

# Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Planning

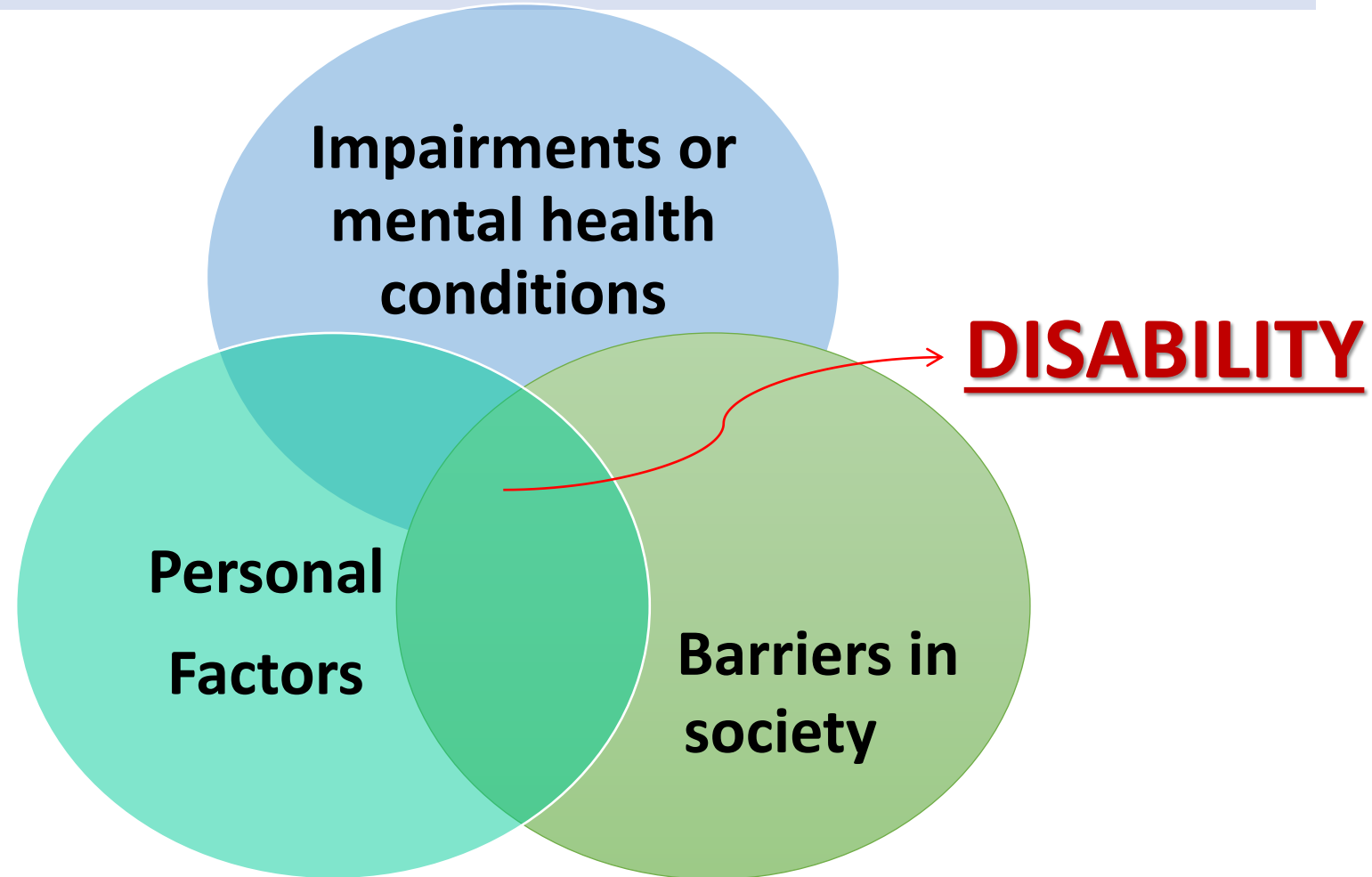
International Organization for Migration | IOM.



# Agenda

- Review the definitions of disability and disability inclusion, and concepts around barriers in humanitarian settings
- Importance of collaborating with Organisations of Persons with Disabilities for Key Informant interviews.
- Some tips, resources, guidelines to help making HNO/ HRP more inclusive of disability.

