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Investing in rural people

## **Disaggregating Data on Persons with Disabilities in IFAD Projects**

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**For: Review**

## **Abbreviations and acronyms**

IFAD11	Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
PMU	project management unit
PwD	persons with disabilities
RIA	Research and Impact Assessment Division
SSDQ	Short Set of Disability Questions

## I. Background

1. During the Consultation on the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD11), IFAD made three complementary commitments regarding its engagement with persons with disabilities (PwD) in projects financed by the Fund.
  - (i) IFAD committed to revising its operational guidelines on targeting and to considering how best to ensure the inclusion of PwD and address their needs, in line with the central promise of the 2030 Agenda of "leaving no one behind".
  - (ii) It also committed to providing a report that analyses the link between PwD and IFAD interventions.
  - (iii) Lastly, it committed to producing a proposal for disaggregating data on PwD in IFAD projects, to be piloted in at least five projects, following methods used by the United Nations Washington Group on Disability Statistics such as the Short Set of Disability Questions (SSDQ).
2. These commitments are in line with decision 2018/20 of the Executive Committee of the Secretary-General, which highlighted the importance of promoting disability inclusion.<sup>1</sup> IFAD has already delivered on the first two commitments. The operational guidelines on targeting were updated in 2019 and clearly identify PwD as one of IFAD's vulnerable target groups. The guidelines also set differentiated targeting systems for identifying PwD at country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP) and project level.
3. The report Economic Activities of Persons with Disabilities in Rural Areas: New Evidence and Opportunities for IFAD Engagement,<sup>2</sup> discussed at the Executive Board in December 2019, presented evidence on the links between PwD and employment in rural areas to help determine whether IFAD's interventions can serve as a pathway out of poverty for PwD. This report addressed the third commitment, to develop a proposal for collecting data on PwD across the IFAD portfolio.
4. The following sections describe the methodological approach IFAD adopted for the development of the data collection proposal, the findings of the study, the lessons learned from the data collected, and how to move forward to streamline the SSDQ at all stages of project implementation and across the overall portfolio.

## II. Methodological approach

5. Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities aims "to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity". PwD's ability to secure a living depends on having equal opportunities in the jobs they can perform (their employability), and on receiving enough public support to guarantee a decent living. In short, the employability of PwD is defined by the type and degree of their disability and by the characteristics of the jobs available, with technology playing a key role in enlarging options.
6. Identifying the type and degree of disability is the first step when developing programmes and activities targeting PwD. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG),<sup>3</sup> part of the United Nations Statistical Commission, has developed indicators that set the standard for disability data collection. Called the Short Set,

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2019/03/UNDIS\\_20-March-2019\\_for-HLCM.P.pdf](https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2019/03/UNDIS_20-March-2019_for-HLCM.P.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> See EB 2019/128/R.7, Economic Activities of Persons with Disabilities in Rural Areas: New Evidence and Opportunities for IFAD Engagement (Rome: IFAD, 2019) for a review of the evidence on PwD and the results of the report commissioned.

<sup>3</sup> The main purpose of the WG is the promotion and coordination of international cooperation in the area of health statistics focusing on disability measures suitable for censuses and national surveys. Its major objective is to provide basic necessary information on disability that is comparable throughout the world. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>.

these are a list of questions designed to identify people with a disability. The questions reflect advances in the conceptualization of disability and use the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health as a conceptual framework. The WG chose to develop questions addressing the issue of whether PwD participate to the same extent as persons with none in activities such as education, employment or family and civic life. A major reason for this choice is the pivotal importance of the issue of social participation and equal rights from a policy perspective, as illustrated by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities<sup>4</sup> and the requirements established in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

7. In developing its approach to data collection on PwD, IFAD has adopted the Short Set of questions of the Washington Group, aligning with the international standard in so doing. Box 1 lists the questions included in the Short Set as well as their response categories. Together, these are used to identify two broad disability typologies: physical and cognitive. The former includes seeing, hearing, and walking impairment, and the latter remembering, self-care and communication. In turn, this information is useful for gauging the potential impact of these conditions on functional abilities.<sup>5</sup>

Box 1

#### The Short Set of Disability Questions

The Short Set of disability questions of the Washington Group are:

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

Each question has four response categories, which are read after each question.

