**TIP SHEET: INTEGRATION OF DISABILITY IN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEWS**

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| **Include persons with disabilities as a sub-group and**  **provide total estimated number of persons in need with disabilities** | |
| Diagram pasted from Syria HNO- 'breakdown of people in need', including 2.9 million people with disabilities, with an image of a person using a wheelchair. Also includes figures for female, male, children and elderly  *Example from Syria HNO 2018* | Include estimated number of persons in need with disabilities under ***Key Findings*** and ***Number of People in Need.***  In many contexts it will be difficult to collect primary data on persons with disabilities and secondary data may be unreliable- a global estimate of 15% of the population can be used in these situations.  Note that this figure does not need to be disaggregated further by type of disability.  Where reliable data on persons with disabilities cannot be collected, highlight this as a gap under ***Information Gaps and Limitations.*** |
| **Analyze disability- related dimensions of vulnerability** | **Avoid focusing solely on need and vulnerability** |
| 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***, ***Synthesis of Humanitarian Consequences*** and ***Sectoral Analysis***, describe factors contributing to heightened risk for persons with disabilities, such as:   * 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) | Under ***Humanitarian Consequences:***   * Describe how the views and perceptions of persons with disabilities may differ from those of the rest of the affected population * Describe any roles 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 coping mechanisms 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, and due to resources and capacities (e.g. presence of OPDs) |
| Common examples of description of risk | Suggested reformulation |
| Drought exacerbates vulnerability of persons with disabilities | Persons with disabilities are at heightened risk of drought- induced food insecurity due to limited access to waged employment as a coping mechanism |
| Persons with disabilities are more exposed in situations of insecurity | In situations of insecurity, persons with disabilities are at heightened risk of experiencing violence due to difficulties fleeing to safe areas |
| 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 in conflict-affected areas |
| **Recognize the impact of intersectionality** | |
| Recognize diversity among persons with disabilities. Identify individuals who face specific risks, describing how disability- related dimensions of vulnerability interact with other structural inequalities to increase or mitigate risk of persons in need. For example:   * 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 who acquire 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 may face compounding forms of discrimination, including within their communities | |

For detailed guidance, including on disability- related considerations in the needs assessment process, see: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/guidance-strengthening-disability-inclusion-humanitarian-response-plans>

For further technical support, contact: xxx