

Inclusive Data and advocacy



HI short introduction

Who are we

Who we are

- International aid organization
- situations of poverty and exclusion, conflict and disaster
- People with disabilities and vulnerable groups
- Essential needs and living conditions
- Respect for dignity and fundamental rights.
- In 59 countries 420 projects 4,705 staffs





Some key dates for HI

1982: Cambodian-Thaï border - Lyon

1984: Angola

1992: ICBL and Land clearance

1997: Signature of the Treaty of

Ottawa banning antipersonnel landmines

2006: Adoption by the U.N. of the

International Convention on the Rights of

Persons with Disabilities (ICRPD)

2018: The global Handicap International network becomes "Humanity & Inclusion"





HI in the world





Inclusive Data?

What is inclusive data? Different types of inclusive data.



Why do we need data?

- Programme / Plan
- Monitor
- Evaluate



Data definitions

- Quantitative data
- Qualitative data

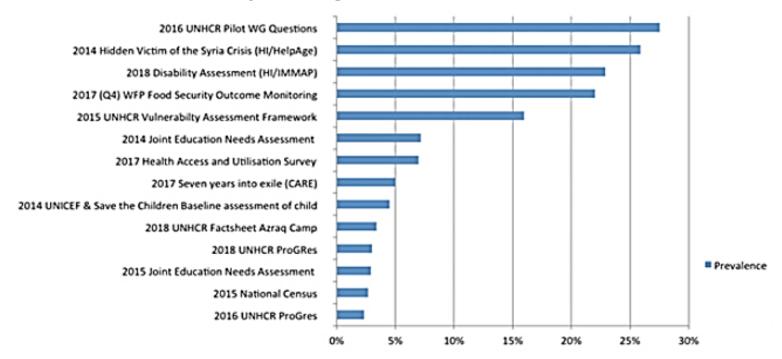






Data availability and quality

% of Syrian refugees with disabilities in Jordan





Disparities in Data

- Linked to the methodology used
- The wording used –
 Disability
- The preconception of enumerators
- Impairment focused data vs Disability focused data

Do you have a disability		List of conditions		Functional approach	
Nigeria	.05	Colombia	1.8	Poland	10.0
Jordan	1.2	Chile	2.2	UK	12.2
Philippines	1.3	Uganda	3.5	Brazil	14.5
Ethiopia	3.8	Hungary	5.7	Canada	18.5





Definition of disability

What are we collecting data on?

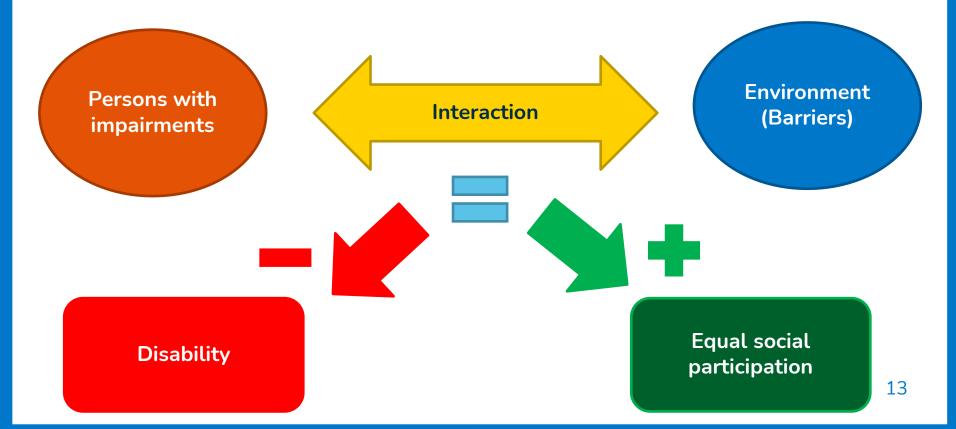
UNCRPD Definition of disability

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006 – Uganda ratified in Sept 2008)

"Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."