- a. No – no difficulty
- b. Yes – some difficulty
- c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
- d. Cannot do at all

8. As part of this methodological exercise, IFAD has piloted the application of the SSDQ in a total of nine IFAD projects. Piloting the SSDQs was conducted through two different data collection exercises: the first used the individual projects' monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems data; the second relied on the Research and Impact Assessment Division's (RIA) data collection programme for the IFAD11 Impact Assessment.<sup>6</sup> The main difference between these two data collection approaches is in the depth and wealth of information collected.
9. In both cases, five projects were targeted to cover the regional heterogeneity and focus of IFAD operations. For the Impact Assessment exercise, data already available for the IFAD11 Impact Assessment analysis were used in addition to data from an IFAD10 Impact Assessment that had used the SSDQ. Table 1 lists the projects in which data collection testing was carried out. Due to COVID-19, research activities had to be suspended for the Cariri and Seridó Sustainable Development Project in Brazil, hence the total final sample of nine projects.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

<sup>5</sup> Washington Group, [Statement of rationale for the Washington Group general measure on disability](#).

<sup>6</sup> As one project from IFAD10 already included the SSDQ (Sao Tome and Principe), this is included with the RIA data.

Table 1  
**Pilot projects for the SSDQ collection, by source of data**

<b>Pilot project M&amp;E data</b>		
Asia and the Pacific	Nepal	Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas (ASHA)
East and Southern Africa (ESA)	Malawi	Programme for Rural Irrigation Development (PRIDE)
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Brazil	Cariri and Seridó Sustainable Development Project (PROCASE)
North East, North Africa and Europe	Georgia	Dairy Modernisation and Market Access Project (DiMMA)
West and Central Africa (WCA)	Liberia	Tree Crops Extension Project (TCEP)
<b>IFAD11 Impact Assessment data</b>		
ESA	Lesotho	Smallholder Agricultural Development Project (SADP)
WCA	Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)
WCA	Mali	Rural Microfinance Programme (PMR)
LAC	Peru	Strengthening Local Development in the Highlands and High Rainforest Areas Project (PSSA)
WCA	Sao Tome and Principe	Participatory Smallholder Agriculture and Artisanal Fisheries Development Programme (PAPAFPA); collected with Impact Assessment of IFAD10

10. The M&E are from four IFAD projects approved during IFAD9 and IFAD10. The data were obtained in conjunction with the projects' M&E surveys between December 2019 and March 2020; and further data on PwD were collected by individual project management units (PMUs). Each project followed its own sampling strategy and summarized and collected data on PwD following the SSDQ. RIA provided templates to help with data collection. The questionnaire is available in the annex. The datasets from the four M&E pilot projects covered about 5,400 households, or about 24,000 individuals. The proportion of households headed by women varied by country, from 2 per cent in Nepal to 20 per cent in Georgia. Household heads were on average 51 years old and had an average 8.25 years of schooling. About 40 per cent of households in the sample reported having at least one household member with at least one type of disability, equivalent to 14 per cent of all individuals in the four projects.
11. Data from the IFAD11 Impact Assessment came from RIA's regular research work. The data were collected between May 2019 and February 2020. The five RIA Impact Assessment datasets covered about 8,000 households, or about 35,000 individuals. The proportion of households headed by women was lower here (4 per cent on average). Household heads averaged 49 years of age and had 4.62 years of schooling. About 40 per cent of households reported having at least one member with some form of disability, equivalent to 14 per cent of all individuals covered by the RIA Impact Assessments.

