

RESULTS OF THE ACCESSIBILITY AND INCLUSION ASSESSMENTS OF SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS

● SUMMARY REPORT

CHERNIVTSI
REGION

2022

RESULTS OF THE ACCESSIBILITY AND INCLUSION ASSESSMENTS OF SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS

Chernivtsi region

SUMMARY REPORT

Charitable Fund “Right to Protection”

**Project “Strengthening Civil Protection and Emergency Response
Capacity in Ukraine”**

Geography of the project:

Chernivtsi, Vinnytsia, and Khmelnytskyi regions

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This summary report presents the results of the research and assessment of the accessibility and inclusiveness of social care institutions in the Chernivtsi region, conducted by CF “Right to Protection” during August – September 2022.

This material has been funded by UK aid from the UK government; however the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK government’s official policies.

SUMMARY

This report is prepared according to the results the assessment of accessibility and inclusiveness of social care institutions in Chernivtsi region, conducted by CF “Right to Protection”, as well as analysis of the norms of national legislation and practice of application of international standards in the field of protection of vulnerable categories of population, including IDPs.

The research identified problems and ways to improve the living conditions of vulnerable groups, as well as the convenience and safety of using protective structures and safe access to accommodation in institutions for vulnerable groups, including IDPs. The author analyzed the current problems faced by social care institutions and developed several recommendations based on the information obtained during the assessment and under the legislation.

The project “Strengthening Civil Protection and Emergency Response Capacity in Ukraine” aims to strengthen the civil protection capacity and preparedness of the regional authorities and communities in the target regions to respond to emergencies, including those related to the conflict, including the mass influx of IDPs, as well as to support and assist social care institutions in the region.

During the research, CF “Right to Protection” focuses on, among other things needs and priorities of the civil protection authorities of Ukraine to strengthen the protective capacity and readiness of the authorities to respond to emergencies related to conflict-related emergencies.

INTRODUCTION

The Chernivtsi region is a region in the west of Ukraine.

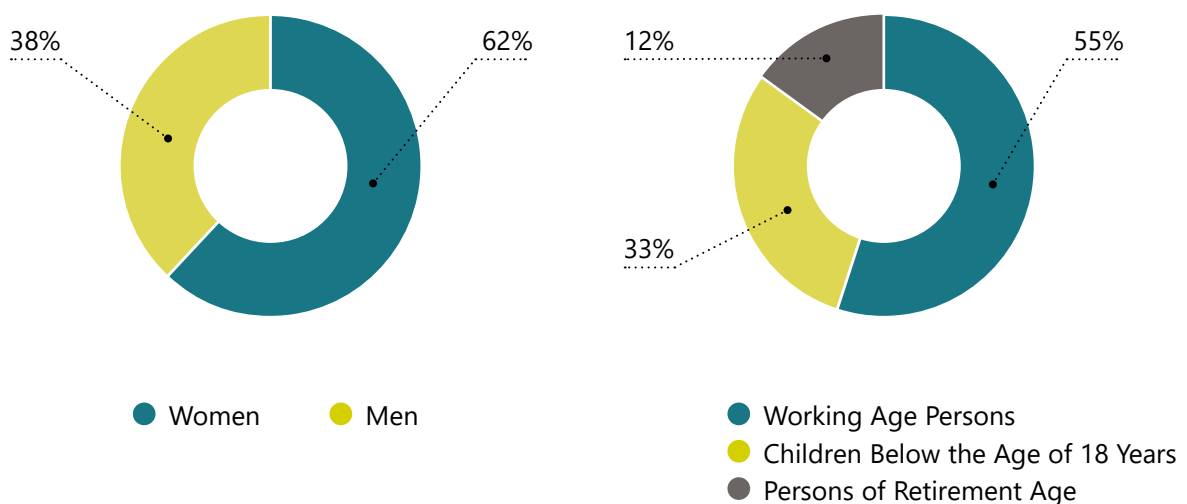
- The population of the region is 922.8 people (as of 01.01.2021).
- The total area is 8.1 thousand sq. km.
- The region consists of 3 districts, 52 territorial communities, and 1504 settlements, including 11 cities, 8 urban-type settlements, and 328 villages.

