

9th Global Forum on Urban Resilience & Adaptation, Bonn, 27.04.2018

Björn Klüver, DRM Specialist
bjoern.kluever@plan.de

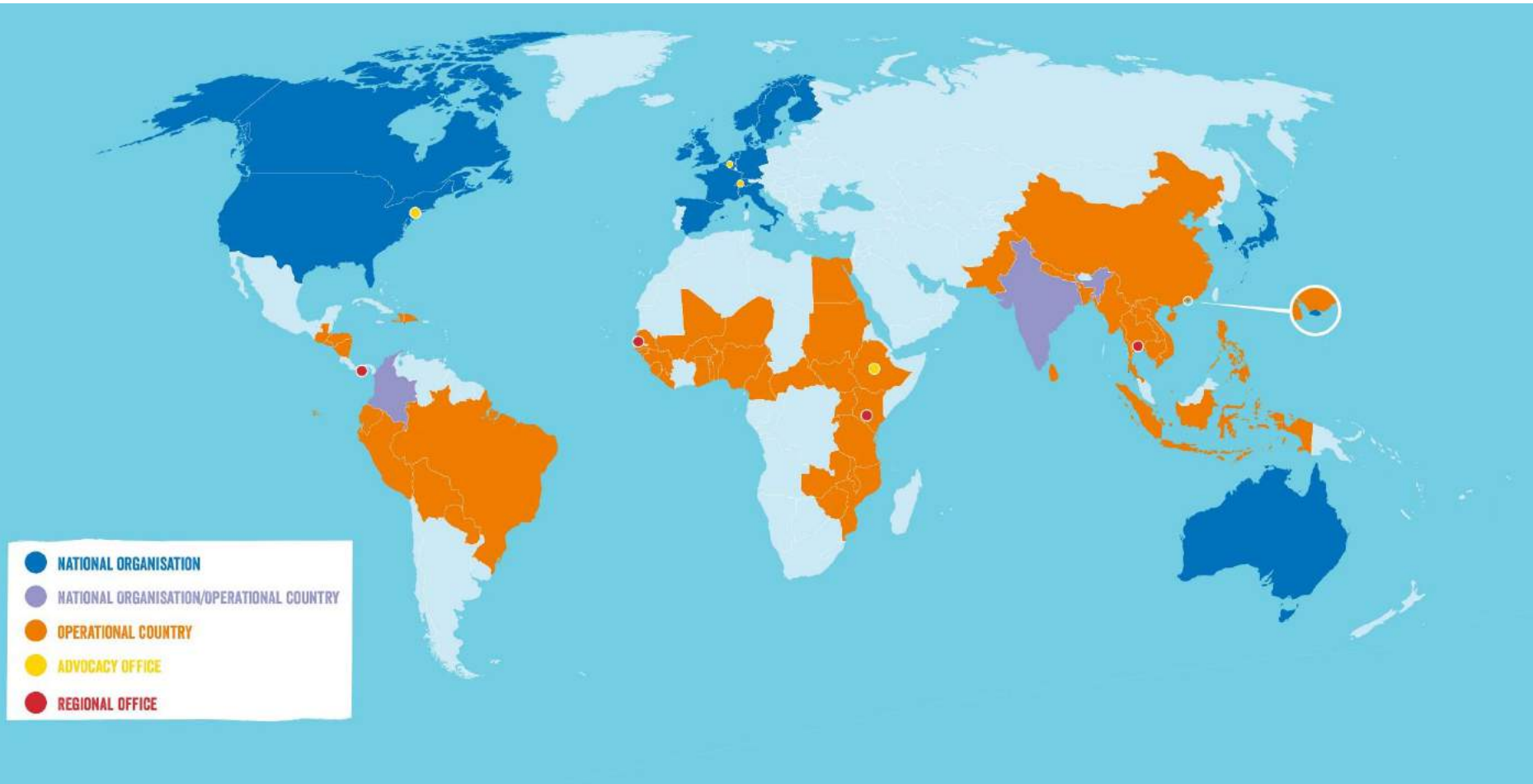


PLAN INTERNATIONAL URBAN SAFE SCHOOL GUIDELINES

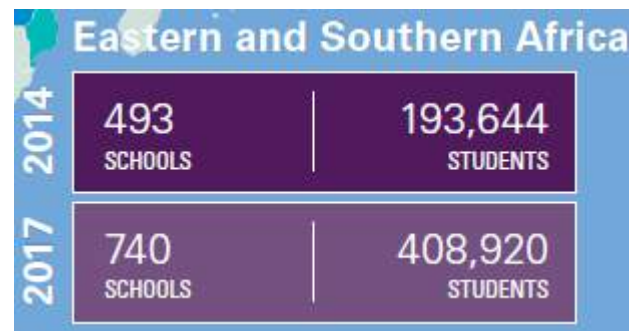
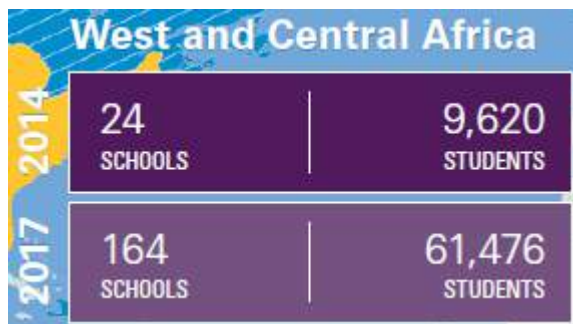
