Australian Human Rights Commission

*Celebrating 40 years*

# How to Protect Human Rights in Disasters: Explainer

November 2026



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**Acknowledgements**

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**Acknowledgement of Country**

The Australian Human Rights Commission acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia, and recognises their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders – past and present.

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**About the Australian Human Rights Commission**

Our vision for Australia is one where everyone can live free and equal in dignity and rights as part of a strong, healthy democratic society.

**We have 4 core functions under our legislation:**

**Access to justice:** We help people to resolve complaints of discrimination and human rights breaches through our complaint handling services.

**Fairer laws, policies and practices:** We review existing and proposed laws, policies and practices and provide expert advice on how they can better protect people's human rights. We help organisations to protect human rights in their work. We publish reports on human rights problems and how to fix them.

**Education and understanding:** We promote understanding, acceptance and public discussion of human rights. We deliver workplace and community human rights education and training.

**Compliance:** We are the regulator for the positive duty requiring employers and others to address workplace sexual harassment, sex discrimination, sexist conduct and related victimisation.

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# 1. Framework overview

## 1.1 What is this framework?

This framework has 2 components:

- 'How to protect human rights in disasters' graphic
- This explainer document.

The purpose of the framework is to guide governments, agencies, service providers and communities in planning for, responding to and recovering from emergencies and disasters in Australia. It does this by laying out five principles in addition to targeted questions to prompt the consideration, protection and promotion of human rights during all phases of an emergency.

## 1.2 Why do we need this framework?

A human rights framework provides a practical way to ensure that people are at the centre of disaster management. Embedding human rights into both decision-making processes and outcomes helps to identify who may be most affected by hazards, recognise unequal impacts and reduce harm. A shared responsibility to embed human rights contributes to greater safety and resilience for everyone.

This framework was developed by examining common challenges across both pandemics and natural hazards, however the principles and concepts have broader relevance and can be applied more broadly whenever people face disaster risk.

## 1.3 Who is this for?



**COMMUNITY**

Share local knowledge, support each other and help shape decisions.



**INDIVDUALS**

Prepare, make informed choices and support others.



**BUSINESS**

Maintain services, supplies and capabilities that communities rely on.



**GOVERNMENT**

Lead, coordinate, fund and support effective action.

This framework is designed to be practical and accessible for everyone who contributes to community safety, resilience and recovery, falling into the broad categories of individuals, community, business and government. This includes decision-makers in relevant sectors including federal, state and territory governments, local councils, emergency management and emergency service providers, recovery and reconstruction agencies, community organisations, non-government organisations as well as people directly affected by hazards.

Disaster planning, response and risk reduction is a shared responsibility and applying a common human rights approach for all sectors will improve consistency, strengthen coordination and support more informed, people-centred decision-making.




## 1.4 How does it fit in?

This framework complements existing Australian disaster management and human rights laws, policies and plans, including the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, the Australian Disaster Recovery Framework, the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework, Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN), Australian Emergency Management Arrangements Handbook, state and territory emergency plans, as well as the international standard Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It provides a common human rights lens that can be adapted to different roles, responsibilities and contexts.

# 2. How to protect human rights in disasters

## 2.1 Human rights framework principles

At the heart of the framework are five human-rights based principles that provide practical guidance for disaster management. Actions should be:

- People-centred
- Fair
- Participatory
- Proportionate
- Accountable




These principles bring together the findings from the first two phases of the Commission's Human Rights in Emergency Management Project with established human rights and disaster risk reduction approaches. They draw on the PANEL principles—Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination and equality, Empowerment and Legality—which provide a widely recognised basis for applying human rights in practice.

They also reflect the priorities of the Sendai Framework, including its emphasis on understanding disaster risk, inclusive and people-centred decision-making, strengthening governance and accountability, and reducing existing and future vulnerability. The five principles translate these sources into a concise, practical set of standards for decision-makers across all phases of the disaster cycle.

