United Nations Expert Group Meeting on

Disability Data and Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation: The Way Forward- a Disability-Inclusive Agenda Towards 2015 and Beyond

Paris, France (8-10 July 2014)

REPORT

Secretariat to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Division for Social Policy and Development
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
in collaboration with
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

Executive summary

The United Nations Expert Group Meeting on "Disability Data and Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation: The Way Forward- a Disability Inclusive Development Agenda Towards 2015 and Beyond" was organized by the Secretariat to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (SCRPD) within the Division for Social Policy and Development (DPSD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) from 8 to 10 July 2014 at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France. The Meeting resulted in a set of recommendations to improve data collection on the situation of persons with disabilities. These recommendations will contribute to improving the international comparability of disability statistics and provide concrete options on ways to promote the collection, analysis, and reporting of information of disability for inclusive development frameworks. The Meeting also discussed short, medium and long-term objectives to promote disability-inclusion in post-2015 development goals and indicators.

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I.   Introduction

The need for accurate data has resulted in a growing call for the collection, analysis and use of data on disability to inform all development efforts. This has been emphasized by the United Nations over the past three decades.[1] The international community have strongly voiced concern over growing inequalities and exclusion, offering new possibilities to mainstream disability in development.

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), has been promoting disability data and statistics, monitoring, analysis and evaluation for inclusive development over the past two decades.[2] These have included the organization of meetings and forums on disability data and statistics, including mainstreaming disability in the monitoring and evaluation of the MDGs, as well as publications and reports on this subject. In view of an emerging post-2015 development framework and necessity to advance concrete efforts toward inclusive development, this expert group meeting was organized by UNDESA, in collaboration with UNESCO, to further strengthen disability data and statistics and monitoring and evaluation at global, regional and national levels.

On 23 September 2013, the General Assembly convened a high-level meeting on disability and development at the level of Heads of State and Government under the theme: "The Way Forward: a disability inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond". At this meeting, Member States adopted a concise and action-oriented outcome document,[3] reiterating their determination to ensure the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for persons with disabilities and stressing the importance of giving due consideration to all persons with disabilities in the emerging post-2015 development agenda. In this context, the outcome document highlights the need for accurate data in its paragraph (i), which calls for improving disability data collection, analysis and monitoring for development policy, planning and implementation taking into account regional contexts. It further underlines the need for internationally comparable data and statistics disaggregated by sex and age, including information on disability.

The Meeting brought together experts from around the world with expertise in disability, development and statistics and reviewed the current status of disability data and statistics for forward-looking practical recommendations to strengthen disability data and statistics, monitoring and evaluation and to promote evidence-based policy making. The recommendations from the Meeting focused on both international and national statistical systems to address data gaps and revise methodologies of data collection, synthesis and reporting. The Meeting also discussed the coverage of topics, timeliness and data

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[1] The World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons, as adopted by the General Assembly, (by resolution 37/52); The Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, as adopted by the General Assembly (by resolution 48/96); and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability.

[2] See http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=1515

[3] A/RES/68/3, on the 23rd September 2013.

comparability, taking into account the specific situation of persons with disabilities.

As a special segment, the Meeting had a sub-thematic session on data collection and new technological solutions: Opportunities and constraints, discussing "big data" and how it may impact on the data collection, monitoring and evaluation in future, including in the field of disability.

II. Overview: Status of disability data and statistics: Review of existing and potential tools for disability data collection and monitoring and evaluation

It is estimated that more than 1 billion people or 15 per cent of the world's population are living with disabilities.[4] In all regions, persons with disabilities are disproportionately represented among the poorest segments of society. Additionally, it is estimated that 80 per cent of persons with disabilities reside in developing countries.[5] The number of persons with disabilities is on the rise, partially due to aging populations, chronic health conditions and improved access to health care.[6] In spite of this, disability has remained largely invisible in mainstream development agendas and processes, and data on persons with disabilities is not consistently collected or reported on. The present lack of a clear picture of the linkages between disability and development, particularly in developing countries, where data are scarce and often of poor quality, (the effects of disability on poverty and vice versa), reflects both the dearth of adequate quantitative information and the difficulties encountered in collecting accurate data on disability.

Many Member States have collected data on persons with and without disabilities for a number of decades; however, the use of these national data sets by planners and policymakers has generally been limited. Definitions and methodologies for the collection of such data have also not been consistent among Member States, resulting in an inability to compare data.

Central to data sets collected in national surveys is the need for common definitions, concepts, standards and methodologies for the production of statistics that identify persons with and without disabilities. In order to address and include persons with disabilities in new and on-going development efforts, it is necessary to build a clearer picture of disability, including better understanding of the numbers of individuals living with a disability and their needs; their access to all mainstream policies, systems and services (education, health, social inclusion, transport to mention a few). Accurate data on disability are also required in order to measure how successfully persons with disabilities are reached by current programmes and policies and to inform future development initiatives.

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[4] World Health Organization and the World Bank Group (2011). Disability – a global picture, in World Report on Disability 2011. Chap. 2, p.29. Geneva: World Health Organization.
[5] United Nations (2014). UN Enable - Factsheet on Persons with Disabilities. Available from: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc14/2014-10-WashingtonGroup-E.pdf . Accessed on 20 July 2014.
[6] http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs352/en/

To promote an internationally agreed and standardized method of collecting data on disability, the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (the Washington Group) was established in 2001 under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission. The main purpose of the Washington Group is to promote and coordinate international cooperation in the area of health statistics focusing on disability measures suitable for censuses and national surveys. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics has developed a short question set on functioning that addresses the issue of assessing equalization of opportunity, primarily for use in population-based surveys.[7] This methodology has been tested and validated and has been accepted and acknowledged by the United Nations Statistical Commission as a valuable tool to improve the quality, availability and international comparability of disability statistics.[8]

Challenges associated with informational gaps in the area of disability data have been widely acknowledged, and many Member States have responded by engaging in collaborative efforts to improve collection and analysis. The number of countries including questions on disability in the most recent round of censuses has increased and some 35 countries included the Washington Group short set of questions, or some variant, in their recent census rounds.[9] This demonstrates both willingness and demand from countries to gather information on persons with disabilities. However, countries continue to report disparate disability prevalence rates. With few exceptions, those that have used the resources of the Washington Group as intended have reported disability prevalence rates that are comparable.[10]

Significant efforts are still required to incorporate disability statistics into ongoing data collections and to improve the quality and the comparability of the information obtained. This is all the more urgent given the data needs and reporting requirements identified in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

In light of the rapidly approaching new international post-2015 development agenda, and the increasing need for a universally agreed upon tool for measuring disability, the Group recognizes the need to identify a short tool that can be readily incorporated into current and future censuses and surveys. As a starting point, the briefest data collection tool, which has already been validated and accepted by the United Nations Statistical Commission and is already in wide use, is the Washington Group 'short set' of questions.

