1/31/2021

Disability General Scoping Report

National Disability Inclusion Database

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DEFINITIONS:

1. **Disability:** Disability is part of a human condition that everyone is likely to experience either permanently or temporarily, at some point in their life (WHO & World Bank, 2011, p. 3). The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) recognizes that 'disability is an evolving concept' (UNCRPD, 2006, p. 1). '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' (UNCRPD, 2006, p. 4).

2. **Impairment:** problems in body function or structure, such as significant deviation or loss. A person's disability can't be classified based on their type of impairment. One person can have multiple impairments and impairments as a result of aging are also considered disabilities.

3. **Barriers:** Barriers are physical or non-physical obstacles that may hinder a person with disability's full participation in society.

4. **Attitude-** is the result when people think and act based on false assumptions

Different Policies
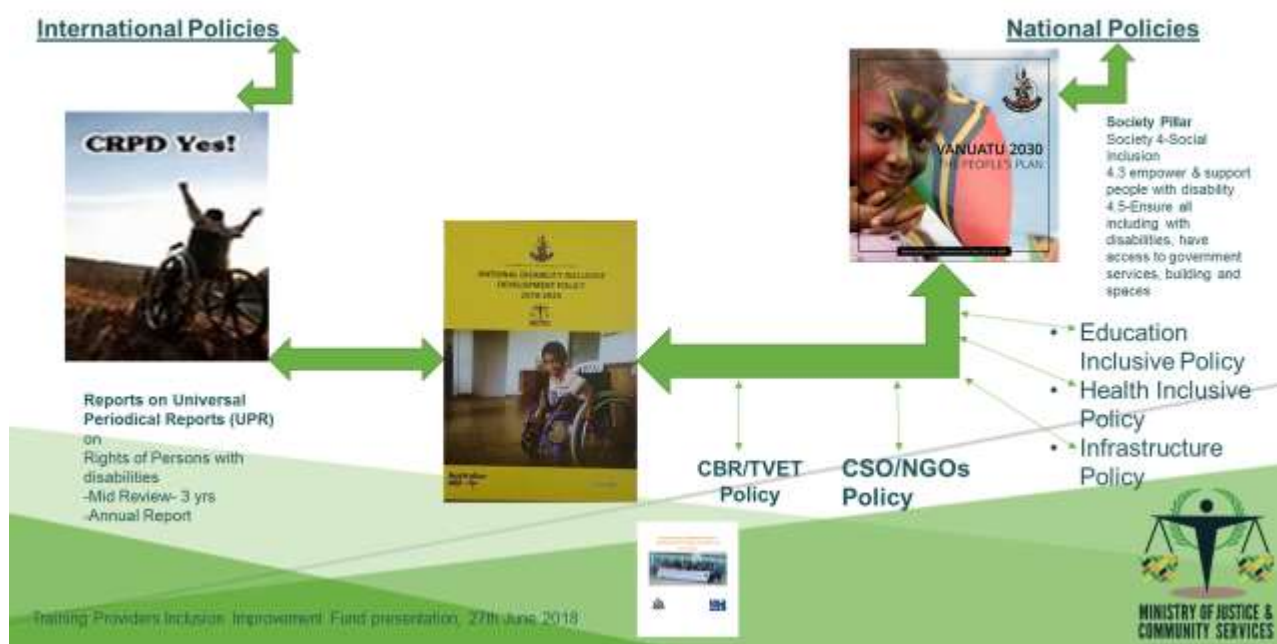
National Disability Inclusion Database

BACKGROUND

Disability inclusion in Vanuatu as seen by the 2009 national census highlights that 5% of the population of Vanuatu has either mild, moderate or severe disability. The government recognizes that inclusion of people living with disability have not been clearly articulated and that there has been limited actions planned and/or taken to improve their lives. Persons living with disability have the same fundamental right to life, respect and dignity and have the responsibilities as any other citizen in Vanuatu. Regionally Vanuatu is recognized as a leader in promoting rights of people with disability

The National Disability Committee approved by the Council of Ministers (COM) have put together the National Disability Inclusive Development policy which aims to ensure an inclusive society that values diversity and engages persons with disabilities as participating members of society with equal rights and people with disability to actively participate in decisions that affect them. The policy, together with the plan of action, aims to include the perspective of people with disability into all elements of national and community development.

