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Report on the Workshop on Human Rights approach in Disasters: Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups in Disaster Risk Reduction

18-19 September 2019

Baku, Azerbaijan

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Abbreviations

ARCS	Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CoE	Council of Europe
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EUR-OPA	The European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement
IMCG	Inter-ministerial coordination group
IOM	Organisation for Migration
LCG	Local coordination group
MCIC	The Migrants in Countries of Crisis
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoES	Ministry of Emergency Situations
MoLSPP	Ministry of Labour, Social Protection of the Population
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
RCG	Regional coordination group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

1. Summary

Title of the event:	Workshop on Human Rights approach in Disasters: Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups in Disaster Risk Reduction
Attendance:	Day 1 – 25 persons (11 female + 14 male) Day 2 – 17 persons (7 female + 10 male)
Sessions chaired by:	Ms.Mahbuba Mustafayeva Mr.Jeyhun Isgandarli
Participated entities:	The Ministry of Education State Migration Service IOM Mission to Azerbaijan UNICEF Azerbaijan The Ministry of Emergency Situationss The National Assembly (Parliament) of Azerbaijan The State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs The Ombudsman Office of Azerbaijan The Ministry of Labor and *Social Protection* of the Population Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society The CoE secretariat (EUR-OPA) with CoE experts from Cyprus and Greece
Presentations:	12 presentations (50% female + 50% male)
Overall Objectives:	• To bring together international partners, government agencies, stakeholders, representatives of civil society and local NGOs, and experts from countries with concrete experience and knowledge of good practices in the field of protection and promotion of human rights in disasters and inclusive approach of vulnerable groups • to identify the needs of vulnerable groups and challenges faced by people with disabilities, migrants, displaced persons, refuges and children.
Key words:	Vulnerable groups; migrants, children, people with special needs; Disaster Risk Reduction; Prevention; Social inclusion, Rights based approach
Main outcomes:	Establishing a functional inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination group with the Ministry of Emergency Situations as a leading agency that oversees an action plan. Setting up an effective, ethical and comprehensive data collection system on vulnerable groups in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection for data collection on vulnerable groups. More organised capacity development efforts with the use of experiential learning methodology as a good and effective practice in training sessions. Ensuring an inclusive information sharing system with the entire population, including vulnerable groups. A communication strategy should be included in the overall DRR strategy with respective roles and responsibilities for government agencies, private sector, media, CSOs. Increased cooperation with NGOs and community organisations in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) processes across the country to be able to ensure effective implementation and monitoring.

2. Introduction

Along with commonly experienced disasters including earthquakes, landslides, mudflows and floods, recent decades have recorded significant growth in the number of technological as well as slow on-set disasters attributed to climate change, such as heatwaves, drought, chemical spills, toxic waste and air pollution. While some countries are more prone to disasters than others as per their geographical positions, the efforts for risk reduction becomes a global priority, particularly affecting vulnerable groups. The essential need to predict the risk and impacts inevitably goes beyond borders as disaster-induced displacement might have a large-scale impact on an entire region. Consequently, strategic planning requires multiple levels of cooperation with the active involvement of communities, civil society, authorities, institutions and academia at local, regional, national and international levels.

An organic relationship between disaster risk reduction, poverty, climate change impact and environmental issues has been an active part of discussions in the field in recent decades, particularly emphasising active involvement of people of concern in the planning, management and recovery phases, where marginalised groups have voice on issues concerning their everyday life. Regardless of the degree of their vulnerability, the right to take part in community life in all its aspects is fundamental for all community members. For effective protection measures to take place, vulnerable and marginalised groups need to be part of all the phases of disaster risk reduction. This is essential for the empowerment of the most vulnerable groups and for participation in community life, in a dignified manner.

The sensitive questions to be addressed are how the vulnerable persons and groups are acknowledged and to what degree their vulnerability could be shifted to resilience, as perceptions, demographics, and conditions change over time. Accordingly, the European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement (EUR-OPA) of the Council of Europe, in line with its human rights approach, emphasises the concept of vulnerability reduction, and the need to address the vulnerabilities of persons and communities who are the most impacted groups in times of disasters.

