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Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety

Operationalising protection, gender and inclusion in emergency programming

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Objectives of today's discussion

- Going beyond gender mainstreaming: protection, gender and inclusion during emergency programming
- Emphasis on sex, age and disability disaggregated data
- Introduction to the Minimum Standard Commitments on Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Clarity on concepts

IASC policy on protection in humanitarian action

“... all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e. International Human Rights Law (IHRL), International Humanitarian Law, International Refugee law (IRL)).”

Clarity on concepts

ICRC Definition on protection

“Protection aims to ensure that authorities and other actors respect their obligations and the rights of individuals in order to preserve the safety, physical integrity and dignity of those affected by a situation of violence” (ICRC Protection Policy)

Sphere Protection Principles

- 1: Avoid exposing people to further harm** as a result of your actions
- 2: Ensure people's access to impartial assistance** – in proportion to need and without discrimination
- 3: Protect people from physical and psychological harm** arising from violence and coercion
- 4: Assist people to claim their rights,** access available remedies and recover from the effects of abuse

Gender

- When we speak of '**Gender**' we **do not** just mean women or girls
- **Gender** refers to the **social differences, rather than biological differences** between men and women
- Gender relates to the attitudes, behaviors, roles and expectations put on men and women as a result of being male or female

Sex

- While approximately 50% of the world's population is female, it is estimated that in most refugee populations, _____ are women and children. Is it 60%, 70%, 80% or 85%?
80%



Inclusion

Refers to ensuring that the emergency operation reaches all people without discrimination by considering people's **different needs** depending on their **gender, age, physical ability, language, etc.**

UNCRPD

“Persons with disabilities include those who have **long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments** which in **interaction with various barriers** may hinder their **full and effective participation** in society on an equal basis with others.”

Disability = Impairment + Barriers

Disability

Around ____% of the total world's population live with a disability	12%
____% of the world's poorest people with some kind of disability	15%
In countries with life expectancies over 70 years of age, people spend on average ____% of their life span living with disabilities.	90%
____% of children with disabilities in developing countries do not attend school	20%

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What is ‘disability inclusion’?



- is both a **process** and an **outcome**
- considers disability as a normal part of human **diversity**
- ensures people with disability **meaningfully participate** in emergency programming activities
- ensures people with disability **equally benefit** from emergency programming
- leads to **broader benefits** for people with disability themselves, their families and communities.

We are required to consider and address barriers to access

*People with disability typically face a number of barriers which prevent them from **accessing** the same opportunities as others. These include:*

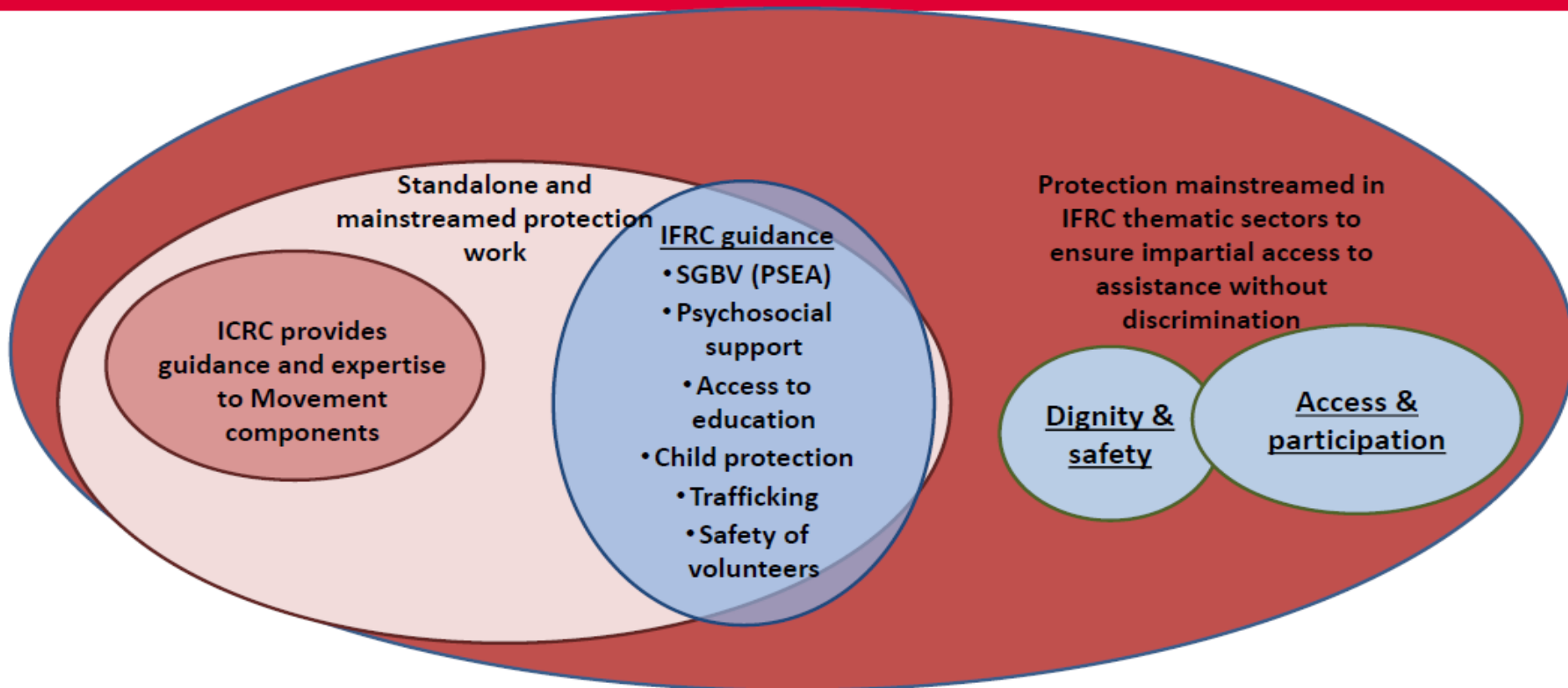
- Physical/Environmental
- Attitudinal barriers
- Communication barriers
- Institutional and policy barriers