### **III. Findings of the analysis**

12. The analytical exercise led to two different sets of findings. The first regards the feasibility of the methodological approach tested, and the second the outcomes of the analysis. The data collection exercise conducted by the PMUs of the four M&E pilot projects was successful but challenging. Challenges were related to the cost of the exercise and to existing capacity. Accurate data collection on PwD across the project cycle requires that SSDQ data collection be integrated with the project M&E system. PMUs may require additional, specialized support to do that. Moreover, the SSDQ requires data to be collected from all household members aged five and above. This adds to the information already being collected by project M&E systems, and requires the investment of additional, dedicated resources. Consequently, the application of the SSDQ approach to data collection on PwD is feasible but requires additional funding and capacity.

13. In terms of the outcomes of the analysis, for all projects and consistently across datasets of both project samples, the analysis found that disability is more prevalent in the oldest cohort, among individuals aged over 60. There are no significant differences between males and females or among the disability types. Project beneficiaries are more likely to exhibit physical disabilities than cognitive disabilities, the prevalence of the former being systematically higher for all age cohorts. Table 2 summarizes the general information gathered (household size, sex composition etc.).

Table 2

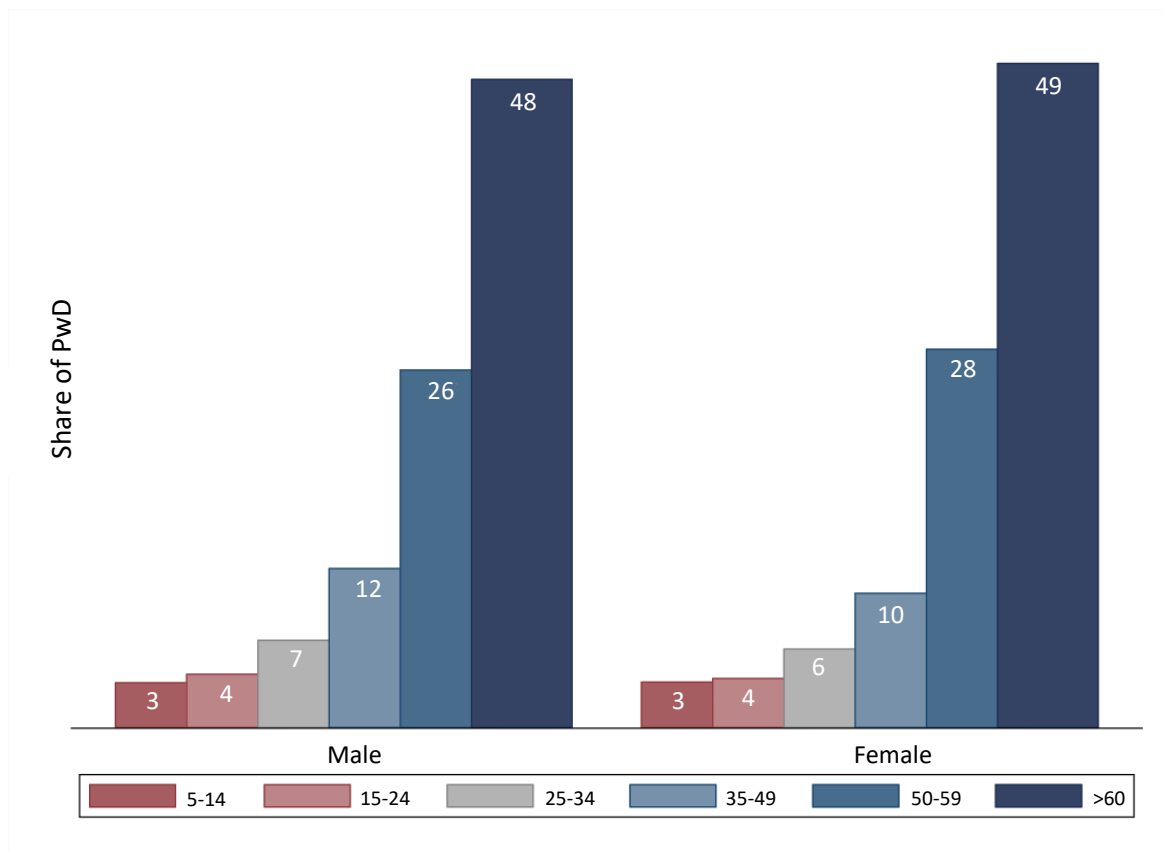
**Household (HH) characteristics: M&E pilot projects**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Georgia DiMMA</i>	<i>Liberia TCEP</i>	<i>Malawi PRIDE</i>	<i>Nepal ASHA</i>	<i>All projects</i>
No. of HH	1600	1514	1809	472	5395
No. of individuals	5753	7841	8071	2251	23916
<b>HH characteristics</b>					
Share of female-headed HH	19.99	3.02	5.98	1.87	7.99
Head's age	62.77	47.24	45.46	48.03	51.34
Head's education (years)	10.06	8.76	9.69	3.08	8.94
Average years of education in HH	9.22	8.71	9.7	5	8.79
Average HH size	4.72	6.68	5.94	5.97	5.89
<b>Has at least one disability type</b>					
Share of HH	78.03	7.79	31.31	89.83	40.35
Share of individuals	35.62	1.4	7.94	22.83	13.86

