Displacement and disability: good practices and learnings

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According to the World Report on Disability (2011):

• 15 percent of the population have disabilities.
• 80 percent of those are from low or middle-income countries.
• 50 percent of persons with disabilities cannot afford adequate health care.

No global estimates on migrants, IDPs or refugees with disabilities!
Data on persons with disabilities

Why it’s important?

• There is usually absence of reliable data on both prevalence and situation of persons with disabilities on the move.

What do we use it for?

• It provides an overview of the situation for persons with disabilities on the move.
• It can inform strategic planning.
• It can inform programming.
Types of data on persons with disabilities

- Preferences/needs – e.g. accessing information
- Identification, case management and monitoring – e.g. school enrolment
- Barriers – e.g. stairs
- Risks – e.g. discrimination against persons with albinism
- Prevalence – e.g. 15%
- Disability determination – e.g. access a national protection scheme
Example: Challenges on collecting data on prevalence

• Lack of comparable data on prevalence of persons with disabilities;

• Countries and Organisations collect data using different methodologies due to purposes of data use (e.g., demographic information, access to social protection schemes, access to services and goods etc.);

• Countries and Organisations collect data using outdated methodologies or inappropriate methodologies for the intended data.

• Limited awareness and resources to collect such data.
Most common observed issues – prevalence data

- Asking directly if someone has a disability when the purpose is to collect prevalence data;
- Using key informants to collect prevalence data.

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Concerns/conditions</th>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant (1)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled (2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury (3)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interviews with Individuals

Found prevalence was around 2 percent, which is a lot below the 15 percent average.
Appropriate methodology for prevalence data

The Washington Group Questions:

- A set of questions designed to identify **prevalence** of persons with disability.
- Does not use the word disability.
- Leads to comparable data.
- Requires adequate resources for training, contextualization of the methodology, collection and analysis of the data.

SIX QUESTIONS ON SHORT SET

1. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
   a. No - no difficulty
   b. Yes – some difficulty
   c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
   d. Cannot do at all
Good Practices from IOM

- Capacity Development on different types of data to be collected on persons with disabilities;

- Technical support on choosing the correct methodology and how to collect the data using appropriate methodologies.

- Piloting data collection exercises in different countries to understand most common challenges, gaps and needs for support.

- Documenting the process and ensuring learnings are shared widely.
Good Practices from IOM

DTM & Partners Toolkit

DTM Data is shared with humanitarians to inform response. In partnership with many of the Global Dots, Areas of Responsibility and Working groups, DTM has developed tools to support and strengthen cooperation in the field and ensure that the data collected is useful to partners humanitarian response.

Feedback on Tools is appreciated at DTMSupport@iom.int

DTM toolkit Guide

DTM for Counter Trafficking in Emergencies

DTM for AAD, PESA and CMC

Who are DTM Partners?

Who analyses DTM Data?

How can I enhance the use of DTM data?

DTM for CAD

How does DTM collect data? What methodology does DTM use?

How can we do no harm when collecting, sharing and analysing data?

What DTM is NOT

DTM for CCDD

How can DTM facilitate accurate DTM analysis?

DTM for Counter Trafficking

DTM for Child Protection

What information can I get from DTM HSLoA?

What is the DTM Field Companion and how to use it

How do I integrate partners’ feedback in DTM?

How can DTM collect the data needed by partners?

How do I use DTM data?

DTM for Disability Inclusion

What are my information needs?

DTM Disability Inclusion Field Companion

https://displacement.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/field-companion-pdf
Good Practices from IOM

Inter-Agency Flow Chart on:

Data Collection on Persons with Disabilities

- To ensure that persons with disabilities are not “forgotten” in our planning
  - Budget for disability inclusive goods and services
  - Provide a baseline for monitoring

- To improve access of persons with disabilities to basic goods and services
  - Design response to address specific requirements of persons with disabilities
  - Design all programmes so to be inclusive

- To help mitigate specific risks faced by persons with disabilities
  - To programme based on capacities of persons with disabilities

To identify the persons with disabilities among the population who will be included in a particular project, activity or service

To adjust programming based on changes in the situation of persons with disabilities (to do Situation Monitoring)

What will I do with the data?

What data do I need?

How many persons with disabilities are affected by the crisis (disaggregated PIN)

What barriers persons with disabilities face in accessing basic goods and services

How persons with disabilities are impacted by the crisis (Risks, capacities, & priorities)

Who in the population meets the targeting criteria for a particular programme or service

How the impact of the crisis (risks, capacities & priorities) and access to basic goods and services are evolving for persons with disabilities

How persons with disabilities are accessing humanitarian assistance

To adjust our response based on patterns of access to humanitarian assistance by persons with disabilities (to do Programme Monitoring)
Success Story: Syria Disability Prevalence and Impact Report

- Led by IOM Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP);
- Used the Washington Group Short-set questionnaire;
- Coordination with Humanity & Inclusion
- Trainings of enumerators;
- Coaching and technical support during data analysis and reporting.

Main outcomes:
- Reliable prevalence data;
- Data on basic risks and needs of persons with disabilities.

Marital status by sex of HoH and disability (% of individuals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female HoH without disabilities</th>
<th>Female HoH with disabilities</th>
<th>Male HoH without disabilities</th>
<th>Male HoH with disabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28% of individuals (aged 2+) inside Syria have disabilities

67% of households have at least 1 member with disabilities

Female heads of households with disabilities are far less likely than males to be married

Households with members with disabilities are far more likely to report an absent member

11% of households with multiple members with disabilities are income sufficient, compared to 22% of those without any members with disabilities
Conclusion

• Data on persons with disabilities is still a recent “topic” in migration and displacement discussions.

• Despite current absence of data on migrants with disabilities, there are existing methodologies which can help capture such information;

• Adequate financial and technical resources are needed to ensure exercises lead to reliable data which can inform strategic planning;

• Piloting data collection exercises as well as documentating and disseminating these learnings are key elements in ensuring more and better data on migrants with disabilities.