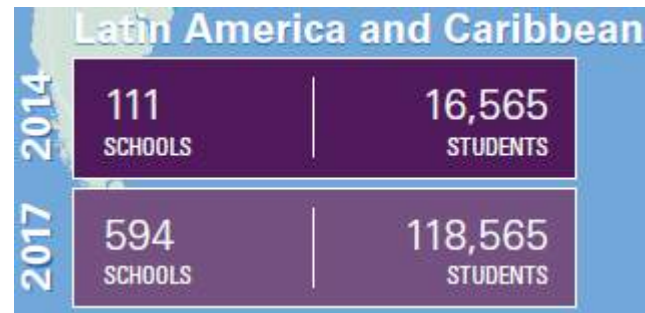
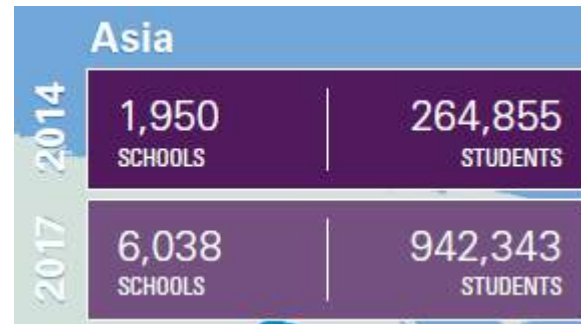
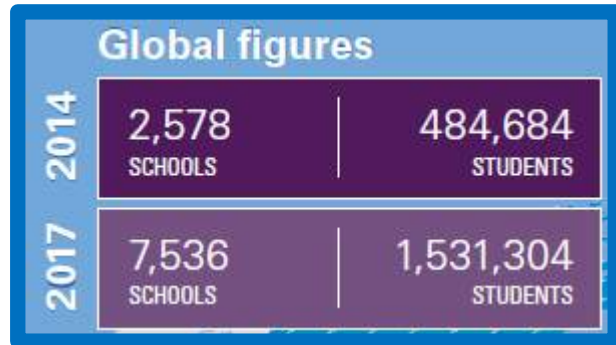
Session H4: Inclusive and participatory disaster risk management in cities - Increasing resilience by unlocking the resources of the non-organized/self-organized responders