In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its emphasis on ensuring that *No One is Left Behind*: reaching the most vulnerable, and the priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Committee of Permanent Correspondents of the European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement (EUR-OPA) of the Council of Europe adopted the “Ethical Principles on Disaster Risk Reduction and People’s Resilience” providing a good compilation of guiding principles.

These ethical principles serve as the basis to develop both policy recommendations and practical solutions to improve the resilience and preparedness of vulnerable groups of people with disabilities; migrants, displaced persons, asylum seekers and refugees; children, whom were the three main components of the workshop, entitled *“Workshop on Human Rights approach in Disasters: Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups in Disaster Risk Reduction*”. Organised by EUR-OPA in coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Azerbaijan, UNICEF and International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the workshop highlighted the vital importance of the inclusion of vulnerable groups in DRR from various angles.

With the objective of taking stock of the Azeri experiences, projects and actions at local and national level to protect vulnerable groups; assessing main concerns, needs and challenges to protect vulnerable groups from disaster risks; introducing good practices from other EUR-OPA members; and identifying cooperation possibilities, the workshop brought together international partners, government agencies, stakeholders, representatives of civil society and local NGOs, and experts from countries.

The human rights approach to DRR primarily focuses on the acknowledgment of all vulnerable and marginalised groups regardless of their ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, age,

ability, geographic location, beliefs and legal status. The approach seeks to ensure that their rights are respected in all phases from access to information, raising awareness to needed tools, access to resources. The workshop, in this capacity, created a platform for a number of participants to become familiar with the work of EUR-OPA, UNICEF and IOM as well as Ministries and organisations such as Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society. Experts from Cyprus and Greece provided examples of good practices in the field and discussed the possibilities of cooperation through the EUR-OPA network. First-hand experiences and testimonies of individuals belonging to vulnerable groups have enriched the discussions, working toward a common understanding and actions for the next steps in Azerbaijan.

3. Background

The Republic of Azerbaijan has been part of EUR-OPA since 1993. Azerbaijan hosted one of the specialised centres of EUR-OPA, the European Training-Information Centre in Baku (ECMHT) until 2015, successfully contributing to the efforts to improve the technical capacities, awareness and resilience to major risks within the population both at the national and regional level.

Despite efforts to increase awareness about risks and to improve disaster management, the need to develop innovative methods and practical tools to reduce the risks of the most vulnerable people remained an important issue on the agenda. The active involvement of vulnerable groups in disaster risk preparedness and response as well as improved coordination among institutions are seen as crucial to ensure the protection of rights and increasing resilience of vulnerable groups during and in the aftermath of disasters. The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) seemed to be structured in a manner to address the response needs as well as working for awareness raising efforts in Azerbaijan, particularly among school children. The MoES has cooperated with various organisations in joint activities.

The concern of vulnerable groups has been expressed by the Ministry of Emergency Situations in several occasions to the CoE, where specialised expertise was requested. In consultation with the (MoES), IOM and UNICEF, a concept note was developed to generate the discussion among potential participants and enhance the concept. In addition, a number of resources[1] have been made available to local authorities and participants in preparation of the workshop. The programme of the event focused on a gradual progress toward possible actions; the current situation in Azerbaijan to protect vulnerable groups from hazards; international good practices, projects and tools; a brainstorming session on ideal scenarios, leading to an action plan for the next steps. Six power point presentations by IOM, UNICEF, CoE and experts from Greece and Cyprus, along with the multimedia awareness raising films by the MoES were shared with the participants, encouraging further discussion on the topics.

The brainstorming session offered a further opportunity for participants to reflect upon the presentations, and recommended further steps to be taken as a follow up to this workshop. For the brainstorming session, the participants have come up with a list[2] of ideas, which at a later stage were clustered in five categories[3]. The participants further worked in groups to elaborate on these five categories to recommend priority actions. Provided worksheets generated further discussions on these follow up actions. As per the limitations of the agenda, and the necessity to carry on the process of elaboration, the participants were requested to further discuss the format and the content in their respective entities to contribute to the action plan.