The guiding principles of the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP 2016-2030, People's Plan) forms the basis of the National Disability Inclusive Development Policy 2018-2025 which aims to set the direction of action in priority areas to ensure persons with disabilities enjoy their right to participate effectively in all areas of development in Vanuatu on an equal basis with others.

The national database will assist in the identification of people with disability, service the needs and support a rapid response for people with disability in the context of disasters, especially through the

early identification of people with disability who are displaced in disasters

DISABILITY IN VANUATU

The COVID 19 pandemic has put forward an unprecedented demand on the people living with a disability and increased the challenges that come with caring for them. COVID caused lot of disruptions to services, ranging from education to child protection, with disproportionate effects on the most vulnerable children and families. In many cases, the government has responded creatively and adapted services to address critical needs through, documenting such disruptions along with mitigation measures. This process is central to spotlighting the immediate and long-term interventions that must be put in place to ensure the safety and well-being of all children and all living with disability.

The main purpose of the database is to address the lack of accurate if not missing information database system. The database system will store, processes and computes meaningful decision information, building business solutions, prescribed for specific service types as well as reports relating to disability or special needs people in Vanuatu

This report is a result of a consultation conducted with multiple stakeholders on the best way to establish a national disability inclusion database to support the provision of a range of services including health, education, social and emergency services under the National Sustainable Development Plan Society Pillar.

The national database will assist in the identification of people with disability, service needs and requirements and support rapid response and support for people with disability in the context of disasters, especially through the early identification of people with disability who are displaced in disasters. The database should enable the government to uphold the rights and dignity of people with disability. Therefore, existing data, materials and resources will be pulled together into workable plans with recommendations, guidelines and management tools to equip the sector to maintain the authentic experience sought by users

OBJECTIVES
The main objectives of the report are to:
- Identify existing relevant initiatives, disability datasets and stakeholders, including existing governance arrangements

- Identify key strengths and limitations of the proposed national disability inclusion database and propose recommended path to working database

- As a first step, merge existing anonymised data from different agencies into a single system to assist in identifying the type of information already collected, challenges with consistency in data collection, as well as trends in types of disability, priority locations and service needs.

STAKE HOLDERS

Data on persons with disability (PWD) are scattered amongst those institutions / organizations and government departments who deal directly with these group of people in one way or another. This is to ensure the key services available are provided with services that the people with disability are humanely entitled to as well as achieving their objectives.

Organizations	Types of data collected	Types of report produced	Data system used	What they want out of the central data system
Ministry of health	Sickness, age and name of Patient	A report that shows type of sickness that a patient has and the number of patients with a particular illness, length of disease, discharge or continue to come to clinic.	HIS	To be able to use the data to see the trend on incidences of the different illnesses to see which one is most prevalent etc
Ministry of Justice	They do not collect data but will use the data collected by the other users	Awareness on the rights of people with disability	Relies on VNSO system	Data must be clearly such as state the type of impairment so can identify what type of help; they need to improve their livelihoods. Right statistics will get more aid for VSPD.
Civil registry	Birth dates, Married dates, Death dates and Electrol information.	Birth certificate, Married certificate, Death certificate and Electrol cards.	Population Registry	Good to capture type of impairments in the database so we know where the type of help they need.
VNSO	Surveys or census	Different surveys report such as Agriculture or mini surveys etc….	POP GIS platform	Data base must give other inputs from other organizations, not an archive for them
VSPD	Registration data (client profiling) Care giver data Services	Providing report to other stakeholders on the types of disability needs	VSPD database system	Don't want to see registrations only in the database but also what is happening in their lives. Information that keeps track of what is happening to their health, employment etc. What type

