**SAMPLE OF DISABILITY-SENSITIVE INDICATORS[[1]](#footnote-1)**

These indicators are presented as example for various projects and sectors and are not exhaustive.

**II.1 Sample disability-sensitive indicators for the Education sector**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type/level of indicator | Sample disability sensitive indicators sensitive  |
| Input | * Expenditure on development of an inclusive education system
* Expenditure to support the education of children with disabilities (training of special educators, development of adapted materials, physical improvements to schools to make them accessible, etc.)
* Development of policies to support the inclusion of children with disability in the education sector
 |
| Output | * Number of teachers trained in inclusive practices (e.g. training in Braille, in Sign Language, in disability awareness, in the use of appropriate augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, educational techniques and materials to support persons with disabilities)
* Number of teachers trained in special education
* Number of accessible classrooms built/ adapted
* Number of accessible latrines built/ adapted
* Training materials and curricula adapted for children with disabilities
 |
| Outcome | * Primary/ gross or net enrolment rate (%) children with disabilities
* Primary completion rate (%) children with disabilities
* Secondary gross or net enrolment rate (%) children with disabilities
* Participation in tertiary education (%) of children with disabilities
 |
| Impact | * Literacy level of children with disabilities
* Literacy level of girl children/women with disabilities
* Positive attitude of school teachers towards including children with disabilities
* Positive attitude of policy makers towards including children with disabilities Positive attitude of school children towards including children with disabilities
* Children with disabilities receive the support they need to facilitate their effective education
* Increased demand for education from children and parents of children with disabilities
* Parents of children with disabilities are aware of the right of their children to education
* Children with disabilities are aware of their right to education
* Teachers are aware of the rights of children with disabilities to education
 |

**II. 2 Sample disability-sensitive indicators for the Health**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type/level of indicator | Sample disability sensitive indicators |
| Input | * Expenditure on making health services accessible to persons with disabilities
* Expenditure on health, employment, education and social rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities
* Expenditure on training for health professionals at all levels in disability related healthcare and rehabilitation
* Investment in disability-inclusive health information systems
 |
| Output | * Number of or % health facilities accessible to person with disabilities
* Health information systems inclusive of disability disaggregated data
* National health related rehabilitation service in place
* Services for development of assistive devices and technologies designed for persons with disabilities in place
* Number of staff trained (both initial and continuous training) in rehabilitation
* Number of health professionals trained in disability awareness and ethical standards of care for persons with disabilities
 |
| Outcome | * Health information collected, analysed and reported is disability disaggregated
* % of persons with disabilities with access to health care and programmes
* % of women with disabilities with access to health care and services in the field of sexual and reproductive health
* % of persons with disabilities with access to health-related rehabilitation services
* % of persons with disabilities with access to assistive devices and technology
* % of persons with disabilities with access to population based health programmes
* Number of children with disabilities with access to early identification and prevention and services designed to minimise the impact of disability/ impairment
* Health and health related rehabilitation services are reachable to all population groups (including people living in rural areas)
* Health and health related rehabilitation services are affordable to all population groups (including people living in rural areas)
* Health and health related rehabilitation services are physically accessible to all population groups (including people living in rural areas)
 |
| Impact | * Information is available on access for persons with disabilities to the health sector enabling better planning of inclusive health services
* Persons with disabilities have the same health status as others in the population
 |