[1] Refer to list of resources for DRR in Annex 1

[2] Refer to the ideas from the brainstorming session in Annex 2

[3] Refer to the clusters from brainstorming session in Annex 3

4. Highlights of the discussions:

The workshop included a number of professionals, experts and representatives from relevant ministries, government agencies, NGOs and vulnerable groups, sharing their testimonies and viewpoints first hand. In the course of a two-day event, 12 presentations took place, laying the groundwork for discussions from various perspectives. The key points of the conference were as follows:

- **Main vulnerable groups** that are considered by the authorities regarding disaster risk reduction include but are not exclusively **persons with disabilities, displaced persons** (particularly those from Nagorno-Karabagh region) and **children**. Although there has not been an extended discussion, potential conflict situations in the region and therefore consequential population movement is considered as a possibility by the government officials.
- **Main risks in Azerbaijan** include mudflows, landslides, earthquakes, drought, heatwaves, air pollution/air quality (particularly in urban areas such as Baku), the possibility of conflict and environment-induced displacement from neighbouring countries. While there are known risks of oil/chemical spills, potential problems with pipelines and fires, the topic has not been a main discussion theme at this event;
- **The Sendai Framework** plays an important role for many initiatives and was referred to by many presenters. An example by Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), working with local communities in remote areas, focusing on family emergency plans, including families with disabilities, highlighted the importance of **community-based approach.**
  It was emphasised that such an approach helps to identify priority issues for communities (including infrastructure rehabilitation of road access, bridges, etc.), which bring development and disaster risk reduction concerns together.
- With **the human rights approach** in mind, emergency response for all is important to be considered. The inclusion of vulnerable groups in decision making processes is essential to be able to have a holistic view in all stages of DRR.
- There are **existing resources**, including guidelines / instruments (by UNICEF, IOM, CoE, etc.) that should be utilised for the upcoming actions.
- While the central government presents a solid structure in place for DRR, **inclusive awareness and capacity at local level** is essential for an effective risk management. Good practices with a focus on communities (examples including the 'Community First!' slogan were introduced by experts) as well as personal emergency evacuation plans are important.
- The use of **appropriate terminology** in line with international documents is important to avoid any discriminatory statements against any specific group. There is a need to visit relevant document and make necessary adjustments.
- There are concerted efforts to **change behaviour** for emergency preparedness. Good examples exist in Azerbaijan, which should be extended to all regions.
- **The involvement of academia** in coordination with people of concern is important to further the knowledge in the field, identify innovative actions and adjust to changes.

Children:

- Safety and security of children is a priority with particular attention to awareness raising efforts.
- There are a number of instruments introduced by UNICEF; including the climate change and landscape assessment for children, community-based risk assessment for children, rising concerns such as health risks in drinking water and contamination in

the sea. As the emphasis on DRR efforts by children needs to be materialised, the promotion of a 5 stage-approach of UNICEF would be useful.

- The Ministry of Emergency Situations has been paying specific attention to awareness raising activities including the use of promotional video clips, annual international young rescuer contest in Gebele. According to the MoES, following these awareness raising efforts a local academy is available for interested youth to become rescuers as of age 18.
- Ministry of Education in cooperation with MoES works with students on evacuation and safety measures as well as psychological support. In addition, the accessibility of students with special needs has been part of their focus.
- Psychological support through professionals is important. NGOs can play an important role in filling the gaps by providing support to communities and schools with direct access to disaster impacted persons. Their role in the various phases of DRR should be taken into consideration.
- The BeSafeNet website and the Olympiad which is an online competition between schools in the EUR-OPA member States on the theme "Better knowledge against disasters", are important educational tools as well as promoting a culture of safety across a pan-European network.

Migrants

- Data collection about the locations and languages of migrants is crucial for effective outreach and assistance.
- The Migrants in Countries of Crisis (MCIC) initiative of International Organisation for Migration has developed guidelines, toolkits and training tools to address the needs of the migrants. A fruitful cooperation with the CoE through EUR-OPA and Intercultural Cities Programmes resulted with the publication Migrants in Disaster Risk Reduction and an E-learning tool on how to include migrants in emergency management.
- The State Migration Services is responsible for the Refugee Status Determination process in Azerbaijan. The agency is also responsible for the detention centres (nəzarət mərkəzləri) where they keep the asylum seekers until their cases are clarified. The centres pay attention to emergency response, at times facing difficulties with diverse languages. It is noted that language plays a crucial role in safety and security of migrants and can easily put migrants in a vulnerable situation.
- Cyprus, most recently becoming a country of destination as opposed to a country of transition has developed a number of integration programmes that could present examples for good practices.

