

TIP SHEET: INTEGRATION OF DISABILITY IN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEWS

For more detailed guidance see:

https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/Guidance_on_strengthening_disability_inclusion_in_Humanitarian_Response_Plans_2019.pdf

<p>Include persons with disabilities as a sub-group and provide total estimated number of persons with disabilities in need</p>	
<p>Include estimated number of persons with disabilities in need under Key Findings and Number of People in Need.</p> <p>In many contexts secondary data may be unreliable and it may be difficult to collect primary data on persons with disabilities - <u>a global estimate of 15% of the population can be used in these situations</u>. Note that this figure does not need to be disaggregated further by type of disability.</p> <p>Where reliable data on persons with disabilities cannot be collected, highlight this as a gap under Information Gaps and Limitations.</p>	
<p>Analyze critical problems associated with humanitarian consequences</p>	<p>Avoid focusing solely on need and vulnerability</p>
<p>Avoid creating lists of ‘vulnerable groups’ without analysis of what types of risks these individuals face, and why. Under Key Findings; Impact of the Crisis and Humanitarian Consequences; and Sectoral Analysis, <u>describe the factors associated with heightened risk</u> for persons with disabilities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance and/ or fleeing conflict/ natural hazards • Lack of accessibility of information regarding risk reduction and availability of assistance • Perceptions of persons with disabilities, which promote targeted violence, abuse, exploitation and exclusion • Legal constraints that impact specifically on persons with disabilities (e.g. denial of birth registration) 	<p>Under Key Findings and Humanitarian Consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how the <u>views and perceptions</u> of persons with disabilities may differ from those of the rest of the affected population • Describe any <u>roles</u> that persons with disabilities have in affected communities, including identifying organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) who are or could be engaged as partners in the response • Describe how the <u>capacities and coping mechanisms</u> of persons with disabilities may differ from those of the rest of the affected population, including due to barriers to accessing coping mechanisms available to others

<i>Common examples of description of humanitarian consequences</i>	<i>Suggested reformulation</i>
Drought exacerbates vulnerability of persons with disabilities	Persons with disabilities are at heightened risk of drought- induced food insecurity due to limited access to employment as a coping mechanism
Persons with disabilities experience disproportionate impacts of food shortages	Limited access to land due to disability- related discrimination increase the risk of food insecurity and malnutrition for persons with disabilities
Persons with disabilities have specific health-related needs which remain unmet	Persons with disabilities are experiencing poor health outcomes due to difficulties reaching health posts and limited availability of rehabilitation service providers
Recognize diversity among persons with disabilities	
<p>Avoid considering persons with disabilities as homogenous. Describe how disability- related factors interact with other structural inequalities and contextual factors to increase or mitigate risk of persons in need. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability may impact on gender norms, increasing risks of gender-based violence. For example, women married to men with disabilities may be perceived as being ‘unprotected’ by their husbands and experience increased risk of violence and abuse • Age may interact with disability to exacerbate exclusion. For example, older persons with disabilities may be expected to be cared for by their families, thus increasing isolation and risk of exploitation • Persons with disabilities from minority ethnic or religious groups or those associated with certain political groups may face compounding forms of discrimination 	
Monitor how humanitarian consequences and needs evolve for persons with disabilities	
<p>Outputs on improving access to assistance or providing targeted interventions for persons with disabilities can be monitored using specific quantitative and qualitative indicators; while outcomes in terms of humanitarian consequences and access to assistance for persons with disabilities may be better reflected through the disaggregation of other indicators by disability¹.</p>	
<i>Example indicators- Output</i>	<i>Example indicators- Outcome</i>
% of health/ education/ WASH facilities/ shelters constructed or adapted to be accessible to persons with disabilities	# of persons with disabilities accessing health-related rehabilitation services
# of health/ education/ WASH/ shelter/ food security/ protection staff trained on practical approaches to including persons with disabilities	# of persons with disabilities using X as a coping mechanism (e.g. selling food)

¹ It is recommended that tools tested in humanitarian contexts are used to enable disaggregation by disability, such as the Washington Group Short Set of Disability Questions (see <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/washington-group-question-sets/short-set-of-disability-questions/>)