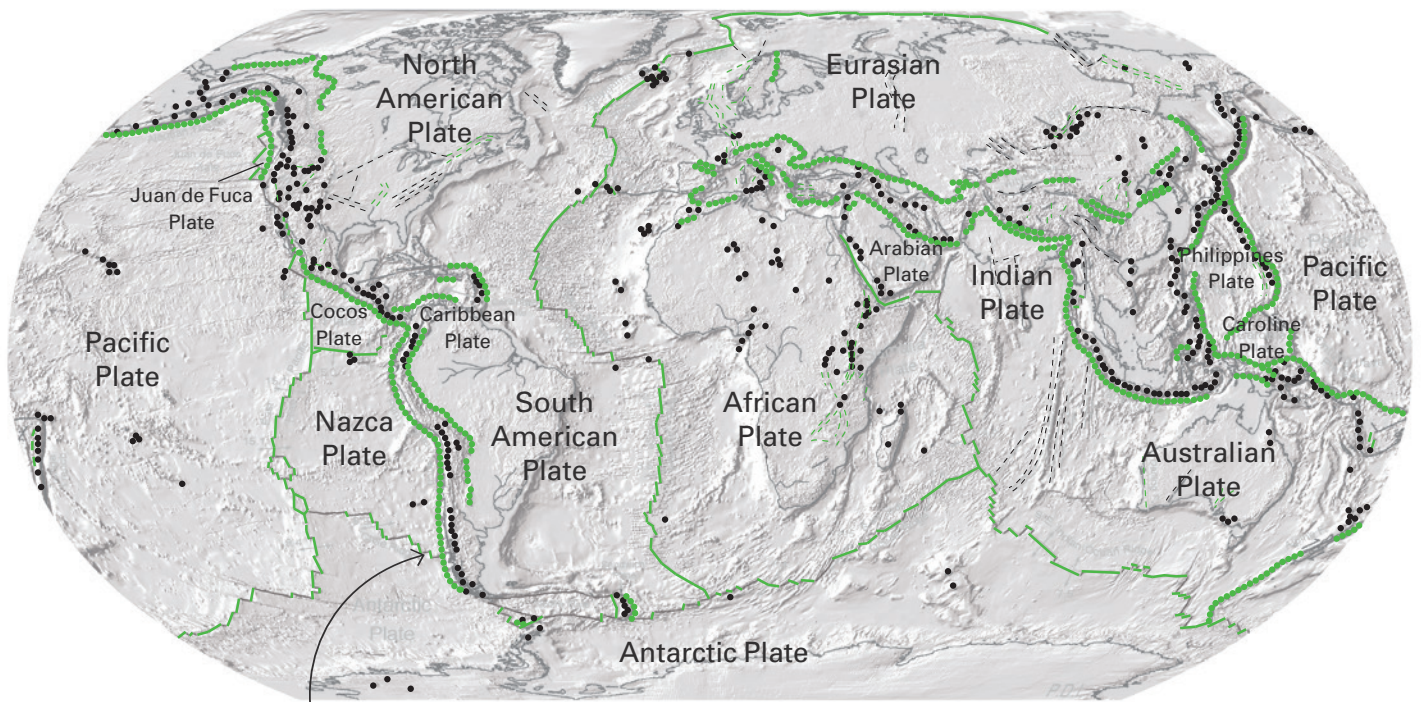
The Chile earthquake 2010

On 27 February 2010, a major earthquake occurred off the coast of central Chile at 03:34 local time. It had a magnitude of 8.8 on the moment magnitude scale, with intense shaking lasting for about three minutes. It ranks as the fifth largest earthquake ever to be recorded by a seismograph.

In six Chilean regions (from Valparaíso in the north to Araucanía in the south) it was felt quite strongly. These six regions make up about 80% of the country's population. The earthquake triggered a tsunami which devastated several coastal towns in south-central Chile and damaged the port at Talcahuano. According to official sources, 525 people lost their

lives, 25 people went missing and about 9% of the population in the affected regions lost their homes.

In Peñaflores, the earthquake was felt very strongly as well. Several houses were destroyed and many people wounded. People with disabilities were affected badly since the warning and rescue systems did not fully take into account their special needs in emergency situation. However, the earthquake became a turning point for the official disaster risk management in the city.



Due to the subduction of the Nazca and Antarctic plates in the South American Plate, Chile is located along a highly seismic and volcanic zone.

-  Actively-spreading ridges and transform faults
-  Major active fault zone
-  Normal fault or rift
-  Reverse fault zone (overthrust, subduction zones); generalized
-  Volcanic centres active within the last one million years; generalized. Minor basaltic centres and seamounts omitted

Source: NASA 2002



The 2010 earthquake in Chile destroyed hundreds of homes. An elderly man stands in front of ruins which had been his house before. The debris after the event made it very dangerous for people to move – for people bound to a wheelchair it became impossible.

Four questions put to Carlos Kaiser, Executive Director of ONG Inclusiva, Peñaflo

Carlos, congratulations. What does the RISK Award mean to you?

A lot of things. The award provides the opportunity to make our goals real. In Chile, NGOs often struggle with resources and funding. But for us the RISK Award is more than funding. Also, we now realise that we are going in the right direction.

During the award ceremony you mentioned how important networks are. Can you explain what kind of networks you are talking about?

If we worked isolated, we would never succeed. Of course, the Peñaflo local government is an important partner, and we get a lot of support from there. We also network with Chile-based institutions such as local government associations as well as international partners such as the Global Network. A key partner is the Health Ministry of our government. It can spread findings from our work all over the country.

What are the next project steps?

First of all, we need to get our job done. We will then try to involve science in order to get relevant and reviewed knowledge. The information we share must be based on evidence. We will then discuss with our Health Minister how to best make use of our knowledge. Last but not least, we are working on international training courses for Latin America and the Caribbean so that as many people as possible can benefit.

Where do you see the project three years from now?