				of services they are receiving? What's happening in their life.
Ministry of Education	Captures the different type of impairment that children have but the length of it is not captured.	Report showing the number of children having disability	VEMIS	Types of disability and extent of impairment is captured as well.
VDPA Vanuatu disability promotion and advocacy	Advocacy on the convention of the rights of people with disability -	Report on the awareness done and the cases of abuse that are then referred to family protection unit	Excel spreadsheet	Should be able to provide details of the disabled clients including location for our advocacy programs
Save the Children	Area of child protection under convention of the rights of people with disability – want to know how each partner work with disability in the case of children – protection of children & emergency response esp for children	Reports on training done with communities on first aid Report on emergency response provided to those in affected communities	Own database system	Good to know the details of children living with disability for awareness programs on the child protection rights, under the convention of the rights of people with disability
World Vision	The data then was about how to safely managed drinking water, sanitation and hygiene	It was for a research / part of a worldwide study	Own database system	Accessibility of the services provided to the people living with disability in terms of water and hygiene
Oxfam Vanuatu	Emergency response	Report on the financial system used to assist the disabled in the affected areas	Excel to a System called Output reporting system	Database must include names, age, location, gender, sex contact details, type of impairment and type of support needed. It would be good to indicate care givers and their contact details.
Municipality	Birth dates, Married dates and Death dates.	Birth Certificates, Married Certificates and Death certificates	Feed data to the Civil Registry system	Diseased, marriages and births in the municipal areas
Provincial government	Birth dates, Married dates and Death dates.	Birth Certificates, Married Certificates and Death certificates	Feed data to the Civil Registry using their system	Data on people with disability in each of the provinces in Vanuatu

Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs	Emergency response, gender-based violence and child protection, authorized persons in the community that deals with gender-based issues and abuse of children	Community based outputs	Keep data in excel spreadsheet	Data on people with disability in the 6 provinces in Vanuatu including women and girls with disability.
VCC	A general form is used to capture details in areas. The details were general since they were not trained to identify types of impairments	A general report is produced	Keep data in the excel spreadsheet	Better to have detailed data regarding disability in the database.
Red Cross	They used a member of the household form to capture the details during the response period.	Report on brief detail of the disability and type of impairment and service type needed	Excel spreadsheet	Detail type of impairment, if they already get help and by which organization if not then what type of assistance do, they need.
NDMO	Emergency response- get the details of the disability and type of impairment. Location of where they live in the island.	A detail report of the disability and what he/ she needed during the Disaster time. Also, a map is produced with the location of the disability.	An excel database house by the department of Justice	It would be good to indicate care givers and their contact details.
Police	Identify the rate of crime, what type of crime and person(F/M) who does the crime.	highest rate of crime in communities so it can be control.	PMIS	Can capture special needs people who do crime so they will be handled accordingly.
Vanuatu Skills Partnership	People with disability in the communities that they work with	For training purpose, report on the types of disability and what they can do so that the program can better assist them	Own database system that is in development progress at the moment	Types of disability in the different communities in Vanuatu
VWC	Number of abuse victims Different types of abuse	Advocacy reports for awareness and prevention Counseling services Legal assistance	Keep data in excel spreadsheet	Women and girls living with disability

Family Protection Unit	Get the report of the type of disability and the assistance that is needed	Report on the abuse that violets the right of the client as a ni-Vanuatu and the disability convention Also to inform awareness program they carryout in the community	PMIS	Help them to be able to see the trend in the abuse of the marginalized group especially people with disability

OVER VIEW OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISABILITIES

There are a number of disabilities existing in Vanuatu that can affect a person's hearing, movement, vision, thinking, learning, communication, mental health, memory, and interpersonal relationships. Some disabilities manifest themselves more openly than others. Disabilities can also occur at various stages in a person's life.

1. ## Physical Disability

Physical disability refers to any impairment that limits an individual's mobility. Physical disabilities can affect the function of limbs or entire body. Physical disabilities can limit the accessibility of daily activities. Common physical disabilities include cerebral palsy, spina bifida, muscular dystrophy, and heart defects.