Together, these principles provide a consistent foundation for decision-making and help ensure that disaster management activities are focussed on people and communities while supporting safety and reducing inequalities. Thinking about these five principles throughout the disaster cycle encourages a human-rights based approach to disaster planning, response and recovery. Considering and protecting human rights during disasters promotes dignity and equality for all people involved.

This is what each principle means:

## People-centred

A people-centred approach starts by putting the rights, safety, dignity, experiences and capabilities of people at centre of all decision making.

Every person affected by disaster should be treated with dignity, respect and humanity during both immediate response and relief efforts as well as longer-term recovery and resilience planning.

Decision-makers should recognise people as rights-holders rather than passive recipients of assistance. In addition, community knowledge, strengths and capacity should be acknowledged and valued.

Every decision that is made in a disaster context needs to be designed to fit the individuals and communities in question, rather than making the people fit the systems.

### Ask the right questions:

- Are people's different experiences, circumstances and needs understood?
- Are community strengths, knowledge, capabilities and support networks recognised?
- Is the response/system/decision designed around people, or does it expect people to fit an inflexible system?

## Fair

A fair approach starts with recognising that disasters and emergencies do not affect everyone in the same way.

Some people are more exposed to hazards, face additional barriers to reaching safety or support, or have fewer resources to prepare and recover. Fairness requires decision-makers to identify and address discrimination, unequal risk and barriers to protection and assistance.

Disaster policies, programs and services should be designed and delivered in ways that address disproportionate impacts. Priority support should be given to people in the most vulnerable situations who face the biggest barriers to realising their rights.

### Some factors that may increase vulnerability in disasters:

- Disability
- Chronic ill health
- Being a child or older person

- Poverty
- Financial hardship
- Housing insecurity
- Homelessness
- Geographic isolation
- Family or gender-based violence
- Harassment or abuse
- Language or communication barriers
- Social isolation
- Migration or displacement

### Ask the right questions:

- What barriers could prevent people from accessing information, safety, services or assistance?
- Are apparently neutral rules producing unequal outcomes?
- Could the response/system/decision deepen existing disadvantage or transfer risk to another community?



## Participatory

A participatory approach gives people genuine opportunities to shape decisions that affect their lives. This is more than just being informed after a decision has been made. Affected individuals and communities need to be given the opportunity to understand their rights. They must also be able to influence the design, implementation, monitoring and review of emergency arrangements that affect them.

Participation should be early, accessible, culturally safe, properly supported and ongoing. Particular effort should be made to engage communities who are often excluded from decision-making.

### Ask the right questions:

- Are people being informed, consulted and given genuine decision-making influence?
- Have communities helped identify the problem and possible solutions?
- Are participation processes accessible to people with different communication, language and disability requirements?

## Proportionate

Some emergencies may require governments to temporarily restrict rights, including freedom of movement, privacy, access to property or public gatherings. However, emergency powers are not unlimited.

A proportionate approach ensures that emergency actions are appropriate to the seriousness of the risk and do not restrict people's rights more than necessary.

Restrictions must have a clear legal basis, be supported by evidence, use the least restrictive effective option available and remain in place only for as long as needed. In practice, restrictions must be clearly explained so that people understand what is required, why the measure is necessary and how long it will apply. Reasonable adjustments and compassionate exemptions should be available to account for individual circumstances.

### Ask the right questions:

- Is the action appropriately targeted to the location, people and level of risk?
- Could the action disproportionately affect particular people or communities?
- Are reasonable adjustments or appropriate exemptions available?

## Accountable

An accountable approach requires decision-makers to explain their decisions, monitor their effects and correct problems as they arise.

People affected by disasters should have access to complaints, review and remedy mechanisms. For accountability to be effective, there must be appropriate laws, policies, institutions, administrative procedures and mechanisms of redress in order to secure human rights.

