Zimbabwe Girls Secondary Education Programme: Disability Disaggregation

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DFID's approach to Data Disaggregation

The Inclusive Data Charter

- The High Level Political Forum (July 2018) launched the Inclusive Data Charter (developed by the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data).

- The Charter Sets out five Principles for Governments and other International Organisations for promoting the collection, analysis and use of inclusive data including that all **data should, wherever possible, be disaggregated by sex, age, geographic location, and disability status and, where possible, by income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, and other relevant characteristics.**

DFID's commitments to Disaggregated Data

- DFID signed up to the Charter at the Global Disability Summit (July 2018).

- DFID has committed to disaggregating key programme results by sex, age, disability, and geography by 2022.

"Data holds the key"

Lord Bates – Minister of State for International Development (July 2018)

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DFID's approach to Data Disaggregation

Results in DFID

Every year DFID publishes headline results data against a set of indicators set out in it's Single Departmental Plan, For example:

- Number of children supported to gain a **decent education**
- Number of people with sustainable access to **clean water and/or sanitation**
- Number of women and girls using **modern methods of family planning**;
- Number of children under 5, women of childbearing age and adolescent girls reached by DFID through **nutrition-related interventions**
- Number of people reached with **humanitarian assistance** ;
- Number of people supported to have **raised incomes and better jobs or livelihoods**

- We disaggregate as follows:
  - Sex (male / female)
  - Age (0-4; 5-9; 10-14; etc)
  - Geography (urban / rural / subnational)
  - Disability (with or without)

There are some particular challenges in measuring and disaggregating data by disability.

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The Washington Group Questions

There are numerous challenges around collecting robust data on Disability

- Agreeing on a definition of Disability
- Collecting reliable data against the definition

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD) defines Disability as:

"...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."

The UN set up a City Group to design a suitable set of questions to measure disability in a consistent manner.

1 IN 7 PEOPLE IN THE WORLD HAVE A DISABILITY

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The Washington Group Questions

The Washington Group Short Set Questions:

- Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
- Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
- Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
- Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
- Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
- Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?
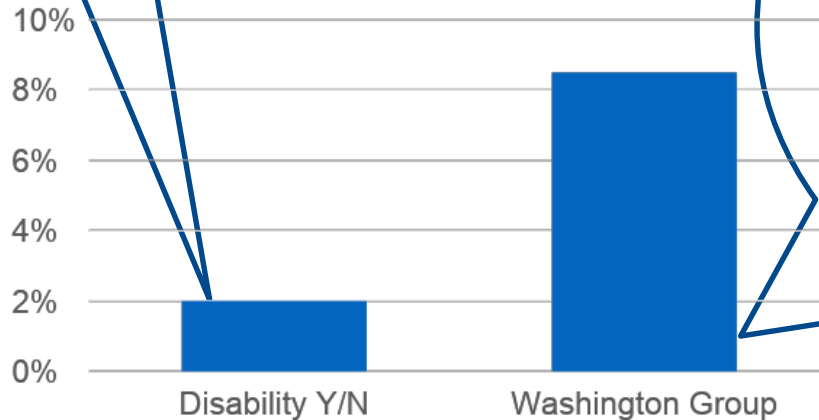
Responses:

- No – no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

If any individual answers 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do it at all' to at least one of the questions, they should be considered a person with a disability for data disaggregation purposes.

80% OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH A DISABILITY LIVE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Comparing disability questions - Zambia

Do you have a disability?

Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?

Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?

Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?

Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?

Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?

Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?