People with special needs

- The preparedness for people with disabilities requires a specific attention and planning, inclusive of people with special needs. The inclusion applies to all phases, including planning, recovery and rehabilitation.
- Coordination among ministries is very important for the use of the resources, information sharing and for a coordinated response.
- Civil Society Organisations' role in all stages is essential as per their specialised knowledge and capacity to access to communities.
- The CoE has produced substantial documents to be consulted for risk reduction[4]. UNICEF has produced guidelines and shared good practices in the region that can be further utilised.
- People with special needs in disaster response have equal rights for evacuation and access to services and resources, which should be built in every planning exercise. Azerbaijan's legislation on evacuation of vulnerable persons needs to be revisited and implemented to its full capacity.

[4] Refer to EUR-OPA web page on vulnerable groups

5. Main conclusions:

The main discussion points at the workshop were clustered under five topics as the main conclusions. The list of the conclusions is not exclusive, however, encompasses the main elements leading to recommendations in each field with concrete follow-up actions.

Throughout the workshops, **inclusion** was an overarching concept that was discussed repetitively. Inclusion of civil society organisations, communities, schools, students, parents, vulnerable groups, professionals including psychologists in all aspects of DRR efforts was a main conclusion across the board. A community-based approach, inclusive of all the inhabitants of the communities became a centrepiece in the management of disaster risks.

a. *Legislative / Policy / Coordination*
   - There is a **lack of coordination** between stakeholders in addressing DRR efforts, including the relevant ministries and government agencies.
   - There is **a need for a legislation and a national strategy** on DRR, which should be implemented through a sound action plan.
   - Vulnerable groups need to be considered and approached with **human rights principles** regardless of their vulnerabilities. Their inclusion in the consultation processes in legislative and policy work is crucial.
   - It is essential to be vigilant regarding possible displacement in the region due to climate change, conflicts, therefore **active involvement in regional and international networks** is important.

b. *Data collection and use for preparedness and response*
   - **Reliable and updated data** on vulnerable groups is fundamental in order to work together in DRR as well as in first response and assistance in case of emergencies.
   - **Demographic mapping of vulnerable persons** with specific methodology and technology should be prioritised. Already available data should be expanded to the entire country.
   - International good practices and experiences in **effective and sensitive data collection** and use should be utilised in Azerbaijan.

c. *Capacity development & specialised training of first responders*
   - **The Capacity development** efforts need to be more systematic and organised with the inclusion of vulnerable groups.
   - **Diverse methodologies** should be introduced for the training of people with disabilities as well as for first responders.
   - **Specific assistance is needed in working with people with disabilities,** which should include setting standard procedures to train first responders to people with different types of impairments, improved broadcasting of warning / notification of people with different disabilities (visual, hearing, etc.), inclusive fire safety designs / use of Universal Egress signs.
   - **Available resources**, including diverse methodologies and training techniques should be made available **in the Azeri language.**
   - **Bi-lateral and international cooperation in** capacity development efforts is mutually beneficial to all involved.

d. *Public Awareness & Education*
   - A culturally appropriate, **renewed terminology** in line with international conventions and local legislations needs to be introduced.
   - Increased **media engagement** for awareness raising and influencing public opinion is essential and should be further explored.
   - Successful community-based initiatives and pilot actions should be shared with a larger **network across the country.**

- Existing awareness raising and educational activities present positive examples and could constitute the **basis for future activities**.
- It is important to be **cautious of new hazards** and indicators, particularly for children. Available tools need to be better utilised to identify the risks and address them in a timely manner.

e. Effective implementation & monitoring

- The **lack of implementation** of policies slows down the progress in achieving set objectives.
- **A coordinated effort** between central, regional, local and community levels would provide a platform for an effective and efficient monitoring.
- **Civil society organisations** play a crucial role for the outreach as well as inclusion of vulnerable groups in the DRR efforts.

6. Recommendations:

a. Establish a functional inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination group with the Ministry of Emergency Situations as a leading agency that oversees an action plan. This multi-disciplinary group should work in consultation with specialised agencies, organisations and vulnerable groups at national, regional and local levels, to work on a legislation as well as a national strategy on DRR.