The Washington Group 'short set' of questions allows for the disaggregation of data by disability and includes questions that center on six functional domains: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication, based on a model generated by the World Health Organization (WHO).[11] Use of the Washington Group short set has shown that countries with differing capacities for the collection of disability data nonetheless demonstrate

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[7] A/58/61.
[8] E/2014/24-E/CN.3/2014/35, 45/109.
[9] E/CN.3/2014/10.
[10] E/CN.3/2014/10.
[11] Washington Group 6 questions are not intended to 'measure' or reflect disability as defined by the broader definition found in the UN CRPD, which regards 'disability' as an evolving but relational concept to be fully understood only within a broader environmental framework. The WG questions are reflecting degrees of human functioning in accordance with the ICF (ref) and can serve to produce 'demographics' in census and surveys based on a short set of characteristics of human functioning. In addition, short environment measures need to be developed.

comparable disability prevalence rates.[12]

Use of the Washington Group short set of questions will not only be valuable in and of itself, but that this also represents the a minor change that will prompt a major development in the area of routine collection of disability data and statistics and inclusion of disability questions into all sustainable development goals (SDGs) and other development programme-related data collection efforts.

A number of other disability data collection methodologies are currently in development. This includes the Washington Group extended question set on functioning to be used as a component of population surveys, as a supplement to surveys or as the core of a disability survey for use in surveys that expand on the short set. Two extended survey modules: (1) on child functioning and disability and (2) on environment and participation in school are also being developed by the Washington Group with UNICEF. The two modules complement each other and aim to provide comprehensive information on functional limitations of children as well as their interactions with the environment.

Other methodologies for the collection of data on disability are also being pursued by international organizations. Among other methodologies, for example, a Model Disability Survey (MDS) is being developed by WHO and the World Bank with the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders. The aim is to provide data on all aspects of disability - impairments, activity limitations, participation restrictions, related health conditions and environmental factors. The MDS has been designed to address Article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, by collecting information that is relevant, not to the direct consequence of health conditions, but to the lived experience of disability in the context of a person's real world environment. MDS is designed and being tested as a population survey to compare participation and inclusion rates of persons with disabilities and those without in order to respond to the underlying mandate of the Convention – that persons with disabilities are treated 'on an equal basis as others'.

The Meeting also acknowledged that UNICEF is developing the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) Methodology to be able to collect more in-depth and nuanced information on children. Such models are intended to provide additional data to inform policies and programmes in development and health and are currently being refined, tested and validated.

A more comprehensive discussion of what methodology should ultimately be chosen over and above the Washington Group short set of questions shall be the focus of future expert meetings as well as ongoing research in this field. For the purposes of this Meeting, the Washington Group short set of questions were identified as a key, viable and widely accepted and implemented data collection instrument. As such, the Group recommends use of this question set for collection of data needed in the immediate future for SDG targets and indicators.

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[12] Ibid.

III. Towards a disability-inclusive post-2015 development agenda

Persons with disabilities were not specifically included in the eight MDGs, or in their targets or indicators. This resulted in invisibility of disability in the implementation of the MDGs and efforts to address global poverty. As the 2015 deadline for the MDGs approaches, it is paramount that mechanisms be put in place to allow the routine and systematic collection of data on persons with disabilities as part of the SDGs and all associated targets and indicators. Such mechanisms will help provide the collection of data on persons with disabilities to help ensure and optimize their full inclusion in all SGD efforts.

Pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 66/124 in September 2013, a High-Level Meeting on Disability and Development (HLMDD) was convened at the level of Heads of States and Government titled "The Way Forward: a disability-inclusive society and development agenda towards 2015 and beyond." The Meeting presented a historical opportunity to translate the international commitment to disability-inclusive society and development into concrete action and changes on the ground, and to mainstream disability in the global agenda towards a post -2015 development framework. At this meeting, Member States adopted a concise and action-oriented outcome document,[13] which reiterates their determination to ensure the realization of the MDGs for persons with disabilities and stresses the importance of giving due consideration to all persons with disabilities in the emerging post-2015 development agenda.

Foremost among the findings and recommendations of the outcome document was the need for accurate data and statistics on disability. It further underlines the need for internationally comparable data and statistics disaggregated by sex and age, including information on disability.

The need for accurate data on disability, particularly as it relates to the post-2015 framework, has strengthened the global call for data collection and analysis on disability. This trend led the international community to make numerous high level commitments consonant with the outcome document of the HLMDD. The Rio +20 outcome document, "The Future We Want", includes a number of specific references to disability, highlighting, inter alia, that sustainable development requires the meaningful involvement and active participation of persons with disabilities.

Most recently, the call for accurate data on disability was found in the UN High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which refers to disability throughout, including in the call to "leave no one behind" while ending extreme poverty. In referring to the requirement for a "new data revolution", the report calls for the need for data gathered to be disaggregated by disability alongside gender, income and other categories. In setting targets and indicators, high priority was given to the most marginalized population groups, including persons with disabilities, to track progress in reducing inequalities.

Existing challenges facing Member States, particularly developing countries, in the

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[13] A/RES/68/3.

collection and analysis of disability data indicate that although persons with disabilities should be specifically targeted as a vulnerable group as well as mainstreamed in all development policies and programmes, technical assistance and support for the achievement and implementation of these goals will be necessary. Data disaggregated by disability in all areas will be essential to ensure progress is measured and persons with disabilities are not left behind in future mainstream development programmes.