### Ask the right questions:

For every emergency response, decision-makers should be able to explain:

- What rights were considered
- How impacts were assessed
- Who was consulted
- How concerns were addressed
- How outcomes will be monitored

## 2.2 Applying human rights across the disaster cycle

This framework uses the widely recognised PPRR disaster cycle of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery to organise human rights considerations across all stages of disaster management. This structure recognises that decisions made before, during and after a disaster can all have significant impacts on people's rights and wellbeing.

While the disaster cycle provides a useful guide, disasters are complex and the way they are prevented, prepared for, responded to and recovered from is rarely a linear process. Different phases may overlap, decisions made in one phase can shape outcomes in another and recovery from one disaster may be interrupted by the onset of another.

The framework therefore encourages continuous consideration of human rights to help decision-makers respond to changing circumstances while keeping people, their rights and their needs at the centre.

Responsibility for protecting human rights is shared across the disaster cycle. Individuals, communities, businesses and governments each have distinct but complementary roles in prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Their responsibilities may differ between phases, but effective disaster management depends on coordinated action across all sectors throughout the full cycle.

The tables below explain each phase of the disaster cycle, provide examples of the actions typically taken during that phase and set out practical questions to guide a human rights-based approach. They also describe what effective, rights-respecting prevention, preparedness, response and recovery can look like in practice.

The questions in this explainer expand on the guiding questions included in the graphic framework. The list of questions is not exhaustive and in practice, should be adapted and expanded further to reflect the particular hazard, context, community and decision under consideration.



# PREVENT

**Disaster prevention is the activities and measures that are taken to reduce existing and new disaster risks. Prevention aims at reducing vulnerability and exposure to hazards.**[1]

## Types of prevention actions:

- Hazard and vulnerability assessments
- Land-use regulations (to avoid building on flood or bushfire prone land for example)
- Housing buyback schemes, to reduce number of people living in disaster prone areas
- Infrastructure upgrades
- Monitoring and enforcing building and construction standards
- Actions taken to reduce poverty, housing insecurity and barriers to essential services
- Ecosystem protection, such as restoring wetlands
- Environmental management, such as maintaining bushfire asset protection zones
- Establishing interoperable information and data systems
- Maintaining vaccination and communicable disease prevention programs.

## Ask the right questions:

### Who is most at risk?

- Who faces unequal or compounding risks, and why?
- Are people being expected to manage risks that require institutional or government action?
- Which groups depend most heavily on essential public services?
- Could the loss of one service cause cascading impacts across health, housing, employment and education?
- Who has the least financial, social or institutional capacity to absorb losses?
- Who is already experiencing disadvantage or rights violations?
- Who may be overlooked by existing data or planning categories?
- Which people are not connected to formal services or community organisations?
- Are people still recovering from previous disasters?

### What barriers are they facing?

- What underlying conditions are increasing exposure or vulnerability?
- Who may face greater risks to life, health, housing, culture, education or livelihood?
- Could the hazard interrupt medication, disability support, healthcare or other essential services?
- Who has the information, transport, finances and social support needed to prepare, and who does not?
- Who may be unable to evacuate independently?
- Who may be reluctant to engage with authorities because of previous experiences, discrimination or concerns about status?

### How can risk be reduced fairly?

- Are resources being allocated according to the level of risk, need and disadvantage?
- Are funding decisions based on current and projected risks, including climate-related risks?
- Is funding available for locally identified priorities?
- Could the investment increase protection for one community while transferring risk to another?
- Could a decision defer risk to future generations?
- Are the costs and benefits of the investment distributed fairly?
- Does the investment address existing inequalities or reinforce them?
- Are targeted measures required to ensure people experiencing disadvantage receive an equitable benefit?
- Are investments addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability?
- What assumptions underpin the investment?
- Have unintended consequences been assessed?
- Which communities are receiving less investment, or no investment?

