Report on D3.6.5

One Info-day with stakeholders

Prepared by: Urban Research Institute
December, 2020

PROJECT

Public awareness, Preparedness, Participation and Coordination for Civil Protection for All

(Subsidy Contract No: A2-1.4-1)

REPORT	
Title	One info day with relevant stakeholders
Meeting date(s)	17th of December 2020
Organized by	PB6 – Urban Research Institute (www.uri.org.al/)
Meeting location	Zoom Meeting link: https://us04web.zoom.us/j/78558820498?pwd=clRKQXNLSHRDN0YzaXYvTjZhb3pHQT02
Document version[1]	D (11.01.2021)
Date of approval	F (28.02.2021)
Distribution	LB1, PB2, PB3, PB4, PB5 and PB6

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[1] F: final, D: draft

OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the "4PLUS" Act is the upgrade / improvement of the existing infrastructure and development of human resources skills in the respective stakeholders, in order to take into account and better meet the needs of people with disabilities, people with chronic diseases, people with disabilities, age and people with reduced mobility in general ("low independence & high-risk groups").

In order to achieve the goal of developing Inclusive Civil Protection and to include the needs of people with reduced mobility / independence in the planning of any civil protection initiative in the cross-border area, it is necessary to develop strategies to promote "Accessibility".

And the principles of "Planning for All" in all phases of civil protection (prevention, preparation, early warning, immediate intervention and crisis management, response and rehabilitation, etc.) that will meet the characteristics and requirements of people belonging to high-risk groups.

RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED

One **info-day** has been organized with relevant stakeholders (employers, universities and hospitality providers) on 17th of December 2020, focusing on the following subjects:

- how to pay attention to those special needs and provide internal procedures for covering them;

- how to act in case of fire, trauma, accident and evacuation;

- on safety of buildings and necessary equipment; on cooperation with local fire departments and technical welfare organisations;

- on safety of people and on first aid.

More specifically, the info day will aim to aware stakeholders to:

- Understand the basics about disability including: main terminology, classifications ann models, specific needs of persons with disability.

- Direct their action in accordance with the main legal and political frameworks related to disability, and provisions that can be utilized for disability in emergency situations.

- Understand why it is essential to include disability in disaster risk reduction.

- Effectively include persons with disabilities in disaster risk reduction activities.

- Be equipped with practical guidelines and recommendations on how to include persons with disabilities in a number of key sectors related to disaster risk reduction.

- Understand the difference between mainstream and specialist services and to refer persons with disabilities to specialist services as required.

PARTICIPATION

The workshops brought together a wide range of key stakeholders, including

- social and health care workers;

- emergency response workers form Kolonja Municipality;

- Students, etc.

 A list of participant for the five day workshop is included as Annex 4.

DISABILITY TERMINOLOGY

Step 1: Appropriate language

a) General principles Disability language is continually evolving, as views of disability and approaches to it evolve.

Terminology also differs between countries and regions. Certain expressions are inappropriate or humiliating and should be avoided, even if still widely utilized, as for instance in national frameworks. As language also influences attitudes and practices, some guidelines should be followed when talking about persons with disabilities:

- "Person first" - Refer to the person first, not the disability. For example, "the person who uses a wheelchair" or "the person with arthritis" is preferred over "the wheelchair person" or "the arthritic." Persons shouldn't be defined by their disability - rather it is one aspect of their life. This general rule may be different within some communities, such as those who are blind or deaf. Individuals in these groups often self-identify as "blind person" or "deaf person."

- Mention a disability only when it is relevant to the discussion.
- "Impairment", "disability" and "handicap" are not synonyms: A commonly used word in disability terminology is "impairment". The word impairment refers to the loss of any physiological, psychological and/or anatomical function of the body. Impairment may or may not result in a disability.

Answer

No, not necessarily. Disability results from the interaction between impairments and barriers (attitudinal and environmental). It refers to a restriction in effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Example: an early warning message with recommendations for preparing an evacuation is issued in TV with subtitles. Amina is deaf, but able to read the message. She can participate in preparations for evacuation. Therefore there is no disabling situation despite her impairment. Jon is also deaf and lives in the next village. He cannot read so he does not know what to do. His impairment has resulted in a disability.

Disability therefore varies according to a person's capabilities to deal with impairment. Both

The difference between impairment, disability and handicap

Impairment: impairments are problems in body function or structure such as a significant deviation or loss. Examples of body functions: mental functions; sensory functions and pain; voice and speech functions; cardiovascular functions. Examples of body structures: nervous system; musculoskeletal system; cardiovascular system.

Examples of impairments: amputation; club foot; paraplegia; cerebral palsy.