**II.3 Sample disability-sensitive indicators HIV&AIDS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type/level of indicator | Sample disability sensitive indicators |
| Input | * Spending on physical accessibility of buildings and services as a % of the Health budget
* Spending on adaptation of messages to ensure they are accessible for persons with disabilities as a % of the HIV&AIDS budgets
* Spending on training of Health and VCT staff on disability awareness as a % of the Health Budget
* Existence of objectives targeting vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities in the updated plan and budget
 |
| Output | * Number of physically accessible VCT services and buildings
* Number of health services accessible to /providing anti-retroviral treatments to persons with disabilities
* Number of health staff trained on disability awareness and HIV and AIDS
* Existence of adapted information and materials
 |
| Outcome | * HIV prevalence among pregnant women with disabilities aged 15-24 years
* Percentage of population of persons with disabilities with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV&AIDS
* Percentage of health staff with comprehensive correct knowledge on disability and HIV&AIDS
* Percentage of patients with disabilities with sexual transmitted infections at health-care facilities who are appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled
* Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women with disabilities receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission
* Percentage of persons with disabilities with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy
 |
| Impact | * Reduction of the spread of HIV&AIDS epidemic among persons with disabilities
* Persons with disabilities living with HIV AIDS have equal access to treatment leading to prolonged/ improved quality of life
 |

**II.4 Sample disability-sensitive indicators for the Water and Sanitation sector**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type/level of indicator | Sample disability sensitive indicators |
| Input | * Development of policy/ project/ programme on inclusion of persons with disabilities in water and sanitation services
* Development of policy/ project/ programme for disability specific water and sanitation services
* Expenditure on development of policy/ project/ programme on inclusion of persons with disabilities in water and sanitation services
* Expenditure on development of policy/ project/ programme for disability specific water and sanitation services
 |
| Output | * Number of water facilities adapted or constructed that are accessible for persons with disabilities
* Number of sanitation facilities adapted or constructed that are accessible for persons with disabilities
* Number of public services (schools, health facilities etc.) adapted or constructed that are accessible to persons with disabilities
* Number of officials, services providers, water and sanitation managers trained on disability inclusion in the water and sanitation sector
* Involvement of persons with disabilities and disabled persons organisations in decision making processes
 |
| Outcome | * Number of households with person with disability with access to safe water
* Number of households with person with disability with access to safe sanitation
* Number of persons with disabilities using services that they did not use before the programme was implemented because of non- accessibility
* Number of persons suffering from water and hygiene related diseases causing disabilities before and after the programme implementation (e.g. diarrhoea and infectious diseases)
 |
| Impact | * Persons with disabilities have equal access to Water and Sanitation services as other people in their community, which results, as for others, in an improved quality of life, and improved state of health
* The number of people infected by water and hygiene related diseases is reduced
 |

**II.5 Sample of Disability-sensitive indicators for the Urban Development sector**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type/level of indicator | Sample disability sensitive indicators |
| Input | * Participation of persons with disabilities and NGOs in decision-making and implementation process
* Evaluation and data collection on persons with disabilities living in the concerned area
* Development of national/ regional Urban Sector Profile Study including persons with disabilities
* Expenditure on development of policy/ project/ programme on inclusion of persons with disabilities in urban development (such as infrastructure, transport, housing, services etc.)
* Training of officials, service providers etc.; on disability inclusion
 |
| Output | * Number of persons with disabilities included in decision-making process
* Number of accessible:
* infrastructure (e.g. roads, footpaths, public building)
* transport (busses, trains etc.)
* Services and facilities (water, sanitation, electricity, health, education etc.)
* Housing schemes
* Economic centres (markets, shopping centres)
* Recreation places (parks, sport facilities)
 |
| Outcome | * Number of persons with disabilities having access to infrastructure, transport, services provision, housing schemes, economic centres, recreation places etc.
 |
| Impact | * Increased quality of life for persons with disabilities (health, nutrition, hygiene etc.)
* Reduced physical and attitude barriers for integration and thus more opportunities for participating in social and economic life of community
* Less dependence from outside world
* Improved access in urban environment benefits community as a whole
 |

1. Make Development Inclusive, How to include the perspectives of persons with disabilities in the project cycle management guidelines of the European Commission, CBM (Together we can do more) and International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC). This manual is part of the EU funded project "Disability mainstreaming in Development Cooperation". See <http://www.make-development-inclusive.org/> and in particular the toolbox for the indicators: http://www.inclusive-development.org/cbmtools/part3/index.htm [↑](#footnote-ref-1)