Source: pilot data computation

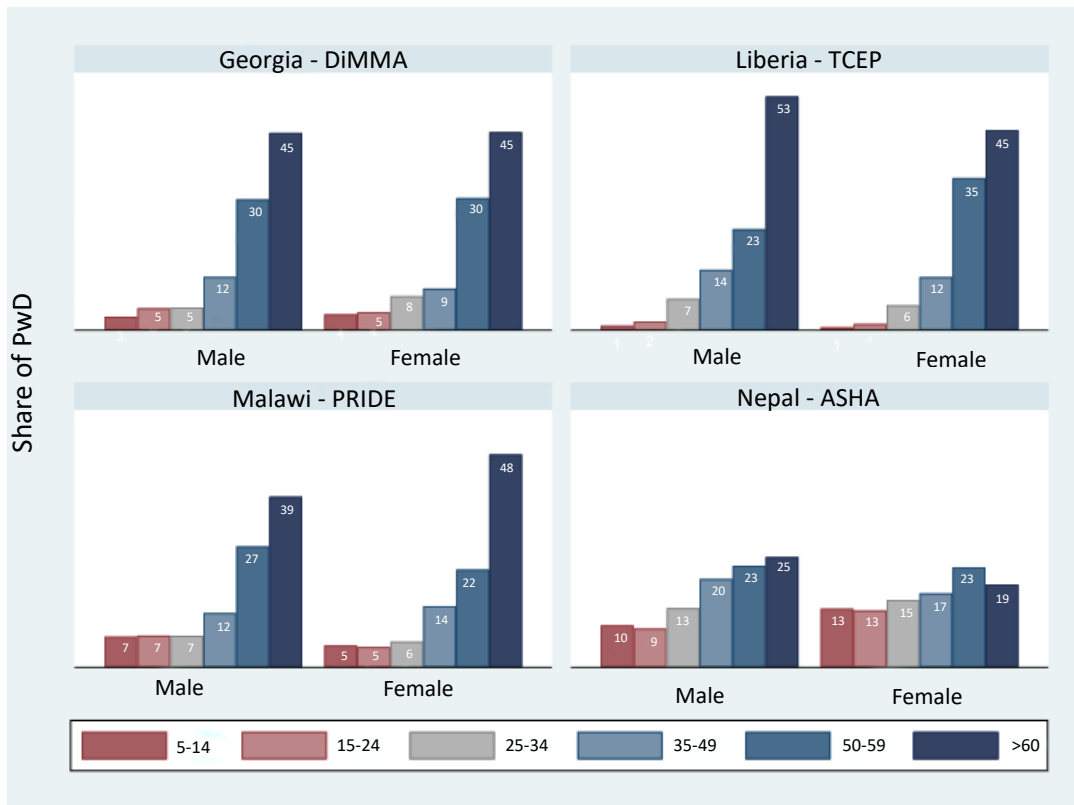
14. Specific findings derived from the analysis of the data gathered on these four projects are:
- (i) The extent to which IFAD's projects cover PwD varies significantly, probably reflecting project design — in fact, in the case of Malawi, the project PRIDE was selected primarily because it included PwD among its target groups.
  - (ii) Physical disability was found to be much more prevalent than cognitive disability, and individuals are mostly lightly disabled, though they might have more than one source of disability. Among individuals with physical disability, difficulty in walking is the most frequent (51 per cent), followed by difficulty in seeing (32 per cent). For cognitive disability, the proportion is similar across projects for remembering, self-care and communication — with the proportion ranging between 26 and 30 per cent.
  - (iii) The specific sources of impairment vary depending on circumstances.
  - (iv) There are no significant difference, in terms of share, between male and female across age cohort.