## How it looks:

- Reduced hazard exposure
- Reduced vulnerability to disaster impacts
- Reduced inequality in disaster risk
- Stronger protective systems
- No new or transferred risk

# PREPARE

**Preparedness is the knowledge and capabilities developed by governments, organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.[2]**

## Types of preparedness actions: [3]

Preparedness involves building inclusive plans, capacity, accessible information and resources and trusted relationships before the emergency occurs. Actions may include:

- Public education and information programs
- Establishing and testing early warning systems
- Developing and updating evacuation and response plans
- Mapping the locations and needs of essential services and high-risk facilities
- Training exercises, simulations and stress tests
- Pre-arranged funding and flexible grant mechanisms.
- Stockpiling reserves of equipment and supplies
- Preparing evacuation centres
- Identifying people who may need particular support in an emergency scenario, especially those who are physically and/or socially isolated
- Preparing Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness Plans[4]
- Developing support arrangements for people in detention, prison and institutional care

## Ask the right questions:

### Does everyone know what to do?

- Have affected communities meaningfully shaped and tested the arrangements?
- Who has been consulted? Who has not been consulted and why?
- Have communities facing the greatest risks been specifically identified and engaged?
- Are community members represented in preparedness governance and decision-making structures?
- Do communities understand the respective roles of government, emergency services, businesses, community organisations and individuals?
- Are responsibilities clearly allocated, or are there gaps and overlaps?
- Is there a clear process for communities to identify gaps, report concerns and propose changes?

**Can everyone access the information?**

- Can community members readily find the arrangements before an emergency occurs?
- Are multiple communication channels used to distribute emergency information?
- Are translations available in the languages used by affected communities?
- Is information available in plain English?
- Is Easy Read information available?
- Are Auslan-interpreted and captioned communications available?
- Can people distinguish between advisory information, warnings and mandatory directions?
- Can people receive warnings without a smartphone, internet connection or social media account?
- Can warnings reach people in remote locations, temporary accommodation, institutional settings or without a fixed address?
- Are trusted local organisations, community leaders and service providers involved in distributing information?
- Could the terminology, imagery or delivery method create fear, stigma or mistrust?
- Do communication strategies recognise past experiences that may affect trust in government or emergency authorities?

**Does everyone have what they need to prepare?**

- Do people have the financial and material resources needed to follow preparedness advice?
- Are preparedness expectations realistic for people experiencing poverty, insecure housing or homelessness?
- Are community organisations funded to perform the preparedness roles assigned to them?
- Are community organisations funded to perform the preparedness roles assigned to them?
- Are organisations expected to fill gaps that remain the responsibility of government?

## How it looks:

- Trusted relationships between community and government
- Increased community capability
- Accessible plans, information and systems
- Community-led planning

# RESPOND

**Disaster response is the actions taken before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic needs of impacted communities.[5]**

## Types of response actions:

Disaster response is focused on immediate and short-term needs, and emergency services and response agencies have specific responsibilities during this phase, with the objective saving lives, preventing injury or illness and protecting property and infrastructure.[6]

- Seach and rescue operations
- Property and infrastructure protection
- Emergency medical care and food and water distributions
- Evacuation and shelters
- Movement restrictions

## Ask the right questions:

### Is support reaching those who need it?

- Is assistance reaching everyone according to need, level of risk and without discrimination?
- Can everyone access emergency shelter, food, water, healthcare, transport, communications and financial support?
- Can women and children experiencing violence be safely accommodated in emergency shelters?
- Are assistance measures reaching people in rural, remote or isolated locations?
- Are application and eligibility requirements reasonable in an emergency?
- Are non-digital ways of seeking assistance available?
- Are interpreters, accessible formats and communication support available?
- Are people receiving clear information about what support is available and how to access it?
- Are similar cases being treated consistently?
- Where people are treated differently, is there a clear and legitimate reason?
- Are decision-makers able to respond flexibly to individual circumstances?
- Are appropriate exemptions available?
- Are frontline responders given clear guidance about discretion and reasonable adjustments?
- Are people with greater resources receiving support more easily than people experiencing disadvantage?
- Are community organisations involved in identifying gaps in distribution?
- Is information being collected about unmet need, rather than only assistance delivered?
- Are sufficient resources and funding in place to support frontline workers in meeting increased demand during emergency responses and ensuring timely service delivery?

