Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on article 11:

Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies

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11.23: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.5.1), disaggregated by sex, age and disability (see also indicator 10.23 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

Level 3: Indicator for which acquiring data is more complex or requires the development of data collection mechanisms that are not currently in place

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> The data provider at the national level is appointed the focal point for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. In most countries, disaster data are collected by line ministries, and national disaster loss databases are established and managed by special purpose agencies, including national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies and meteorological agencies. The Sendai Framework national focal points in each country are responsible for reporting data through the Sendai Framework monitoring system.

The Sendai Framework monitoring system appears to capture the number of people affected by disasters, but not their individual characteristics. One way this information could be collected is if the individual identities of everyone affected were known, as when there is a post-disaster assessment. This would be true especially in States that have emergency response procedures in place to address mass casualty events. Victims could then be linked to a national disability registry. However, in times of crises – especially large-scale crises where the number of deaths is estimated – this would be more difficult. Moreover, not all persons with disabilities are included in a disability registry, for a variety of reasons, but an estimate of the indicator could be generated.

Another approach could be through government agencies that register deaths. Families seek to register deaths for a range of reasons, including inheritance. Currently, disaggregated data may be an issue, but death certificates could be expanded to include information on disability.

Lastly, a post-disaster household survey could include questions about persons with disabilities who had died, or pre- and post-disaster surveys estimating the number of persons with disabilities could be used to estimate the number of persons with disabilities who had died. If this latter approach is taken, those estimates need to account for the people who became disabled as a result of the crisis, or the number of deaths would be underestimated.

11.24: Proportion of aid recipients with disabilities, compared to the proportion of persons with disabilities in the population, by sex, age and disability

Level 2: Indicator that can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Some country-based pooled funds, which are managed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, are used to address the concerns of persons with disabilities. For example, in the *Democratic Republic of the Congo Humanitarian Fund 2019 Annual Report*, it is reported that 6 per cent of the targeted population had a disability and 68 projects specifically addressed the concerns of persons with disabilities.

To collect information on disability statistics, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee task team on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action recommends the use of the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning in their needs assessments, as part of the crisis response. A tool for using these questions in humanitarian settings was developed and tested by Humanity and Inclusion.

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the International Association of Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection produce reports on tracking humanitarian funding. Although their most recent report, from 2016, did not contain data disaggregated by disability, it could be expanded to do so. In its Global Humanitarian Overview 2022, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs stated that it would collect data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, particularly for its emergency response plan.

Another potential source of information is the Financial Tracking Service, managed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. While it does not currently report on the indicator, its reporting mechanisms could be expanded to include such reporting.

11.25: Proportion of persons with disabilities among refugee and internally displaced populations, compared to the proportion of persons with disabilities in the population, by sex, age and disability

Level 2: Indicator that can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

This information should be incorporated into ongoing data collection on refugees and internally displaced persons by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration, which are important

sources of information on these populations. A report on Iraq by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre can be referred to as an example.

Furthermore, the World Bank Group and UNHCR established the Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement, focusing on the collection, analysis and dissemination of primary socioeconomic microdata for policymaking and programming through the implementation principles of partnerships and innovation.

As stated above, Humanity and Inclusion developed a toolkit for collecting data on disability in humanitarian settings that draws upon the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning and that can be incorporated into its tools. The toolkit was tested in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jordan and the Philippines, and is to be used during the intake procedure in a humanitarian setting.

During the research phase of the project, Humanity and Inclusion found that, when the toolkit was used, the rate of reporting of disability status increased from 1 to 3 per cent to 10 to 15 per cent in one project and from 3 to 25 per cent in another. Its report is available online.

Currently, data on disability status are not typically collected. However, the Humanity and Inclusion toolkit, or a variant thereof, could be used during an intake procedure for services or through a survey of refugees and internally displaced persons, to obtain information on the flow of populations, or through a survey of refugees and internally displaced persons for a stock measure. This could also be accomplished by having both disability questions and questions on refugee or displaced person status in standard household surveys.

The *UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity Accountability Report 2017* contains a section on how different countries are addressing persons with disabilities among refugee, asylum-seeker and internally displaced populations.

In the report, it is stated that, in response to the challenges identified through operations in the reporting process, UNHCR will consider investing further in data collection – broken down by age, sex and diverse characteristics. While improved data do not yet seem to be available, existing methods of data collection to disaggregate data continue to be strengthened, including, but not limited to, biometric registration.

11.26: Proportion of persons with disabilities who had access to safe and dignified housing in response to a natural disaster or humanitarian emergency, and proportion they represent of total beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex, age and disability, geographical location and nature of emergency

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

In the United States of America, case managers of the Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DHAP-Katrina) enter demographic information (including disability status, based on receipt of disability benefits) into an administrative database. In a report on the programme, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development reported that only 8 per cent of the 36,279 households that had received assistance reported a disability.

It should be kept in mind, though, that recording disability status based on receipt of disability benefits, which in the United States is tied to the ability to work, undercounts persons with disabilities. A higher percentage would most likely have been recorded if the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning were used. Statistics based on functional questions on disability in the United States point to a 15 per cent disability rate, while only about 3 per cent of the population receive disability benefits. However, recording disability status as part of the intake or application procedure is a model for collecting these data.

Half of all the post-disaster borrowing provided by the World Bank is earmarked for the reconstruction of housing. However, no statistics were found on its accessibility to persons with disabilities or on the proportion of persons with disabilities in affected areas who had access.