Since the beginning of the full-scale military conflict on the territory of Ukraine, the number of people who were forced to leave their cities and move due to danger to life to safer regions of Ukraine. Social care institutions were also forced to relocate. The residents of such institutions were accepted, including in the Chernivtsi region.

According to the data from the Department of Statistics of the Chernivtsi region, the population of the region as of January 1, 2022, was estimated at 890.5 people. In 2021 the number of the available population decreased due to a natural decrease of 6.540 people. At the same time, a migration increase was recorded — 431 people.

From the first days of the full-scale military conflict on the territory of Ukraine Chernivtsi region became one of the key regions that provided reception and accommodation of IDPs (including vulnerable categories of the population) from the regions where active hostilities prevail. Thus, in the region, as of September 1, 2022, more than 106.000 IDPs, including children below the age of 18 years — 35.678, working age

Figure 1. **Gender and age distribution of IDPs in the Chernivtsi region**



persons — 58.198; pensioners — 12.789. Among them were 2.736 persons with disabilities and 1.002 families with many children (Figure 1).

In the institutions of the social protection system of Chernivtsi region live 465 IDPs, of which 227 are persons of two categories of vulnerability, namely elderly people with disabilities who were evacuated to the region from five institutions located in the area of active hostilities.

In addition, at the beginning of the full-scale military conflict, 337 orphans and children deprived of parental care were evacuated from the area of active hostilities. These are children from orphanages and social and psychological rehabilitation centers.

METHODOLOGY

The preparation of this report was preceded by a research in 7 social care institutions located in the Chernivtsi region, which was carried out over two months (during August-September 2022) by the team of CF "Right to Protection".

Both the accessibility and inclusiveness of social care institutions were assessed in the context of:

Desk research:

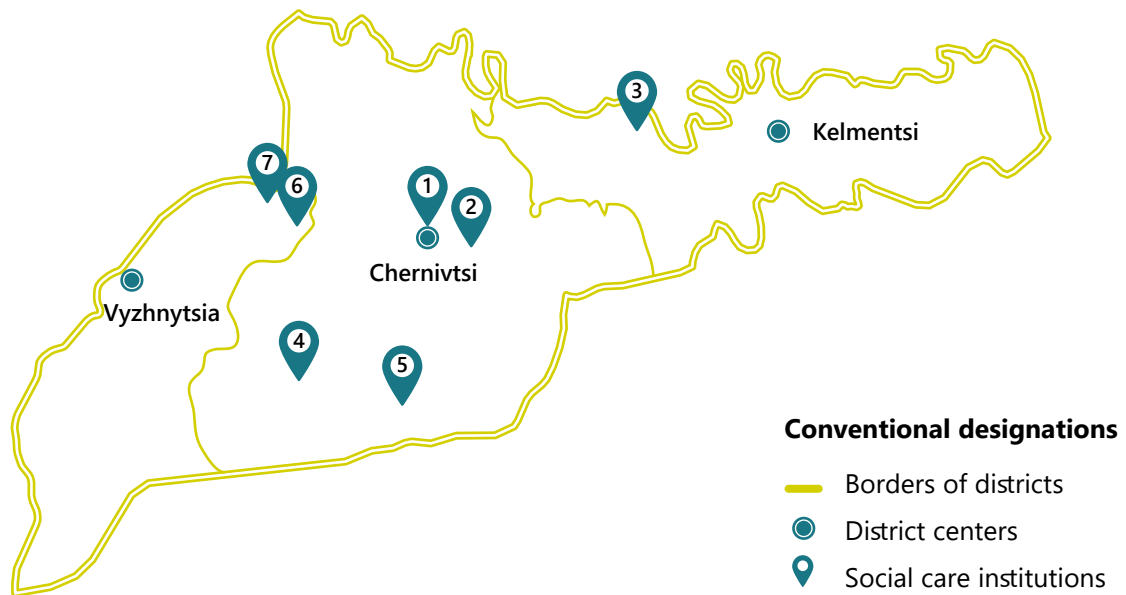
- preliminary analysis of data (including statistical data) that are publicly available and which were provided by the authorities upon requests for public information;
- analysis of normative acts regulating the sphere of civil and social protection of the population, including international standards.

