

## Tool: Disability sensitive indicators Gender Issues

*A reminder about definitions used is available at the end of this section*

### In general

If our goal is to include disability in development cooperation, we need to establish disability sensitive indicators. Disability sensitive indicators will be used in combination with:

- Disability sensitive targets
- Disability disaggregated data/ sources of information which are disability sensitive

This tool gives a selection of possible indicators that could be adapted for individual situations depending on the sector and the context. The authors are aware of the crucial nature of indicators; the need to harmonise with other countries, not to increase the burden of work for governments, etc.

*These indicators are presented as a list of options to be used or adapted as and when necessary as disability components and targets are introduced to various projects and sectors.*

### Sample disability sensitive indicators Gender issues

Rather than propose a set of indicators at each level as for other sectors and cross cutting issues, it is recommended that where possible data is disaggregated according to disability, as well as according to gender. This applies to all possible areas of project support.

Type/level of indicator	Sample disability sensitive indicators
Input	
Output	
Outcome	Eg Primary completion rate (disaggregated by Gender and by disability)
Impact	Eg Literacy rate disaggregated by gender and by disability

**REMINDER - INPUT / OUTPUT / OUTCOME / IMPACT**

While different classifications for indicators exist, we use here the typology suggested by the European Commission<sup>1</sup>.



**Input indicators**- the financial, administrative and regulatory resources provided by government and donors, dedicated to achieving our disability sensitive targets (within the overall goal of disability inclusive project management)  
e.g.: Investment in disability inclusive health information systems

**Output indicators**- measure the immediate and concrete consequences of the measures taken and the resources used:

E.g.: National health related rehabilitation service in place

**Outcome indicators**-measures the results at the level of beneficiaries- access to, use of and satisfaction with the above outputs; this is not an actual measurement of quality of life as such, but gives a strong indication:

E.g.: % of people with disabilities with access to population based health programmes

**Impact indicators**- the consequences of the outcomes, or the measurement of key dimensions of well being- for example, good health, literacy, etc

Eg: Information is available on access for people with disabilities to the health sector enabling better planning of inclusive health services People with disabilities have

<sup>1</sup> Guideline for the use of indicators in country performance assessment, December 2002