Disability: disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Handicap: this term is outdated. It was used in a former more linear model from the World Health Organization (WHO). This model stated that an impairment would lead to an alteration in function (then defined as disability), which would lead to a restriction in daily life activities (Handicap). In WHO's new model (the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health), disability is used to describe both an alteration in function (activity limitation) and a restriction of participation in daily life activities. Environmental or attitudinal barriers (such as no ramps or elevator, information not available in Braille, discrimination) that prevent a person from participation no longer lead to a "handicap" but to a "disabling situation".

having the same impairment, Amina can better deal with this situation due to her capability to

read. It should be remembered that disability is not a fixed state, it is a dynamic one. For example, if Jon learns to read, his impairment will not result in a disability next time in the same situation.

Terminology: what is "hot", what is "not"

What is "NOT"	What is "HOT"
• Case, problem, victim • Patient • The disabled, the handicapped • Retarded, mentally defective • Cripple, lame, deformed Wheelchair bound or 'Confined' to a • Wheelchair • Spastic, CP victim • The blind • 'Deaf and Dumb', dumb Crazy, nuts	• Person, individual • Client, person • Person with an impairment/disability • Person with an intellectual impairment • Person with a physical impairment • Person who uses wheelchair • Person who has cerebral palsy • Person who is blind or has vision loss, Person with visual impairment • Person who is deaf or has a hearing • impairment Person with a psychiatric disability or mental impairment/illness

Step 2: Common abbreviations and terms

- ▪ PWD/s: person/s with disability/ies (sometimes also: people with disabilities).
- ▪ DPO/s:disabled persons' organisations/ disabled people's organisations (DPOs are made up of persons with disabilities, run for and by persons with disabilities).
- ▪ Inclusive: if something is inclusive it means that active participation and representation is basically possible for everybody, including amongst other:
  - o People with disabilities
  - o Older people Children
  - o Those who are unwell or injured
  - o Pregnant women
- ▪ Environmental and attitudinal barriers lead to exclusion and restriction in participation and representation.
- ▪ Accessible: the characteristics of structural (such as buildings, roads, water supply systems) and non-structural items (such as information and communication systems) that enable their use by all members of a community, including those who have

physical, sensory, mental or intellectual impairments and those who are older, younger, pregnant, unwell or injured.

TYPES OF IMPAIRMENTS

Step 1: Establishing previous disability knowledge/experience

Questions to the group:

- Who has worked with PWDs before?
- What work is your organization currently doing that includes PWDs?

Step 2: Definition of disability

Definitions of disability vary according to regions, countries and context. Hence, there is no overall agreed definition. However, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)* states that "persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others".

- The essential elements are:
- Long-term impairment
- One of the following categories of impairment: physical, mental, intellectual, sensory (including hearing and/or speech impairment. visual impairment)
- Impairment in interaction with barriers
- In combination, these elements lead to a reduced capacity to participate in society on an equal basis.

Step 3: Classifications of impairments

Question to the group: What types of impairments can people have?

Five Types of Impairment: Four Functional Groups for DRR					
Type of Impairment	1. Physical	2. Visual	3. Hearing and/or Speech	4.a) Intellectual	4.b) Mental
Description	Loss or deformity of a limb. loss of physical function	Vision loss • Partial: low vision. • Entire: no vision / blindness	Decreased ability to detect or understand sounds. • Partial: hard of hearing • Entire: deafness Often goes with decreased ability to speak.	Decreased ability of cognitive functioning and adaptive skills.	Significant behavioural or psychological pattern that is thought to cause distress or disability. It is linked to a person's mental health.
Functional Consequence	Difficulty/being unable to move different body parts.	Difficulty/being unable to see.	Difficulty/being unable to hear and/or speak	Difficulty/being unable to reason, understand, solve problems, adapt behaviour, etc.	Difficulty/being unable to reason, understand, solve problems, adapt behaviour, etc.
Examples (medical conditions falling under this group)	Spinal cord injury. amputation. club foot.	Myopia. cataract. glaucoma.	Tinnitus. Auditory nerve damage.	Cerebral palsy autism.	Depression. Schizophrenia. Anxiety disorders.

Answer

Each person has special needs and abilities. To be workable in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), different health conditions need to be regrouped in larger impairment groups, where needs are reasonably similar within the group. We will utilize the classification of five types of impairment, as outlined in the CRPD: it is simple and can be utilized and understood by nonspecialists.

Additional remarks:

- Many of these disabling conditions are preventable.
- Multiple impairments: any combination of the above mentioned impairments.
- Especially, persons with intellectual impairment are likely to also have a physical impairment.

- Example: cerebral palsy.
- Once again: classifying persons with disabilities into five groups doesn't mean that they have the same needs. All people are different, but this regrouping facilitates Disability inclusive DRR

Step 4: What are barriers?