Field research:

- meeting with representatives of the authorities at the regional level;
- conducting visits to social care institutions and interviewing administration and staff;
- observation during visits to social care institutions (assessment of the external appearance and interior of the institutions).

A questionnaire was developed to assess social care institutions, which includes key questions on accessibility, inclusiveness of social care institutions, and safety of use of protective structures. The questionnaire was developed taking into account compliance with both national legislation and Shelter/CCCM standards clusters.

Figure 2. **The geographical location of the Chernivtsi region`s social care institutions**



During the research, experts of the CF "Right to Protection" visited 7 social care institutions in the territory of the region. The geographical location of the institutions is shown in Figure 2.

Objects of research:

- 1) Chernivtsi geriatric boarding house;
- 2) Magala orphanage;
- 3) Khotyn psychoneurological boarding house;
- 4) Chereshsky psychoneurological boarding house;
- 5) Petrichany psychoneurological boarding house;
- 6) Nizhnyo-Stanivetsky psychoneurological boarding house;
- 7) Chortoria psychoneurological boarding house.

THE RESEARCH PURPOSE

The escalation of the military conflict on the territory of Ukraine has become a challenge for all spheres of society, including the social sphere, which takes care of vulnerable unprotected categories of the population.

The purpose of the research is to identify the problems and needs of social care institutions to improve living conditions and safe access to housing for vulnerable categories of the population, including IDPs and war-affected persons, as well as the convenience and safety of the protective facilities usage. The assessment of social care institutions was not aimed at identifying individual shortcomings and holding specific officials or staff accountable.

Within the framework of the project, an assessment was conducted in 7 social care institutions located in the Chernivtsi region:

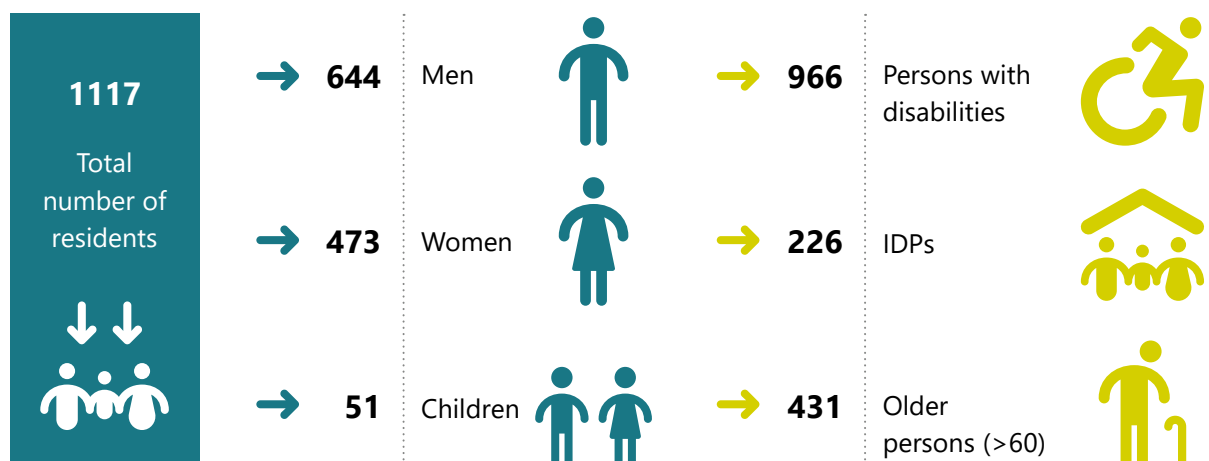
- 5 psychoneurological boarding houses;
- 1 orphanage;
- 1 geriatric boarding house.

These institutions were selected in accordance with the analysis of the needs of these institutions, their location, and recommendations of the Department of Social Protection of the Chernivtsi Regional Military Administration.

Social care institutions in which the research was conducted are located at different distances from the regional center and are located in different territorial communities of the region.