2. ## Sensory Disability: Visual, Hearing, Olfactory, Gustatory, and Somatosensory

Sensory disabilities involve the impairment of one or more of the body's senses. Sensory impairment usually refers to the limitation of vision or hearing.

a. ## Visual Impairment

Visual impairment refers to uncorrectable vision loss resulting from disease, trauma, congenital, or degenerative conditions. Visually impaired individuals do not respond to refractive corrective lenses, medication, or surgery. Medical professionals define visually impaired individuals as having one of three disabilities, including a visual acuity of less than 20/60, a central field defect, a peripheral field defect, and reduced peak contrast sensitivity. Visually impaired individuals are either partially sighted, low vision, legally blind, or totally blind.

b. ## Hearing Impairment

Hearing impaired individuals have difficulties perceiving sound frequencies typically heard by most people. Mild hearing loss may not qualify as a hearing disability. Individuals with mild hearing loss may respond to

the use of hearing aids.

c. Olfactory and Gustatory Impairment

Other forms of sensory disabilities include olfactory and gustatory impairment, or a loss of smell and taste. Olfactory and gustatory impairment usually occurs in aging individuals; however, younger people have developed these disabilities through a wide variety of causes. Common olfactory disorders include dysosmia, anosymia, hyposmia, hyperosmia, parosmia, phantosmia, and olfactory reference syndrome.

d. Somatosensory Impairment

Somatosensation refers to the physical sensations arising from the epidermis. These physical sensations enable people to feel and localize touch, perceive temperature changes, and identify objects through touch. Somatosensory impairment refers to an individual's inability to process the input received from the sensory receptors in the epidermis. Somatosensory impairment can occur anywhere in the body.

3. Balance Disorders

A balance disorder causes an individual to feel unsteady while standing or walking. Individuals with a balance disorder experiences symptoms of feeling woozy, giddy, spinning, or floating. The human body obtains balance when its sensual systems work together. In other words, the body's visual, vestibular, and proprioception systems must work in tandem to perceive its surroundings. In addition, the brain must function correctly to process this information to obtain a sense of balance.

4. Intellectual Disability

Intellectual disabilities refer to a broad range of disorders affecting the ability to comprehend processed information. Intellectual disabilities, commonly known as cognitive disabilities and mental retardation, can manifest in any age group. Intellectual disabilities may impose limitations on an individual's ability to walk, talk, and take care of themselves. Some intellectually disabled individuals need assistance with dressing and feeding themselves. Intellectually disabled individuals may find it difficult to adapt to social situations as they grow older.

5. Mental Health and Emotional Disabilities

A mental illness, or psychological disorder, imposes subjective distress that may reflect in an individual's behavior. Mentally ill individuals typically display abnormal development that falls outside of cultural norms. Mental disorders impact how an individual feels, acts, thinks, and perceives the objective world. Mental illness affects particular regions of the brain and nervous system, usually in a social context.

Mental disorders have existed for hundreds of years; however, cultural understanding has changed over time. The modern medical establishment has only started to define its causes, symptoms, and effects. The most common types of mental disorders include anxiety, psychotic, mood, eating, obsessive, addictive, and

personality disorders.

6. <u>Developmental Disability</u>

Developmental disabilities, or birth defects impeding the growth and development of a single or multiple parts of the human body, impact the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system. Individuals with developmental disabilities may exhibit behavioral problems, convulsions, inability to move, and communication difficulties. Some common developmental disabilities include intellectual and development disorders, autistic spectrum disorders, metabolic disorders, sensory-related disabilities, and degenerative disorders.

7. <u>Invisible Disabilities</u>

Invisible disabilities refer to debilitating conditions that do not produce observable symptoms. Disabled individuals who suffer from invisible disabilities experience internal symptoms, such as weakness, fatigue, dizziness, pain, cognitive dysfunctions, and learning difficulties. Individuals with mild visual and auditory impairment may not make their disabilities as obvious as more severe cases. Other invisibly disabled individuals include the mentally ill and emotionally unstable. Invisibly disabled individuals may have mild or severe limitations that inhibit their interaction with other people and their environment.