IV. Outcome of the Meeting: principles, recommendations and key findings

The Meeting provided a critical opportunity to assess the situation on persons with disabilities in terms of existing and developing data and methodologies and to promote their inclusion in the post-2015 development agenda. Its core aims involved: taking stock of ongoing data collection efforts and creating stronger linkages between ongoing work among the different partners within and outside the United Nations system; developing a list of recommendations, a 'road map', to support Member States in making post-2015 goals, targets and indicators disability inclusive; formulating a policy brief to strengthen data collection efforts to promote evidence-based policy-making; discussing strategic issues connected with including recommendations to ongoing discussions on the post-2015 development framework; and establishing a collaborative working group with DESA, other UN agencies and the post-2015 group in order to foster strategic thinking.

The Meeting organized its substantive discussions under two focus groups over two days concerning disability data and statistics and the inclusion of disability in the post-2015 development agenda. These discussions and recommendations identified by the Meeting are presented below.

The Meeting recommended the following:

General principles for improving international comparability of disability data, analysis and reporting

The Meeting found that disability-inclusive development statistics to monitor internationally agreed development goals, such as the goals and targets being considered under the post-2015 development framework can be produced using data collected by member states in their population and housing census programmes.

The Meeting noted that disability measurement would potentially be further improved through the use of a common set of concepts, definitions, standards, and methods, such as those being developed and tested by the Washington Group under the auspices of the UN Statistical Commission, with significant components of it already approved by the Third Committee of the General Assembly.

The Meeting identified a number of limitations on data collected with censuses and therefore agreed that additional data collection mechanisms such as specialized national surveys would be useful for obtaining a more complete understanding of disability.

Based on the aforementioned general principles, the Group proposed the recommendations below for different stakeholders to improve international comparability, analysis and reporting of information on persons with disabilities in the short-term, medium-term and long-term.

Overarching recommendations for international comparability of disability data, analysis and reporting

A. Include the Washington Group short question set (six questions) in censuses and ongoing periodic surveys conducted or financed by national statistical offices, government ministries and United Nations agencies and encourage its inclusion in data collections sponsored by NGO funding agencies. In this regard, the context and scope of their application needs to be well-understood by implementers. Attaining this goal will provide a strategy for the data needed to monitor the UNCRPD and to disaggregate and monitor progress in the post-2015 development goals by disability status.

B. Improve the comparability of data across countries by adopting a common framework and ensuring that different types of data collection approaches include the Washington Group short question set used in censuses and that survey modules use the extended question set. To achieve this goal, new methodologies being developed such as the Model Disability Survey and the MICS should be used to complement the integration of Washington Group short and extended question sets in survey instruments.

Short-term recommendations to Member States

a) Member States should ensure that their national statistical offices adopt standardized methodologies for disability data collection including the Washington Group short set of questions and deliver disability data in standard tables to UNSD.

b) Nominate country-level focal points who are responsible for coordinating information on disability data collection, analysis, dissemination and reporting to the United Nations.

Medium-term recommendations to Member States

c) Include standardized disability questions (i.e. the Washington Group short set) in national censuses; reporting with disaggregation, using United Nations standardized formats and tabulations; ensure that all reports are in formats that are accessible to people with disabilities.

d) Methods of data collection need to cover gaps in information on disability.

e) New data collection tools should also be implemented to obtain information on perceptions and attitudes. The collection of information on structural characteristics, for example on the characteristics of school facilities or roads as these relate to persons with disabilities, should be encouraged.

Longer-term recommendations to Member States

f) The development of innovative data collection techniques to improve coverage and data quality should be supported by national statistical offices, United Nations agencies and funding agencies. Funders should consider cost effectiveness and support optimal quality data collections including use and reuse of data standards

g) Qualitative information should be funded, collected, analysed and used to complement quantitative information in reports to provide a fuller understanding of disability and functioning.

h) Establish an integrated data system comprising disability/functioning data in administrative, census, and population survey collections (including the new methodologies, such as the MDS) in regular 5-year cycles.

Short-term recommendations to the United Nations system

a) Encourage collaboration between the United Nations agencies, including in the development of the Model Disability Survey (MDS) which aims to reflect the interplay of variables at person and environment levels and produce data on impairments, activity limitations, participation restrictions, related health conditions and environmental and personal factors.

b) Undertake a mapping exercise to assess the situation with regard to disability/functioning data across countries (i.e. an exercise that would establish how many countries have taken measures to collect data on disability by various statistical mechanisms including by conducting specific surveys on disability in the last 5 years). The mapping should also review quality of data captured and monitor for gaps in data quality due to capacity and other constraints.

c) The United Nations Statistical Commission should encourage the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to support countries in incorporating the Washington Group short question set in the 2020 round of national censuses and ongoing and periodic surveys, particularly through the provision of training and technical assistance to statistical offices.

d) All United Nations agencies and related bodies (WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, World Bank, Paris 21) with an interest in disability statistics should support the adoption of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) and its framework, set of concepts, definitions, standards, methods and reporting formats such as those being developed and tested by the Washington Group under the auspices of the Statistical Commission.

e) United Nations regional offices should be tasked with facilitating the delivery of this recommendation by coordinating training and technical assistance. Included in this recommendation are guidelines for data development, interviewer and enumerator training, translation of instruments and guidelines for analysis.

f) Promote the use of existing disability statistics and reports to help ensure new data are being collected and made available on a yearly basis such as in a series of analytical briefs, and in relevant periodic publications with a view to contributing to the common goals of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as the implementation of internationally agreed development goals.

g) Produce reports, analytical briefs and establish an open expert group platform to promote innovation and share good practices in the area of sampling (hidden groups), data generation, data management, numeric and non-numeric analysis, interpretation, dissemination, knowledge exchange and improve knowledge and research related to persons with disabilities in society.