As of the time of the assessment (end of September 2022), a total of the following number of residents in these institutions (Figure 3).

Figure 3. **The number of residents of social care institutions of the Chernivtsi region**



RESEARCH OF SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS. RISKS FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS, INCLUDING THOSE CAUSED BY THE AGGRAVATION OF THE ARMED CONFLICT

Protective structures are used to protect the population from the impact of hazards arising from emergencies, hostilities, or other threats.

In the Chernivtsi region, there are 1095 protective structures, including 81 bomb shelters and 1014 fallout shelters.

According to the information provided by the Civil Protection Department of the Chernivtsi Regional Military Administration, in order to assess the state of readiness and bring protective structures into proper condition, specialists of the Main Directorate of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in Chernivtsi region together with local executive authorities and local government have checked 249 since the beginning of 2022, out of 1095 protective structures, including 10 — bomb shelters (ready 4, limited ready 5, not ready 1) and 239 — fallout shelters (ready 0, limited ready 205, not ready 34).

During the research, special attention was paid to the presence of a protective structure in/near the social care institution and the degree of its readiness for use for the intended purpose — arrangement and provision of necessary equipment and devices.

Table 1 provides information on the capacity of the social care institution, the number of residents, including persons with disabilities and IDPs, the presence of a protective structure (bomb shelters) on the territory of the institution, etc.

Table 1. Summary information on social care institutions of the Chernivtsi region that have been assessment

Name of the institution	Information about the institution					
	Potential of the institution	Potential of the protective structure (bomb shelters)	Actual number residing/ including IDPs	Number of persons with disabilities/ including IDPs	Total number of rooms	Average number of people in room
Magala orphanage	75	56	51/42	51	42	7
Chernivtsi geriatric boarding house	165	200	186/65	85	78	3-4
Khotyn psychoneurological boarding house	210	245	205/53	187	60	3-4
Chereshsky psychoneurological boarding house	165	260	177/21	177	28	6
Petrichany psychoneurological boarding house	190	250	186/32	156	48	3-4
Nizhnyo-Stanivetsky psychoneurological boarding house	200	250	198/6	198	40	4
Chortoria psychoneurological boarding house	118	100	114/7	112	14	8-10

ACCESSIBILITY AND INCLUSION OF SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS

All assessed institutions have large territories (4 institutions have more than 2 hectares) and several residential premises. The vast majority of facilities are located in buildings that have not been adapted to the needs of social and medical institutions, they used to be recreation centers, mansions, etc.

Among the buildings, there are those of architectural value (Chereshsky psychoneurological boarding house, Nizhnyo-Stanivetsky psychoneurological boarding house, Chortoria psychoneurological boarding house).

The condition of the premises is more or less the same: relatively new repairs, some of them were carried out at the expense of sponsorship or assistance from international organizations. There are no problems with the ability of wheelchair users to move around. Ramps are available in every social care institution.

The principle of placement in buildings in the case of several living quarters in institutions is different, the criteria are age, level of illness, and level of ability to move independently.

Almost for all residential facilities, bedrooms are places of permanent stay for bedridden people, all others return to the rooms only for sleeping. It is worth noting that 3 social care institutions have rooms for 2–6 people, but in 2 institutions there are groups of even 12 people, in one of them it is the norm. These living conditions (7 or more people in one room) cannot be considered as meeting human rights standards. The appearance of the bedrooms is more or less typical.

As for temperature conditions, quality of lighting, and cleaning regime, they are satisfactory everywhere. But the ventilation in some institutions (mostly psychoneurological) is unsatisfactory, as evidenced by a heavy, stale smell.

Residents are provided with all the following goods under the established standards: clothing, footwear, bed linen, soft and hard equipment, and cutlery, balanced four meals a day, including dietary, as well as round-the-clock medical care.

As well as communal services (heating, lighting, radio, heat, water supply, etc.); organization of cultural, recreational, and sports activities, taking into account the health and age of the residents of the orphanage, etc.

In each institution, subject to the availability of funding, cosmetic repairs of living rooms, kitchens, sewerage, water supply, heating systems, laundry, showers, and boiler rooms are carried out.

