

Policy discourse

Practicing Social Inclusion in DRM and Humanitarian Response

Rita Dhakal
Head of Humanitarian Response
Danish Church Aid (DCA)

Bimal Gadai
Program Manager
DRM and Humanitarian Program
Oxfam

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Social Exclusion

Social exclusion happens:

- ❑ when people or places suffer from a series of problems such as discrimination, unemployment, poor education & skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime, ill health and family breakdown and poor access and control over resources. When such problems combine they can create a vicious cycle.
- ❑ as a result of problems that face one person in their life. But it can also start from birth. Being born into poverty or to parents with low skills still has a major influence on future life chances. (<http://www.socialexclusion.gov.uk>)

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Social Inclusion

- ❑ Is concerned with the promotion of full participation in all aspects of community life, and especially those who are currently, or at risk of, marginalisation or exclusion
- ❑ Citizenship is significantly linked with social inclusion and incorporates issues of status, rights and duties

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Who are the excluded groups; Nepal context

- ❑ So-called lower caste, *deeper analysis is required to reach most deprived even among these groups*
- ❑ Women and children
- ❑ Person with disabilities and senior citizens
- ❑ Religious and indigenous minorities
- ❑ HIV+ve persons and trafficked women and girls
- ❑ Landless/ homeless

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Social Exclusion Analysis Framework

Roles and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do the excluded people do in relation to those who excludes them, where (location/ patterns of mobility)?, when (daily and seasonal patterns)? • Productive roles (paid work, self-employment, and subsistence production), reproductive roles (domestic work, child care and care of the sick and elderly), community participation/self-help (voluntary work for the benefit of the community as a whole) • Community politics (decision-making/ representation on behalf of the encompassing community as a whole)
Livelihood assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What livelihood assets/opportunities do the excluded and their complementary groups have access to and control over? • What constraints do the excluded people face? • Human assets (e.g. health services, education) • Natural assets (e.g. land, natural resources) • Social assets (e.g. social networks) • Physical assets (e.g. infrastructure) • Economic assets (e.g. capital/income, credit)

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Social Exclusion Analysis Framework

Power and decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What decision-making do the excluded people participate in? • What decision-making do they usually control? • What constraints do they face? • Intra-household level (e.g. expenditure decisions, use of savings) • Community level (e.g. decisions on the management of community water supplies)
Needs and priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the excluded people's needs and priorities? • What perspectives do they have on appropriate and sustainable ways of addressing their needs? • Internal/ Operational/ Practical needs (e.g. in the context of the existing roles and resources) • External/ Strategic needs (i.e. requiring changes to existing roles, relations and resources to create access to opportunity and distribution of benefit)

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Practices in addressing Social Exclusion

1. Defining Risk Environment

Develop Criteria	Specific need of women & men, children, PWDs, Dalits & Indigenous communities
Identify hazards	Differentiate the perception of hazards and also definition of hazards from the viewpoint of excluded groups
Assess vulnerabilities	Assess how social status adds social vulnerabilities
Analyze risks	Analyze risk by gender and social class/caste segregation
Evaluate Risks	Develop criteria to meet practical and strategic needs of SE groups
Risk prioritization	Power structure and participation in decision making process

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Practices in addressing Social Exclusion

2. Managing Risk Environment

Participation	Ensure equal participation of SE groups
Risk Reduction Options	Avoid dominant role of gender and social power structure while defining risk reduction options
Prioritization of options	Same as in Risk reduction Options

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Practices in addressing Social Exclusion

3. Responding to the emergency

Implementation and Monitoring	Ensuring stake of SE groups in program implementation, monitoring and evaluation also developing M&E indicators
Warning Dissemination	Due to low literacy and physical ability, SE groups are not able to receive EWS messages
Evacuation and Shelter	PWDs and other SE group friendly evacuation passage and shelter
Search and Rescue	Responsible team for S&R
Need Assessment	Assessing the community need and arranging relief items as per community need
Post Hazard Shelter	Identify specific needs of men and women and other vulnerable groups

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Recommendations for Humanitarian actors involved in funding or providing humanitarian aid

1. Principle

Publicly recognise the problem of caste-based discrimination and exclusion in disaster prevention and response in their organisational mission, work plans, and public engagement.

2. Practise

encourage and adhere to a common approach to addressing the risk of caste-based discrimination in humanitarian programming across the spectrum of interventions from disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery

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Recommendations for Humanitarian actors involved in funding or providing humanitarian aid

3. Policy and legislation

Support the development and implementation of inclusive and appropriate disaster management laws and policies at local, national and international level that enable the effective targeting of marginalised and excluded groups for disaster prevention and response, with a specific focus on caste-based discrimination.

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- Other recommendations**
- Ensure that the voices of SE groups and responders are heard when decisions are made, relationships forged and agendas set.
 - Engage SE groups as equal partners in disaster risk management and include SE group's organizations in broad-based community disaster coalitions.
 - Utilize SE groups' resources, including their leadership skills, informal and formal community network, family, community and environmental knowledge and professional and technical expertise
 - Develop context specific guidelines for disaster response for key SE groups such as: **Dalits/deprived communities, Women, Children, senior citizens, PWDs, HIV positives, homeless, landless, peasants,**

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Other recommendations

- Ensure SE group sensitive economic decision-making, land ownership and use, natural resource management, and human and social development in order to increase the capacity of SE groups to live more safely in hazard prone environments.
- Increase access of SE groups to economic resources, transportation and housing.
- Increase SE groups' access to employment, technology, financial resources and time.
- Ensure that the voices of SE groups and responders are heard when decisions are made, relationships forged and agendas set

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Key Message

- MDG (50% achieved) Where other 50% is?
- MDG will be changed to SDG that will link to HFA2 to address Social inclusion i.e, 50 % of what was not achieved through MDG

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