   Revise the urbanisation and construction code, including adjustments on accommodating person with disabilities. This task could be assumed by the Architecture and Construction Committee of Azerbaijan together with the NGOs and presented to the government. The rules for the creation of necessary living and working conditions for persons with disabilities in building construction, design and installation" prepared by Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and NGOs could be used as a good example to follow.

b. Set up an effective, ethical and comprehensive system for data collection on vulnerable groups in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. Best practices, from countries with similar cultural backgrounds should be studied. Available technological tools and programmes should be utilised.

c. Use experiential learning methodology as a good and effective practice in training sessions as well as exposure to civil protection education, which from an early age should be considered by relevant entities. Explore possibilities of international cooperation in training.

   Early warning systems should be further studied and included in the capacity development and public awareness raising efforts.

d. Ensure an inclusive information sharing system with all of the population, including vulnerable groups. A communication strategy should be included in the overall DRR strategy with respective roles and responsibilities for government agencies, private sector, media, CSOs. A working group on public awareness should be created within the inter-ministerial coordination group on DRR.

   Expansion of family hazard management plans and should be included in the awareness raising activities.

e. Cooperate with NGOs and community organisations in the DRR processes across the country to be able to ensure effective implementation and monitoring. Expand

Community-based Risk Assessment for Children to all other vulnerable groups and districts of Azerbaijan.

7. Suggested follow up actions:

- Organise a follow up meeting to the workshop in order to elaborate on a community-based pilot project in consultation with the participants of the workshop as well as other interested stakeholders. The pilot project idea could be based on a number of recommendations of this workshop. Be in consultation with the CoE secretariat about the project ideas and an immediate action plan.

- Set up a task force, inclusive of various ministries, CSO representatives, specialised agencies, academics and vulnerable group members in order to set up coordination groups at central, regional and local levels, and set the terms of references of these groups. (led by MoES).

- Establish working groups on the five topics identified in the workshop in order to focus on specific needs and action points. These working groups ideally should gather input from regional coordination groups and feed into the inter-ministerial coordination group on DRR.

- Establish coordination groups; an Inter-ministerial coordination group (IMCG), Regional coordination groups (RCG), Local coordination groups (LCG). (led by the Task force)

- Follow up with agencies, including IOM, for the translation of relevant documents into Azeri language. (led by MoES)

- Follow up with bi-lateral contacts for capacity development efforts. (led by MoES)

- Reconsider the revitalisation of the EUR-OPA Centre idea (e.g. European Centre on Training and Information in Baku) in order to work in a closer cooperation with a pan-European network. (led by MoES with the EUR-OPA)

8. Rapporteur's note:

1. Building on the discussions and main conclusions of this two-day "*Workshop on Human Rights approach in Disasters: Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups in Disaster Risk Reduction",* the Rapporteur would like to emphasise the following observations and offer additional recommendations for the next steps;

2. Overall focus of the event has been on children with disabilities (also as per deputy minister's emphasis and request for assistance in outreach techniques in emergencies), including the visit to a boarding school for children with hearing impairment. While this is very important, a more comprehensive planning for all the vulnerable groups discussed at the workshop would be useful.

3. A clear differentiation between awareness raising and rescue efforts by children should be made in order to avoid misunderstandings. While the exposure of children to rescue activities is essential through experiential learning, responsibility and needed maturity level in actual emergencies should not be avoided.

4. Consideration of vulnerability should be disassociated from the sense of victimisation. Mobilisation of vulnerability as a concept should be considered in addressing vulnerable groups with actions taken toward reduction of vulnerability, directly linked to issues around poverty, human rights and access to resources. Consequently, it would be advisable to focus on encouraging efforts from vulnerability to resilience and action in order to empower involved groups. The inclusion of all vulnerable groups in emergencies should be essential part of policies and actions.

5. The Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society example indicates the close linkage between humanitarian and development issues, which should be considered in early preparedness and planning stages of DRR. This approach could be further explored in addressing vulnerability reduction.

6. In light of changing demographics and conditions, it is important to be aware of who vulnerable persons are and how vulnerability is considered. A community mapping is essential to have a view of all inhabitants for the preparatory works. However, the confidentiality and privacy vulnerable persons should be strictly respected by the authorities.

7. The concerns around migrants and refugees should include necessary predictions and preparatory works in the planning exercise as the potential displacement due to conflict, environmental disasters and climate change is present.

8. Traditional / local knowledge and practices should be recalled and considered in community groups, feeding into national strategy.