● The residents of the Magala orphanage are children with severe and profound mental retardation and persons with disabilities who cannot move independently (severe cerebral palsy). According to the management of the institution, there is a big problem of staff shortage.

As part of the assistance from one of the charitable organizations, the salaries of some employees are paid, but this project ends in October 2022. Given the special and difficult working conditions, no people are willing to work for the minimum wage. Lack of specialists: defectologist, speech therapist, social teacher, and child psychologist, due to the lack of official pay rate.

● Only women with mental disabilities are residents of the Khotyn psychoneurological boarding house.

The premises where the residents live meet sanitary and fire safety standards.

The residents are provided with means of rehabilitation and wheelchairs for mobility, with walking frames, toilet chairs, and cabinets.

● The residents of the Chereshky psychoneurological boarding house are men with mental disabilities. The management of the institution constantly informs their mentees about safety rules.

● The Chortorii psychoneurological boarding house is one of the best examples of successful leadership.

The institution has an area of 3 hectares. There are a garden, as well as land plots



on which potatoes, herbs, and vegetables are grown for their own needs. Cows and pigs are kept for better nutrition. They are provided with their own dairy products and meat. They also bake bread and harvest fruits and vegetables.

The mentees receive 5 meals a day.

The institution has the necessary conditions for the comfortable living of the residents. There are three types of heating: electric, gas, solid fuel. The institution is constantly applying for grant assistance from international organizations. Soon, with the support of one of the international organizations, the social care institution will receive a generator.

One of the few social care institutions where there is a working fire alarm with a warning system, which is installed in each building. The boarding house is fully provided with medical care, technical means of rehabilitation, and personal hygiene products.

The rooms are sufficiently provided with soft and hard equipment. For the organization of cultural and recreational work in the orphanage, there is a library and a gym.

There are spacious cozy rooms with all the amenities and a lounge with TVs for the residents. For leisure — checkers, chess, dominoes. Each room is equipped with an air conditioning and ventilation system.

● The Petrichany psychoneurological boarding house has its own subsidiary agriculture and greenhouses. The residents are provided with a round-the-clock hot water supply, and electric boilers for water heating are installed in each bathroom.

- All the social care institutions assessed are equipped with ramps for people with reduced mobility, but there is a need to replace the pavement.
- Also, almost all institutions have a problem with electric lighting in bedrooms, which is insufficient due to outdated wiring that needs to be replaced. Some sanitary rooms need to be repaired and equipped with partitions.
- In conducting the assessment, we referred to best practices working in close cooperation with the local authorities that maintain and manage the facilities according to the Shelter/CCCM cluster standards.

The residential premises of social care institutions are close to the standards defined by Shelter/CCCM. Almost all social care institutions take into account the need for the comfortable movement of persons with disabilities.

For instance, ramps have a standard maximum slope of 1:10 or 1:12 and are at least 90 cm or 150 cm wide with a 5–10 cm curved and non-slip surface. Handrails are added to the ramp to improve access, provide support and ensure the safety of persons with reduced mobility and visual impairments. Which is in line with international standards.

PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF EVALUATION INSTITUTIONS

General (for all institutions):

- insufficient funding for social care institutions
- the need to replace the pavement (under the ramps)
- insufficient lighting of rooms due to the need to replace electrical wiring
- the need for partitions and repair of sanitary rooms.

Separate (for some institutions):

