

Tool: Disability sensitive indicators for the Urban Development sector

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.

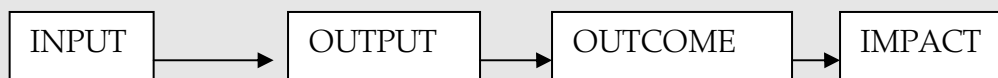
Sample disability sensitive indicators for the Urban Development sector

Type/level of indicator	Indicator
Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of people with disabilities and NGOs in decision-making and implementation process • Evaluation and data collection on people with disabilities living in the concerned area • Development of national/ regional Urban Sector Profile Study including people with disabilities • Expenditure on development of policy/ project/ program on inclusion of people with disabilities in urban development (such as infrastructure, transport, housing, services etc.) • Training of officials, service providers etc; on disability inclusion
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people with disabilities included in decision-making

	<p>process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of accessible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrastructure (ex. Roads, footpaths, public building) • transport (busses, trains etc;) • Services and facilities (water, sanitation, electricity, health, education etc.) • Housing schemes • Economic centers (markets, shopping centers) • Recreation places (parks, sport facilities..)
Outcome	Number of people with disabilities having access to infrastructure, transport, services provision, housing schemes, economic centers, recreation places etc.
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased quality of life for people with disabilities (health, nutrition, hygiene etc.) • Reduced physical and attitudinal 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

REMINDER - INPUT / OUTPUT / OUTCOME / IMPACT

While different classifications for indicators exist, we use here the typology suggested by the European Commission¹.



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. Training of officials, service providers etc; on disability inclusion

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

¹ Guideline for the use of indicators in country performance assessment, December 2002

E.g. Number of accessible infrastructures

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. Number of people with disabilities having access to infrastructure

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

E.g. Increased quality of life for people with disabilities (health, nutrition, hygiene etc.)