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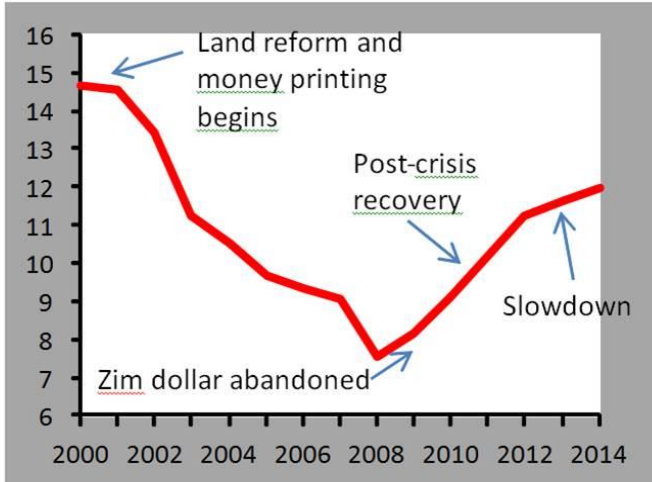
Disability in Zimbabwe

- 3-5% of GDP is lost by not involving people with disabilities in economic activities (WB Report)

- girls living with a disability in Zimbabwe are twice as likely to be sexually abused

- People living with disabilities are assumed not be sexually active and therefore often excluded from SRH services.

- People with disabilities are excluded from HIV/AIDS services because counselling and testing not offered in sign language or Braille for people with visual impairments.

