



Disability data for policy making: opportunities and gaps

Maria Martinho

- Work of the UN in the field of disability
- Disability-inclusion in the current development agenda
- 2018 UN Flagship Report on Disability and Development
- Disability data for policy making: opportunities and gaps

Outline



- World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons (1982)
- Standard Rules for the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (1993)
- **The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)**
- High-level Meeting on Disability and Development (2013)

Work of the UN in the field of disability

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- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)
 - The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015)
 - Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015)
 - World Humanitarian Summit (2016)
 - New Urban Agenda (2016)

Disability-inclusion in the development agenda

- Adopted in 2006
- First legally binding convention on disability
- 175 ratifications as of March 2018
- Aims to promote, protect and ensure full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities
- Calls on State Parties to collect statistical data to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the Convention

UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

- Adopted in September 2015
- Principle “leaving no one behind”
- 7 targets explicitly making reference to persons with disabilities (education, employment, inclusion and empowerment, transport, public and green spaces, data)
- Establishes that the follow-up and review processes of this Agenda at national, regional and global levels should be guided by data which is disaggregated by disability

2030 Agenda & the SDGs

- Adopted in July 2015
- Addresses the needs of persons with disabilities in: social protection, employment, education, infrastructure, technology and data

Addis Ababa Action Agenda

- Adopted in March 2015, in Sendai
- Includes persons with disabilities as beneficiaries and as agents of change
- The UN General Assembly endorsed a set of indicators relating to disaster risk reduction in February 2017, which calls for disaggregated data by disability (A/RES/71/276)

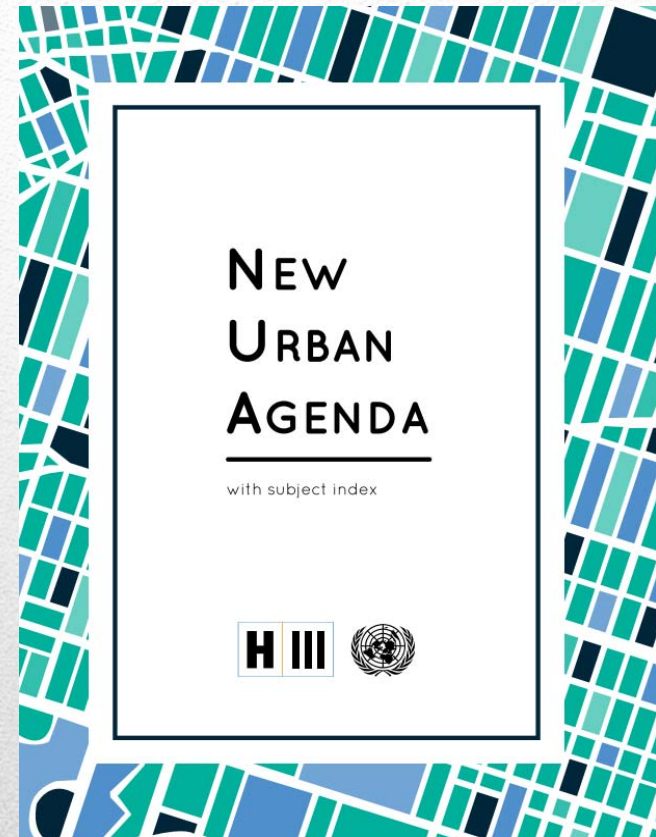
Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Held in May 2016
- Launched the first-ever Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
- Commits to improve quantitative and qualitative data collection on persons with disabilities and to use data to assess and advance accessibility of humanitarian services and assistance



World Humanitarian Summit

- Adopted in October 2016
- Guides urban development with the principles of universal design and accessibility for all
- Promotes and supports data disaggregated by disability



New Urban Agenda

- Report requested by the UN General Assembly (A/RES/69/142)
- Aim of report: “to compile and analyse national policies, programmes, best practices and available statistics regarding persons with disabilities, reflecting progress made in addressing the relevant internationally agreed development goals and the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)”
- To be submitted to the General Assembly during 2018

2018 UN Flagship Report on Disability & Development

- Group of experts to provide inputs to the 2018 UN Flagship Report on Disability and Development