Barriers can be linked to:

a) Social environment:
   - Political, economic and legal factors: e.g. disaster management frameworks and policies that don't address disability issues; poor financial situation of a household with a PWD.
   - Socio-cultural factors (attitudes of people, popular beliefs, discrimination): e.g. PWDs having not equal access to food distribution, shelter and livelihood opportunities.
b) Physical environment
   - Natural environment: e.g. hilly area, cliffs. Built space: e.g.
   - Inaccessible shelters. inaccessible water and sanitation systems (WATSAN).

c) Inaccessible information and communication: e.g. early warning systems that can't be understood by PWDs.

NEEDS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Step 1: Needs of an individual

- Brainstorm following question with the group: what are your needs as an individual?
- Possible answers (list not exhaustive)

• money	• health care	• recreation
• food	• education	• society
• shelter	• transport	• Etc.
• clothes	• skills	

Step 2: Needs of persons with disabilities

Brainstorm following question with the group: what are the needs of persons with disabilities?

Answer

Persons with disabilities have the same needs as any individual, but need in addition some specialist services depending on their impairment.

Examples:

- Rehabilitation such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy
- Intervention such as corrective surgery and mobility devices (e.g. prosthesis, wheelchair, crutches, hearing aids)
- Special services such as care taker, sign language interpreters, adapted transportation services

DISABILIT Y AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Step 1: Types of disasters

Question to the group: What is a disaster according to you and what would you call a disaster in your daily life?

Answer

A disaster is any event, natural or man-made, which threatens human lives, damages private and public property, infrastructure and environment, and disrupts social and economic life. Onset of disasters can be sudden (e.g. earthquake) or progressive (e.g. certain floods).

Question to the group: What types of disasters do you know about?

Disasters can be classified into two categories:

Natural disasters:

Examples: earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts, cyclones.

Man-made disasters:

Examples: wars, riots, accidents, ecological disasters (e.g. chemical leaks).

One can obviously argue that humans also influence to a certain extent of certain types of natural disasters through causing, erosions due to tree cutting, etc.

Step 2: Effects of Disaster

Brainstorm on likely disasters in their project area

List possible impacts of the disasters identified on

a) Community life

b) Life of individuals

During presentations, identify similar impact of disasters on communities and individuals

Possible impacts (non-exhaustive list):

- Loss of human lives
- Injuries of property (home, land) and economic assets (machines, cars, crops and seeds, livestock)
- Loss of means of livelihood (e.g. job crisis)
- Loss of infrastructure (roads, public buildings such as schools, water systems, electricity).

ANNEX 1: FINAL AGENDA

PROJECT

Public awareness, Preparedness, Participation and Coordination for Civil Protection for All

(Subsidy Contract No: A2-1.4-1)

D3.6.5 - One info day with relevant stakeholders

Agenda and Guidance

Event	One info day with relevant stakeholders
Date(s)	17th of December 2020
Organized by	PB6 – Urban Research Institute (www.uri.org.al/)
Venue	Zoom Meeting link: https://us04web.zoom.us/j/78558820498?pwd=clRKQXNLSHRDN0YzaXYvTjZhb3pHQT02
Accessibility info[2]	n/a
Status[3] (date)	D (11.01.2021)
Local contact persons[4]	Zana Vokopola (zvokopola@uri.org.al, +355694082942) Marinela Spahiu (mspahiu@uri.org.al, +355685505459) Ina Janushi (ijanushi@uri.org.al, +355692324829)

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[2] For persons with disabilities

[3] F: final, D: draft, RD: revised draft

[4] In case further guidance and support is needed once onsite

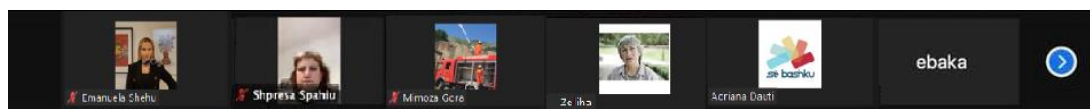| 17th of December 2020 (Thursday)	
One info day with relevant stakeholders	
11:00 – 11:15	e-Registrations
11:15 – 11:30	Welcome speech
11:30 – 12:00	Introduction of the 4PLUS Project • Objectives • Results to be achieved • Current status

>Break<

12:00 – 12:30	DISABILITY TERMINOLOGY • Step 1: Appropriate language • Step 2: Common abbreviations and terms TYPES OF IMPAIRMENTS • Step 1: Establishing previous disability knowledge/experience • Step 2: Definition of disability • Step 3: Classifications of impairments • Step 4: What are barriers?
12:30 – 12:45	NEEDS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES • Step 1: Needs of an individual • Step 2: Needs of persons with disabilities
12:45 – 13:00	DISABILIT Y AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT • Step 1: Types of disasters • Step 2: Effects of Disaster
13:00 – 13:20	Discussions

ANNEX 3. SELECTED PHOTOS

ANNEX 5. VISIBILITY MATERIALS (POSTER, SINGS, ETC.)

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