DATA REQUIREMENT

1. Should be able to extract data from Vanuatu National Statistics Office (VNSO) and civil registry whether it's a PDF file, and this should be compatible with any software
2. There should not be any duplication of data and must be accurate
3. The database must be secure for privacy reasons and only authorised personal should have access to this data.
4. Where possible data should be extracted from other identified and recognised sources for the central database system to support the integrity of the data

The basic data required by the stakeholders fall into the categories and arrangements below.

Client identifying details						
Client name	First name:	Last name:		Birth Certificate or ID Card?	Yes	No
Date of birth		Age		National ID number		
Gender	Male:	Female:	Other:	Island of origin:		
Village / Area of residence						
Area / Ward Council				Island of residence		
Direction of clients home						
Phone number	1.			2.		
Member of DPO or CDA?	No	Yes	Name of DPO/CDA			
Education level	No school:	Primary:	Secondary:	University:	Technical training (TVET):	

Working status	Paid work:		Self-employed:	Unpaid work:	Not working:		Too old/young:

Caregiver details			
Caregiver name	Gender	Relationship to client	Phone number(s)
1.	Male Female		
2.	Male Female		

Disability details				
Classifications of disability	Vision: Intellectual:	Hearing: Psychosocial:	Communication: Social:	Physical: Self-care:
Cause of disability	Congenital:	Acquired:	Related to old age:	
Priority for VSPD support	High	Medium	Low	

Service details						
Referral source	Self:	Family/friend:	VSPD:	MOJCS:	Provincial disability officer:	Area secretary:
	VDPA:	CDA/DPO:	School/health facility:	Community leader:	Other:	
Reasons for referrals	CBR services:	EL services:	CDA/DPO services:	Other:		
Name of field worker:			Signature of field worker:			Date:

CBR Client Assessment

Client details		
Name:	DOB/ Age:	National ID Number:

History of disability		
In your own words, what is your/their disability? *Included field worker observations of disability*		
How did you/they become disabled?		Were you born with it? Yes: No:
		Were you/they born prematurely? Yes: No:
		Is it due to old age? Yes: No:
How does your/their disability affect you/them?		Have you heard of UNCRPD? Yes: No:
		Do you know your rights as a PWD? How many rights can you think of? None: 1 – 3: 4+:

Do you/they have a medical diagnosis? If yes, what is it?		Do you take any medication? If yes, what types?	

Physical impairment		
Does the client experience any weakness as a result of their disability?	Yes	No
Does the client experience any muscle tightness or joint stiffness as a result of their disability?	Yes	No
Does the client have any physical deformities as a result of their disability?	Yes	No
Does the client experience altered sensation as a result of their disability?	Yes	No
Does the client experience any pain as a result of their disability?	Yes	No
Does the client experience seizures or uncontrolled fits?	Yes	No

Category	Daily activities	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Not able	Assistive devices/specific questions / examples	Barriers identified / comments
Sensory	Seeing					**Client uses** Glasses:	
Sensory	Hearing					**Client uses** Hearing aid:	
Communication	Communication: Speaking or being understood by others					Client communicates by: Speaking (complete) Speaking (partial) Sign language Miming action/pointing Communication aid	
Communication	Communication: Understanding what other people say						
Physical	Sitting (unsupported)					Client uses: Crutches Wheel chair Frame White cane Other	
Physical	Standing Unaided + balanced						
Physical	Walking (Unaided)						
Physical	Transferring from bed/chair/wheel chair					Clients transfer by: Standing Seated Lifted	
Physical	Using both hands: Cross motor					e.g. Brushing hair	
Physical	Using both hands Fine motor					e.g. Writing	
Intellectual	Remember					e.g. remember names, birthdays	
Intellectual	Concentrating					e.g. focusing on an activity without getting distracted	
Intellectual	Learning new things					e.g. learning new skills or how to get to a new place	
Psychoso	Knowing what is real and what isn't					e.g. talking alone, hearing voices/ seeing things that aren't there e.g. psychosis	