# Definitions and Language



The image above is a visual representation of the definition of disability of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

# Common Barriers and risks in Humanitarian Settings

## Physical/Communications:

- Lack of accessibility in facilities, camps and lack of accessible IEC materials.
- Staff does not know how to communicate with persons with disabilities.



## Negative attitudes:

- Service providers might deny access to persons with disabilities or disrespect/mistreat them.
- Lack training on how to support, interact and communicate and with persons with disabilities.

## Institutional:

- Lack of policies, laws and regulations.
- Lack organisational protocols and processes.
- Increased risks of GBV, violence, abuse and experience human rights violations.

## Risks:

- Increased risks of GBV, violence, abuse and other human rights violations.
- Increased risks of child protection.

# Intersectionality of Risks in Humanitarian Settings



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**Crisis**

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**Increased  
Vulnerabilities**

# How data in the HNO/HRP can help



Reliable data on prevalence and barriers raises awareness and increases funding allocation to disability inclusion.

Data on barriers –sector examples:

- **WASH:** increase the number of accessible latrines in a camp site.
- **Shelter:** a percentage of households can be rehabilitated with accessibility features.
- **Protection:** improve identification of protection risks faced by persons with disabilities and to how respond to them.
- **CCCM:** ensure accessibility in a camp site and set-up dedicated committees.

Consider triangulating MSNA Sudan % of households with disability and other vulnerabilities per sector.



# Collaboration with Organisations of Persons with disabilities

They can facilitate links groups/OPDs in the affected areas.

Support identification of Key Informants

Resources to support on communications during interviews/FGDs.



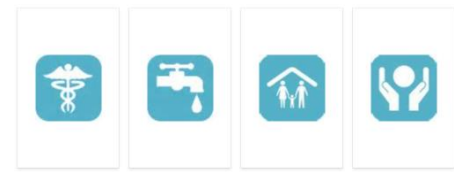
Resources to support identifying accessible places and alternatives for reasonable accommodation.

Great source of information on needs, barriers and risks – provided they are in the same area.

# Organizations to consider in Sudan

- Sudanese Union for Deaf Persons
- The Sudanese National Blind Association
- The Physical Challenges Organization
- The Sudanese Autism Organization
- Sudanese Union for Intellectual and Psychosocial Disability of Khartoum State





- ✓ Disaggregate PIN
  - ✓ Where possible, present reliable disaggregated data on humanitarian needs, if **updated prevalence data is not available use 15% global estimate**
- ✓ Address disability inclusion across ALL sectoral chapters
- ✓ Reflect diversity among persons with disabilities
- ✓ Describe the specific factors associated with humanitarian needs for persons with disabilities
- ✓ Describe how persons with disabilities have been consulted and how their expressed priorities have been reflected in the HNO and if not explain that too
- ✓ Recognize information gaps on disability and describe how they will be addressed
- ✓ Describe the capacities of persons with disabilities; and identify positive, as well as negative coping mechanisms used)

# HRP TIPS



- ✓ Refer explicitly to persons with disabilities in description of **Strategic Objectives**
- ✓ Address disability inclusion across ALL sectoral chapters
- ✓ Reflect diversity among persons with disabilities
- ✓ Ensure the monitoring systems includes BOTH indicators disaggregated by disability AND disability specific indicators
- ✓ Describe how the response reflects the priorities expressed by persons with disabilities
- ✓ Describe how the response will strengthen the capacities of persons with disabilities and/ or engage them as actors in the response
- ✓ Ensure that the response reflects a twin track approach to inclusion, with mainstreaming and targeted activities presented as complementary
- ✓ Describe how selected response modalities will impact differently on persons with disabilities



[Guidance on Strengthening Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Response Plans](#)

- [Guidance on Strengthening Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Response Plans](#)
- Field companion: [Link to DTM Field Companion on Disability Inclusion](#) *includes questions for key informants on barriers per sector.*
- Washington Group- [The Washington Group - Home \(washingtongroup-disability.com\)](#). *includes questions to calculate prevalence.*
- Shared documents: HNO and HRP Tip Sheets (pdf)