In three years we will have hard data. Also, we will know more about qualitative aspects, about how people with disabilities benefit. We are striving to ensure that not only insiders know what to do in a moment of crisis. We want all people in our area to have knowledge and to be aware. In three years' time, we want to see relevant action, not only words.

Carlos Kaiser and Loreto Brossard Flores represent the ONG Inclusiva organisation. They strive to improve inclusive disaster risk management by including people with disabilities.



Serving people with handicaps

Over 1 billion people globally experience disability. They have the same general health care needs as others. But they are:


Humans with disabilities are often seen as a marginal group within our society. Statistics clearly prove that they are not! According to figures of the World Health Organisation (WHO), one out of ten persons experiences handicaps on a regular basis. If one adds those who become disabled temporarily – e.g. by accident or illness – the figure is even much higher.



2x more likely to find health care providers' skills and facilities inadequate



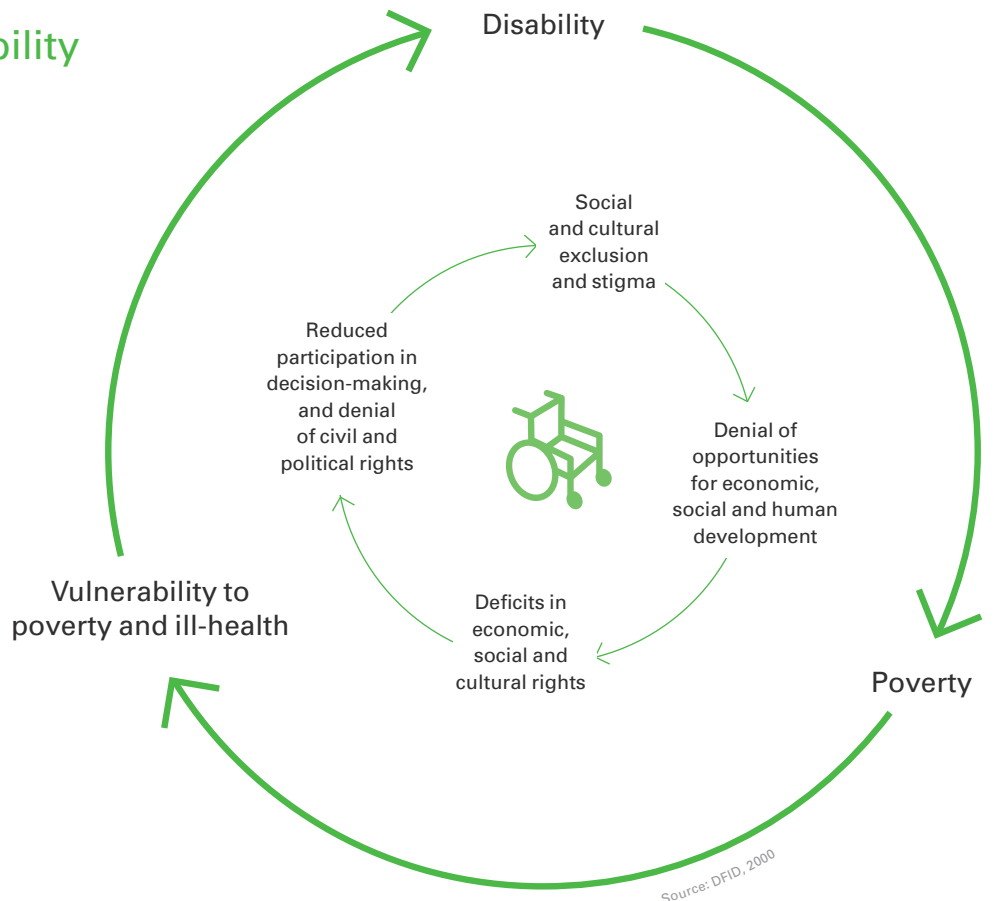
3x more likely to be denied health care



4x more likely to be treated badly in the health care system

Source: WHO, 2015

Vicious circle of poverty, vulnerability and disability



Source: DFID, 2000

Inclusion is a complex business. Achieving this task in full has all the hallmarks of a mammoth undertaking. But it is important to divide the work into various areas, and to move towards the final objective step by step. One key area is the reduction of structural barriers.

Reducing structural barriers

Peñaflor has a population of roughly 100,000 people. Approximately 10% of them have disabilities. In turn, only a fraction of this group lives in houses or an environment that is built to accommodate their needs. This begins with very simple aspects such as kerb stones that are not lowered and extends to public facilities such as the City Hall that can only be accessed by climbing several stairs. For people in wheelchairs, both of these represent insurmountable obstacles.

