Mixed approaches to data collection

There was consensus among all the representatives of international organisations that data on age and disability needed to be collected and reported, using consistent tools and standards. Interviewees from organisations that were doing this described the methods used.

HelpAge International collects and disaggregates data on age, sex and disability, using this to develop its humanitarian responses and advocate for other organisations to do the same. The main tool used for disability assessment is the Washington Group questions (described on page 12). As part of its Disability Statistics in Humanitarian Action project, include these questions in needs assessments, considering the thousands of refugees that need to be processed in some humanitarian settings.

Current training initiatives

The representatives of international organisations promote age and disability inclusion. These typically focused either on disability inclusion, or on people with disabilities and older people, but did not give space for both.

For example, UNHCR is developing an e-learning module in its Reimagining Health Systems: That Expect, Accept and Connect 1 Billion People with Disabilities.
Executive Summary

Context

Many people in the world have disabilities. They often need more healthcare than other people, but they have more trouble getting it. This is because health systems are not always set up to help people with disabilities.

The COVID-19 pandemic showed that people with disabilities are more likely to get sick and die from the virus. This is because they are more likely to have health problems and they have trouble getting health care.

Now the pandemic is over and people try and think about how to improve health systems. Anything that will be changed must include people with disabilities. This is important because:

▶ People with disabilities have the right to healthcare, and healthcare helps them live good lives.
▶ Inclusive health systems work better for everyone.
▶ If people with disabilities are left behind, then the goals that the world leaders have defined for 2030 on better health systems will not be reached.

The global community must now work to think how health systems can be designed to be inclusive of people with disabilities.

This Report

The first Missing Billion report showed that people with disabilities have worse health than other people. They have more health problems and they have trouble getting health care. This is because health systems do not always work well for them.

The second Missing Billion report says that there needs to be a long-term plan to help people with disabilities get better health care.

This second report has 3 goals:

▶ Find out more about the health problems of people with disabilities.
▶ Define what better health care for people with disabilities looks like
▶ Make a plan for how to improve health care for people with disabilities by 2030.

The report will help people with disabilities get better health care.
Key messages from this report

People with disabilities die younger than people without disabilities. They also have worse health than people without disabilities while they are alive. We can make health systems better for people with disabilities by making sure they can get the health care they need.

Here are some ways to make health systems better for people with disabilities:

- **Make sure health care facilities are accessible to people with disabilities.** This means having ramps, accessible bathrooms, and other features that make it easy for people with disabilities to get around.

- **Provide sign language interpreters and other assistive technologies to people with disabilities who need them.** This will help people with disabilities communicate with their health care providers and understand their health care options.

- **Train health care providers on how to work with people with disabilities.** This will help health care providers understand the needs of people with disabilities and provide them with the best possible care.

- **Create policies that protect the rights of people with disabilities to access health care.**

By making health systems better for people with disabilities, we can help them live longer, healthier lives.

To make health systems that are inclusive of people with disabilities, this report recommends that organizations and working in health country leaders work towards common targets.

### Objectives

#### Autonomy:
People with disabilities should be able to make their own decisions about their health care.

- 1 million people with disabilities know their right to health and can teach other people with disabilities about it.

#### Affordability:
People with disabilities should also be able to pay for the health care they need.

- We can make health care more affordable by reducing the cost of health care services for 1 million people with disabilities. And by providing them with health insurance and/or social protection.

#### Human Resources:
The health care system should be able to provide quality care to people with disabilities.

- We can provide 1 million health workers with training on disability to help them become more knowledgeable about disability.

#### Health facilities:
Health care facilities should be accessible to people with disabilities.

- We should check 1 million more health care facilities to see if they are physically accessible to people with disabilities. We should make 10,000 facilities more inclusive.