Medium-term recommendations to the United Nations system

h) Establish a Disability Data, Method and Evidence Synthesis Working Group to further develop, explore and drive innovative practices and the use of technology in data capture and analysis; expand the use of qualitative, individual and community mapping tools; develop protocols and procedures for disability data and evidence; oversee regional capacity development and technical assistance; and develop inclusive forms of data reporting.

i) Inform countries that by 2020, they should report a specific set of data as part of their country report on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

j) New standardized question sets should be developed as needed to meet the needs of individual data collections such as the need for information on upper body functioning in employment and information communication and technology surveys or in more comprehensive disability data collections. Any new standard questions should be developed under the auspices of the Statistical Commission and when information on the topic is needed.

k) Information on the environment and how it affects participation in society is needed but question development might need to be done on a regional basis or among countries with similar characteristics given differences across countries in environmental characteristics.

l) Build and strengthen partnerships between funders, donors, and data producers/users and facilitate technical assistance and provision of resources, particularly to developing countries, to support collection and compilation of data on disability.

m) Expand and enable immediate involvement of people with all disabilities in the process of data generation, analysis, interpretation and use, making sure that those with complex communication disabilities, people with intellectual disabilities and people with mental health related disabilities are included in such processes.

Longer-term recommendations to the United Nations system

n) In the long term, consideration should be given to preparation of a periodic United Nations Global Disability Report, produced every 5 years by the Secretary-General for submission to the General Assembly providing and monitoring global data on disability provided by Member States.

Summary of the proceedings

A. Improving international comparability of disability data, analysis and reporting of information on persons with disabilities

Focus Group I, involved: (a) a plenary session which reviewed the current status of disability data and statistics, (b) a general exchange of views, and (c) three focus groups discussions. During the plenary session, the Group reviewed and discussed the current status of disability data and statistics. This involved a review of current work in progress and visions of future goals and activities. Presentations were provided by Ms. Nora Groce (Director, Leonard Cheshire Disability and Inclusive Development Centre, University College London), Ms. Jennifer Madans, (Associate Director for Science, US National Centre for Health Statistics) and Alexandra Posarac (World Bank) presented by Ms. Alarcos Cieza. Ms. Groce presented on lessons from the Millennium Development Goals process and the implications for the way ahead in terms of mainstreaming disability in development, monitoring and evaluation of disability in development goals. Ms. Madans presented a review of the Washington Group's work. Ms. Cieza presented the rationale for, and current stage of, testing of the MDS. Following the presentations, Focus Group I on "Improving international comparability of disability data analysis and reporting of information on persons with disabilities" took place.

During Focus Group I, and for the purposes of focus group discussions, the Meeting formed three breakout groups that reviewed the issues: (1) data requirements, challenges and limitations, (2) measuring disability, and (3) improving dissemination and reporting by strengthening the linkages at national, regional and global levels.

The plenary session included introductions on selected themes presented by experts as detailed in Annex I. (please see for full list of presentations). Discussions during the breakout sessions are summarized below.

Group (A): Data requirements, challenges and limitations

It was concluded by members of the first focus group that the primary area of focus in the area of disability statistics should be promoting an established methodology to allow collection of consistent and comparable data at national and international levels. At a minimum there should be no indicator at the individual level that is not disaggregated by disability.

The Washington Group short set methodology is recommended for use in all national censuses and household surveys. The rational for selecting the Washington Group short set, was:

a) It is important to identify a set of questions with a consistent definition of disability that can be used to disaggregate all indicators.

b) The Washington Group questions are already established and validated and have been presented and accepted by the UN Statistical Commission.

c) These questions and associated methodology are already in use in many countries and by a number of UN, bilateral and NGO groups.

- Although consistent data collection is an important aim in itself, it does not address many issues related to developing responsive policies and programmes to improve the lives of persons with disabilities, regardless of their place on the continuum. Further issues and questions need to be considered. What are the environmental barriers that limit participation? Which types of participation are most limited? What are the needs for assistive devices? What are the key barriers to improving the general well-being of people with disabilities? How do the answers to these questions differ by type and severity of disability by socio-demographic characteristics such as gender or rural/urban location. For this, a national disability survey and other data collection efforts are required. Here, several new methodologies are now in development, which once further refined, tested and validated could be used to complement the Washington Group short question set. The MDS, for instance, could potentially be used to collect comprehensive information on disability in a baseline survey and then repeated periodically to monitor progress in the implementation of the CRPD. However, consideration of limitations in available resources to carry out extensive surveys on disability, particularly in developing countries, and the fact that the responses to these types of questions/surveys do not generally alter significantly over short periods of time, stand alone and more extensive disability surveys could be performed at less regular intervals.

- It is recognized that countries might set the cut off points along the continuum of

functioning and disability differently and for a broad range of different purposes. For example, Country A might wish to consider someone as having a disability only if they have a lot of difficulty in a functional domain for eligibility for disability services, but consider anyone with any difficulty with regard to protection from discrimination. Country B, on the other hand, might want to consider anyone with any difficulty for both purposes. Each country (indeed, each ministry or programme within a country) might set a different cut-off point according to policy and data objectives. Nonetheless, if all collections include the Washington Group short question set, it will be possible to compare data across countries and programmes. A UN agency or researcher studying employment in different countries, for example, could use the data to see how the results respond to different definitions, and could use the same definition across countries for analytical purposes.

 Group B: Measuring disability

- The members of this focus group discussed the need and availability of standard tools for the collection of information on disability and functioning particularly related to the monitoring of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and the post-2015 framework (as currently drafted).

- The Washington Group short question set could be used to disaggregate data by functional status relevant for use in the UNCRPD and post-2015 indicators. This requires that the Washington Group short question set be included in all data systems used for monitoring. The group noted that while this is an important step, there will still be data gaps which can be met, in some cases, by the Washington Group extended question set. However, other data collection instruments are needed to meet these needs, some of which may need to be developed (e.g. information on the environment, information on non-household populations). The Model Disability Survey, currently under development, has the potential to meet some of these additional informational needs, as well as provide more detailed data to better understand the complex relationships between functioning, the environment and full participation in society. Information about participation is essential for monitoring the human rights in the UNCRPD. Although there was concern expressed by some participants of the complexity and length of this system in its current form. Other methodologies, such as the MICS, specifically intended for children, also should be further explored for this purpose. Participants agreed that a set of 'tools' rather than one universal 'tool' may be needed for specific questions faced by different groups within the disability community and different problems to be addressed.

- Data collection tools must be integrated by an information model whereby the Washington Group short question set could be included in all other tools and consistency across all data collection tools maximized. Challenges in data collection include appropriate training for interviewers and others involved in the collection, management and analysis of data and the development of standard analytic tools and reporting requirements that can be used to inform policy and programme development.