	Activity				Description	
	Acting appropriately				Does the client act strangely or inappropriately around other people?	
	Controlling emotions or addictions				e.g. depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, drug/alcohol/kava addiction	
Social activities	Leaving the home				e.g. going to the market, visiting friends, gardening	
	Participating in community activities				e.g. celebrating independence day, attending church, playing or watching sports	
	Making new friends				e.g. at school or work or community	
	Playing games with other children				e.g. children at school or in a community	
	Accepting changes in usual daily routines				e.g. moving homes, changing schools or class, eating different foods	
	Controlling behaviour				e.g. acting inappropriately, kicking, biting, hitting other children / people	
Self-care	Feeding yourself: Eating, drinking, and swallowing				Does food sometimes go down the wrong way?	
	Bathing					
	Dressing: Upper body					
	Dressing: Lower body					
	Toileting: Bladder				Client uses: Bed pan / bucket Standard toilet	
	Toileting: Bowel				Modified toilet (eg rails) Diapers Nil	
	Women and girl's menstrual hygiene				Client uses: Disposable pads / tampons Re-usable pads / tampons Calico Nil	

Classification of disability				
Vision	Hearing	Communication	Physical	Intellectual
Psychosocial	Social	Self-care		

PERSON WITH DISABILITY (PWD) INFORMATION SYSTEM ENTITY RELATIONSHIP (ER) DIAGRAM

The Person with Disability (PWD) Information System is an online platform specifically intended to record the information of PWD in an electronic or digital version. It is where every stakeholder working with disability in Vanuatu can encode their PWD in the system. The records will be consolidated in the Ministry of Health where the administrator of the system can access the records of every stakeholder. This project was developed to easily disseminate information and activities related to PWD or person with disability.

Below is the step by step process on how to prepare the entity relationship diagram or ERD for Person with Disability (PWD) Information System.

The entity will be our database table of Person with Disability (PWD) Information System with attributes to be inserted. The diamond shapes used determines the relationships among entities. This is usually in a form of primary key to foreign key connection.

This will follow the 3 basic rules in creating the ER Diagram.

1. Identify all the entities.
2. Identify the relationship between entities and
3. Add/list meaningful attributes to our entities that will be built in by the developer.

Step 1. In the Person with Disability (PWD) Information System we have the following entities

- User
- User Group
- Stakeholders
- Disability Type
- Equipment
- Services
- PWD Information
- Notification

The design of Person with Disability (PWD) Information System consists of 8 entities; the specified entities will be the database tables in the design and implementation of PWD Information System database schema. Below are the entities identified in the scope of the Person with Disability (PWD) Information System.