Definition of Disability – explained





Disability data

Washington Group & Other tools

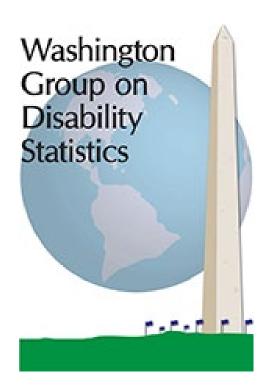
Needs for data

- Identify individual and households with persons with disabilities
- Understand how crisis affects persons with disabilities
- Identify barriers and risks
- Understand their views and priorities
- Map capacities and resources around disability inclusion

- Monitor access to and impact of services and facilities
- Measure access to, and impact of programs
- Provide evidence base for advocacy initiatives and resources mobilisation



Washington Group?



- WG Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS) / WG-SS Enhanced
- WG Extended Set on Functioning
- WG/UNICEF Child Functioning Module (CFM) / 2 to 4 and 5 to 17
- COVID-19
- Unicef/WG Inclusive Education WG Module
- WG / CFM-TV

Short Set of Questions

- Identification of persons with disabilities in a nonbinary and non-discriminatory manner
- Self-reporting of difficulties in functioning, simple wording
- Short Set contains 6 questions
- 4 response categories (cannot do it at all- a lot of difficulties- some difficulties- no difficulties)
- Can be integrated in any demographic section, for disaggregation by age, gender, disability, minority status

Six Questions on Short Set



Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?



Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?



Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?



Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?



Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating



Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?

Use of WG in Humanitarian Context

Relevant for

Understand prevalence of persons with disabilities at pop. level

Understand level of access of persons with disabilities to hum. programmes

Disaggregate key programmes indicators by disabilities

Other tools used

Barriers & Facilitators assessments

Disability specific needs assessment

Inclusive F&C mechanisms tools

Inclusive AAP tools



Uganda Refugee Response experience?

What did it change? How does it influences the Response?

Situation in 2017

- No disability related reliable data available
- Prevalence evaluated through IP exercise at 1 to 1.3%
- No existing analysis of situation of persons with disabilities
- Only general information extracted mainly from other contexts
- Disability was non existant in RRP and in Sectoral RRP



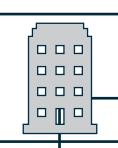
Before COVID-19



Field

- Direct engagement with UNHCR departments (GAD)
- Direct engagements with Coordination and WG
- Presentations to partners and capacity building
- Production of small scale studies / surveys





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- Istanbul Humanitarian
 Summit and Charter for Change
- IASC Guidelines for Inclusion
- Direct engagements with UNHCR HQ and Clusters
- Direct engagements with donors (GFFO, ECHO, UKAID...)

New Vrx / IPE

- Preparation for new Vrx and IP exercises
- Engagement from UNHCR to include Disability and MHPSS
- Agreement on the use of WG / compromise
- UNHCR HQ develops 8 questions set and review coding, SOP and Progress V4
- Implementation with Capacity building support for enumerators
- Current data analysis with prevalence between 7 and 10%.



Key success factors

- 1. Coordination of efforts between national and international processes
- 2. Compromise, consensus and step-by-step approach
- 3. Provision of means to support implementation
- 4. Favorable international context
- 5. Data-based advocacy (production of data)





IASC guidelines

Tools to support advocacy

IHA Advocacy - IASC Guidelines

Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action launched at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul.

A Task Team was established with a tri-partite co-chairing arrangement reflected the commitment to CRPD Article 4.3 and the principle of "Nothing about us, without us".

The IASC Guidelines are built on tools such as ADCAP and Revised Sphere Standards

The Guidelines are a key contribution of the humanitarian sector to the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) that the United Nations Secretary General launched in June 2019

Key considerations regarding the guidelines

- First humanitarian Guidelines developed with and by persons with disabilities and their representative organizations
- Developed through multi-stakeholder face-to-face consultations
- Actions for humanitarian actors to identify and respond to the needs and rights of persons with disabilities in humanitarian settings





Structure

Background and definitions

Twin track and Must Do Actions

Twin track and Must Do Actions

Recommended humanitarian response actions

Stakeholder roles and responsibilities

Sector specific suggestions on what they need to do



4 Must-Do Actions

- 1) Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in key moments
- 2) Barriers for persons with disabilities
- 3) Empowerment options for persons with disabilities & capacities on DI among stakeholders
- 4) Collection, disaggregation and presentation of data on disability, age and gender







Thank you for your participation

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