<u>Group C: Dissemination and reporting. Strengthening linkages at the national, regional and global levels</u>

- The group directed special attention to issues related to the promotion of reporting and later dissemination of disability statistics and information.

- It is important to involve representatives of *all* national stakeholders, to increase ownership and dissemination. Building long-term governance structures is important to ensure continuity, especially in view of the turn-around in responsible persons/focal points. In this regard, it is important to consider the right of disabled peoples organizations (DPOs) to be included in the design and administration of data collection activities (i.e. requiring disability disaggregation in data collection mechanisms is in and of itself a right). The Group also noted that DPOs may benefit from specific education, so that they can be involved in statistical activities and lobby their governments.

- Recognizing the need to improve international comparability and results among the different countries, similar data collection methodologies should be promoted. Following on from this, the need for common repositories for data, and facilitating the use of existing ones, such as the United Nations Disability Statistics Database (DISTAT) used by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) was highlighted as essential. While acknowledging requirements of privacy, confidentiality, licensing and intellectual property protection, data (raw and/or aggregated) should be made more widely and openly available.

- The role of the United Nations system in facilitating the objective of wider reporting and dissemination of information from disability data should be emphasized. Requirements from United Nations bodies should be issued to national-level organizations regarding which information from data and reports should be disseminated on a regular basis. These requirements should include a call to ensure that national-level data are reported in common formats, including clear information about the methodologies that were used to collect the data. Provision of technical assistance and awareness-raising on the availability of methodologies to national statistical bodies is important to ensure relevant institutions are aware of existing methodologies. Here, having the UN taking the lead in developing and disseminating guidelines for capacity building and technical support as well as providing a focal point within UN statistics itself was felt to be an important goal that should be pursued.

- The potential of collecting data using new technologies, such as data on the Web or using mobile phones, should be further explored in this area. New technologies may facilitate disability-disaggregation within routine data collection. Creative use of social media to facilitate dissemination beyond the traditional dissemination channels was also mentioned.

B. Disability and the post-2015 development agenda

Focus Group II examined disability within the context of the post-2015 agenda. Focus Group II also began with a plenary session which included introductions to selected themes. To begin the discussion, DESA presented an overview of the ongoing post-2015 development framework process and possible entry points for disability inclusion. This was followed by a working paper on potential disability targets and indicators. Please see Annex I for a full list of presentations.

During the exchange of views which followed the presentations, the Meeting discussed the fact that the Millennium Development Goals do not specifically include persons with disabilities and how this had impacted on their situation. A key challenge discussed was that focus areas in the MDGs, for example poverty reduction, have clear targets that do not mention persons with disabilities. This has resulted in the development and implementation of action plans and programs that have largely ignored persons with disabilities.

With respect to the issue of persons with disabilities being left behind in mainstream development processes, the Group analyzed the zero draft of the 'Proposed Goals and Targets on Sustainable Development for the Post-2015 Development Agenda' (post-2015 agenda), which was developed by the UN Open Working Group on SDGs and was proposed to the General Assembly for its consideration after the Rio +20 Conference and conceived as an agenda that would build upon the MDGs and converge with the post 2015-development framework.[14] The Group noted that the post-2015 framework differs from the MDGs in that they are not intended solely for developing countries. The need for reliable data in order to disaggregate indicators according to disability was stressed, and the Group underlined the importance of national and regional strategies for inclusion and data gathering to this end.

Discussions thus centered on questions of efficacy of targets, types of indicators and how they could be captured by statistical systems, available tools and means, and cost effectiveness.

The Meeting formed three breakout groups, each group was tasked with analyzing a set of goals and targets currently included in the zero draft as follows: Group A (Goal 4 Education, Goal 8 Employment, Goal 11 Accessible cities), Group B (Goal 1 Poverty, Goal 2 Hunger, Goal 3 Health) and Group C (Goal 5 Gender, Goal 6 Water and Sanitation, Goal 11 inclusive societies and access to justice for all).[15] Each Group evaluated the set of assigned goals and targets in the zero draft by reviewing if the formulation of the target was disability-inclusive, identifying existing and potential sources for monitoring the target (i.e. by identifying conceptual and methodological tools, its viability and limitations). In doing so the Group proposed recommendations in the medium and long-term for improving the monitoring and assessment of persons with disabilities in tracking progress of internationally agreed

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[14] http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1300
[15] The EGM focused on 9 out of the 13 SGDs that revenant to persons with disabilities

development goals such as the SDGs. Suggestions were formulated and included in a framework that can be presented to both the United Nations and Member States (see Annex II to this Report).[16]

General principles for disability data and the post-2015 development agenda

One of the main objectives of Focus Group II, which focused on disability data and the post-2015 development agenda, was to develop strategies to support Member States in ensuring that persons with disabilities were included in the post-2015 development framework.

Recommendations for disability data and the post-2015 development agenda

a) Better coordination and leadership at the level of the United Nations. Under the leadership of the United Nations Statistics Division, a global-level knowledge exchange and technical mechanism should be established that supports countries in the development, collection, analysis and dissemination of high quality data on disability. This should work in close collaboration with regional and national mechanisms.

b) Disaggregation of data by disability status. The top priority is to ensure that the indicators selected to monitor the SDG targets will enable disability disaggregation through disability demographics in surveys or censuses. The Washington Group short question set is the recognized means of doing this.

c) Broader sets of tools that are consistent with the ICF framework need to be developed and agreed upon to provide more in-depth information to complement information obtained from the Washington Group short question set and the Washington Group extended set on functioning.

d) New methodologies need to be developed and refined which support information in specific sectors such as education, employment and health. There are many purposes for collecting disability data, and thus different tools are needed for different purposes. Attention should also be given to improve reach and coverage across all social groups and settings (e.g. institutions, ethnicity, and homelessness).

e) Given the recent developments in disability data and statistics and lessons learned through the MDG experience, it is timely to build on experiences and address previous gaps in international development frameworks to ensure data on disability is regularly collected, comparable and monitored.