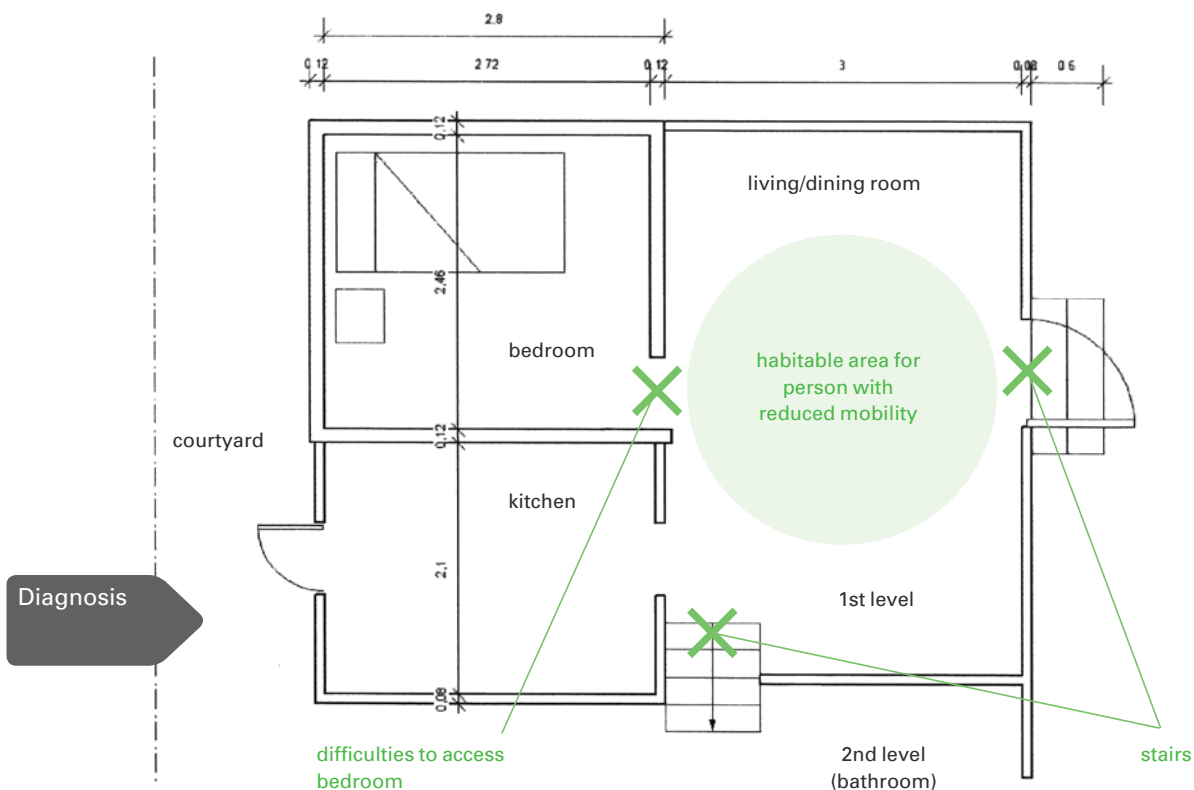
And the situation is often not much better in private homes: Door frames are too narrow for standard wheelchairs, and many entrances and

sanitary facilities can only be accessed via steps. As a result, residents with disabilities are left immobilised and reliant on permanent assistance. This can be planned for in day-to-day life, but in the event of a disaster, when people need to be evacuated quickly, the chances of such people being rescued is substantially reduced.

So one of the aims of the project was to identify houses that were not properly adapted, and make them safe – even in disaster situations. ONG Inclusiva collaborated with an architect to determine precisely the structural shortcomings, analyse intervention points, and manage the conversion work required.

Diagnosis and intervention

ONG Inclusiva closely works together with urban planners and architects. They analyse the environment of the project beneficiaries and discuss the necessary adaptations within the houses to increase mobility and flexibility. Too narrow door cases or just one little tread can lead to huge potential risks in emergency situations. For a person bound to a wheelchair it makes a huge difference if the bathroom is relocated from 2nd to 1st floor.