About Plan International

Where we work



Plan International - Global Safe Schools Programme



QUICK BACKGROUND

Education Sector Policies and Plans



Urban Safe Schools Guidelines

How to adapt to Urban Challenges

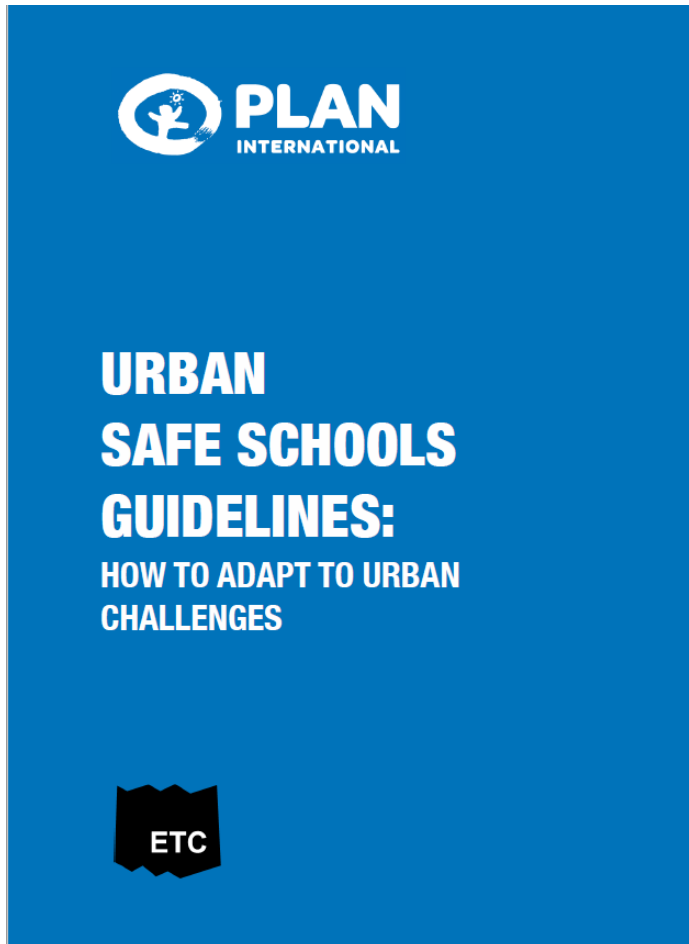


TABLE OF CONTENT

Table of content	ii
I. Executive Summary	1
II. Introduction	2
The Safe Schools Programme	2
Purpose of the Guidelines	3
III. Working in Urban Settings: What is Changing?	3
General Consequences and Challenges	3
Specific Urban Risks	4
Categorisation of Disasters	4
Physical hazards	4
Technological and Social Hazards	5
Vulnerabilities for Children in Urban Settings	5
Consequences and Challenges for Children-Based Approach in DRR	6
IV. Presentation of the Data Collection Results	7
Methodology	7
Selection of Three Countries	7
Desk Review	7
Online Survey	8
Key Informant Interviews	8
Limitations	8
Online Survey Outcomes and Analysis	8
Urban Hazards and Exposure to Risks	9
School Location	10
Hazards Assessment	10
Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments	11
Targeting	13
Influencing Factors on Programme Implementation and Effectiveness	13
Inclusion	14
Participation	14
Mitigation Activities	14
WASH	16
Access	17
In-depth Interview Outcomes and Analysis	18
Conclusion	19
V. Guidelines: How to Incorporate Specific Urban Challenges into the Safe Schools Programme	20
Pillar 1: Safe School Facilities	20
Use Mitigation Work as a Catalyst for Urban Improvement	20
Assess Urban Disaster, Climate and Daily Hazards for Children	21
Target Schools Based on Exposure to Hazard	21
Ensure Safe and Healthy Environments	22
Make Solid Waste Management a Top Priority in Urban Schools	23

Pillar I: Safe Learning facilities

- ✓ **Use Mitigation Work as a Catalyst for Urban Improvement**
- ✓ **Assess Urban Disaster, Climate and Daily Hazards for Children**
- ✓ **Target Schools Based on Exposure to Hazard**
- ✓ **Ensure Safe and Healthy Environments**
- ✓ **Make Solid Waste Management a Top Priority in Urban Schools**
- ✓ **Identify Traffic-related Risks and Develop School Safety Zones**
- ✓ **Develop Evacuation Plans Based on Infrastructure Networks**
- ✓ **Comply with and Promote Building and Infrastructure Standards**

Urban Safe School Guidelines



Children leading the process Hazard assessment and risk mapping

TẬP HUẤN/TRAINING

ĐÁNH GIÁ TÌNH TRẠNG DỄ BỊ TỒN THƯƠNG, NĂNG LỰC
(VCA) VÀ LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TRƯỜNG HỌC AN TOÀN
VULNERABILITY & CAPACITY ASSESSMENT &
SAFE SCHOOL PLANNING

Đồng Hới, 01-03/11/2017



Urban Safe Schools Guidelines

Pillar II - School Disaster Management



- ✓ Think urban, use spatial analysis tools and work with urban specialists
- ✓ Contribute to mainstream urban DRR culture by considering future scenarios
- ✓ Promote Numerous and Safe Public Spaces
- ✓ Involve a wide range of stakeholders to capitalise on the strengths and advantages of the city
- ✓ Design participation plans that interest and motivate stakeholders
- ✓ Increase specific knowledge on the disparate groups of out-of-school children.
- ✓ Use mass media and social networks to communicate

Pillar II: Evacuation drills involving local authorities and community



Pillar II: Regular simulation drills in schools

Early-warning Task Force





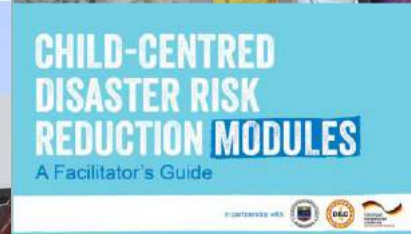
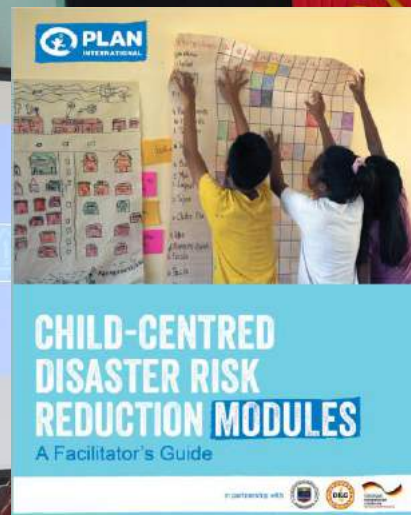
Search & Rescue Task Force



