Disability inclusion in needs assessment and other data collection processes

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Expert Group Meeting on the protection and security of persons with disabilities in situations of risk and the uptake of easy-to-understand communication
Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs)

- In 2022, only 1 HNO did not disaggregate PiN by disability, and a number of HNOs presented detailed data on needs of persons with disabilities. However, unreliable data continued to be used in 21% of HNOs.
- Since the Disability Advisory group was established in 2018, there has been substantial progress in how HNOs include assessment of the needs of persons with disabilities, but there is a need to strengthen how this is reflected in response activities.
- In most HNOs and HRPs, disability inclusion is reflected across sectors.
- Key areas for strengthening include:
  - disability inclusive monitoring,
  - recognition of capacities (including engagement of local OPDs),
  - reflection of disability inclusion in AAP mechanisms.
Data collection tools and resources

- Substantial progress despite challenges in humanitarian contexts:
  - Access to affected populations
  - Displacement
  - Speed and urgency of emergency response
- Increasing recognition of the need to consider how data will be used—going beyond numbers
- More consistent use of Washington Group Questions for disaggregation
- New tools for barriers assessment
Examples- use of Washington Group Questions for disaggregation

### Households with moderate to high levels of disability are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OVERALL</th>
<th>FOR IN-CAMP IDPS</th>
<th>FOR OUT-OF-CAMP IDPS</th>
<th>FOR RETURNEES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4x</td>
<td>2x</td>
<td>3x</td>
<td>4x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more likely to have 50% or more of the adults unemployed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2x</td>
<td>2x</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>more likely to face a risk of eviction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2x</td>
<td>2x</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>more likely to rely on negative coping strategies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2x</td>
<td>3x</td>
<td>2x</td>
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<tr>
<td>more likely to experience moderate or severe hunger</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>not</td>
<td>3x</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>more likely to have borderline or poor food consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2x</td>
<td>2x</td>
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<tr>
<td>more likely to have no access to an improved water source</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>not</td>
<td>3x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>more likely to face child protection issues of labour or marriage</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Percentage of households by vulnerability dimension:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable</th>
<th>No household member with disability</th>
<th>At least one household member with disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4+ Vulnerabilities</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Vulnerabilities</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Vulnerabilities</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Vulnerability</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No vulnerability</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Examples - new initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guidance on disability inclusion in Humanitarian Response Plans</th>
<th>Guidance on use of Washington Group Questions in MSNAs</th>
<th>Decision tree on collection of data on disability inclusion in humanitarian action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTM Field Companion for Disability Inclusion</td>
<td>An evidence-informed approach to the use of disability-disaggregated data in WFP programming</td>
<td>Strengthening identification of persons with disabilities at refugee registration (UNHCR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data for persons with disabilities at UNICEF

- Guidance on data disaggregation
- 34 Strategic Plan disability specific and disability disaggregated indicators, including ‘humanitarian programmes and services inclusive of children with disabilities’
- Disability tag for every activity
- Centre of Excellence on Data for Children with Disabilities
- ‘Seen, Counted, Included’ report

- 34 per cent more likely to be stunted
- 25 per cent more likely to be wasted
- 53 per cent more likely to have symptoms of acute respiratory infection
- 25 per cent less likely to receive early stimulation and responsive care
- 25 per cent less likely to attend early childhood education
- 16 per cent less likely to read or be read to at home
- 42 per cent less likely to have foundational reading and numeracy skills
- 49 per cent more likely to have never attended school
- 47 per cent more likely to be out of primary school
- 33 per cent more likely to be out of lower-secondary school
- 27 per cent more likely to be out of upper-secondary school
- 32 per cent more likely to experience severe corporal punishment
- 41 per cent more likely to feel discriminated against
- 51 per cent more likely to feel unhappy
- 20 per cent less likely to have expectations of a better life
Remaining gaps and challenges

• Data on people reached with humanitarian assistance- monitoring access (quantitative and qualitative)
• Reflection of intersectionality- data on children / older persons with disabilities, women and girls with disabilities, refugee and migrant persons with disabilities
• Participation by OPDs in data collection and analysis
• Data quality
• Use of estimates
• Analysis and use of data to inform inclusive humanitarian response
Recommendations

• Prioritize engagement of OPDs in data collection, analysis and use-preparedness as a key entry point

• Invest in technical capacity on collection, use and analysis of data on persons with disabilities

• Ensure that requirements for disability inclusive needs assessment and monitoring remain embedded in humanitarian processes, including Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) guidance and tools and agency-specific planning/monitoring frameworks

• Focus on developing technical solutions to identified gaps- using data to inform an inclusive response, and monitoring access
Accountability to Affected Populations

• IASC priority- need to ensure that all initiatives fully consider inclusion

• Accessibility of information to communities

• Safe and accessible feedback mechanisms

• Inclusive participation and leadership in decision making
Recommendations

- All global level, policy and guidance on AAP to explicitly reflect inclusion of persons with disabilities
- Requirements for reporting on AAP to reflect inclusiveness of AAP mechanisms
- Investment in developing technical solutions for accessibility of information and feedback mechanisms in humanitarian contexts
- Country and global level mechanisms for coordination on AAP to engage focal points for disability inclusion, including OPDs
Thank you

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