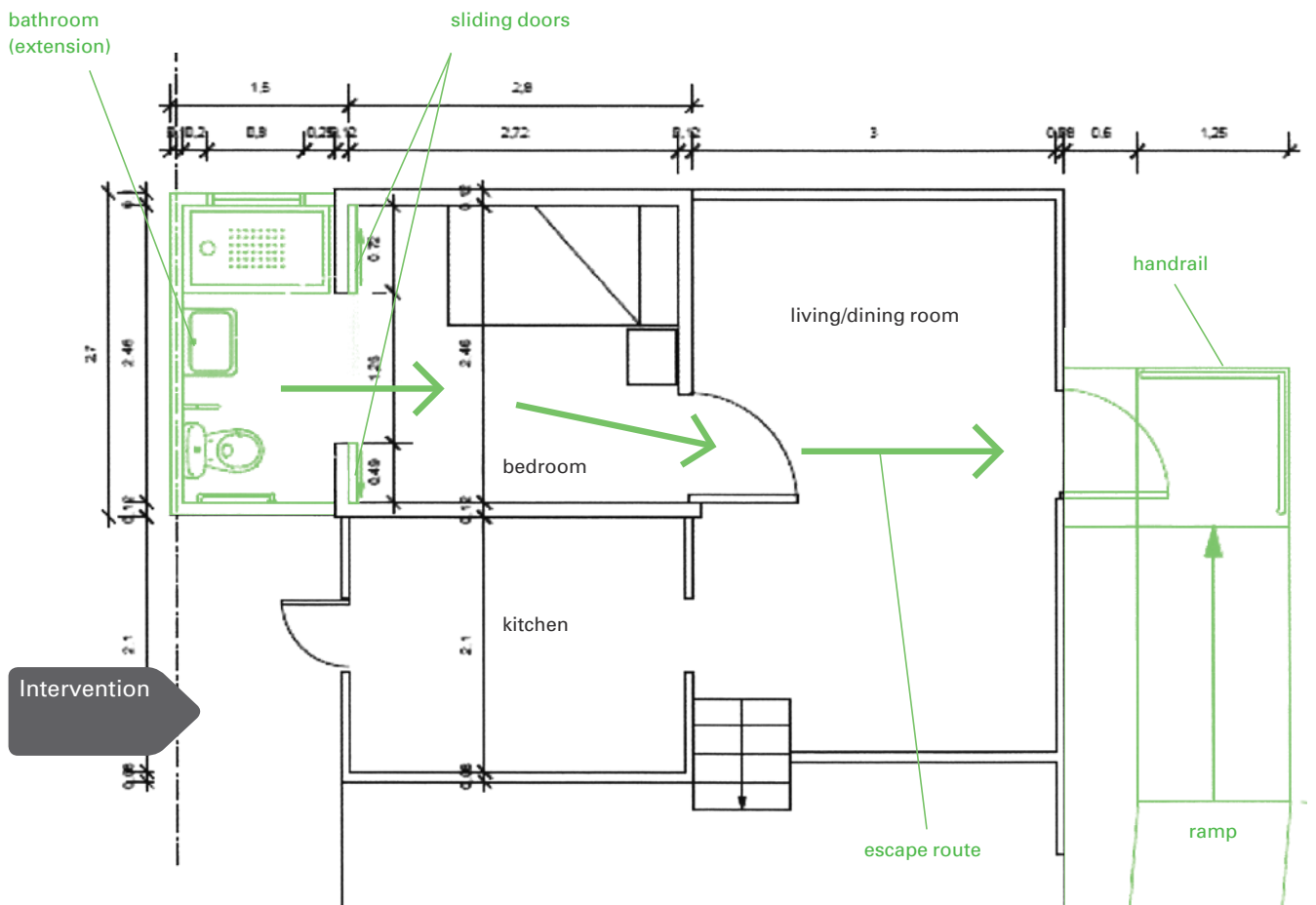


Architect Marcela Brossard explains her work: "In many houses in the poorer quarters, we first had to sketch out a floor plan. After that we could estimate what intervention was required where, and how much it would cost". Cost is a critical factor in Chile. Because it is no longer classed as a developing country, building materials and workers are now as expensive as in western industrialised countries. So the funds from the RISK Award can only cover improvements to a limited number of houses. An important task was to single out the most vulnerable people and create blueprints. After having conducted surveys of all the inhabitants with

disabilities (social vulnerability studies), ONG Inclusiva used the results to create a needs analysis.

Over the course of the project, more than 50 households were selected in which various modifications were made. The Peñaflores city authorities assisted with many of the activities. Marcela Brossard points out that the project would not have been successful without the help of the city. But another key role in the project was played by the voluntary helpers from the community, who helped with the construction of ramps and other tasks.

Local volunteers help to replace the stairs with ramps and to broaden the door frames. This allows the disabled owners of the house to move within their home without external help.



Getting down to work

ONG Inclusiva closely works together with several administrative and official authorities in Peñaflo. Amongst others with the police, the municipality and first aiders. Only by collaborative efforts, DRM will be successful. Volunteers play a crucial role when it comes to actual construction activities.



The wording of Goal 11 in the United Nations new Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs) is as follows: "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". The word "inclusive" marked a major victory for representatives of people with disabilities. This area had been omitted in the UN Millennium Goals (MDGs) that applied up to now.

Removing social barriers and promoting communication

Architect Marcela Brossard and physical therapist Johana Parraguez (middle left and middle right) explain how the new RISK Award emergency kit can be of help during a disaster.



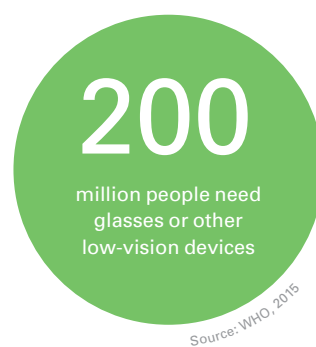
Inclusion concerns more people than simply those with disabilities. Often it involves children, the elderly, or pregnant women, who are not adequately considered in certain everyday situations, or when planning for emergencies. If we include all the groups who struggle with challenging circumstances and personal situations, there is no longer any question of this being a minority, since almost half the population is affected then.

Failing to take account of people has nothing to do with structural, i.e. infrastructure shortcomings. It begins in people's minds. Alejandro Zurita, regional director of Arbeiter Samariter Bund (the Workers' Samaritan Foundation) has a case in point: When a crisis team is set up before a catastrophe to analyse the situation, external consultants generally receive money for their loss of earnings. But if consultants are called in from

associations representing people with disabilities, or who are disabled themselves, they often receive no salary for the advice they provide. Instead, they are expected to be grateful: "At least they thought of them. This is unjust, and needs to change," says Alejandro.

Emergency kits

It should go without saying that emergency kits, such as first aid boxes supplied by hospitals, should be adapted to the needs of people with disabilities. ONG Inclusiva has already done the groundwork here, and designed special bags that go a step further. As well as standard equipment like bandages and disinfectant, each participant in the RISK Award project receives supplies that are tailored to their individual medical requirements. The kits also include instructions on what medicine should be taken and at



70
million people
need
a wheelchair


But only 5–15%
have access to one.

Source: WHO, 2015



The biggest change Marta and Pedro, beneficiaries of the RISK Award, have witnessed in the course of the project is the recognition they perceive. Special needs of people with handicaps are no longer left aside in urban planning – at least in Peñaflo.

what times. Why is this important? In an emergency, many rescue systems rely on the work of unpaid volunteers. In Germany, for example, the voluntary fire service has a great responsibility. It is ensured that such people have a good level of education and receive ongoing training. In many other countries, however, there are not always well-educated voluntary helpers available in every location. This is the case in Chile, and particularly in Peñaflo. In the past, emergency helpers were often unprepared when they encountered disabled people. It often happened that they did too little out of fear of doing something wrong. Having clear instructions in an emergency kit facilitates social interaction in an emergency, and removes barriers.

Neighbourly solidarity

The same applies to neighbourly solidarity. Often the next-door neighbours do not know how they can help. In this instance, discussions and clear signs are helpful. Once neighbours see that a person has a good level of basic mobility, the obstacles to helping are much lower. For this reason, ONG Inclusiva has arranged for special emergency wheelchairs to be produced for small rooms. This allows narrow doorways, constricted escape routes and ramps to be negotiated easily.

Sergio Ortega, one of the beneficiaries of the RISK Award project, describes his experience: “The neighbours noticed that we were getting repeated visits from ONG Inclusiva. The fact

that an architect and a physiotherapist came for analysing my situation made people curious.” Then the neighbours themselves actually built a ramp leading to the property and into the house. Today, Ortega is largely mobile, even if he is alone at home.

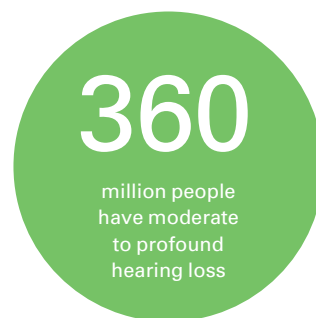
The project itself can only point out the directions. The scaling effects must be created by people through their own work. In Peñaflores the approach is working well. In many places, the level of visibility resulting from the RISK Award has resulted in neighbours working closely together and participating on a voluntary basis.