Stake holders		Services		Notifications
Disability type		PWD Information		User group
		Equipment		User
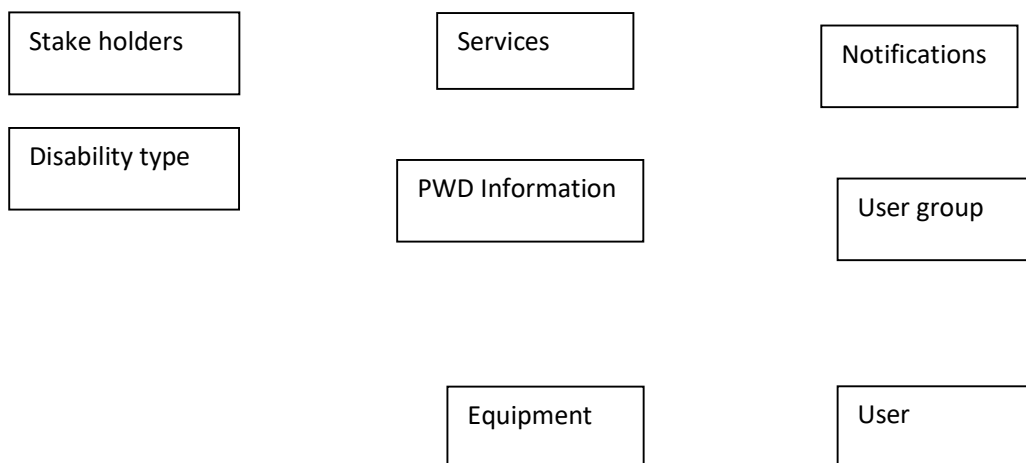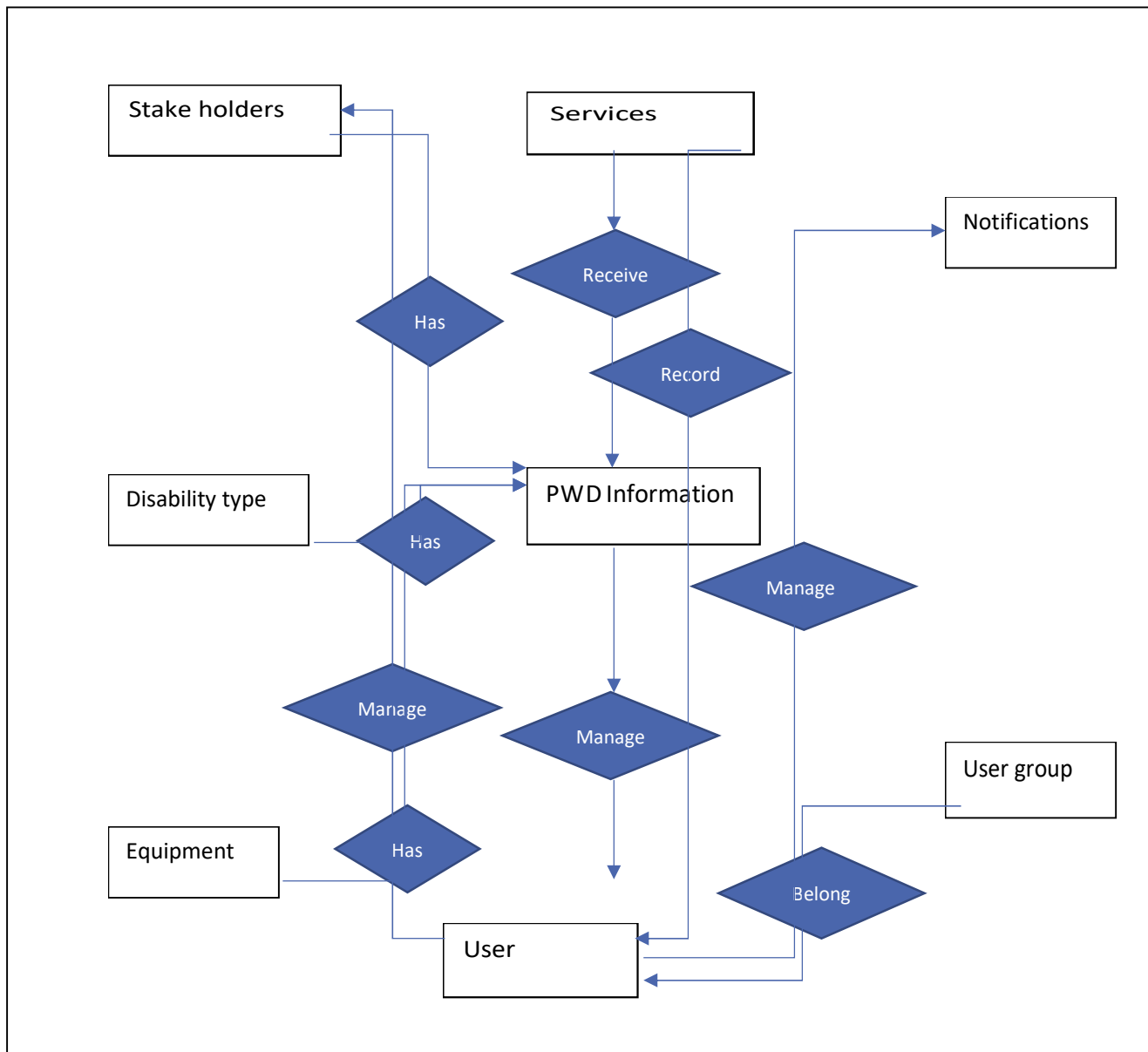
Step 2. After we have specified our entities, then we connect or establish a relationship among the entities.

