# The Good and Promising Practices 2023

handicap humanity international kinclusion





### Background

## 16%

of the global population **are** persons with disabilities





Persons with disabilities are among the most marginalized in any crisis-affected community

Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) establishes obligations for State Parties to protect and ensure safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk

In 2019, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) launched the IASC Guideline on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/ iasc-guidelines-on-inclusion-of-persons-withdisabilities-in-humanitarian-action-2019

#### Why did we make a Call for Good and **Promising Practices?**

The members of the Disability Reference Group (DRG) received multiple requests for more elaborated case studies that examine the implementation of the IASC Guidelines and observe how humanitarian actors adapted or changed their programming to become more disability-inclusive.

Very few practices of disability inclusion have been documented.





The dissemination of these practices shall help accelerate the use of the IASC Guidelines and address the long-standing marginalization of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action and crises.

How did the organizations share their experiences and best practices?



Following the launch of a call for practices...

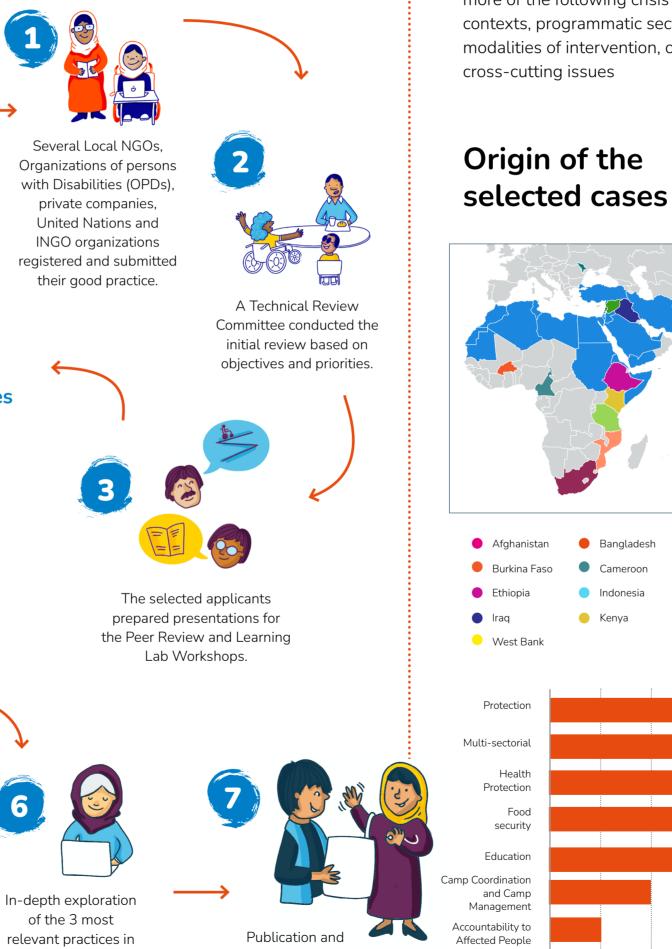
4 19 Good or **Promising Practices** were selected



Two Peer Review and Learning Workshops to document the good and promising practices in different formats, led to the selection of the 3 mostrelevant good practices

accessible formats



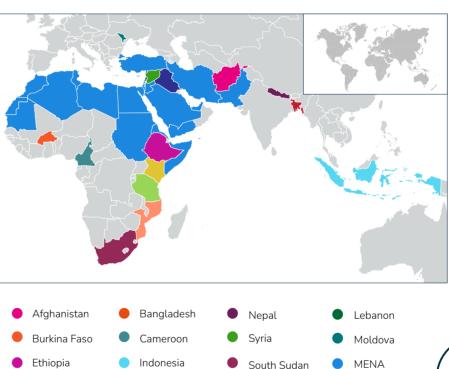


dissemination



They were relevant to one or more of the following crisis contexts, programmatic sectors, modalities of intervention, or cross-cutting issues





South Sudar

Mozambique

Tanzania

3

Which were the review 5 criteria?

> The alignment with the IASC Guidelines on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action, the five thematic areas as well as some key principles applied to humanitarian action such as:



The Must-do Actions promoted by the IASC Guidelines and highlighted in the good and promising practices are:

| 5      |              |  |
|--------|--------------|--|
| 5      | $\checkmark$ | Promoting meaningful pa<br>persons with disabilities |
| $\sim$ | $\checkmark$ | Capacity Development 8                               |
| 5      | $\checkmark$ | Inclusive Data collection                            |
| $\sim$ | $\checkmark$ | Do No Harm & Protection                              |
| 5      | $\checkmark$ | Identification and Remo                              |
| $\sim$ |              |  |

#### The practices presented highlighted

Impact: With a reasonable investment of humanitarian resources demonstrated high positive and lasting impact.

**Replicability & Scalability:** Innovative solutions that inspire replication, scalability, and adaptation across sectors, contexts, and coordination that drive greater humanitarian impact.

**Innovation & Learning:** New and undocumented solutions, offering substantial learning potential for humanitarian actors within or across sectors, speeding up IASC Guidelines uptake.

Cross-disability and presentation of diversity of affected population: Visible reflection on cross disability, gender that is going beyond the generalist notion of persons with disabilities.

participation of

& Empowerment

ion Mainstreaming

oval of barriers