



Resources for NDIS
Emergency and Disaster
Management

Information about the DIDRR and the NDIS practice standard



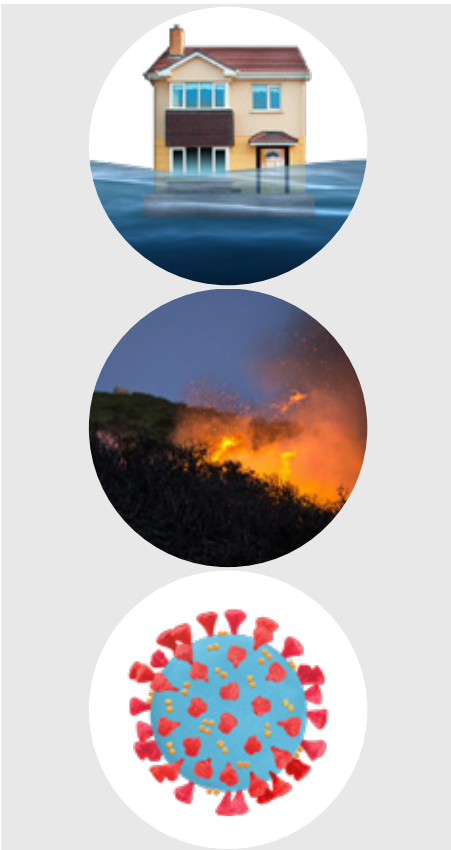
Easy Read

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About this information



People with disability can have bad things happen to them from **emergencies and disasters**.



An **emergency or disaster** can be things like

- Floods and storms
- Bushfires
- COVID-19.



People with disability often do not deal as well as others after emergencies and disasters.



There are lots of rules NDIS providers must follow to keep the people they support safe.



NDIS providers are services that give support to people with disability.



There are also many things NDIS providers can do to support people well in emergencies.



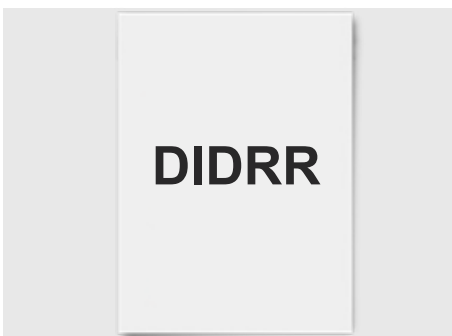
This information tells you about the things NDIS providers should do.

About the DIDRR



There is a list of things NDIS providers can do to support people with disability

- Before an emergency happens
- When there is an emergency
- After an emergency.



This list is called **Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction**.

We will say **DIDRR** for short.



People with disability should have a say about what happens at their NDIS providers.



That is an important part of DIDRR.



The DIDRR has tips and information for NDIS providers about how to

- Make sure less bad things can happen
- Keep people with disability safe from bad things
- Help people with disability cope with bad things.

Rules for NDIS providers



NDIS providers must follow some rules about how to deal with emergencies and disasters.



Some rules are only for Australia and some are for people with disability all over the world.



These are some of the rules

- The **United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**
- The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**
- The **National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.**



The **United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** is about peoples rights.



All people have the right to feel safe.



Organisations must work to keep people with disability safe when there is danger.



This means danger from things like

- War
- Emergencies
- Disasters.

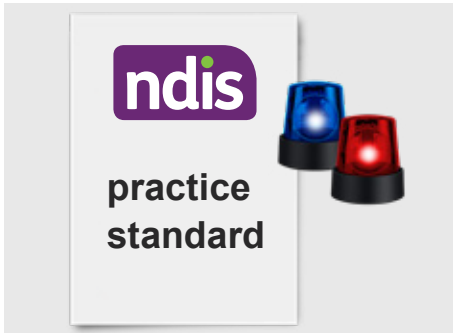


The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** is about making sure less disasters happen.



The **National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework** is about what Australia must do to stop disasters happening.

The NDIS practice standard



NDIS providers must also follow the **NDIS practice standard** for emergencies.



The **NDIS practice standard** says how NDIS providers must look after people with disability.



The NDIS practice standards are the same for all NDIS providers.



The practice standard says how NDIS providers should plan for emergencies and disasters.



They need to make sure the people with disability they support

- Are safe
- Can be part of planning for emergencies
- Get the support they need in an emergency.



NDIS providers must also have an emergency plan for the workplace.



This plan should say how staff and the people they support stay safe in an emergency.

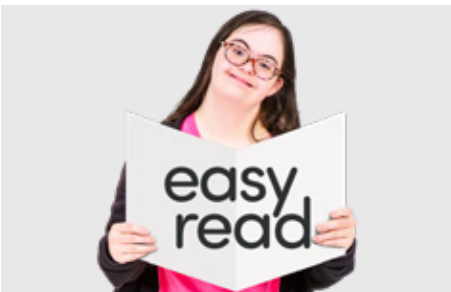
What the NDIS practice standard tells NDIS providers to do



This is what the NDIS practice standard tells NDIS providers to do.



People with disability should be part of planning for emergencies.



Information about emergencies should be in a way that everyone can get and understand.

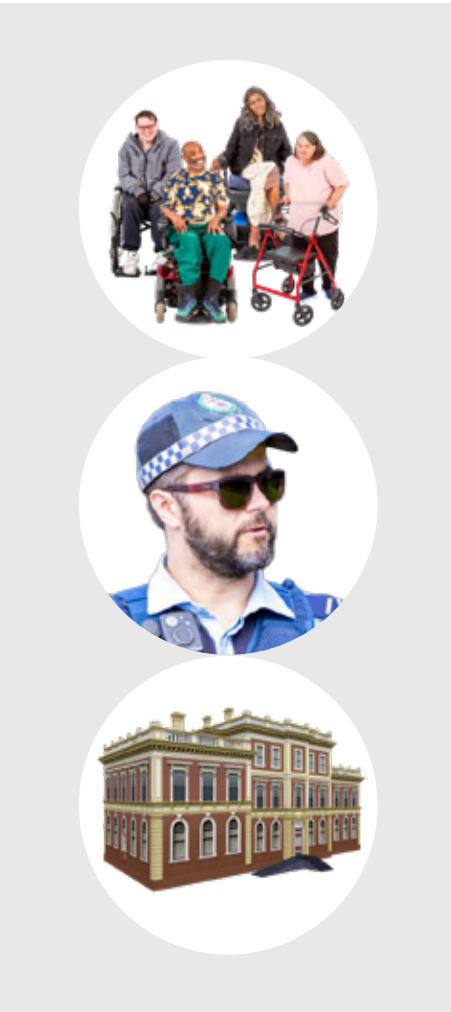


This could be information like

- Warnings that an emergency might happen
- What to do if there is an emergency.



NDIS providers should work together with others to get ready for emergencies.



This might be

- Disability organisations
- Emergency services
- Organisations in the area like Councils.



NDIS providers must always respect the rights of the people they support.



This means respect their rights to

- Make their own choices

- Be treated fair and like everyone else.

What NDIS providers can do from the DIDRR



There are lots of things in the DIDRR that NDIS providers can do.



They can find out what the people they support need in an emergency or disaster.



They can think about how they can support them in the best way if an emergency happens.



They should write these things in their emergency plans.



How NDIS providers deal with emergencies should work well for all the people they support.



People should get the right support for what they need in an emergency.



People should also get support to feel better after an emergency happened.

Council for Intellectual Disability made this document Easy Read. **CID** for short. You need to ask CID if you want to use any pictures in this document. You can contact CID at **business@cid.org.au**.