- Started in 2015

- 5 Expert Group Meetings organized so far

- 5th Meeting, 13 – 14 Dec 2017, NY

- 4th Meeting, 10 – 11 May 2017, Geneva

- 3rd Meeting, 28 – 29 Nov 2016, NY

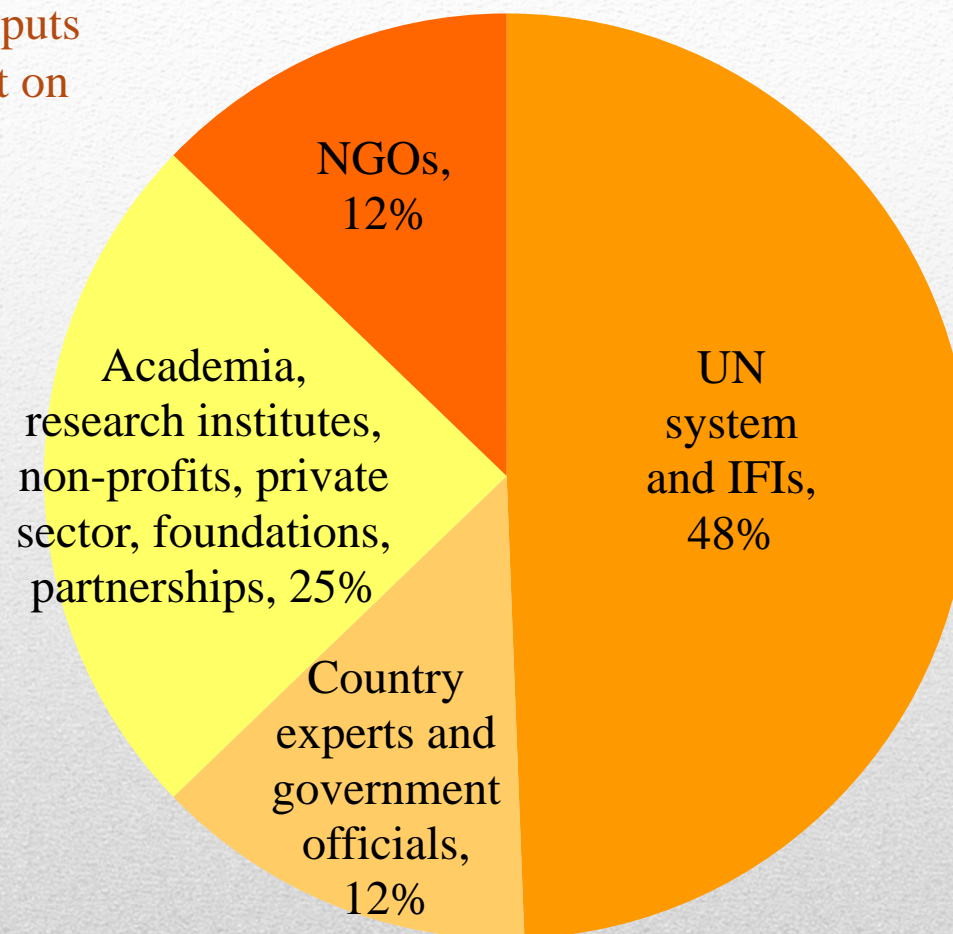
- 2nd Meeting, 3 – 4 May 2016, NY

- 1st Meeting, 6 – 7 Oct 2015, NY

2018 UN Flagship Report on Disability & Development

❑ Group of experts to provide inputs to the 2018 UN flagship report on disability