### Is anyone being left out?

- Who is not being reached by current warnings, services or assistance programs?
- Who is not connected to government agencies, healthcare providers or community organisations?
- Who may be unable or reluctant to approach authorities?
- Who may be isolated because of location, disability, illness, language barriers or limited social support?
- Are rapidly changing instructions being communicated clearly and consistently?
- Who faces several barriers at the same time?
- What immediate adjustments are required to address exclusion?
- Could the response increase exposure to violence, exploitation, illness or homelessness?
- Are people already affected by previous disasters or emergencies?
- Are standard categories obscuring complex or changing circumstances?
- Are community organisations able to report emerging problems directly to decision-makers?

### Are emergency measures fair and necessary?

- What is the legal authority for the action?
- Are the scope and limits of the power clearly understood?
- Are reasons for the decision recorded and publicly explained?
- Are emergency response measures time-limited?
- Is the risk sufficiently serious to justify restricting rights?
- Is the restriction based on an individual or local assessment, or is it being applied more broadly than necessary?
- Have less restrictive alternatives been identified and assessed?
- Are appropriate exemptions available?
- Can individual circumstances be considered?
- What harm could the restriction cause to health, housing, income, education, family life, culture or community connections?
- Will particular people or communities experience disproportionate effects?
- Have indirect and longer-term impacts been considered?
- Can people report discriminatory or inappropriate enforcement?
- Is information available in accessible formats and relevant languages?

## How it looks:

- Lives, health and safety protected
- Essential needs met
- Equitable access to assistance
- Dignity and autonomy upheld
- Rights restrictions kept to the minimum necessary

# RECOVER

**Disaster recovery is the restoring of livelihoods and health, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets and systems and activities of a disaster-affected community, ideally implementing the principles of 'build back better' to reduce future disaster risk.[7]**

## Types of recovery actions:

- Debris and hazardous waste removal
- Housing and infrastructure repair
- Financial assistance, grants and insurance support
- Restoring essential services, infrastructure and transport
- Providing temporary, transitional and permanent housing

## Ask the right questions:

### Is recovery helping everyone who needs it?

- Who is receiving recovery assistance, and who is not?
- Who is receiving support quickly, and who is waiting longer?
- Can everyone access housing, financial assistance, healthcare, legal support and other recovery services?
- Can people without identification, documentation, a fixed address or a bank account access assistance?
- Are eligibility requirements reasonable and clearly explained?
- Can people access urgent assistance while eligibility issues are resolved?

### Are affected communities shaping what comes next?

- Were affected people involved in defining what recovery should achieve?
- Who is represented in recovery governance and decision-making structures?
- Do people have influence over decisions, or are they only being informed about decisions already made?
- Are recovery timeframes realistic and responsive to community priorities?
- Who has been consulted, and who has not?
- Are recovery meetings and consultations physically, digitally and linguistically accessible?
- Is sufficient time allowed for communities to consider options and seek advice?
- Is local, cultural and lived-experience knowledge valued alongside technical and professional expertise?
- Are decisions adapted to local circumstances, rather than relying only on standardised approaches?
- Are community strengths, capabilities and resources recognised?