# Global Support- IOM

## Available Expertise

- Guidance on collection of cluster barrier information through interviews
- Language/ disability lens review of your sections



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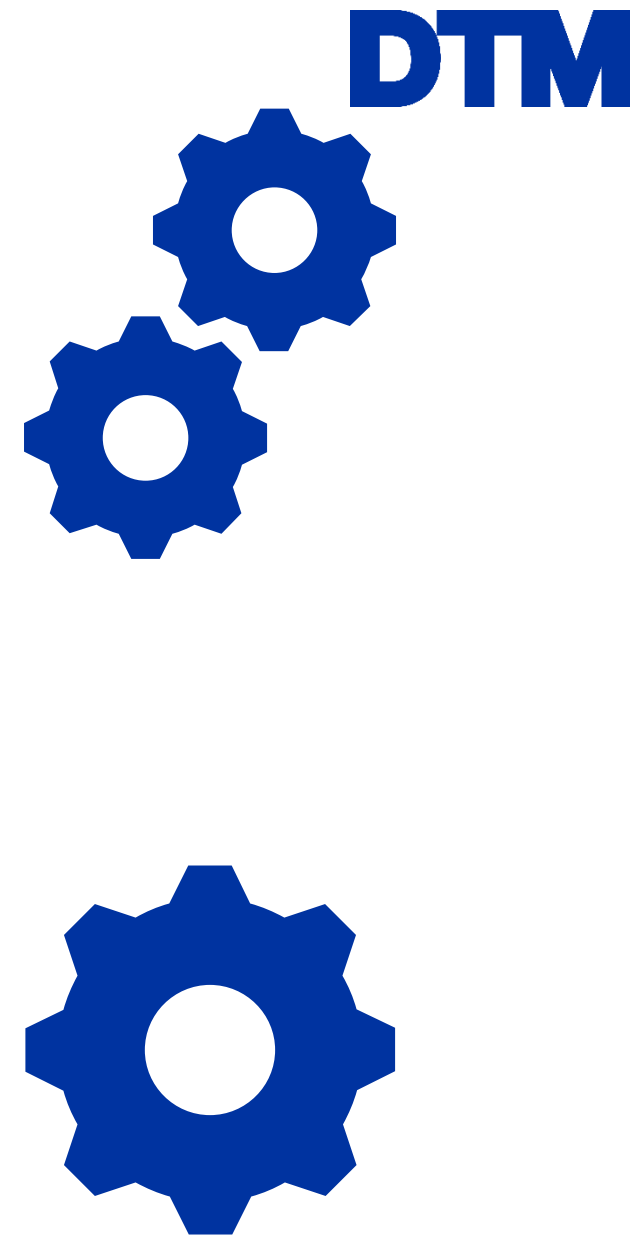
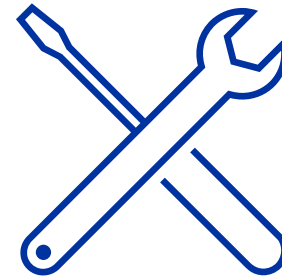


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# DTM and Partners Toolkit.

## Field Companion for Disability Inclusion in Location Assessments

*Recommended by Global DI  
experts in IOM, UNHCR, HI  
and UNICEF*



# Where do I find it?

<https://displacement.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/field-companion-excel>

# What is in it?



Field Companion: Sectoral Questions for Location Assessment -

## Field Companion EXCEL

**4 SHEETS**

Field Companion: Sectoral Questions for Location Assessment → Field companion EXCEL

### Field Companion EXCEL

DTM & Partners Toolkit

- Intro to DTM and Partners Cooperation
- A Predictable Approach
- What is DTM
- Information Needs and Data Users
- Analysis
- Data Sharing
- Field Companion: Sectoral Questions for Location Assessment
  - Assessment
    - Field companion PDF
    - Field companion EXCEL**
    - Sectoral guidance to questions development
      - Child protection
      - Languages by Country
      - Education
      - GBV
      - Health
      - Protection
      - Settlement and shelter types
      - WASH
    - Mock up charts for field companion
    - Capturing Feedback and Adjusting