Why does PGI matter during emergencies?

- **Women are 14 times more likely to die during disasters**
- **The risks to SGBV increase during disasters**
- **Persons with disabilities may not be able to access services :**
 - Physical/Environmental
 - Attitudinal barriers
 - Communication barriers
 - Institutional and policy barriers
- **Ensures we follow our code of conduct (PSEA and CP)**

What is Protection, Gender and Inclusion?



PGI is a part of everything we do

- DIGNITY
- ACCESS
- PARTICIPATION
- SAFETY

If you are not counted, your needs do not count

Who is affected? Why and how are they affected? What are their distinct needs, protection concerns and priorities?

Sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD) – data broken out by sex and age (or age group)

Gender analysis examines relationships between females and males; their roles, responsibilities, access to and control of resources and constraints they face relative to each other.

Diversity analysis – examines the distinct reality of being a particular age/age group, disabled and other contextual factors (e.g. minority group, ethnicity, etc.)

An example of an indicator used for the 2016 data collection

Age group	Direct Recipients			Indirect Recipients
	Male	Female	Total	
0 to 5			0	
6 to 12			0	
13 to 17			0	
18 to 49			0	
50 to 59			0	
60 to 69			0	
70 to 79			0	
80+			0	
Total	0	0	0	

An example of a possible indicator that will be used for the 2017 data collection

Age group	Direct Recipients			Indirect Recipients
	Male	Female	Total	
0 to 5			0	
6 to 12			0	
13 to 17			0	
18 to 29			0	
30 to 39			0	
40 to 49			0	
50 to 59			0	
60 to 69			0	
70 to 79			0	
80+			0	
Total	0	0	0	

Is your National Society capturing disaggregated data based on disability for this indicator, i.e. the number of persons with disabilities? (Type Yes or No in the yellow box)

If answered yes, is your disability disaggregated data in accordance to the Washington Group questions ? (Type Yes or No in the yellow box)

Changes: expanded the age bracket and introducing question on disability.

Washington Group Short Set of Questions

For disability sensitive data - Measures impairment + barriers

- *Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?*
- *Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?*
- *Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?*
- *Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?*
- *Do you have difficulty with (self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?*
- *Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?*

Group exercise: Using the Minimum Standard Commitments on PGI (15 minutes)

How would you address PGI concerns in the following scenario?

- Spontaneous camp of 10,000
- One month after cyclone disaster strikes a population movement operation
- Camp will remain for *at least* 12 months
- Some rapid assessments and distributions carried out
- Beneficiary registration desk to be established
- Non-Food Item Distribution

Please review the sector on your table and select FIVE key points that are important. Choose one person from your group to report back.

What is the minimum that we have to do?

- Collect sex, age and disability disaggregated data
- Use minimum standard commitments for sector specific analysis
- Work together with focal points on how to integrate PGI in preparedness, response and recovery (including Gender and Diversity focal point in IFRC and/or NS)
- **Confidential multi-sectorial referral of survivors**
- **Internal codes of conducts and structures for cases of concern**

Price of not including PGI in preparedness, response and recovery

- We limit the effectiveness of humanitarian operations
- Humanitarian operations do not reach the most vulnerable
- Potential to deepen pre-crisis inequalities
- We do not meet donor requirements