Person with Disability (PWD) Information System ER Diagram

Step 2 Table Relationship

- User of the system belongs to a specific user type or group that corresponds with their role and permissions. The user group includes the functions the user can access (1 to 1 relationship).
- The user encodes, updates, and manages the notification information (1 to many relationship).
- The user encodes, updates, and manages the disability type information (1 to many relationship). The administrator type of user can only access this information
- The user encodes, updates, and manages the blood type information (1 to many relationship). The administrator type of user can only access this information

- The user encodes, updates, and manages the stakeholder information (1 to many relationship). The administrator type of user can only access this information
- The user encodes, updates, and manages the services information (1 to many relationship).
- The user encodes, updates, and manages the PWD information (1 to many relationship). The user per stakeholder is the one who will encode their respective PWD information.

Step 3. The last part of the Entity Relationship Diagram process is to add attributes to the entities.

Person with Disability (PWD) Information System ER Diagram to be completed with the following attributes:

a. User Entity has the following attributes:

- User ID – primary key represented with underline
- Username
- Password
- Full name
- Avatar
- Email
- Contact
- User Category – foreign key
- Status

b. User Group Entity has the following attributes:

- User Group ID – primary key represented with underline
- Name
- Description
- Allow Add
- Allow Edit
- Allow Print
- Allow Export
- Allow Import
- Allow Delete

c. Stakeholder Entity has the following attributes:

- Stakeholder ID – primary key represented with underline
- Stakeholder Name
- Stakeholder Information
- User ID – foreign key

d. Equipment Entity has the following attributes:

- Equipment Type ID – primary key represented with underline
- Equipment Type
- Equipment Type Info

e. Disability Type Entity has the following attributes:

- Disability Type ID – primary key represented with underline
- Disability Type Name
- Description

f. Services Entity has the following attributes:

- Services ID – primary key represented with underline
- Service Name
- Date Recorded
- Remarks
- PWD ID – foreign key
- User ID – foreign key

g. PWD Information Entity has the following attributes:

- PWD ID – primary key represented with underline
- Stakeholder ID – foreign key
- PWD City Code No
- Profile Picture
- First name
- Middle name
- Last name
- Contact Number
- Complete Address
- Birthdate
- Birthplace
- Equipment Type ID – foreign key
- Disability Type ID – foreign key
- Health status
- Employment Type
- Gender
- Occupation
- Emergency Contact Person
- Emergency Contact Address
- Relationship to Contact Person
- User ID – foreign key

h. Notification Entity has the following attributes:

- Notification ID – primary key represented with underline
- Notification Name
- Notification Message
- Notification Date
- Message Intended To
- User ID – foreign key

Note: all attributes with underline represents the primary key of the entity or table.

The next step is to convert the plan designed on ER Diagram into the actual database.

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE PROPOSED NATIONAL DISABILITY INCLUSION DATABASE

STRENGTHS	LIMITATIONS
1. Ease of access to disability information	1. Cost of managing the data
2. Ease of access to required data during emergency or disaster and recovery programs by the responsible organisations	3.
4. Up-to-date data to be used to acquire projects requests to donor partners etc	

RECOMMENDATIONS

There are a number of recommendation that will have to be considered in order to get the database to be able to work and serve the purpose it was meant to serve and they are as follows:

1. There is a unit that is set up, new or existing, to champion the process of the database to work with the coordinator, the project manager and OGCIO to ensure that the project is carried out accordingly.
   o This unit has to be sitting with the DG, a mandate at the ministry of health and for sustainability it needs a strong leadership to emphasize the importance to the stakeholders and donor that the ministry of health is serious about the project and really wants this to happen
2. Include budget. Leadership at the level of DG's office, setting up the unit and have a budget to implement that will include the human resource as well as the platform to implement
3. The only recognised official data is from VNSO and Civil Registry which are to be the only official data sources