- ### Field companion EXCEL
- Document:
- DTM Field Companion AAP PSEA CWC Language.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion CASH WG.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion CCCM.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion Child Protection.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion CP French Companion Terrain PE.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion Disability Inclusion.xlsx**
  - DTM Field Companion Education.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion Food Security.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion GBV.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion Health.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion Livelihood.xlsx
  - Final DTM Field Companion Mine Action 20200325.docx
  - DTM Field Companion MH PSS.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion Nutrition.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion Protection.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion SADD and Specific Needs.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion Sectoral Actors.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion Shelter\_NFIs.xlsx
  - DTM Field Companion WASH.xlsx

## DTM & Partners Toolkit



[Link to Direct Download.](#)

- HoW to USE DTM Field Companion
- Disability Inclusion MSLA FComp
- Ex of answers for enumerators
- Examples of Partners response

# Sheet 1: How to use?

How to Use the DTM Field Companion for Disability Inclusion	
1	
2	
3	In order to increase usefulness and usability of DTM MSLA data by clusters and cluster members, DTM worked with global Disability Inclusion experts from UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, Oxfam, Humanity and Inclusion and others to identify a recommended approach and basic information needed in most contexts that could be collected through KII and Observation by enumerators (commonly used in DTM MSLA).
4	These experts realized that DTM MSLA could identify barriers faced by persons with disabilities in accessing basic goods and services. To do so, the information should be solicited from persons with disabilities.
5	As per other DTM Field Companions on various sectors, these information needs were translated in proposed questions and included in the DTM Field Companion.
6	<u>Using the DTM Field Companion for Disability Inclusion</u>
7	DTM teams and Partners in countries (e.g., Clusters, sectors, agencies, NGOs) who are planning a disability inclusive response <b>will jointly discuss the type of information they are missing that can be collected by DTM</b> , in line with the shared <b>DTM&amp;Partners Process</b> .
8	After identifying the missing information, they will jointly agree on the phrasing of the questions, on an analysis plan, on data-sharing modalities and their respective roles in interpreting the information. DTM and Partners can then use the DTM Field Companion for Disability Inclusion in the <b>DTM&amp; Partners Toolkit to identify how to fill their information needs and adjust to the specific context of their response</b> .
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•The Second tab of this Field Companion for Disability Inclusion is called: Disability Inclusion MSLA FComp. It includes <b>suggested question phrasing for 11 information</b> often needed by partners to design an inclusive response, that assess types of barriers faced by persons with disabilities to accessing basic goods and services. Each suggested phrasing is linked to a <b>specific use and mock-up analysis</b>. It also indicated <b>which humanitarian sector can minimize barriers identified by each question</b>.</li></ul>
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•The third tab of the Field Companion for Disability Inclusion is called: Ex of answers for enumerators. It helps <b>DTM coordinators give examples to enumerators of answers</b> that they may receive from KI and suggests which of the set options the enumerators will select.</li></ul>
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•The fourth tab of the Field Companion for Disability Inclusion is called: Ex of Partners response. It helps Sectors and all Partners (AAP/CWC, CCCM, Child protection, GBV, Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH...), identify examples of use of the DTM results, and links them to practical response actions.</li></ul>
12	
13	<u>Collecting data</u>
14	Information should be collected <b>directly from persons with disabilities</b> , by including persons with different disabilities among Key informants, as best practices teach. In some circumstance, when this is not immediately possible, enumerators can ask key informants to approach persons living with different disabilities and identify such barriers. While not ideal, as the results may be less accurate, this second modality may result in increasing Key Informants' awareness about specific barriers otherwise invisible to persons living without disabilities. This can only work if the initial contact is appropriately followed up and moves to direct interviews with persons with disabilities over the successive rounds.
15	