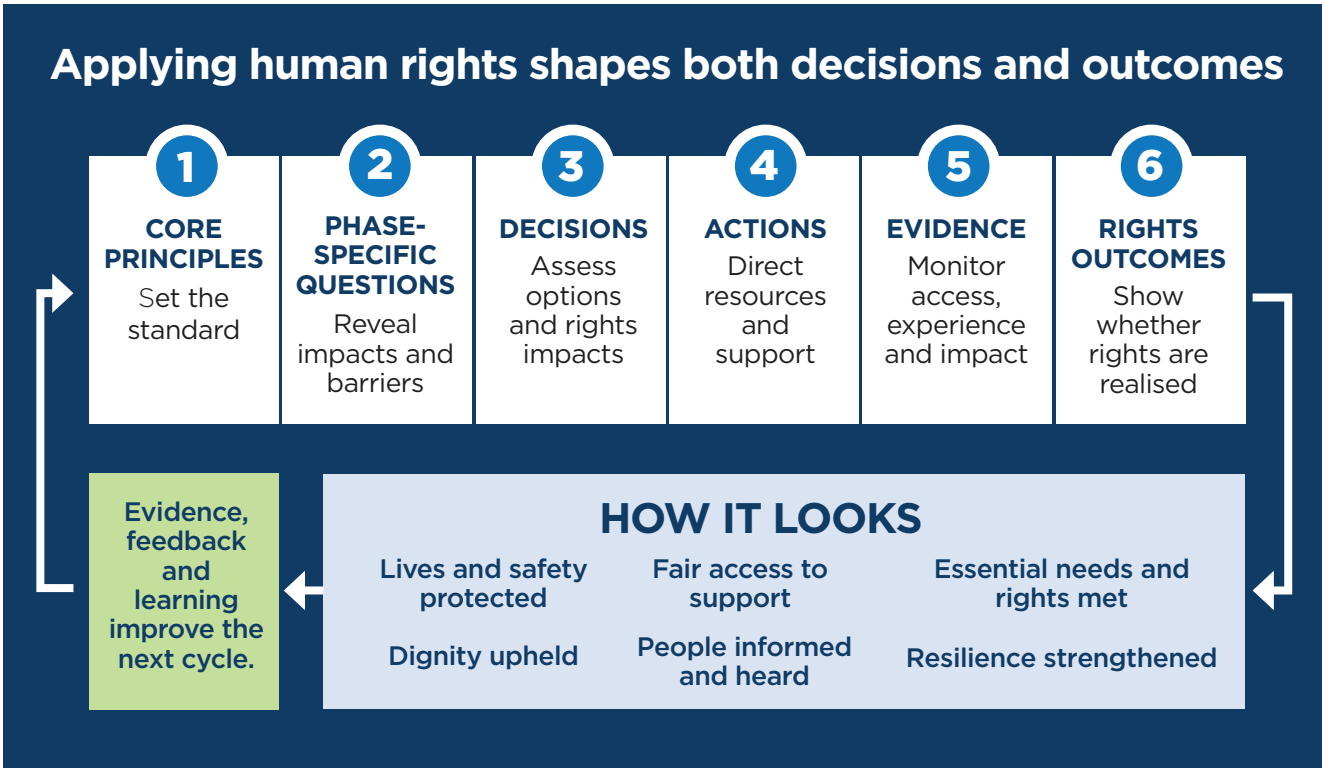
**Who may be falling behind?**

- Are some people or communities recovering more quickly than others?
- What factors are contributing to differences in recovery?
- Are people affected by repeated or compounding disasters receiving additional support?
- Is temporary accommodation suitable for people's disability, health, family and cultural circumstances?
- Are people remaining in temporary accommodation for extended periods?
- Are more visible communities receiving a disproportionate share of assistance?
- Are people affected indirectly, including workers, carers and neighbouring communities, being considered?

## How it looks:

- Restored rights and barriers removed
- Effective review and remedy
- Stronger community resilience
- Inequalities exposed by disaster are addressed
- Building back better






## 2.3 Human rights in action

The diagram shows a continuous process for turning human rights principles into practical results. The five core principles set the standard for all decisions. The principles place people, their rights and their experiences at the centre of disaster management. This is an important point of difference from approaches that focus primarily on hazards, physical assets and the built environment.

Phase-specific questions then identify risks, barriers and potential rights impacts, providing the basis for informed decisions and targeted actions. Evidence about how those actions are experienced and who benefits is used to assess whether the intended rights outcomes have been achieved.

