“All Under One Roof” aims to transform the way humanitarian organisations approach inclusion and accessibility in their shelter and settlement programmes.
Overview of the guideline

The manual focus on:

• The shelter & settlement sector looking at different types of solutions
  – Camps, spontaneous location, host family, shelter kits, cash distribution, etc...
• Preparedness, emergency and early-recovery
• Look at different situations of emergency and their impacts on persons with disabilities
• Consider all types of disabilities
• Each chapters are illustrated by case studies and complemented by a check list, sketches and further reading

The training will target 3 different audiences within the RC movement:

• Decision makers
• Volunteers
• Shelter specialists
Disability

• “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.”

*UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006*
Overview of the Manual

It aims at eliminating barriers that may prevent participation and equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. Some of the barriers are pre-existing, others are created by the emergency and can result in “new / increased” disabilities.

The manual is composed of 3 sections:

- **Section A.** Inclusion in phases of disaster management
- **Section B.** Technical guidance for shelter and settlements
- **Section C.** Promoting participation and equal opportunities
Section A - Inclusion in phases of emergency management

- Strengthen disability networks during the preparedness phase.
- Identify capacities of persons with disabilities as well as the barriers persons with disabilities face in case of an emergency.
- Involve persons with disabilities in planning and managing inclusive and targeted early warning systems.
- Ensure that emergency evacuation centres are accessible.
- Address disability issues from the outset of the emergency.
- Consider lack of visibility as a possible sign of exclusion.
- Consult persons with disabilities about shelter and settlement needs, and monitor the inclusiveness of the response.
- Involve disabled people's organisations in the recovery.
- Ensure that persons with disabilities can influence shelter designs and participate in reconstruction efforts. In the recovery phase, build back safer and more accessible
Section B - Technical guidance for shelter and settlements

• Avoid man-made barriers in new, planned settlements.
• Remove barriers that affect safety and access for persons with disabilities in settlements and collective centres.
• Assist with transporting, erecting and maintaining tents.
• Provide accessible transitional or permanent shelter for persons with disabilities through consultation and participation.
• Carry out accessible adaptation of existing structures.
• Provide priority lines for persons with disabilities and volunteers to offer assistance at distribution sites.
• Include additional or adapted items in emergency household kits for persons with disabilities.
• Offer training and technical support for persons with disabilities to make use of shelter kits and shelter support items.
Section C - Promoting participation and equal opportunities

- Provide information in multiple accessible formats.
- Plan meetings to be inclusive of persons with disabilities.
- Make monitoring and feedback mechanisms inclusive of persons with disabilities, and follow up barriers that are identified.
- Consider shelter accessibility in rent support programmes.
- Assist persons with disabilities in host family situations.
- Design cash for work activities according to the capacities of persons with disabilities.
- Use cash grants to provide personalised accessible shelter.
- Make sure vouchers, tools and instructions are accessible for persons with different types of disabilities.
1 Site access

Clear the site and the access to the site from rubble and debris. Ensure flat and uniform surfaces with good drainage (➔ B1.1.2).

Minimise the difference between the ground level inside and outside the shelter. If there is a slope, try to use this to your advantage by placing the entrance at the upper end of the site.

2 Colour contrast

The textile colour of the entrance should contrast with the rest of the tent to make it easier for persons with visual impairment to identify. Consider coloured tape (5 cm wide) to mark the entrance.

3 Toilet seats

Portable toilet seats can be a way to make facilities more accessible to persons with physical disabilities.

4 Handrails

Install handrails on ramps and porch to improve access and safety for persons with reduced mobility or visual impairment.
Way forward...

- 1 week Pilot training in Indonesia in May (13-15) for RC but few slots available for other stakeholders
- Review and Finalise the training package
- Look at partners for the dissemination of the tools within the RC movement
- Look at partners for the dissemination of the tools outside of the RC movement.

THANK YOU