- 200 experts
- From diverse backgrounds



2018 UN Flagship Report on Disability & Development



Report structured around 14 SDGs



2018 UN Flagship Report on Disability & Development

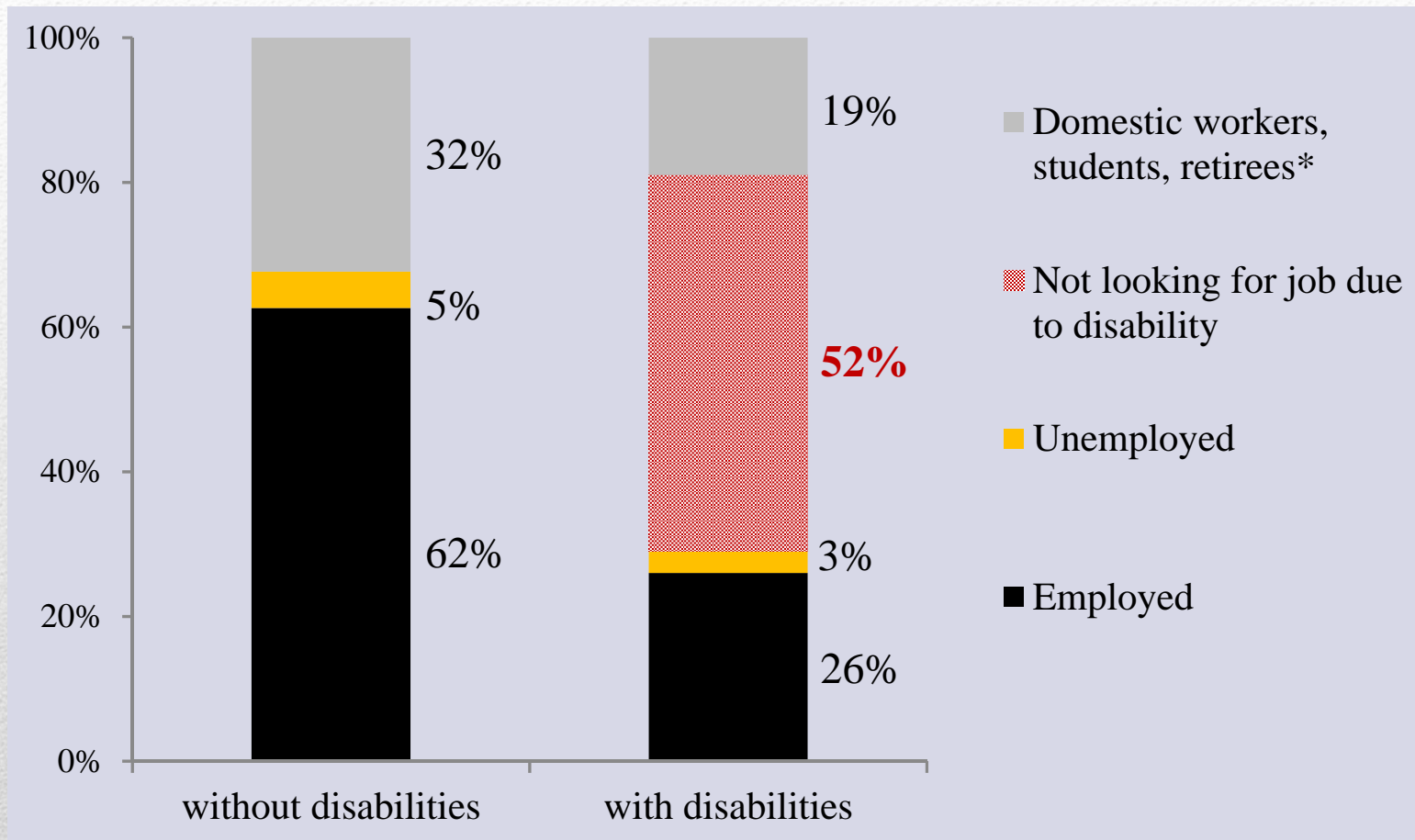
- UN General Assembly requested the report to be informed by available statistics
- A number of international frameworks support the collection of data disaggregated by disability and of disability data needed to provide evidence for policy making
- This has prompted an increased demand for disability statistics, and many countries are already collecting disability data which can be used to inform policy making

Disability data for policy making

- However, **persons with disabilities remain invisible in most statistics and support from the statistical community is needed to address the following gaps:**
 - Many countries collect disability data but only release estimates of disability prevalence
 - Fewer data available to analyse gaps in inclusion & participation in education, employment, voting, access to health services, access to transport, etc.
 - Indicators released may not portrait the full picture for persons with disabilities

Disability data for policy making

Persons 16 to 59 years old with and without disabilities, by economic activity status, Mauritius, 2011



Disability data for policy making

- However, **persons with disabilities remain invisible in most statistics and support from the statistical community is needed to address the following gaps (cont.):**

- Most data are not comparable across time and across countries:
 - Challenging to assess trends over time
 - Difficult to identify best country practices with reliable evidence
- No international repository of disability data exists

Disability data for policy making



Thank you

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