9. Oil industry related concerns may require further risk analysis and preparedness. Concerned communities should be consulted to understand the real needs and concerns in order to properly address potential risks. Economic prosperity should not be at the expense of environmental degradation, health and wellbeing of concerned communities.

10. The well-being of first responders, rescue workers as well as other staff involved in the recovery and rehabilitation phases should be included in the planning phases as their psychological, economic, social wellbeing etc. are essential for effective rescue operations.

11. A community-based approach to DRR including the legislative work using the pilot action as a test ground is crucial. Suggested follow up actions of the workshop are visualised on a chart[5], drawing the linkage between all layers of the society. While this chart offers a chronological sequence for the next steps, the detailed timeline should be decided by the local stakeholders. However, previous experiences show that such a structure could be put in place in a 4-6-month period, ensuring sustainable management practices. As per the focus of the workshop, it is important to underline the importance of vulnerable groups in all aspects of the work indicated in the follow up and further actions.

9. Annexes

I. A list of resources for DRR
II. Ideas from the brainstorming session
III. The clusters from the brainstorming session
IV. Chart on the suggested follow-up actions

[5] Refer to visualised presentation of the suggested follow-up actions in Annex 4.

Annex I: A list of resources for DRR

List of resources provided in preparation for the workshop:

For people with disabilities

- Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Network (DiDRRN) - https://www.didrrn.net/
- The Council of Europe Recommendation 2013 - 1 of the Committee of Permanent Correspondents on the inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster preparedness and response https://www.coe.int/t/dg4/majorhazards/ressources/Apcat2013/REC_2013-1_DisabilityInclusiveDRR_EN.pdf
- Council of Europe toolkit to provide practical guidance for the improvement of services, plans and assistance to people with disabilities in the light of risks, crises, emergencies and disasters https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=0900001680467003
- Council of Europe publication “Major Hazards and People with Disabilities” - an overview of the state of the art in emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction for people with disabilities https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016801e8bcc