The steps are connected rather than strictly linear. Evidence, feedback and lessons from outcomes feed back into the principles, questions, decisions and actions, supporting continuous improvement across prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

### 1 Core Principles – Set the standard

The process begins with the framework's five principles:

- People-centred
- Fair
- Participatory
- Proportionate
- Accountable

These principles establish the standard against which decisions should be made and assessed. They apply across every phase of emergency management.

## 2 Phase Specific Questions – Reveal impacts and barriers

The next step is to apply targeted human rights questions to the relevant phase of the disaster cycle.

These questions help uncover:

- unequal risks
- barriers to safety and support
- gaps in existing arrangements
- unintended consequences
- possible restrictions on rights and
- people or communities who may otherwise be overlooked.

## 3 Decisions – Assess options and rights impacts

The information revealed through the questions should then inform the decision.

At this stage, decision-makers assess:

- the available options
- the rights that may be protected or affected
- who may benefit
- who may experience harm or exclusion
- whether reasonable adjustments are needed
- whether a less restrictive option is available and
- how negative impacts can be avoided or reduced.

This step ensures that human rights are not just acknowledged, but guide and influence decisions at all levels.

## 4 Actions – Direct resources and support

The decision is then translated into action.

This may involve:

- allocating funding and personnel
- changing an emergency plan
- providing accessible information
- directing assistance towards people facing the greatest risks
- removing eligibility or administrative barriers
- making reasonable adjustments
- introducing safeguards or exemptions
- establishing complaints and review pathways or
- changing how a service is delivered.

This step recognises that respecting human rights requires practical implementation, adequate resources and clearly allocated responsibility.

## 5 Evidence – Monitor access, experience and impact

Once action is taken, its effects should be monitored.

Decision-makers should collect evidence about:

- who received assistance
- who did not receive assistance
- whether services were accessible
- how people experienced the action
- whether different communities experienced different outcomes
- whether restrictions caused unintended harm
- whether complaints or concerns were resolved and
- whether the action achieved its intended purpose.

Evidence should include both quantitative information and the experiences of affected people and communities. Where appropriate, data should be disaggregated to reveal unequal patterns that may otherwise remain hidden.

## 6 Rights outcomes – Show whether rights are realised

After this, it is essential to assess whether the actions produced the intended human rights outcomes.

The diagram identifies outcomes including:

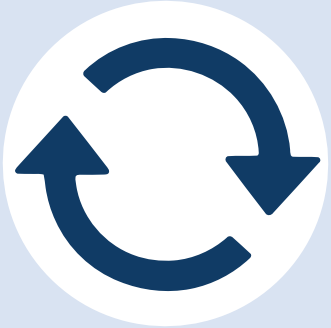
- lives and safety protected
- dignity upheld
- fair access to support
- people informed and heard
- essential needs and rights met and
- resilience strengthened

These outcomes shift the focus from whether an activity was completed to whether it made a meaningful difference.

## Learning Loop

Evidence, feedback and learning should be used to improve:

- the core principles and associated guidance
- phase-specific questions
- future decisions
- the allocation of resources
- service design
- emergency plans and
- monitoring arrangements.



The process then begins again, with lessons from one emergency strengthening the way future risks are prevented, prepared for, responded to and recovered from.

# 3. About the Human Rights in Emergency Management Project

Disasters are part of the Australian experience. Bushfires, floods, cyclones, storms and heatwaves have shaped our communities for generations. Yet many Australians are now experiencing disasters with increasing frequency and intensity, with consequences that often continue long after the immediate emergency has passed.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought home the reality for many people that emergencies are not just something that happen to other people, they can happen to anyone at anytime and they can rapidly break down every part of our normal lives.

That is why the Commission undertook a multi-year project – to understand how we as a country respond to different types of emergencies, what we get right in our approach and where we need to do better. We did this through asking about the experiences of thousands of Australians from all walks of life and from all over the country.