Upon reviewing the goals and targets encompassing the zero draft of the outcome document development by the OWG on SDGS, and recalling the commitment enshrined in the outcome document of the High-Level Meeting on Disability and Development, the Group

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[16] UNESCO & UNDESA. Disability data and statistics, monitoring and evaluation: the way forward- a disability inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond. 8 July 2015.

made the following specific recommendations:

a) Insert into the zero draft of the outcome document of the OWG on SDGs Preamble: *"All people, of all ages and abilities, are at the centre of sustainability development. The indicators that track the goals should be disaggregated to ensure no one is left behind, and targets should only be considered 'achieved' if they are met for all relevant income and social groups, including disability, gender, age, and any other social group relevant to the national context".*

b) In order to do the disaggregation, there needs to be a consistent definition and operationalization of disability status. The Washington Group short set of questions should be used as the basis for this.

c) The indicators selected should enable disability disaggregation through disability demographics in surveys or censuses. However, disability also should be included explicitly in some sub-set of targets (see the result matrix in Annex II for more details).

C. Key findings

The Meeting underscored the importance of adopting a common framework to improve the comparability of data across countries and to ensure that the different types of data collection approaches including censuses and survey modules and the development of new methodologies are integrated to improve the usefulness of *all* data collection mechanisms.

With regard to the emerging post-2015 development framework, the Meeting found that disability-inclusive statistics to monitor internationally agreed development goals can be produced using data collected by Member States in their population and housing census programmes. Thus it is important to advance a consistent definition of disability that can be used to disaggregate *all* indicators.

To allow for international comparability, the initial primary area of focus should be promoting the inclusion of the Washington Group short question set in all data systems used for monitoring. However other data collection instruments are needed to meet additional data gaps. Methodologies being developed such as the Model Disability Survey, the Washington Group/UNICEF MICS module, the Washington Group extended sets and the Washington Group/UNICEF module on education could be used to complement and to build a more complete picture of the situation of persons with disabilities across different spheres of their lives.

The Meeting also emphasized that better coordination is needed to support countries in the development, collection, analysis and dissemination of high-quality data on disability. This coordination should be done in close collaboration with regional and national mechanisms.

The Meeting made a strong call for a greater role of the United Nations system. In particular it was noted that the United Nations Statistical Commission should encourage the

United Nations Statistics Division to facilitate Member States in the collection, analysis, reporting and wider dissemination of information on disability. One example of such support would be technical assistance to help countries incorporate the Washington Group questions in the 2020 census round. The Meeting also encouraged stronger collaboration and interaction between the United Nations agencies working on disability data to ensure crosswalking and cross national comparability.

There was strong consensus among all participants in the Meeting that the United Nations system needs to establish a focal point on disability within the United Nations Statistics Division to provide guidance at both the international and national levels on collection and analysis of disability data as well as to promote routine and systematic inclusion of such data in all development activities, including those related to the SDGs and that the post 2015 development framework be inclusive of disability.

V. Sub-thematic session on data collection and new technological solutions: Opportunities and constraints

There was a special discussion on Big Data and new technological solutions on the third day of the Meeting. Big Data denotes the explosion in quantity and diversity of high frequency digital data.[17] Recent research has pointed to the internet and ICTs as gathering sources of data, in particular Big Data. Big Data[18] as a new information source is now considered a means for decision-makers to track development processes, thereby gaining a better understanding of required policies and policy changes.

National statistical offices are no longer considered the only or even main holders of national statistics: new actors, namely private sector companies are actively collecting big data, and citizens who generate, share, and utilize data in novel ways, have broadened their participation base. This evolution in the generation and use of data has prompted new research questions, terms, processes, products and concerns which have the potential to impact on society on a large scale. Government institutions, intergovernmental organizations, academia and private organizations have already been using Big Data for a broad range of development purposes. The Group briefly discussed Big Data and ways to build capacities around Big Data and disability. The Group concluded that Big Data is an emerging and important area to further explore, but noted that implications of engaging with Big Data, in relation to data protection, ethics, data quality and analysis issues that require a broader discussion. In many Member States, there is still much discussion around the extent to which national statistical offices should make use of these new sources. Given the broad range of sources of open data and associated ethical and reliability issues, taxonomy of different types of Big Data needs to be developed.

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[17] http://www.unglobalpulse.org/sites/default/files/BigDataforDevelopment-GlobalPulseMay2012.pdf

[18] Big Data includes, but is not limited to: call logs, online user-generated content, online searches, mobile banking transactions, satellite images.

The Group observed that there are developments stemming from the ICT sector that could have a great impact on disability data and statistics. The following developments were identified:

    a. Methods stemming from Internet and ICT as data sources offer different innovative ways to collect (new) data on disability.

    b. Big Data offers news ways to store and analyze (very) large datasets, including disability data.

    c. The Open Data paradigm offers new ways to make datasets containing data on disability available to society.

    d. However, the group also noted that there are a number of serious concerns and ethical issues that need to be considered in when, how and by whom Big Data is used, particularly as it involves persons with disabilities.

The group recognizes a potential for Big and Open Data due to the rapid technological advancements and available technological solutions for society and data and statistics for development.

The group strongly feels that more in-depth discussions are required in order to explore the full potential and concerns, especially issues of openness, privacy ethics and other aspects.

The group felt that the question of Big Data requires a far more in-depth discussion than could be undertaken at the EGM and recommends the creation of a separate consultative forum to consider future steps about the advantage and concerns of Big Data in relation to people with disabilities.

Annex I

I. Organization of the meeting

Day 1: 08 July 2014, Tuesday

08:30 to 09:15   Registration

09.15 to 09.45   Overview of the EGM, its objectives and adoption of agenda

09:45 to 10:00   Opening Remarks by DESA and Welcome remarks by UNESCO

10:00 to 10:15   Introduction of participants

Plenary session: Review of the status of disability data and statistics
(What work is currently under-way, vision of the short, medium and long term goals, what can be done?)

