



14. Find out who is doing what in the mainstream and train them

A CBID training session in Mombasa. ©CBM

Mainstreaming DIDRR involves a measure of mapping to see who is doing what, in which area and how. This provides an opportunity to scan the DRR landscape and foster collaboration (e.g. with mainstream organisations working in humanitarian issues or theme-specific ones, such as those working with women) and to identify gaps.

The need for capacity building for those working in DRR or related areas (for example infrastructure or health) is critical in ensuring they are sensitised, informed and trained on disability. While this may be part of your regular work portfolio (e.g. education), it may need some reorientation, depending on resources.

Training needs to cover multiple areas, and where possible should be designed and executed by OPDs. The box below can get you going with some thinking points.

LET'S GET TRAINING
Provide basic training on disability, for example different types of disabilities, how different people are positioned in disasters (and the barriers they face), alongside practical guidance, for example handling of people with particular disabilities in evacuation and response.
Work on infusing disability within training modules on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management. A contact with an academic institution in your country can prove to be worthwhile.
Raise awareness on the need to integrate and target those who are more vulnerable and marginalised, including persons with disabilities.
Share learning with and educate government departments.
Educate organisations and others about the difference between emergency response and DIDRR to illustrate how the latter is about preparing the community to be resilient.
Help break with the idea that disability requires some extraordinary knowledge or that it is a specialist area. Instead, provide a space to look at adjustments that can be made and that benefit everyone.
Provide basic training on principles and methods of universal design ²⁴ .
Train on how to ensure inclusion in the design of any new structures, for example that sanitation facilities need to take physical accessibility into account and so on.
Solutions to climate change must address the root causes of social injustice, discrimination and inequality affecting persons with disabilities. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including its article 11 ²⁵ on situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies, offers guidance in this regard.
Build in practical training activities encouraging participants from mainstream organisations to reflect on how disability inclusive their current practices are, and how to make their individual processes more disability responsive and inclusive ²⁶ .

It is also important to ensure that your own organisation and your partners working in CBID or other areas of community development, too, are disaster-prepared and educated! This means that this training is two-way and is a process, rather than a one-time activity. You can pull in some of the points above, as to why and how DIDRR is relevant to and needs to be mainstreamed in community development.

²⁴ For more on universal design in action see CBM (2015) [Inclusive post-disaster reconstruction: Building back safe and accessible for all 16 minimum requirements for building accessible shelters](#). CBM

²⁵ See [CRPD- Article 11 – Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies](#).

²⁶ The following resource provides more information on approaches to promoting disability-inclusive disaster risk management. See GFDRR (2018) [Five Actions for Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Management](#). GFDRR