

## 2022 HNOs and HRP chapters – Disability Inclusion Review

**Methodology:** Out of all documents published in 2022, 10 HNOs and HRP in French, Spanish and English were reviewed using 7 standardised indicators (3 for HNOs and 4 for HRP). Desk review and analysis were done by the Disability Inclusion Advisor from IOM, CCCM Global Cluster Team and the UNICEF Programme Specialist on disability inclusive humanitarian action. Subjectivity may apply.

### Humanitarian Needs Overviews

	Countries reviewed	HNO	HRP
1	Central African Republic	x	x
2	Chad	x	x
3	El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras	x	x
4	Ethiopia		x
5	Haiti	x	x
6	Iraq	x	x
7	Mozambique		x
8	Nigeria	x	x
9	Somalia	x	x
10	South Sudan	x	x
11	Syria	x	
12	Yemen	x	

#### Data

Only 1 document included no data or analysis. Half of the documents (Iraq, Haiti, Yemen, South Sudan, Somalia) used the global estimate of 15% to calculate the proportion of the population in need having a disability. 3 HNOs presented unreliable data, using figures from 1-5% of the population in need having a disability, which is significantly lower than expected.

#### Needs analysis

Just under half (4) of the documents were able to include an analysis of the needs identified specifically for persons with disabilities. 2 of the documents only included a general recognition of persons with disabilities as one of a number of 'vulnerable groups' facing specific or heightened risks and 2 documents included no analysis beyond the disaggregated PIN.

#### Monitoring

An inclusive monitoring framework is one of the key areas in need of improvement for CCCM chapters, with no documents referencing disability in the monitoring framework. 1 document did however include a more general reference to inclusion in an indicator.

### Humanitarian Response Plans

#### Inclusive response

Persons with disabilities were mentioned in all but one of the HRP analysed, which represents a significant step towards recognising the importance of an inclusive response. In terms of how the response addresses the needs and priorities of persons with disabilities, reflecting a twin-track approach<sup>1</sup>, all HRP either met the criteria (90%) or exceeded it (10%).

CCCM sectoral chapters still need to improve how they address diversity of persons with disabilities. While persons with disabilities were mentioned in most documents, this was largely as a homogenous group, without reflection of diversity of types of disability or intersectionality with other elements.

#### Participation

With regards to participation by persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, 50% of HRP were able to describe actions to complement or strengthen capacities of persons with disabilities and local organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs). This is a positive and important improvement as persons with disabilities' involvement is crucial to ensure an inclusive response.

<sup>1</sup> The twin-track approach within the context of this document refers to interventions which mainstreams disability inclusion as well as targets persons with disabilities in standalone initiatives.

## Complaints and feedback mechanisms

2 HRPs - El Salvador and South Sudan - described well measures to ensure accessibility of mechanisms to collect feedback and complaints from people affected by the crisis.

## Recommendations

### Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs)

A PiN disaggregated by disability is an important basis for inclusive response planning and monitoring equitable access to assistance. This data may be available through reliable secondary sources; can be collected by integrating the [Washington Group short question set](#) into surveys that collect individual data; or if data collection is not possible, using the global estimate of 15% of the population having a disability.

HNOs should go beyond simply listing persons with disabilities as one of a number of vulnerable groups. An analysis that identifies the factors contributing to risk for persons with disabilities, including barriers to accessing services and to participating in the community, will provide a stronger basis for planning a response that directly addresses these risk factors. This analysis can be further strengthened by reflecting diversity among persons with disabilities. E.g. describing how persons with disabilities may be differently impacted by the crisis based on their age, gender or other diversity factors.

HNO monitoring frameworks can be strengthened by disaggregating relevant indicators by disability in order to monitor the disproportionate impact of the crisis on persons with disabilities; and by including specific indicators to monitor specific risks or needs of persons with disabilities (e.g. challenges to participation in camp representation committees, barriers to mobility and access to different services etc.).

### Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs)

In terms of addressing priority needs, rather than simply listing persons with disabilities as a group to be targeted or prioritised, CCCM HRP chapters could describe how specific actions will be taken to address risk factors, including barriers faced by persons with disabilities. In addition, they should consider going beyond mainstreaming and include also targeted actions related to disability inclusion.

CCCM chapters in the HRPs should describe more specifically how persons with disabilities can be engaged as actors in the response, such as through community-based mechanisms. This may include capacity building activities to empower persons with disabilities to participate as actors in the response.

CCCM chapters in the HRPs should describe concretely how feedback and complaints mechanisms will be adapted to ensure access by persons with different types of disabilities (hearing, visual, intellectual, psychosocial and physical). This should also include people who are isolated, have limited mobility or rely on others to support their communication. Finally, HRPs' monitoring framework should be able to capture trends on inclusion of persons with disabilities, for instance, through monitoring of access to services.

Further guidance on disability inclusion in HNOs and HRPs can be found in [Guidance on strengthening disability inclusion in Humanitarian Response Plans - World | ReliefWeb](#)