Communication is important

Communication is an essential component in social interaction. If it is not possible in normal ways, for example because the other person is deaf, new means must be found. Many things that are self-evident for healthy people need to be re-considered. Warnings on the radio or television, fire sirens, or information videos are not enough on their own.

The project wants to establish new standards. In this context, it has begun recording information videos on disaster situations in sign language with an association (Pro Sordos). The results are available online free of charge, and explain to deaf people who are unable to read how to behave in fires, tsunamis and earthquakes. This gives them a high chance of surviving unharmed.

ONG Inclusiva also offers courses in sign language for voluntary helpers. This makes communication a lot easier and removes social barriers. Direct exchange with the people affected is important.



There are no simple solutions – warning systems for the deaf



On a national level, there are still some gaps in Chile in terms of disaster prevention. Warnings against natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis are frequently sounded by acoustic signals. However, deaf people simply cannot be reached with this type of warning. One obvious solution would seem to be to subtitle news reports on TV broadcasts. But this does not always work either, and falls well short of reaching everyone who is deaf, points out Victor Castillo from the Pro Sordos Association.

“Roughly 80% of deaf people do not understand abstract words and terms, as they may have been deaf since birth and have never learned what the word ‘risk’, for example, means. For them, much of our written language is of no value, as the words have no empirical meaning.” So it is only with the help of a certified sign language interpreter that suitable warnings can

be forwarded to these people in TV news broadcasts. This is the only way they can understand warnings, interpret their significance correctly and then react appropriately to the risks in question. For television networks, of course, this would mean substantially larger outlays, both in terms of staff, and due to the costs for technical implementation. In addition there is a shortage of well-trained sign language interpreters in Chile. ONG Inclusiva is using the RISK Award to offer sign language courses to its volunteers. It is hoped that the deficit can be quickly remedied in Peñaflores.

The question of inclusion is being addressed in many regional and municipal plans. However, it is seldom implemented due to the absence of binding national framework legislation. As a result, it is frequently left to regional political authorities to promote inclusive communities.

Removing political barriers

Manuel Fuentes is the Mayor of Peñaflo. He is keen to drive forward inclusion within the community, and is therefore working closely with ONG Inclusiva. Together, they have designed an "Inclusive Territorial Emergency Plan" for the community. The city's risk management officers are working out a strategy with ONG to ensure that people are prepared for floods, fires, earthquakes, or other emergencies. A consultant architect and a risk manager are also part of the city's team.

Risk type is one of the aspects their efforts are based on. They mark in the risks that pose threats to the city's districts. As a second step, a layer from Google Maps is added that features all the road systems and households. They also document which houses are occupied by people with disabilities. This makes it easy to identify households that are particularly at risk. The most effective escape route is then calculated for these homes and stored in an online system. Only ONG Inclusiva and the municipal authorities have access to the system, and the data are only used in an emergency.

Active participation on the part of residents is crucial for preparing the types of risk. The system is not static, and needs to be continually updated because people move, die or become ill, which in turn means that the risk situation is constantly changing. The system was explained in detail to the project participants in Peñaflo to ensure that planners can make the best use of the data. They constantly report changes, with the result that the data flow operates in a similar way to crowd funding: a large number

of "minor" workers on the ground collaborate together to produce an impressively large system.

One problem is that there is no political framework for measures like these, so that the system has to rely on the work of individuals. Unlike other countries, Chile has no umbrella organisation for the different associations representing people with disabilities. Deaf people often have to battle alone, as do the physically disabled and people with cognitive impairments. In many cases, a strong voice is missing to push through demands on a national political level. One of the objectives of ONG Inclusiva is to gain greater influence in this area. The first move is a collaboration with Pro Sordos, an association for the deaf. At a later stage, all the different interest groups for people with disabilities will be organised into an umbrella organisation, thereby giving them a greater degree of clout.

Manuel Fuentes, Mayor of Peñaflo, supports ONG Inclusiva's work from his heart. He values the expertise of the institution when it comes to inclusive risk management and is convinced that together they can make Peñaflo resilient.





Being mobile is essential for disaster risk management. Only if people can escape from risk-prone areas in due time, the most devastating consequences of disasters can be avoided.

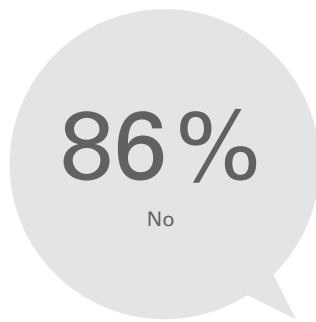


Starting with the youngest

Approximately 200 million children worldwide experience various forms of disability. Their potential value in actively helping shape inclusive DRR planning has often been overlooked. This is why Peñaflores integrates DRR exercises in the curriculum for the kids at Nazareth school, a school for children with special needs.



Have you ever participated in community disaster management and risk reduction processes in your community?



UNISDR 2013 Survey: Living with disabilities and disasters

Disability is an umbrella term and refers to problems such as impairment, activity limitation or participation restrictions indicating the negative aspects of functioning. The key reason why a disproportionate number of disabled persons suffer and die in disasters is because their needs are too often ignored and neglected by the official planning process in the majority of situations. They often are totally reliant on the kindness of family, friends and neighbours for their survival and safety. Figures of the 2013 UNISDR survey confirm this fact impressively.