For displaced persons

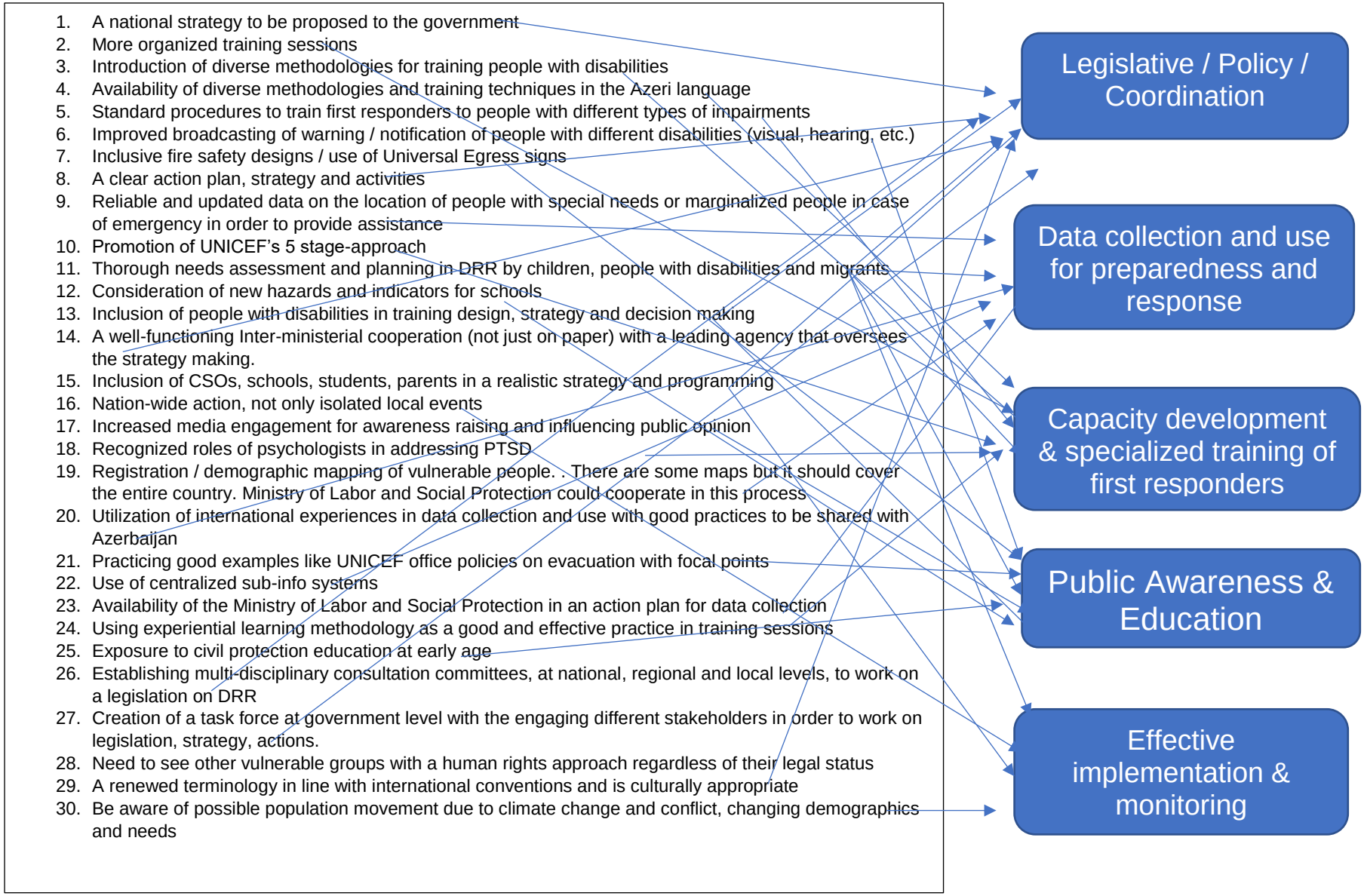
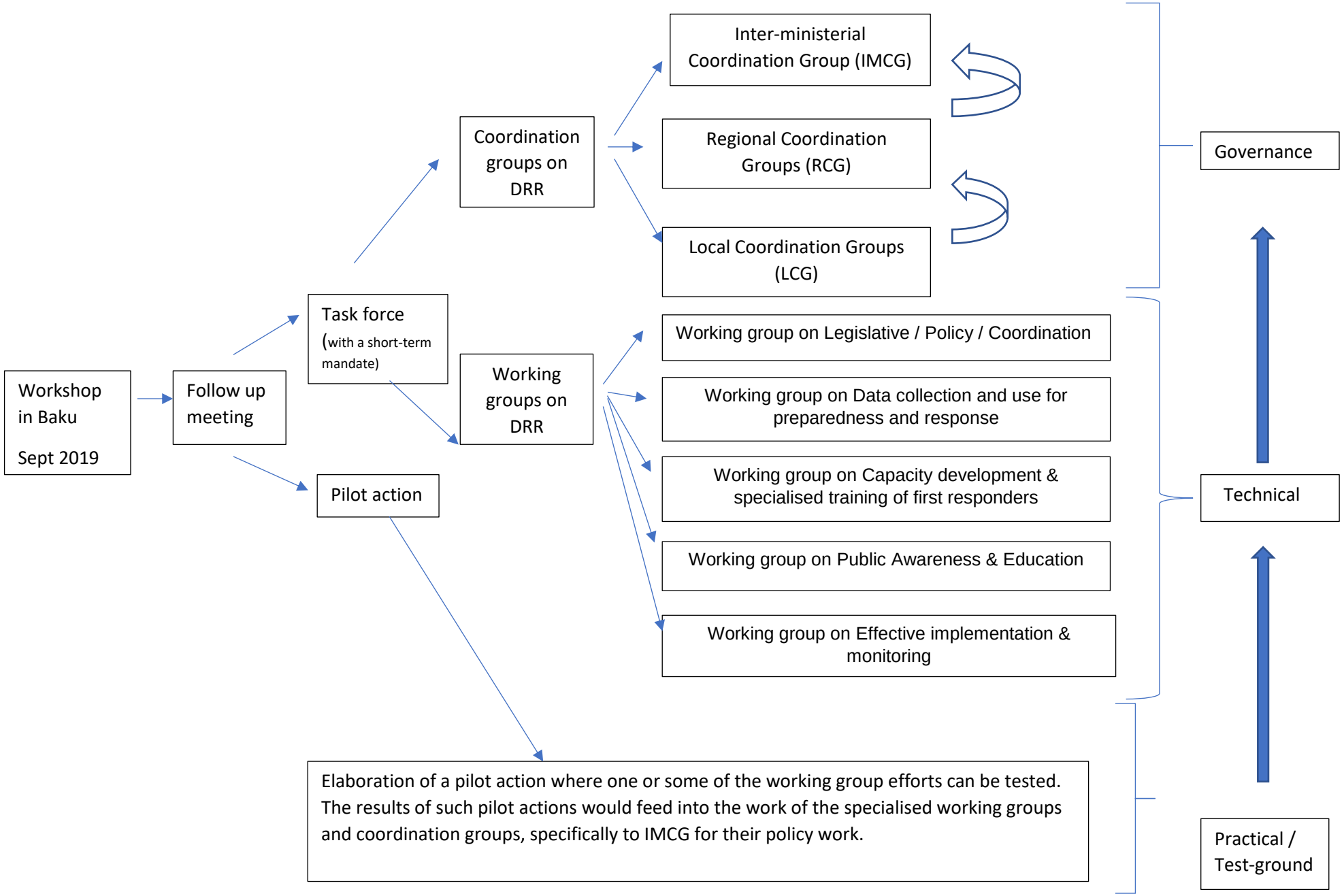
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), United Nations https://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf
- The European Convention on Human Rights, Council of Europe https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf
- Council of Europe Recommendation 2016 - 1 of the Committee of Permanent Correspondents on the Inclusion of Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees in disaster preparedness and response https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016806b37f5
- Migrants and Disaster Risk Reduction: Practices for inclusion, a collection of good practices. https://rm.coe.int/migrants-in-drr-web-final/1680716585
- Guidelines for including migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in disaster preparedness and management. https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016806acd58
- Online course to help practitioners at local level including migrants in emergency management (E-Campus), The International Organization on Migration, in collaboration with the Intercultural Cities Programme of the Council of Europe and the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement developed https://www.ecampus.iom.int/