10.15 to 10.45   Presentations (10 minutes each) followed by general discussion:

- *Lessons from the Millennium Development Goals process and the implications for way ahead - Ms. Nora Groce, Director, Leonard Cheshire Disability and Inclusive Development Centre, University College London   Review of existing tools for disability data collection - Ms. Jennifer Madans, Associate Director for Science, US National Centre for Health* Statistic
- *Model Disability Survey – Ms. Alarcos Cieza, University of Southampton*

10.45 to 11.00   Coffee break

11:00 to 13:00   **Focus Group One: Improving international comparability of disability data, analysis and reporting of information on persons with disabilities**

11.00 to 11.20   Presentations (10 minutes each) followed by discussion:

- *Country experience on data collection on disabilities: The case in Brazil – Alexandre Fernandes Barbosa, Head of the Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the Information Society, CETIC.br*
- *How can the collection and use of disability data across the Indo-Pacific be strengthened?"*

This session was organized in 3 breakout groups to come up with specific recommendations both for short, medium/long term:

11.30 to 13.00   BREAKOUT GROUPS:

A. **Data requirements, challenges and limitations** (Generating demand for disability data and statistics (how can this be done? What are the key challenges? What can be done in the short, medium and long term? Preparation for 2020 Census?)
    Moderator: Mr. Daniel Mont, Senior Research Associate, University College London (Department of Epidemiology and Public Health)

B. **Measuring disability** (existing and new tools? Are these sufficient? Should recommendations and guidelines for collecting data be revised? What are the shortcomings? What are the common comparability issues? What are the current gaps in the coverage of topics?)
    Moderator: Ms. Jennifer Madans, Associate Director for Science, US National Centre for Health Statistics

C. **Dissemination and reporting. Strengthening linkages at the national, regional and global levels** (what happens to data collected? How can the data gathered be coordinated at the national level? How to improve timeliness of reporting of data collected? Reporting of data through appropriate global mechanisms?
    Moderator: Tatiana Jereissati, Coordinator of Unesco Projects, Sectorial Studies and Data Quality at the Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the Information Society, CETIC.br (tbc)

13:00 to 14:30   Lunch break

14:30 to 15:30   Focus Group One continued…

15.30 to 15.45	Coffee break

15:45 – 17:00	Presentation from breakout sessions and general discussion

17:00 – 17:30	Conclusion of day one

Day 2: 09 July 2014, Wednesday

09:00 to 09:30	Arrival of participants

9:30 to 10.45	**Data Collection and New Technological Solutions: Opportunities and Constraints** (see concept note for this section for more details)

Facilitator: Mr. Brennenraedts, Partner, Dialogic (The Netherlands)

Presentations (10 minutes each)
- Mr. Brennenraedts
- Mr Davide Storti, UNESCO (The Caribbean region) – Open data – open solutions
- Mr Bhanu Neupane, UNESCO on Open Access strategy to scientific data.
- Winston Oyadomari, Senior Survey Analyst at the Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the Information Society, CETIC.br, and *Tatiana Jereissati*, Coordinator of Unesco Projects, Sectorial Studies and Data Quality at the Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the Information Society, CETIC.br

General discussion and draft recommendations

10.45 to 11.00	Coffee break

11:00 to 13:00	**Focus Group Two: Disability and the post-2015 development agenda**

11.00 to 11.30	Presentations (10 minutes each):

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- Overview of the post-2015 development processes and entry points for disability inclusion in the new development agenda – Shifaana Thowfeequ, UNDESA
- Recommendations for inclusion of disability targets and indicators in the post-2015 development frameworks - *Mr. Daniel Mont, Senior Research Associate, University College London (Department of Epidemiology and Public Health): tbc*
- Social Indicators on the state of the implementation of the CRPD – Mr. Micheal Fembek, Head of Project/Director, Zero project, ESSL foundation

11.45 to 13.00   This session was organized in 2/3 breakout groups

Group A – Indicators for disability targets currently present in the zero draft (Goal 4 Education, Goal 8 Employment, Goal 11 accessible cities). *Moderator: tbc*

Group B - Possible indicators for the future monitoring of the psot-2015 agenda for persons with disabilities. Moderator: tbc

Each group was provided a set of potential indicators* for disability inclusive development. During the breakout session each group will identify for their list of indicators, conceptual and methodological tools for measuring the target; existing and potential data for measurement, is it viable? Potential for future; limitations and recommendations.

(*Please refer to background document goals, targets and indicators inclusive of persons with disabilities)

Against the backdrop of the post-2015 development agenda the session came up with:

1. One set of indicators to correspond to the targets currently present in the OWG zero draft and
2. Second set to address all possible targets for the future post 2015 agenda

13.00 to 14.30   Lunch Break

14.30 to 15.30	Focus Group Two continued…
15.30 to 15.45	Coffee break
15:45 to 16:45	Presentation from breakout sessions and general discussion
16.45 to 17.30	Conclusion of day two

Day 3: 10 July 2014, Thursday

09:00 to 09:15	Arrival of participants
09.30 to 10.45	Review and drafting of the recommendations from Focus Group 1 and Focus Group 2
10.45 to 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 to 12.00	Drafting of recommendations continued…
12.00 to 12.45	Adoption of the recommendation from the expert group meeting and discussions of next steps
12.45 to 13.00	**Closing**

II. List of participants

Disability data and statistics, monitoring and evaluation: the way forward- a disability inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond

8-10 July 2014
UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France July 2014

List of participants:
1. Mr. Shadi Abou-Zahra , W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)
2. Mr. Alexandre Barbosa, Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the
3. Mr. Reg Brennenraedts, Dialogic
4. Ms. Jo Cooke, Department for International Development (DFID)
5. Mr. Arne Henning Eide, SINTEF Technology and Society
6. Mr. Michael Fembek, ESSL foundation
7. Ms. Nora Groce, Leonard Cheshire Disability and Inclusive Development Centre, UCL
8. Mr. Alex Jones, Department for International Development
9. Mr. Thilo Kroll, University of Dundee & St. Andrews
10. Mr. Kamal Lamichhane, JICA Research Institute Tokyo
11. Mr. Mitchell Loeb, US National Center for Health Statistics
12. Ms. Jennifer Madans, US National Centre for Health Statistics
13. Mr. Hasheem Mannan, Nossal Institute for Global Health, University of Melbourne
14. Ms. Ernestine Ngo Melha, Institute for Research in the Sociology and Economics of
15. Mr. Daniel Mont, University College London
16. Mr. Winston Oyadomari, Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the
17. Ms. Aleksandra Posarac, The World Bank
18. Ms. Beth Sprunt, Disability CBM-Nossal Institute Partnership for Disability Inclusive
19. Ms. Catherine Sykes, The University of Sydney
20. Mr. Atsuro Tsutsumi, International Institute for Global Health, United Nations University
21. Ms. Tatiana Jereissati, Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the