Source: UNISDR, 2013

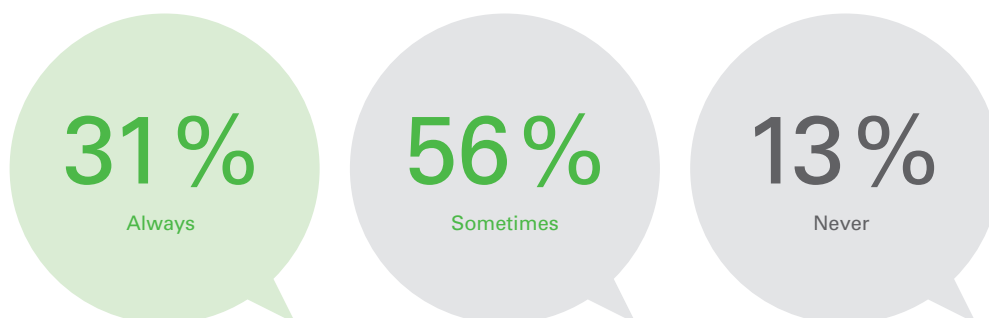
Do you have a desire to participate in community disaster management and risk reduction processes?



In the event of a sudden disaster, do you believe that you can evacuate immediately?



Do you have someone to help you if assistance is required?



Risk maps and evacuation routes

In general, a hazard or risk map refers to a map describing the areas at risk of natural disasters, such as sediment-related disasters, floods, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions. On the other hand, hazard maps produced by municipal governments usually contain the following information in addition to the areas at risk of disasters: sketches of evacuation routes and shelters, evaluation of disaster possibility and frequency, a warning and evacuation system, and disaster-related basic information (Journal of Japan Sabo Association, Sabou to Chisui, Vol.167, p.92, 2005).

In Peñaflo, ONG Inclusiva has collected data about homes inhabited by people with disabilities, their specific location, safe places and evacuation routes. All these data sets are integrated in a map and are constantly being updated. In case of an emergency, city officials as well as the inhabitants themselves can access that map and very quickly see what options for rescue there are. Additionally, all target homes in that map had received a special RISK Award emergency kit, tailored to the needs of the home owners.





Source: Google maps



For some years now, Chile has no longer been considered a developing country. This is due, among other things, to its intact economy, rising average income levels and social developments. These are welcome improvements, but they also have negative impacts: Important subsidies are being cut.

The problem of not being a developing country



The problem with Chile's economic progress becomes evident when analysing the situation of the people who are not initially involved in the upswing. These can include the elderly, marginalised groups or disabled people. The social system in Chile is not yet well enough developed to take care of the special needs of these groups on its own. In many instances, there is a lack of financial support – for example for buying medicine. There is also a shortage of qualified staff, for example for daily physiotherapy.

Disability costs money – the fate of one family

Kathalina is involved in the project in Peñaflo. She has a son with very serious physical and intellectual disabilities caused by Menkes syndrome. She explains the problem: "My sister has two sons, and I have one. All three of them suffer from Menkes syndrome. On top of this, our father is paralysed from the hips down. So we have to take care of our family ourselves, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The govern-

ment supports us with a pension and child benefits amounting to US\$ 800 a month, but it is not enough." Rent and the cost of the medicine comes to more than US\$ 1,000 each month. No one quite knows how the family is able to make ends meet.

When Chile was still considered a developing country, there were major aid programmes managed by the World Bank, international church organisations, USAID and other sponsors. However, under their constitutions, most of these entities can only invest in developing countries. This excludes any involvement in Chile, and Kathalina's family falls through all the cracks in the aid systems. "So the RISK Award is very important for Peñaflo," says Carlos Kaiser, the director of ONG Inclusiva. He explains that, even in countries that are considered resilient, many groups still need support when the social system cannot keep pace with economic developments. Things become particularly critical when disasters such as earthquakes strike. It is then that people in Kathalina's vulnerable world face a fight for their very survival.

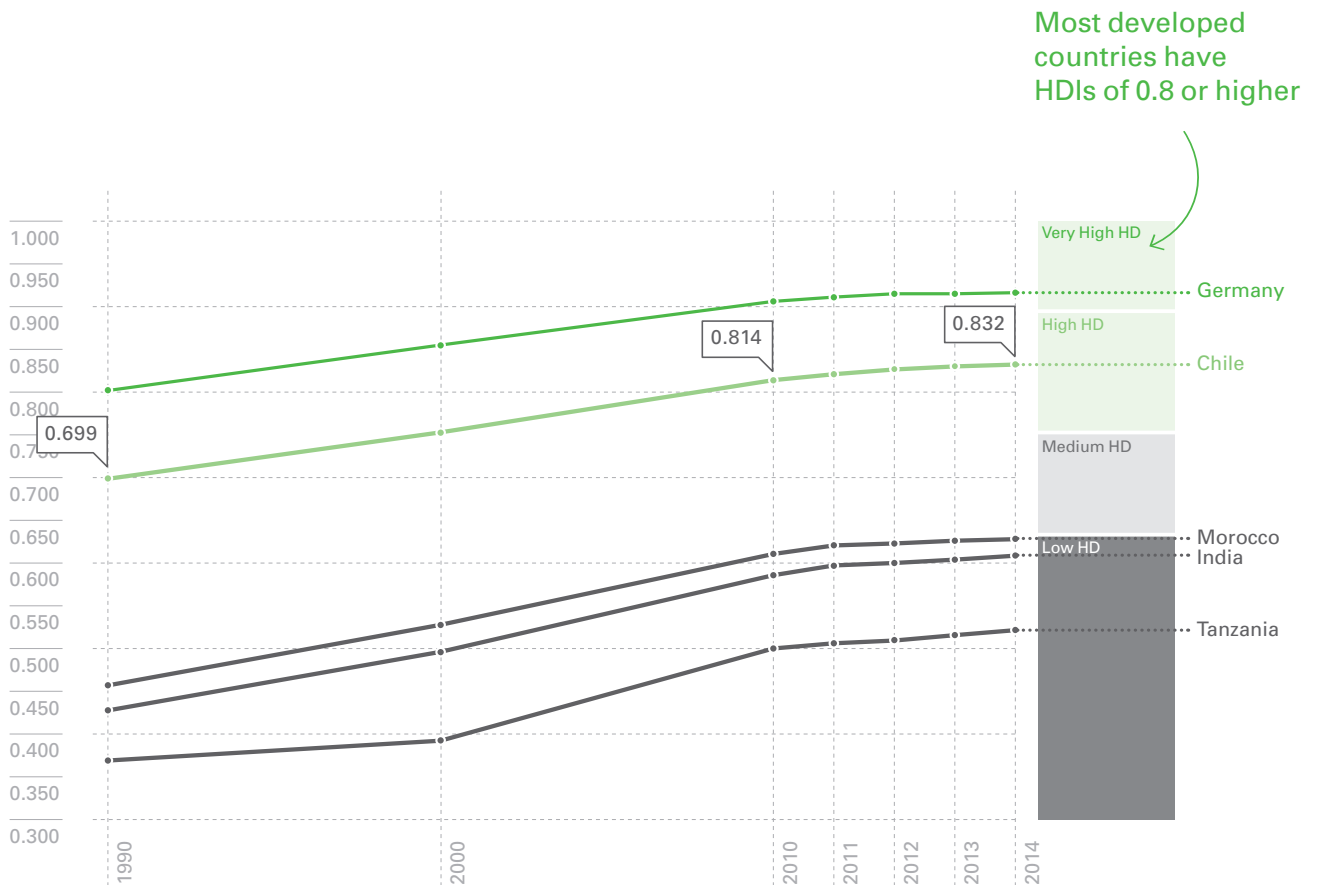
Kathalina, whose son is disabled, explains to the ONG project team how the government supports her and why there is a need for additional support from other organisations.