Annex II: Brainstorming sessions highlights

IDEAL SCENARIOS / POTENTIAL CHALLENGES AT THE LOCAL CONTEXT

1. A national strategy to be proposed to the government
2. More organized training sessions
3. Introduction of diverse methodologies for training people with disabilities
4. Availability of diverse methodologies and training techniques in the Azeri language
5. Standard procedures to train first responders to people with different types of impairments
6. Improved broadcasting of warning / notification of people with different disabilities (visual, hearing, etc.)
7. Inclusive fire safety designs / use of Universal Egress signs
8. A clear action plan, strategy and activities
9. Reliable and updated data on the location of people with special needs or marginalized people in case of emergency in order to provide assistance
10. Promotion of UNICEF's 5 stage-approach
11. Thorough needs assessment and planning in DRR by children, people with disabilities and migrants
12. Consideration of new hazards and indicators for schools
13. Inclusion of people with disabilities in training design, strategy and decision making
14. A well-functioning Inter-ministerial cooperation (not just on paper) with a leading agency that oversees the strategy making.
15. Inclusion of CSOs, schools, students, parents in a realistic strategy and programming
16. Nation-wide action, not only isolated local events
17. Increased media engagement for awareness raising and influencing public opinion
18. Recognized roles of psychologists in addressing PTSD
19. Registration / demographic mapping of vulnerable people. . There are some maps but it should cover the entire country. Ministry of Labor and Social Protection could cooperate in this process
20. Utilization of international experiences in data collection and use with good practices to be shared with Azerbaijan
21. Practicing good examples like UNICEF office policies on evacuation with focal points
22. Use of centralized sub-info systems
23. Availability of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection in an action plan for data collection
24. Using experiential learning methodology as a good and effective practice in training sessions
25. Exposure to civil protection education at early age
26. Establishing multi-disciplinary consultation committees, at national, regional and local levels, to work on a legislation on DRR
27. Creation of a task force at government level with the engaging different stakeholders in order to work on legislation, strategy, actions.
28. Need to see other vulnerable groups with a human rights approach regardless of their legal status
29. A renewed terminology in line with international conventions and is culturally appropriate
30. Be aware of possible population movement due to climate change and conflict, changing demographics and needs

Annex III: The clusters from the brainstorming session



Annex IV: Visual presentation of suggested follow-up actions