Figure 1  
**PwD by age cohort and sex for pilot projects in  
 Georgia-DiMMA, Liberia-TCEP, Malawi-PRIDE, Nepal-ASHA**



15. Older age cohorts in the sample appear to exhibit some form of disability. About 50 per cent of the total disability belong to the elderly (age 60 and above) followed by 30 per cent among the population in the 50–59 age group. There seem to be no significant differences in the prevalence of disability between males and females in the same age cohort.

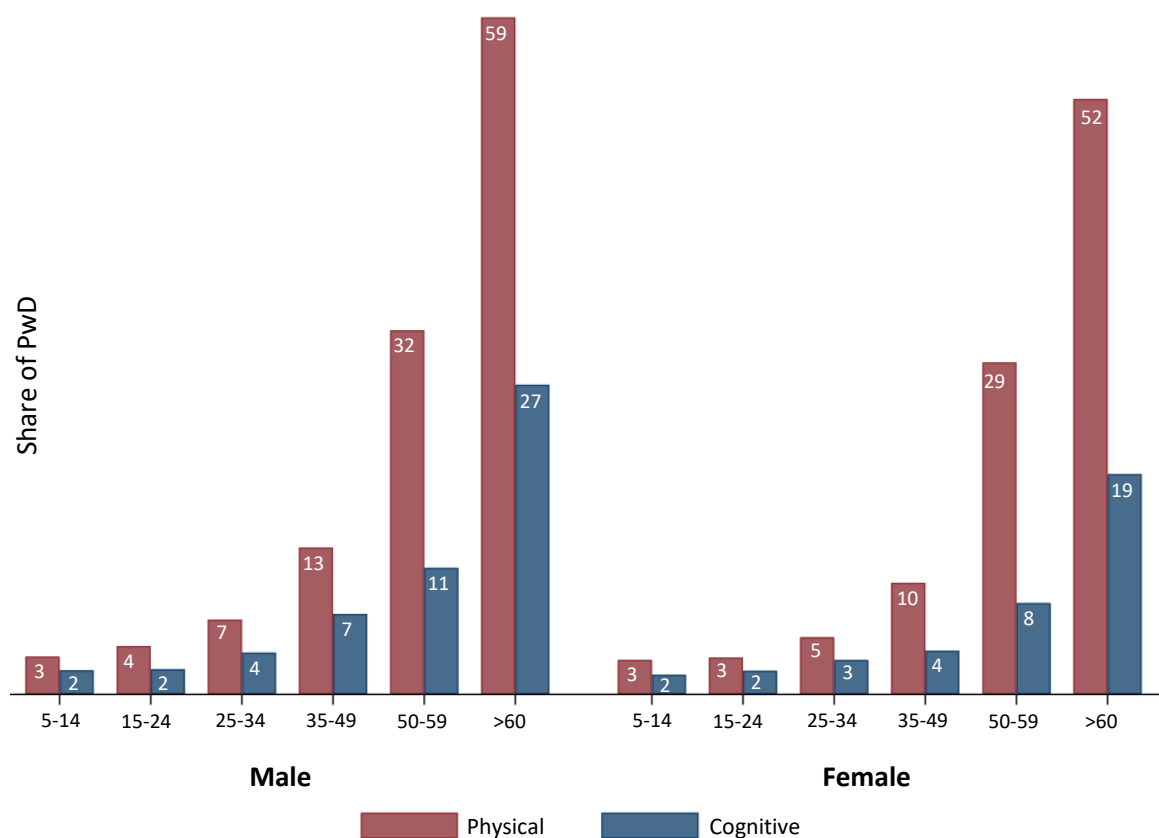
Figure 2  
**Pilot projects in Georgia, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal — PwD by age cohorts and sex**