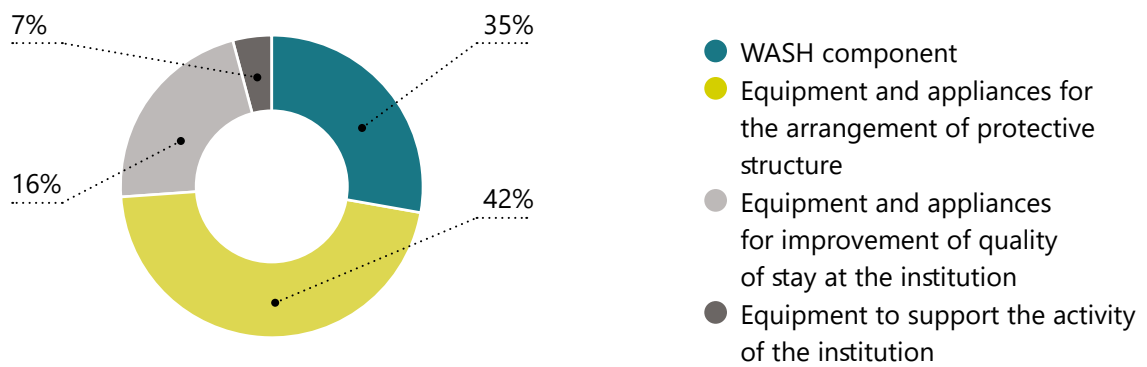
- excessive number of residents living in one room
- insufficient ventilation of institutions where bedridden residents live
- shortage of personnel
- shortage of narrow specialists.

During the assessment, the needs of social care institutions were identified, the satisfaction of which improves the living/staying conditions of persons in these institutions:

- Almost all authorized persons of the institutions note that there is a need for warm winter clothes for the residents. To ensure a decent thermal regime, institutions need electric heaters or electric convectors.
- To provide access to information for bedridden patients, institutions need radios in their rooms.
- To ensure adequate sanitary standards, there is a need for water heaters in bathrooms.
- Moreover, to improve the quality of stay in some institutions, orthopedic mattresses, blankets, pillows, bed linen (sets), and disabled toilet seats.
- For cultural and leisure activities: stationery (drawing books, colored pencils, paints, colored paper).
- The management of all social care institutions focuses on the needs of the WASH component (adult diapers, wet wipes, sanitary pads (including urological), hygiene kits (shampoo, shower gel, toothpaste, liquid soap), household chemicals (detergents, disinfectants, washing powder), rubber gloves).
- The need for equipment to support the life of the institution in case of emergency — a generator or fuel for it.

Based on the information received, a comparative analysis of the needs of social care institutions in the Chernivtsi region was made, the results of which are presented below.

Figure 4. **Needs of social care institutions of Chernivtsi region**



ASSESSMENT OF PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES: CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY OF USE

● Social care institutions have the simplest protective structures that can be used for bomb shelter. In most institutions, they are located in the basements of residential buildings or in the ground floor basements.

Almost all of them are provided with a power supply, primary fire extinguishing means, means of rendering medical assistance, places for sitting and lying down, tanks with drinking water, and containers for food storage. There are two evacuation exits.



● The Chernivtsi geriatric boarding house has one protective structure that can be used for shelter: the basement of the main building, which can accommodate 150 people.

During an emergency, with the actual residence of 185 mentees and staff, this area is not enough for bomb shelter.



● Explanatory safety signs lead to the bomb shelters in each institution. In institutions where bomb shelters are located in the basements of buildings or the basement during an emergency related to the conduct of hostilities, the management plans to use the rule of «two walls» to reduce the degree of danger.





● Three of the seven bomb shelters in the institutions where the assessment was carried out are equipped with an evacuation scheme in case of emergency, primary fire extinguishing means, and means of communication for warning (telephone, radio).

In some shelters, mattresses and warm clothes have already been prepared. Toilets have been installed for the mentees.

● In the Petrichany psychoneurological boarding house, the protective structure is located at a great distance from the main building where the residents live. It takes time to get to the shelter, it is not very convenient.



PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES

- Protective structures are not prepared for cases of radiation hazards.
- In some institutions there is insufficient space for shelter (in relation to the wards and staff).
- Not all shelters are fully prepared (i. e. not all are equipped with the necessary things in case of emergency).
- Some shelters are not located near the main residential buildings, which complicates the process of rapid evacuation.
- Not all shelters have emergency evacuation plans/warning devices/sirens, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, based on the assessment of the accessibility and inclusiveness of social care institutions, as well as the convenience and safety of using protective structures and safe access to accommodation in institutions for vulnerable categories of the population and the territory of Chernivtsi region and analyzing the problems of these institutions, it can be concluded that:

Protective structures of social care institutions in most institutions are equipped with the most necessary:

- places for sitting (lying);
- tanks with drinking and technical water;
- food storage containers;
- reserve artificial lighting;
- primary fire extinguishing means;
- means of providing medical care.