What emerged was not a set of surprising new discoveries. Rather, it was a reminder of some fundamental truths that can be too often overlooked during the pressure and complexity of disaster management:

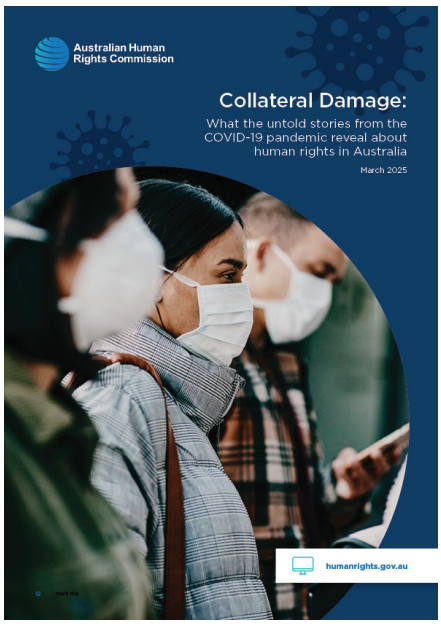
- Disasters are personal. Research on disasters often focuses on numbers of people impacted, numbers of deaths, numbers of injuries, numbers of homes destroyed. But for each individual person, the experience would be uniquely devastating.
- People need different levels of support to achieve the same outcome.
- The ways we approach disaster response, recovery and preparation is inherently based on human rights, even though it is not explicitly described as such.

The 'Human Rights Throughout the Disaster Cycle Framework' is the final result of this multi-year project. This Framework aims to make the implicit explicit by setting out how human rights can be kept front of mind throughout the entire disaster cycle with the end goal of reducing unnecessary suffering.

## 3.1 Phase 1 – People were the collateral damage of the COVID-19 Pandemic

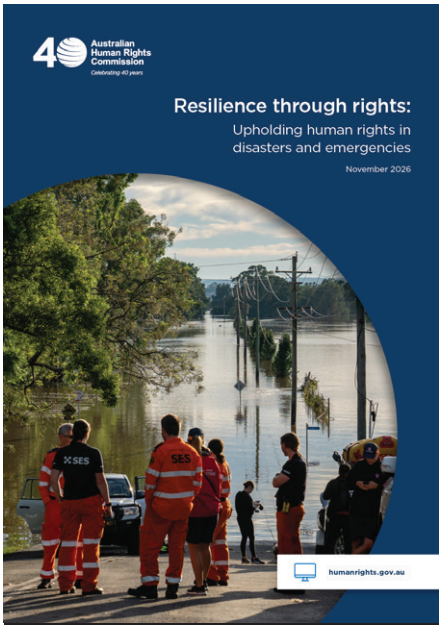
In March 2025, the Commission released a major report examining the gaps in Australia's COVID-19 response measures and highlighted the need for a human rights-centred approach to ensure equitable, effective, and compassionate emergency responses in the future.

The report recommended the creation of an Emergency Response Framework and proposed seven guiding principles that were developed to preserve the lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic.




## 3.2 Phase 2 – The human side of natural hazards

In November 2026, the Commission released a follow up report, this time investigating the human rights challenges that emerge before, during and after natural hazards such as bushfires, storms, floods and cyclones. Building on the Guiding Principles from the Collateral Damage report, this report proposed a revised list of principles that reflected the experiences of people who have lived through natural disasters and their aftermath




## 3.3 Phase 3 – Human rights in disaster management framework

The final phase of this project is to use the findings of Phase 1 and Phase 2 to develop an overarching framework that will guide decision makers in protecting rights during disasters.



## Endnotes


1 United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), The Sendai Framework Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction: 'Prevention', 2017, <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/prevention>.

2 United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), The Sendai Framework Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction: 'Preparedness', 2017, <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/preparedness>.

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4 Collaborating 4 Inclusion, Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness (P-CEP) Resource Package, <https://collaborating4inclusion.org/didrr-qld/p-cep-resource-package/>.

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