Observers
1. Ms. Alarcos Cieza, University of Southampton
2. Mr. Marcus Goddard, Netexplo Global observatory on digital society
3. Ms. Brigitte Lasry, University Network Netexplo Global observatory on digital society
4. Ms. Ann-Marit Sæbønes, The Atlas Alliance
5. Ms. Titziana Olivia, Leonard Cheshire Disability and Inclusive Development Centre

United Nations Secretariat
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Division for Social Policy and Development
1. Ms. Akiko Ito
2. Ms. Shifaana Thowfeequ

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
1.   Mr. Indrajit Banerjee
2.   Mr. Dendev Badarch
3.   Ms. Marie-Ange Theobald
4.   Ms. Irmgarda Kasinskaite-Buddeberg
5.   Mr. Davide Storti
6.   Mr. Bhanu Neupane
7.   Ms. Golda El-Khoury
8.   Ms. Anna Maria Majlöf
9.   Mr. Dulat Kasymov
10.   Ms. Isha Datta
11.   Ms. Andrea Klaric

Annex II.

Matrix: Disability and the SDGs

This analysis of the SDGs, and its targets and indicators is one of the outcomes of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Disability Data and Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation: The way forward- a disability inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond.

It is a tool to encourage the inclusion of persons with disabilities in critical areas of the SDGs in the final stages of the negotiation process. In addition, suggestions are made for tools to gather the necessary information for monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs.

General comments of the EGM:
- Vulnerable populations must be addressed in all the data collections efforts
- Following the rounds of negotiations, experts would review the post-2015 development framework as it emerges
- Financial support to developing countries should be disability sensitive/inclusive

Overview of targets, indicators, and tools for disability-inclusive monitoring and evaluation

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

GOAL 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS**GOAL 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE**

	Target	Potential Additional Indicators	Comments	Minimum tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs	Advanced tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs
1.1	**by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
1.2	**by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
1.3	**implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
1.4	**by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of

| | new technology, and financial services including microfinance | | | | questions |

GOAL 2. END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

	Target	Potential Additional Indicators	Comments	Minimum tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs	Advanced tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs
2.1	by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
2.2	by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	- UNICEF/WG Module on Child Functioning and Disability, which will be finalised soon - Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions

GOAL 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

	Target	Potential Additional Indicators	Comments	Minimum tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs	Advanced tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs
3.1	by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality		Satisfactory if	- Population-based	

	Target				
	ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births		disaggregated by disability	survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	
3.3	**by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	- Through administrative data systems, that should include the short set of WG questions.
3.4	**by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	
3.6	**by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	
3.c	**increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	

GOAL 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Target	Potential Additional	Comments	Minimum tools for	Advanced tools for cross-

		Indicators		cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs	country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs
	[ADD NEW TARGET] By 2020 countries to adopt a national plan to achieve quality education for children with disabilities	**Percentage of countries with a national plan to achieve quality education for children with disabilities**		-	
4.1	**by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group/UNICEF short set of questions for children
4.2	**by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group/UNICEF short set of questions for children
4.3	**by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group/UNICEF short set of questions for children
4.4	**by 2030, increase by x% the number of**		Satisfactory if	- Population-based	Population-based

	youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship		disaggregated by disability	survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group/UNICEF short set of questions for children
4.5	**by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group/UNICEF short set of questions for children
4.a	**build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, [ADD] accessible and effective learning environments for all**		Add 'accessible' to target language	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group/UNICEF short set of questions for children
4.d			Disaggregation by EMISs (reported to UNESCO) must include information on accessibility		

GOAL 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

	Target	Potential Additional Indicators	Comments	Minimum tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs	Advanced tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs
5.1	end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
5.2	eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Add indicator on institutional abuse	Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
5.3	eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
5.5	ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
5.6	ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions

	review conferences				
5.a	**undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
5.b	**enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
5.c	**adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels**		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

	Target	Potential Additional Indicators	Comments	Minimum tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs	Advanced tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs
6.1	by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all		Add: recognizing the unique challenges of persons with disabilities in accessing water and sanitation in both urban and rural areas Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
6.2	by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations		Satisfactory if disaggregated by disability	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
6.6	by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes		Connects to goal 13, requires targets and programme intervention to be disability-inclusive	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	

GOAL 8. PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

	Target	Potential Additional Indicators	Comments	Minimum tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs	Advanced tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs
8.4	improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead	Disability indicators should be included in LFS	Disaggregation by UNICEF/WG questions	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	
8.8	protect labour rights and promote safe, secure,[ADD] and accessible working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment		Add 'accessible' working environments	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Accessibility audit

GOAL 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

	Target	Potential Additional Indicators	Comments	Minimum tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs	Advanced tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs
10.1	**by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average**			- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
10.2	**by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status**			- Equiframe for policy analysis - Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
10.3	**ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard**			- Equiframe for policy analysis - Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group extended set of questions
10.4	**adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality**			- Equiframe for policy analysis - Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions	

GOAL 11. MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

	Target	Potential Additional Indicators	Comments	Minimum tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs	Advanced tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs
11.3	by 2030 enhance inclusive, [ADD] accessible, and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries		Add 'accessible' Infrastructure should consider accessibility standards	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions - Equiframe for policy analysis	All data collected on life in cities i.e. housing, transportation should include a disability component
11.c	support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable, [ADD] accessible, and resilient buildings utilizing local materials		Add 'accessible' Infrastructure should consider accessibility standards	- Population-based survey/census that incorporates the Washington Group short set of questions - Equiframe for policy analysis	All data collected on life in cities i.e. housing, transportation should include a disability component

GOAL 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

	Target	Potential Additional Indicators	Comments	Minimum tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs	Advanced tools for cross-country comparability of SDG outcomes for PWDs
16.1	significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, [ADD] especially those most exposed to violence: women, men and children with disabilities		Mention groups most exposed to violence: women, men and children with disabilities		
16.10	ensure public access to [ADD] accessible information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		Change to 'accessible information'		