Not all institutions have the following:

- remote tanks for waste/portable sewage tanks;
- means of communication and warning (telephone, radio station, radio receiver).

Shelters of the researched social care institutions are carried out with the use of basements and ground floors of administrative and residential buildings, as well as warehouses and other underground structures. They can be used as the simplest shelters in the event of a combined attack in emergencies, as well as from the effects of munitions in martial law. They are equipped by the Requirements developed by the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in order to bring the fund of protective structures in readiness for use ([Order No. 579 of 09.07.2018](#)).

The management of the institutions is constantly working to equip the simplest shelters and improve the conditions of people's stay in them, following the recommendations on the arrangement of the simplest shelters on the territory of the institutions from the State Emergency Service of Ukraine ([Order No. 579 of 09.07.2018](#))

During the visits to social care institutions, the most frequently voiced needs of the representatives of the institutions were equipment and devices for the arrangement of the protective structure, namely:

- fire extinguishers,
- bio toilets
- stretcher
- beds
- blankets
- electric blankets
- food thermoses
- food storage containers
- water storage containers (drinking/technical water)
- portable loudspeakers
- benches
- folding beds with a mattress
- mattresses
- pillows
- flashlights

Based on the identified needs and taking into account the wishes of the management of social care institutions, the following approximate list of assistance packages for each institution can be formed:

Chernivtsi geriatric boarding house:

- First aid kits
- Flashlights
- Hygiene kits (WASH)
- Portable radio stations
- Reflective bracelets
- Information posters

Magala orphanage:

- Portable radio stations
- Pillows
- Portable loudspeakers
- Information posters
- Blankets
- Hygiene kits (WASH)
- First aid kits

Khotyn psychoneurological boarding house:

- Portable radio stations
- Pillows
- Flashlights
- Information posters
- Blankets
- Hygiene kits (WASH)
- Food Storage Containers

Chereshsky psychoneurological boarding house:

- Folding beds with a mattress
- Hygiene kits (WASH)
- Portable loudspeakers
- Portable radio stations
- Reflective bracelets
- Information posters

Petrichany psychoneurological boarding house:

- Blankets
- Hygiene kits (WASH)
- Food storage containers
- Water storage containers
- First aid kits
- Information posters

Nizhnyo-Stanivetsky psychoneurological boarding house:

- Blankets
- Folding beds with a mattress
- Water storage containers
- Pillows
- Information posters
- Hygiene kits (WASH)

Chortorii psychoneurological boarding house:

- Blankets
- First aid kits
- Flashlights
- Biotoilets
- Pillows
- Hygiene kits (WASH)
- Information posters

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY OF USING PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES

REQUIREMENTS FOR SHELTERS AND EQUIPMENT

To create a safe and comfortable shelter, we recommend that social care institutions adhere to the established standards:

- lighting, ventilation, heating, water supply, and sewage systems that provide the necessary conditions of stay for 48 hours, in particular in the filter ventilation mode — 12 hours;
- signal and loudspeaker devices and electronic information boards as well as communication systems;
- accessibility for people with disabilities and other low mobility groups;
- a supply of drinking water at the rate of 3 liters per day for each person staying in the shelter;
- in shelters that are not heated in peacetime, a place should be provided for the installation of temporary heating devices;
- in shelters with a capacity of up to 900–1200 people, in addition to sanitary posts, a medical station with an area of 9 square meters or more should be provided.

Recommendations for social care institutions on the preparation of the simplest shelters:

In order to prepare the simplest shelters it is necessary urgently to:

- clean shelters of debris;
- take out all unnecessary items;
- strengthen existing window openings and cover them with sandbags;
- dismantle temporary partitions;
- free common passages in the basement;
- strengthen the front door;
- check electrical wiring, lighting, and switches;
- create a stock of light bulbs, candles, and flashlights;
- arrange ventilation holes;
- arrange water intake from the centralized water supply, and sewage system or create water reserves in tanks;

- to equip separate rooms for bathrooms and connect them to the sewerage system or provide them with removable containers for human waste that are tightly closed;
- install benches, and stools.