16. Prevalence of disability is almost the same across age cohorts for men and women in Georgia. Differences are less marked in Nepal, but significant in Liberia and Malawi. In Malawi, for instance, elderly females (60 and above) have higher disability prevalence than elderly males (48 per cent versus 39 per cent).



Figure 3  
Pilot projects in Georgia, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal — PwD by typology and sex  
(average)



17. The prevalence of physical disability is systematically higher than the prevalence of cognitive disability for all age cohorts. Also, the prevalence of both types of disability increases with age.

Table 3

**Type of disability and severity**

Country	Georgia DiMMA	Liberia TCEP	Malawi PRIDE	Nepal ASHA	Total
<b>Share of PwD (%)</b>	<b>35.61</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>22.83</b>	<b>6.96</b>
Physical (see, hear, walk)	96.14	94.55	87.36	79.18	84.66
Cognitive (remembering, self-care, communication)	33.28	54.55	26.05	77.82	49.57
<b>Intensity of disability</b>					
Light	79.70	66.36	78.00	37.55	60.55
Moderate	18.69	29.09	18.41	31.91	24.82
Severe	1.61	4.55	3.59	30.54	14.62
Individual has more than one disability	54.27	58.18	24.18	67.51	44.74

Source: pilot data computation.

18. Among individuals evidencing disability, 85 per cent report having a physical disability and 50 per cent report a cognitive impairment. The prevalence of cognitive disability is particularly high in Nepal (78 per cent) followed by Liberia (55 per cent).

19. In terms of severity, light disability comprises 61 per cent of total disability followed by moderate disability with 25 per cent. Severe disability is less than 5 per cent in three of the M&E project countries but 31 per cent in Nepal. About 45 per cent of households in all four pilot projects reported having more than one member with some disability.

Table 4

**Type of impairment by individual with disability (percentages)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>GeorgiaDiMMA</i>	<i>LiberiaTCEP</i>	<i>MalawiPRIDE</i>	<i>NepalASHA</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Physical</b>	<b>96.14</b>	<b>94.55</b>	<b>87.36</b>	<b>79.18</b>	<b>84.66</b>
See	74.23	34.55	41.50	19.84	32.09
Hear	26.99	36.36	28.86	19.26	25.61
Walk	55.34	60.91	36.66	66.15	50.75
<b>Cognitive</b>	<b>33.28</b>	<b>54.55</b>	<b>26.05</b>	<b>77.82</b>	<b>49.57</b>
Remembering	26.06	31.82	16.54	37.94	26.56
Self-care	14.45	29.09	9.05	57.20	30.36
Communication	5.66	35.45	11.08	42.80	26.09

Source: pilot data computation.

20. Among individuals with physical disability, difficulty in walking is the most frequent (51 per cent) followed by difficulty in seeing (32 per cent). The incidence of different physical disability varies by the project country. For instance, 74 per cent report difficulty with seeing in Georgia and about 60 per cent flag walking problems in Liberia and Nepal.
21. For cognitive disability, the proportion is similar for remembering, self-care and communication difficulty — the numbers range between 26 and 30 per cent. All three types of cognitive disability are relatively frequent in Nepal, where 57 per cent of individuals report problems with self-care. Liberia comes second for cognitive disability — 35 per cent for communication, followed by 32 per cent for remembering and 29 per cent for self-care.
22. The data on PwD collected by RIA during the IFAD11 Impact Assessments offers richer details of their lives and livelihoods.<sup>7</sup> The data were collected between May 2019 and February 2020 as part of a larger survey feeding into IFAD's corporate assessment of IFAD11 projects. The data capture comprehensive information about agricultural producers in each country. The sample includes information on IFAD's beneficiaries and a comparable non-beneficiary group both at the household and individual level.
23. Each survey contains information on household structure and individual characteristics, agricultural production and sales, income from agriculture and other sources, including wages and remittances, ownership of agricultural and non-agricultural assets, market participation, as well as a subjective assessment of shocks. This comprehensive information will be used to provide further characterization of PwD in the next section.
24. It is interesting to compare the initial findings drawn from these data on PwD in beneficiary households (tables 5, 6 and 7) with those in the previous subsection.
- (i) Again, there is high variability in the prevalence of PwD in beneficiary households.
  - (ii) Consistent with the previous findings, physical disability is much more prevalent than cognitive disability.