# Sheet 2: Disability Inclusion

Disability Inclusion MSLA FComp

K	L	M
Example of Descriptive Analysis	Example of Use that can be done by Data Users (eg, Clusters, WGs...)	Dataset of Interest for:
<p>According to Key Informants, in xx% of assessed sites there are physical barriers at distribution sites that affect persons with disabilities, in x% of assessed sites Persons with disabilities do not receive information on how they can get items; in yx% of assessed sites, Persons with disabilities are afraid of theft/attacks at distribution site; while in zx% of assessed sites it is perceptions and beliefs of families/community that make it difficult for Persons with disabilities to get distributed items... In x% of assessed sites, Key Informants could not answer.</p>	<p>Results should be analysed by distribution actors at a National/area level, as well as at site/location level.</p> <p>National level analysis can be used by distribution actors prioritize locations for intervention and design programmes. Each sector (CCCM, Food Security, NFI/Shelter...) can use results to prioritize sectoral interventions in locations, modify distribution modalities, minimize barriers to improve access to assistance. (See guidance for examples)</p> <p>Analysing the data at a location level can help distribution actors in each location address barriers (see guidance for examples)</p> <p>Cross check information through other means (e.g., through in-depth interviews with organizations of Persons with disabilities, and or Focus Group Discussions with Persons with disabilities). Especially if DTM key Informants were not people with disabilities themselves, sectors may need to conduct additional barriers and facilitators assessment.</p>	<p>CCCM, NFI/Shelter, Food security, Cash, WASH, Protection, CP, AAP Working Groups and actors, HI (NGO - Humanity and Inclusion), Organizations of people with disabilities, organizations and authorities working with people with disabilities</p>

- Unique ID
- Instructions for the Form
- Information Need
- Type of Question
- Question Text
- Response Options
- Preconditions for Data Collection
- Recommended Source of information
- Example of Visualization
- Example of Descriptive Analysis
- Example of specific cluster use
- Data set interest





# Sheet 3: Examples of answers – for Enumerators

<p style="text-align: center;">F</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Response Options</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">G</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Examples of answers</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The term "People with disabilities" is used to include persons who have difficulty seeing, hearing, walking, moving, climbing steps, remembering, communicating, understanding, concentrating...</i></p>
<p>Obstacles on the way to distribution site (Physical barriers)</p>	<p>The distribution site is too far away for people who have difficulty walking.</p> <p>The road to the distribution site is too rough, uneven terrain, no accessible transportation.</p> <p>People with disabilities (e.g., Persons who have difficulty seeing, hearing, walking, moving, climbing steps, remembering, communicating, understanding, concentrating...) have difficulties carrying items back to their homes because packages/ items are difficult (un-adapted/ too heavy/ large) to carry and wheelbarrows and other means of transport not adapted.</p> <p>People with disabilities use part of what they receive to pay for assistance in collecting/ transporting the items.</p>
<p>Obstacles at the distribution site (Physical barriers)</p>	<p>Persons with disabilities cannot move around easily because of rough or uneven terrain, lack of ramps/presence of steps, insufficient space to move around for persons using mobility aids, lack of tactile cues to support access by persons who have difficulties seeing (tactile bands, handrails, sufficient lighting),</p> <p>The site is too crowded and persons with disabilities have difficulties navigating around the site. For example, people who have difficulties seeing cannot find the right queue.</p> <p>Lack of accessible latrines that persons with disabilities can use at the distribution site; The latrines have squat toilets, which can't easily be used by people who don't have use of their legs or the latrines are too small to enter if using a wheelchair or other mobility device.</p>

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# Sheet 4: Partner Response

Examples of Partners response

Response Options	Humanitarian response examples
<p>Obstacles on the way to distribution site (Physical barriers)</p>	<p>Set-up alternative modalities of collection, such as allowing safely identified proxy collectors and providing delivery.</p> <p>Provide transportation assistance eg wheelbarrows/ donkey.</p> <p>Ensure that items are delivered in a way that they can be carried/ transported in an easy way</p> <p>Change location of services (e.g. providing more localized sites)</p>
<p>Obstacles at the distribution site (Physical barriers)</p>	<p>Set-up alternative modalities of collection, such as allowing safely identified proxy collectors and providing delivery.</p> <p>Make modifications to the site to improve accessibility. E.g. ensure accessible pathways through the site; provide a shaded waiting area with seating for people who have difficulty standing for long periods; accessible latrines</p> <p>Make modifications to the distribution process to address barriers. E.g. establish a priority queue, with adequate and accessible signage, for persons who have difficulty standing for long periods and have difficulties understanding complex processes; use clear audio messaging for people with visual impairments; provide an assistant to accompany people who have difficulty navigating the site</p>