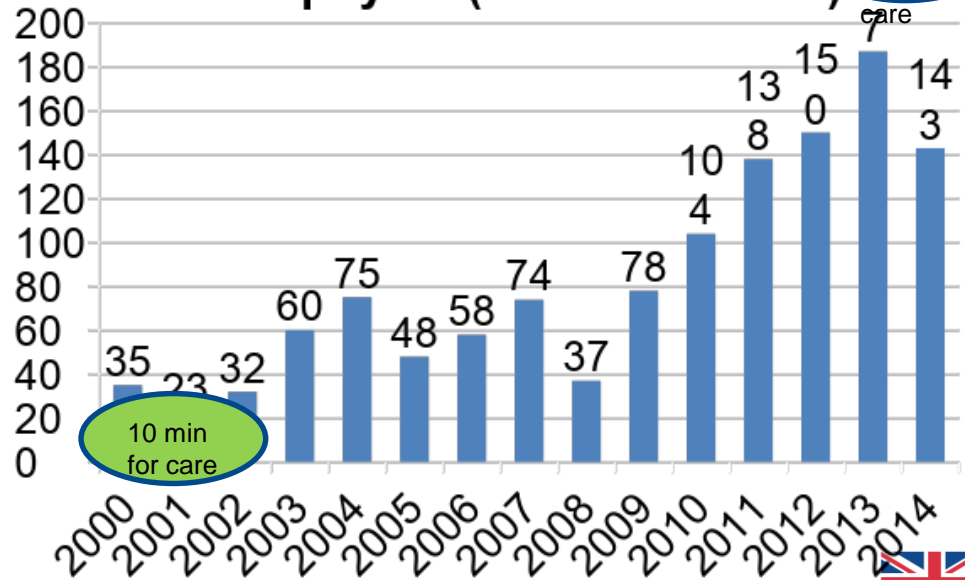# Disability in Zimbabwe

Some Disability is preventable

Figure 1: Zimbabwe's real GDP since 2000, US$bn

Source: IMF

Cerebral palsy due to Birth Asphyxia
Birth asphyxia (2000- Dec 2014)
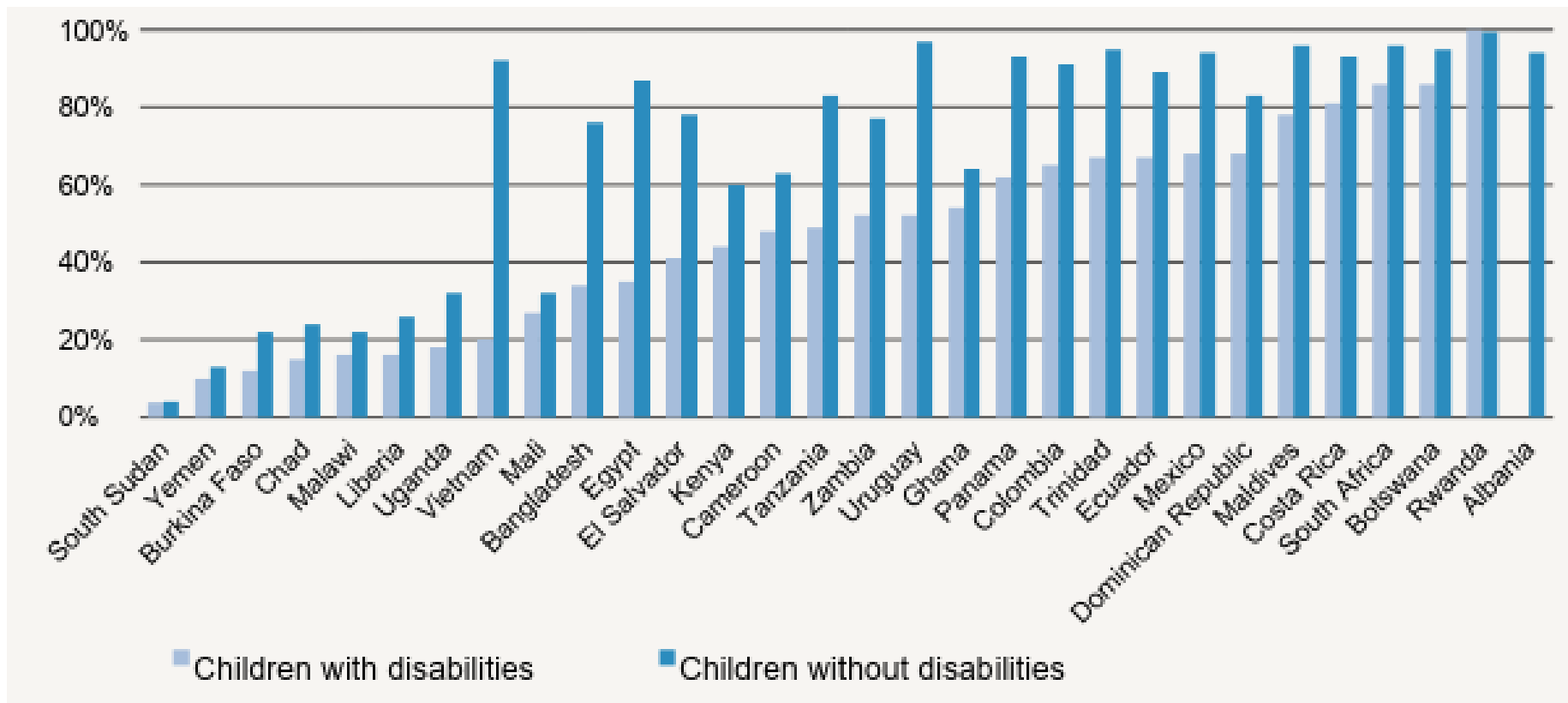
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Zimbabwe Girls Secondary Education Programme

- In 2016, we asked bursary recipients if they had a disability.
- 0.7% of people asked answered that they did.
- In 2017 we used the Washington Group Questions.
- 3.9% of people asked, answered that they did.
- The 2015 MICS estimated that 7% of the general population have a Disability.

Type of disability	% experiencing "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all"
Seeing	1.85%
Hearing	1.32%
Mobility (walking or climbing stairs)	1.13%
Cognition (remembering or concentrating)	1.68%
Self-care	1.04%
Communication	1.02%

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Primary completion by disability status

Bar chart showing primary completion rates by disability status across countries, ordered from lowest to highest. The vertical axis shows percentages from 0% to 100%. Light blue bars represent "Children with disabilities" and darker blue bars represent "Children without disabilities".

Countries (left to right): South Sudan, Yemen, Burkina Faso, Chad, Malawi, Liberia, Uganda, Vietnam, Mali, Bangladesh, Egypt, El Salvador, Kenya, Cameroon, Tanzania, Zambia, Uruguay, Ghana, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Ecuador, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Maldives, Costa Rica, South Africa, Botswana, Rwanda, Albania.

Legend:
- Children with disabilities
- Children without disabilities

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Thank you

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