**Terms of Reference**

**Background**

In emergencies children/persons with disabilities are among the most at risk to be disproportionately affected because they experience increased difficulties due to separation from family, loss of assistive and mobility devices, and difficulties with accessing information and humanitarian relief. The situation is compounded by pre-existing cultural and social discrimination.

Reduced mobility, strength and health of persons with disability, their functional limitation and possible greater vulnerabilities to heat and cold can restrict their abilities to flee from and cope with potential harm. Research and evidence from emergency responses have shown that children/persons with disabilities are generally overlooked by the humanitarian system. In the initial response phase post-earthquake the needs of children were the focus of relief and rescue works, it is generally assumed by international humanitarian agencies that children/persons with disability will be covered by specialized agencies focusing on disability or through the general umbrella response for vulnerable persons. Lack of experience and expertise was a basis for not including older people and persons with disability as part of their relief interventions.

Gender, age, disability, ethnicity and culture are five aspects that are likely to exacerbate a person’s vulnerability to the effects of disasters. An estimated 15 % (one billion) of the world’s population live with some form of disability. People with disabilities may be more dependent on the family or community members to fulfill their basic needs. Therefore, their vulnerabilities become more explicit when the social relationships or safety net are limited. Further to that the intersection between age, disabilities and gender also exacerbate vulnerabilities. For instance girl with disability are more likely to suffer disproportionately from the effects of disaster than boys with disability. Gender based discrimination, social responsibilities, social restrictions and discriminatory social systems intensifies their vulnerabilities and limit their social protection.

**Rationale of the Humanitarian kit for children with disabilities:**

Disability is a pertinent issue in all humanitarian efforts. There are series of efforts taken by many individuals and organizations along with the government to protect promote and ensure the rights of persons with disabilities, and to ensure their access to a life of dignity.  The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) has been ratified by 103 member states of UN including Nepal. There are numerous International instrument such as UNCRC and Human Rights principles that states inclusion of children/person with disabilities during Emergency response and development activities.

In addition to these two documents is the evidence of the link between disability and poverty: someone who has a disability is more vulnerable to poverty and someone who is poor is more at risk to acquire a disability. It is therefore essential to include persons with disabilities in all humanitarian and developmental endeavors including their right to education, health, protection and overall development.

The government of Nepal revised disability act 2017 has recognized and categorized disabilities into following ten categories:

1. Physical disability 2.Visual disability (low vision, Blind), 3. Hearing disability (deaf, Hard of Hearing), 4. Deaf and blind, 5. Vocal and speech disability, 6. Psychosocial disability, 7. Intellectual disability, 8. Hemophilia, 9.Autism, 10.Multiple disability

**Who needs assistive technology/ devices:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The People who most need assistive technology include:** | **Assistive products are essential to:** | **Assistive products are often the first step towards:** |
| Children/ person with disabilities | Compensate for an impairment/ a loss of intrinsic capacity | Accessing education and recreational activities |
| Children/ person with non-communicable diseases | Reduce the consequences of gradual function decline | Escaping from poverty and hunger |
| Children/ person with mental health conditions including dementia and autism | Help minimize the need for caregivers | Greater mobility, freedom and independence |
| Children/ person with gradual function decline | Prevent primary and secondary health conditions | Inclusion and participation |
|  |  | Leading a dignified life |

Save the Children, Nepal Country Office has emergency preparedness plan that allows us to respond to emergency within 48- 72 hours of emergency. For emergency SC maintains lifesaving prepositioned kits to reach at least 10,000 families however there is no specific kits or support to address the needs of children with disabilities though these kits are for all the affected populations. So, this interventions will support SC to address the needs of children with disabilities (CWD) in times of emergency. The humanitarian kits for CWDs will include - white cane, wheelchair of different sizes, walkers, crutches, hearing aids, magnifying glasses and different grades of power glass. We will further consult with National Disabled Peoples Organizations before finalizing the list of items.

**Objective:**

The Specific objectives of the humanitarian kits for children with disabilities:

* To support the children with disabilities by providing appropriate assistive devices
* To support inclusive humanitarian action that address the needs of children with disabilities.
* To improve the functional capacity of children with disabilities in humanitarian context

**Key task:**

The humanitarian kits for children with disabilities will include - white cane, wheelchair of different sizes, walkers, crutches, hearing aids, magnifying glasses and different grades of power glass.

We will further consult with National Disabled Peoples Organizations before finalizing the list of items.

List of Items:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.No | Name of Product | Picture | Explanation | Est. Price in NPR |
| **Mobility** | | | | |
|  | Axillary crutches  (includes, height adjustable) |  | Devices providing support when walking that have a horizontal padded support that is placed against the upper body next to  the armpit | 1900 |
| 2 | Elbow crutches  (includes height adjustable) |  | Devices, adjustable in height, providing support when walking that have a semi-circular support for the elbow, a horizontal hand grip, a single shaft, and one tip | 1900 |
| 3 | Walking sticks/ canes |  | Adjustable/ non-adjustable mobility device with a handgrip | 900 |
| 4 | Walking frames  (includes, Walker- height adjustable, folding) |  | Frame that helps a person to maintain stability and balance while walking or standing, with either four tips (ferrules) or two tips and two castors | 1900 |
| 5 | Manual wheelchairs  (includes, different types of wheel chairs) |  | Intended to be self- propelled by the users by pushing rims or wheels. Can be used indoor/outdoor and on various types of terrain. | 40000 |
| 6 | Tricycle (three-wheeled cycles) |  | Tikes or three-wheeled cycles for greater mobility and mostly for outdoor use | 23000 |
| **Vision** | | | | |
| 7 | Spectacles for long distance  (includes, High power spectacles, distance glass) |  | Distance glasses focus on things that are further away in positive selected power grades | 1000 |
| 8 | Magnifying glasses |  | Convex lens that is used to produce a magnified image of an object | 800 |
| 9 | White canes  (folding or non-folding) |  | Devices for navigation or identification of the surroundings used by a person with a visual impairment | 1000 |
| 10 | Braille writing equipment  (includes, Stylus, Slate, Braille paper) |  | Devices for manual Braille input entry for producing Braille onto paper | 1000 |
| **Hearing** | | | | |
| 11 | Behind the ear hearing aids  (includes, Audio induction loop system and frequency modulation system) |  | Devices worn behind the ear to amplify sound | 12000 |
| **Environment** | | | | |
| 12 | Commode chairs  (includes, special type of commode) |  | Chairs, with or without castors, with a built-in collection receptacle used for toileting away from the bathroom | 1900 |
| 13 | Pressure relief mattress  (includes, Air mattress for children/ person with spinal cord injury) |  | prevent pressure injuries by dispersing pressure away from bone protrusions | 7500 |
| 14 | Wheelchair accessories |  | Device for tissue integrity through redistribution of the load on the buttocks | 6000 |
| 15 | Diapers of child size and Adult size (various) |  | Absorbent diapers of child and adult size to be worn inside underwear, used by children/people with disabilities who have bladder or bowel incontinence, mobility impairment or severe diarrhea | 1500 per packet (depends on size) |

Note: The price given are estimated maximum priced for standard assistive products.

Budget proposed: 15,000 Euro

References:

1. **Priority assistive list developed by WHO:** <http://www.who.int/phi/implementation/assistive_technology/low_res_english.pdf>
2. Priority assistive products list of Nepal developed by Ministry of Health and Population with support from WHO, 2018.
3. Assistive products for children with disabilities, UNICEF, 2018.