

Key Tips- Disability Inclusion in HNOs/HRPs

2024 Humanitarian Programme Cycle

✓ **Present a PIN and targets disaggregated by disability.**

In translation of the disaggregated PIN to targets, consider that persons with disabilities often face more severe impacts of humanitarian emergencies.

If reliable data are not available, use global estimates- 15% of the population is estimated to have a disability (10% of children), with numbers expected to be higher in populations affected by humanitarian emergencies.

Identify the source of the data that is used to calculate disaggregated PIN and targets.

✓ **Describe how persons with disabilities are differently impacted by emergencies and the specific needs that will be prioritized in the response.**

Consider how needs of persons with disabilities and the response to these will differ according to age, gender and other diversity factors.

Avoid blanket statements such as ‘persons with disabilities are among the most vulnerable’ or ‘disability inclusion will be mainstreamed in the response’.

Where feasible, present data on the needs and priorities of persons with disabilities. Integrate the [Washington group short question set on functioning](#) into household and individual data collection processes, as a tool for disaggregation.

Example of good practice: Persons living with disabilities in the North-West report that the humanitarian crisis has increased their vulnerabilities and has decreased their coping mechanisms. As others, they have often lost their income and/or shelter, but also family members and caregivers. They report depending more on others and mention the loss or damage of their assistive devices. Around 17 per cent of the persons with disabilities consulted, especially those who relocated to other communities, reported that they experienced increased abuse since the onset of the crisis, including physical, psychological, and sexual abuse. *Cameroon HNO, 2023*

✓ **Identify the underlying factors contributing to needs of persons with disabilities in all their diversity, and how these will be concretely addressed in the response.**

Note that barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance- including physical, communication and attitudinal barriers- are often a key factor contributing to need.

Collect data on barriers and other risk factors through Key Informant interviews and focus group discussions with persons with disabilities.

Example of good practice: Many people with disabilities have not been able to safely evacuate or seek refuge in shelters due to lack of accessible communication, transport and shelters. *Ukraine HNO, 2023*

Example of good practice: In communal set ups, one out five stances will be installed for the disabled and elderly people. Design of the latrines will have proper slopes, doors, handles as per the recommended design. While fetching water the disabled population will be given priority. Hygiene needs will be checked and addressed. The cluster will also encourage their participation in WASH committees and training where possible. *Sudan HRP, 2023 (WASH Chapter)*

- ✓ **Reflect the needs of persons with disabilities, and how these will be addressed in the response, across all sectors. Consider a dedicated cross-sectoral sub-section on persons with disabilities.**

Avoid limiting consideration of disability inclusion to specific sectors (e.g., protection or health).

Example of good practice: In 2023, humanitarian programmes will seek to address: The impact of social exclusion or marginalization due to disability-related discrimination; obstacles to accessing humanitarian assistance (including those due to lack of physical access or information); heightened risk of violence or abuse, including targeted violence against persons with disabilities. *Sudan HRP, 2023 (chapter on 'disability')*

- ✓ **Reflect disability inclusion in the monitoring framework through disaggregation of relevant indicators as well as specific indicators on how the needs of persons with disabilities evolve and how they are reached in the response.**

Example of good practice: Percentage of the target population (disaggregated by age, sex and disability) who feel adequately informed about the different services available to them. *South Sudan HRP, 2023*

- ✓ **Describe the role of local organizations of persons with disabilities and any capacity strengthening and capacity sharing needs and plans.**

Example of good practice: The Cluster will undertake a collective effort to build the technical and operational capacity of local actors, including community-based mechanisms, women-led CSOs and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs). *Afghanistan HRP, 2023 (Protection chapter)*

- ✓ **Identify the preferred channels and formats for persons with disabilities to receive information and provide feedback and complaints, and how this will be addressed in the response.**

Consider channels preferred by persons with hearing, visual, physical and intellectual disabilities, as well as those with low literacy or limited/ no access to technology.

Example of good practice: # of interventions with complaints and feedback mechanisms that meet standard for accessibility i.e., women without access to phone, with lower literacy, disabilities (inclusion, gender-responsive). *Afghanistan HRP, 2023 monitoring framework*

For more detailed guidance on HNO/HRP development, see:

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

For guidance on data collection and analysis, see:

[Collection of data on disability inclusion in humanitarian action- decision tree](#)

This document was produced by the Disability Advisory Group, led by UNICEF, with participation by FCDO, Global Education Cluster, Global Protection Cluster, Humanity & Inclusion, Impact Initiatives, IOM, OCHA, Trinity College Dublin, UNHCR, and WFP. For more information, contact Kirstin Lange klange@unicef.org