

Disability inclusion in HNOs and HRPs

- Nutrition chapters

Humanitarian Needs Overviews

Disaggregated People in Need (PIN)

Presenting a PIN that is 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 or can be collected by integrating [the Washington Group short question set](#) into surveys that collect individual data, or if data collection is not possible it is recommended to use the global estimate of 15% of the population having a disability (10% of children under 18).

Risk analysis

Go beyond simply listing persons with disabilities as one of several vulnerable groups. An analysis that identifies the specific factors contributing to malnutrition or nutrition issues for persons with disabilities, including barriers to accessing services, will provide a stronger basis for planning a response that directly addresses these risk factors.

For example:

“Children with disabilities may become malnourished due to difficulties swallowing and feeding, frequent illness, difficulties absorbing nutrients, caregiver’s lack of knowledge on feeding, and neglect.” (Cameroon HNO 2022)

Malnourishment can also result from stigma and discrimination. Mothers may be encouraged to not breastfeed their infants with disabilities, and children and adolescents with disabilities may be fed less, denied food, or provided less nutritious food than siblings without disabilities.” (Cameroon HNO 2022)

Monitoring

In the monitoring framework for nutrition, disaggregate relevant indicators by disability to monitor the disproportionate impact of the crisis on persons with disabilities (e.g. # children under 5 with SAM). Include specific indicators to monitor specific risks or needs of persons with disabilities (e.g. # persons with disability or chronic health issues identified as having specific nutrition requirements).

HNOs can also describe activities to monitor the situation and needs of persons with disabilities, such as regular focus group discussions and other community engagement activities with men, women, boys, and girls with different types of disabilities.

Humanitarian Response Plans

Inclusive response

Go beyond general statements on targeting persons with disabilities and inclusive programming, to describe concrete activities to address risk factors identified in the HNO that affect persons with disabilities. Examples of activities may include outreach to persons with disabilities who may have difficulty reaching services, training on inclusion for nutrition partners, and actions to improve physical accessibility of facilities as well as the accessibility of nutrition-related information.

For example:

“AAP, GBV, and disability inclusion have been included as one of the scoring criteria in nutrition projects in the HRP. Partners will improve site-level services providers' knowledge and awareness on AAP, GBV, and disability through capacity building and referral pathways organized in collaboration with the respective AoRs... Partners will be trained on the accessibility of all nutrition interventions to disabled people and identifying specific nutrition needs of persons with disabilities” (Sudan HRP 2022)

Participation

Identify local organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) and how the response will build their capacity and/ or engage them in the response. Roles of OPDs may include supporting outreach to persons with disabilities, advising on accessibility or participating in the training of partners.

Complaints and feedback mechanisms

Describe how complaints and feedback mechanisms will be made accessible to persons with physical, hearing, visual and intellectual disabilities. Key approaches to improve accessibility are to consult persons with disabilities on their preferred formats and channels; and to ensure the availability of multiple formats for providing feedback and complaints, such as written and spoken formats as well as in-shelter visits by community outreach workers.

Monitoring

In the monitoring framework for nutrition, disaggregate relevant indicators by disability to monitor equitable access to assistance (e.g., # children under 5 receiving life-saving care). Include specific indicators to monitor targeted interventions (e.g., # caregivers of children with disabilities receiving information and support on feeding techniques). HRPs can also describe activities to monitor access to nutrition interventions, such as safety and accessibility audits, ideally conducted through a participatory approach.

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