First-aid Task Force

Urban Safe Schools Guidelines

Pillar III - Risk Reduction & Resilience education (Informal Curriculum)



Module 1: DRR, Management and CCA Concepts

- Module 2: Local DRR legislation
- Module 3: Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
- Module 4: Contingency Planning
- Module 5: Family Preparedness
- Module 6: Community Drill

Urban Safe School Guideline

Specific Urban Risks



PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Floods and water-logging, Earthquakes, Landslides, Tsunamis, Storms, extreme weather events (heat and cold waves)

TECHNOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL HAZARDS

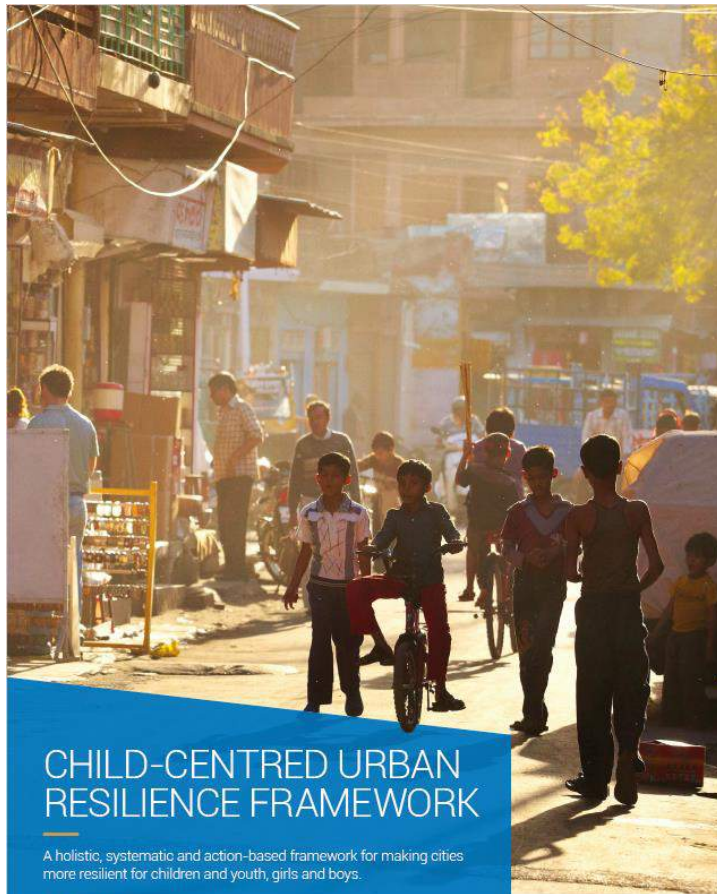
Collapsing buildings, chemical explosions, pollution, transport accidents, Fire, Violence, Public Health hazards, poor WASH

VULNERABILITIES FOR CHILDREN IN URBAN SETTINGS

Urban poverty, slum dwelling, land tenure issues, commercial sexual exploitation, street criminality (gangs)

Child-Centred Urban Resilience Framework

- A holistic, systematic and action-based framework for making cities more resilient for children and youth, girls and boys.



ARUP

Child-Centred Urban Resilience Framework

What can be done to build Urban Resilience for children?

1. STRENGTHEN BASIC SERVICES FOR CHILDREN TO ACCESS
2. ASSURE DECENT WORK (WHERE CHILDREN ARE INVOLVED)
3. ENSURE SAFEGUARDS TO HEALTH AND LIFE OF CHILDREN
4. INCREASE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S WELFARE
5. PREVENT CRIME ON OR BY CHILDREN
6. MOTIVATE KEY STAKEHOLDERS AS CHAMPIONS OF CHILDREN'S ISSUES
7. DESIGN SAFE SPACES
8. ENSURE INFRASTRUCTURE IS CHILD-SENSITIVE
9. PROVIDE INFORMATION IN A CHILD-FRIENDLY WAY
10. INCLUDE CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
11. EMPOWER CHILDREN TO ENABLE PARTICIPATION
12. INTEGRATE CHILD AND HUMAN RIGHTS INTO POLICIES AND PLANS



Example: Family Disaster Preparedness



A group of five young children of South Asian descent are smiling and looking towards the camera. They are outdoors, with a large tree trunk on the right and a lush green background. The children are wearing colorful, patterned clothing. The text "THANK YOU!" is overlaid in large, white, distressed font across the middle of the image.

THANK YOU!

The content of this presentation does not necessarily represent an official position of Plan International or its partners