How Chile Compares – HDI Trends

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. It was created to emphasise that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.

Chile has never been amongst the poorest of the poor countries. Even more, they made significant progress in their societal development especially since 1990. The HDI gives proof of that very positive development. However, not all people in Chile benefit equally. Especially marginalised groups criticise that the social systems cannot keep pace.

Source: UNDP Human Development Reports, 2015



Thanks to the RISK Award, ONG Inclusiva has been able to implement many different activities in Peñaflo. The results from the project are wide ranging, from emergency kits and instruction films for the deaf, to types of risk and structural modifications to ensure improved mobility. But that is only the start.

A look into the future

Further work needs to be done – on every level – to ensure the project is successful in the long term, on local, national and international level. There are already some promising ideas for all three levels

Local level: Modifying a school for the disabled

Peñaflo has one school that was specially established for children with different levels of disability. Many have just minor motor impairments, while others are severely disabled. The school building is a beautiful two-storey structure, but was not originally designed for its current use. For example, there are not enough ramps to allow safe access for wheelchairs; the stairways to the second floor are often too narrow, and tend to be inappropriate for rapid evacuation. Emergency exercises are held at regular intervals, and children who require special help have at least one “buddy” for emergencies, who helps them if the building needs to be evacuated. The idea is to use remaining grants for structural modifications to the school.

National: Distribute a disaster prevention manual and establish it as a standard reference

ONG Inclusiva has also designed a disaster prevention manual in cooperation with the Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, the Oficina Nacional de Emergencias del Ministerio del Interior ONEM, and the Universidad Austral del Chile. The publication, “Manual de Gestión Inclusiva de Emergencias. Derechos Humanos de las Personas con Discapacidad durante Emergencias”, has only appeared in Spanish up to now, but has been integrated as a standard reference work into Peñaflo’s risk management system. The authorities in Santiago have now access to it as well, and it is being integrated into plans in the capital. The manual is to be established nationwide as a standard reference, and publicised beyond the borders of Chile. It is already available online free of charge.

An underestimated issue

Statistics coming from the Council for Disability Awareness (CDA) suggest that most people dramatically underestimate their risk of becoming disabled for at least three months. That disconnect coupled with competing priorities explains why it’s easy for disability protection to fall under the radar.

Source: Council for disability awareness, 2013

Many employees believe their odds of becoming disabled for at least 3 months are:

1%

The number of today’s 20-year-olds that actually will become disabled before they retire is more than:

25%

International: Drawing up an additional certificate for the Resilient City Campaign