If possible, it is necessary to ensure:

- autonomous power supply from batteries, diesel and gasoline generators, etc;
- places for cooking, in particular with the use of electric stoves;
- create a stock of long-term storage food (canned food, preserves, etc.), as well as warm clothes and blankets, and ensure their storage in waterproof covers.

Recommendations for keeping protective structures in proper condition during non-use

In peacetime, protective-sealed as well as hermetically sealed doors during the period when the protective structure is not used for its intended purpose should be in the open state on stands (wooden blades) and covered with easily removable screens. Doors are marked and numbered.

On the door leaves it is necessary to indicate with arrows the direction of closing and opening «Close» and «Open» of wedge closures and door handles, while the arrow point on the doors and shutters should correspond to the end positions of the wedge closures.

Tightness of the storage should be achieved by ensuring the integrity of enclosing protective structures (covers, ceilings, walls, partitions, floors, foundations), joints between them, waterproofing, serviceability of protective devices of entrances and exits, embedded parts in places of communications entry (water supply, heating, sewage, cables, and other equipment), anti-explosive devices of ventilation systems, as well as compliance with normal temperature and humidity conditions in the premises of the protective structure.

If the storage facility is used for economic, cultural, and domestic needs, the temperature in its premises in winter and summer periods shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements for the operation of the facility for the relevant functional purpose. In storage not used for economic, cultural, and domestic needs, the temperature in winter shall be maintained at a level not lower than +10 °C.

Normal temperature and humidity conditions of the storage are ensured by its regular and proper ventilation. The most effective is to provide natural ventilation (airing) by opening the doors. For short-term ventilation, it is allowed to use ventilation systems in clean ventilation mode.

To avoid fire and explosion in the shelters do not allow:

- flooding the room with water;
- storage of alkalis, acids, oils, and flammable substances in the room;
- the penetration of organic substances and moisture into the cartridges and air ducts of installations.

Tanks (containers) for drinking water, and water pipes must be made of materials approved for use for the specified purposes, with increased resistance to mechanical damage, and ensure the standard quality of water in accordance with the requirements of the State Sanitary Norms and Rules «Hygienic requirements for drinking water intended for human consumption» (State Sanitary Norms and Rules 2. 2.4–171–10), approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine of May 12, 2010, No. 400, and registered by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on July 1, 2010, No. 452/17747.

Tanks (containers) for drinking water must be flowing, equipped with water quality indicators, and have hatches for the possibility of their inspection and repair work.

Water in tanks shall be disinfected with special disinfectants approved for use by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine.

Communication must be provided in the protective structure:

- telephone and radio communication of the management and duty service of the business entity with the management of the local (city, district) link of the territorial subsystem Unified State Civil Protection System, SESU units, other emergency rescue services, and formations of all forms of ownership and departmental affiliation, specialized civil protection services of the city (district), civil protection object formations;
- informing the population that is in the bomb shelter.

Equipment of dual-purpose structures and the simplest shelters should ensure the possibility of continuous stay of the population in them for at least 48 hours.

If possible, dual-purpose structures and the simplest shelters are provided with additional equipment, tools, and inventory in accordance with the standards established for protective structures.

To be specific, in order to strengthen civil protection capacity and readiness of regional authorities and communities and targeted locations to respond to conflict-related emergencies, including mass influxes of refugees/IDPs, it is necessary, first of all, to properly equip a sufficient number of protective structures for the population, including in/near places of mass stay of people.

State authorities and local governments are recommended to base their civil protection activities on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (hereinafter — SFDRR).

This international document creates the basis for an «inclusive» approach at the level of the whole society, emphasizing the need to strengthen social cooperation and the involvement of all institutions in disaster risk reduction.

The Sendai Framework is an international document that will determine the direction of the international community's efforts in the field of disaster risk reduction until 2030 and has 4 priorities for action:

- Understanding disaster risk
- Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
- Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
- Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.



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