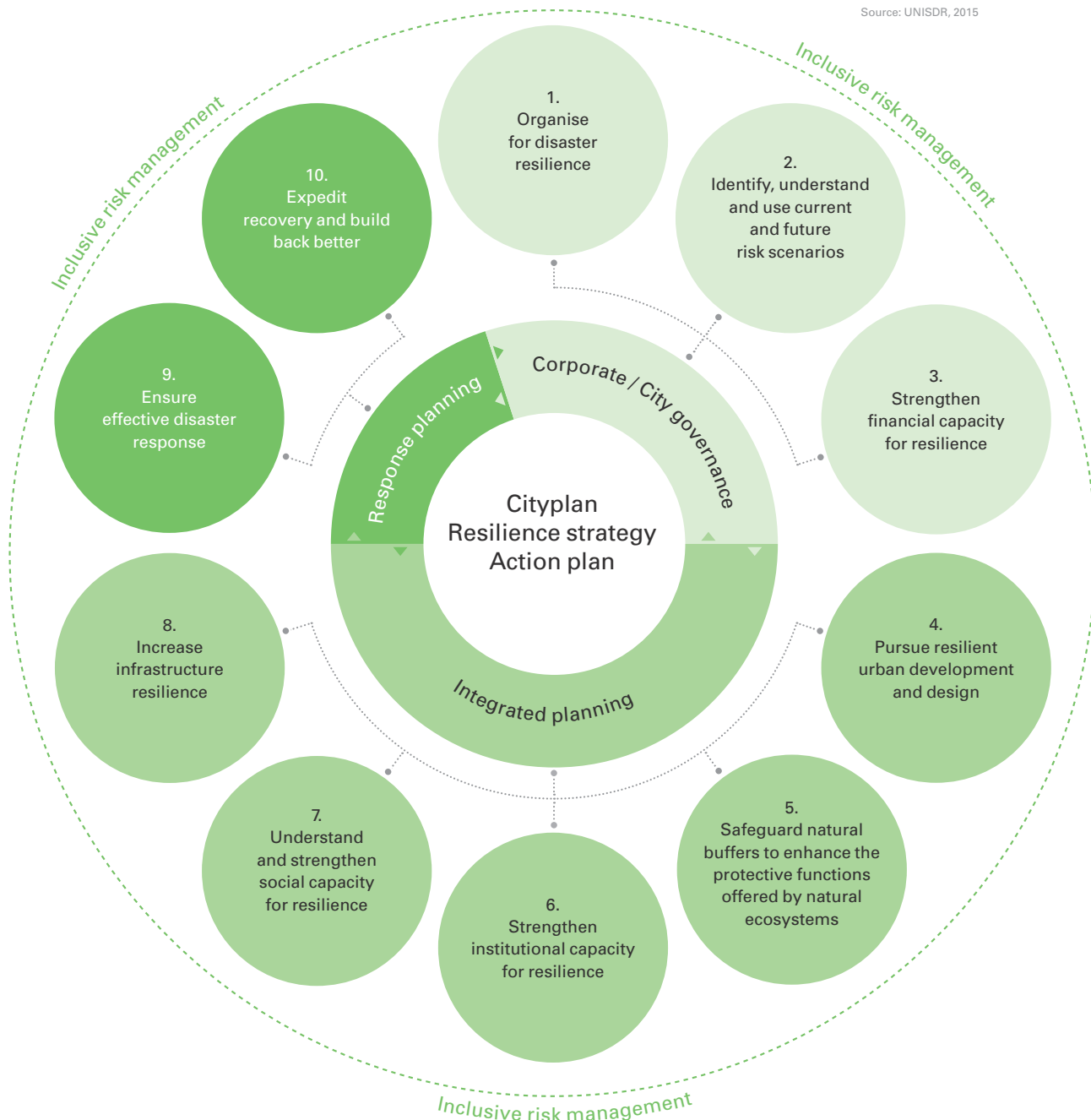
The greatest challenges are on the major international stage. The hard-fought progress at global conferences, whether on climate change, disaster prevention, or global security, give an idea of how much strength and stamina is required to achieve your objectives. This also applies for people with disabilities, who frequently do not have a sufficiently powerful lobby advocating on their behalf. Peñaflores is a member of an important campaign launched by the United Nations. The UNISDR (UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction) "Making my City Resilient"

campaign is intended to help cities prepare themselves better for natural disasters. Peñaflores wants to introduce a catalogue of rules for inclusive communities. These rules will then be summarised in a certificate and linked to the UNISDR campaign. In other words, cities that wish to obtain the "Resilient City" label must then also incorporate the regulations on inclusion. This will still take some time, but initial contacts have been established with international supporters.

Making my city resilient

Throughout 2010–2020 and beyond, UNISDR campaign together with its partners to support sustainable urban development by promoting resilience activities and increasing local level understanding of disaster risk. A ten-point checklist of essentials for making cities resilient serves as a guide for a city's commitment toward improving its resilience and is the organising principle for reporting and monitoring during the campaign.

Source: UNISDR, 2015



Policy recommendations – making health care services accessible

It is important that health and social care services provide appropriate and responsive care for all service users. Governments can improve health outcomes for people with disabilities substantially. As several factors interact to inhibit access to health care, reforms in many interacting components of the system are required, e.g. policy and legislation, financing and service delivery.

Source: WHO, 2015



Invest in specific services such as rehabilitation



Make health care affordable



Train all health care workers in disability issues including rights



Remove physical barriers to health facilities, information and equipment

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About the RISK Award

The risks posed by population development, environmental and climate change are increasing. Complex technical systems and infrastructure are additional risk factors. The Award partners recognise the need to address this development. The RISK Award has been set up to help improve risk reduction and disaster management by providing financial support to projects dedicated to this topic.

Prize and awarding ceremonies

The RISK Award, endowed with 100.000 €, is assigned to operational projects in the field of risk reduction and disaster management. The prize is being awarded every two years. The International Disaster and Risk Conference (IDRC), organised by GRF Davos, and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, organised by UNISDR, are hosting the awarding ceremonies. The endowment for the RISK Award is provided by the Munich Re Foundation.

Winner 2014: ONG Inclusiva

Inclusiva is a Chilean NGO that works to make a safer world for everyone. Inclusiva works to create an inclusive world using a community, systemic and comprehensive approach. They are engaged in projects and activities that bring positive actions to ensure respect for the rights, autonomy and dignity of persons with disabilities.

www.onginclusiva.com



Project Partners

UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

ISDR is a strategic framework, adopted by United Nations Member States in 2000, aiming to guide and coordinate the efforts of a wide range of partners to achieve a substantial reduction in disaster losses and build resilient nations and communities as a fundamental condition for sustainable development. UNISDR is the secretariat of the ISDR system. It comprises numerous organisations, states, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, financial institutions, technical bodies and civil society, which work together and share information to reduce disaster risk.



Global Risk Forum Davos (GRF)

The foundation GRF Davos aims to bridge the gaps between science, administration, the private sector, the practice and the public regarding risk reduction, disaster management, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. GRF Davos is the organiser of the International Disaster and Risk Conference (IDRC). IDRC is a global gathering of experts for risk reduction, disaster management and climate change adaptation, and held as a biennial conference in Davos, Switzerland.



Munich Re Foundation (MRF)

The Munich Re Foundation is an independent, non-profit organisation founded by Munich Re in 2000. People are ultimately at the core of what the foundation's work is all about. The foundation's task is to prepare people for the risks they are exposed to and to minimise these risks wherever possible. It clarifies issues and provides support, also in developing countries. In dialogue with partners worldwide, Munich Re Foundation stimulates ideas and creates perspectives.



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