<sup>7</sup> At the time of writing these are the first data collected from projects approved in IFAD11 that include the SSDQ PwD module.

- (iii) Similarly, in beneficiary households, individuals are much more likely to be lightly disabled, though they might have more than one source of disability. The specific sources of impairment and their relative ranking appear to vary by projects.

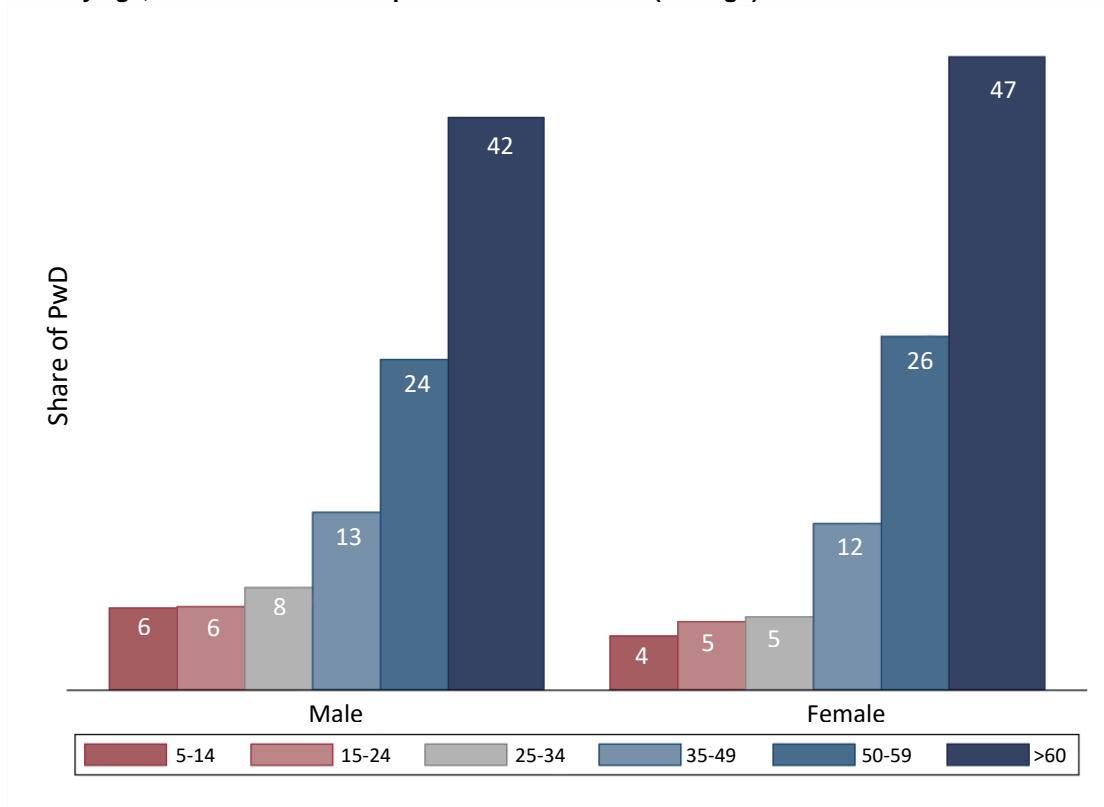
Table 5  
Household characteristics — RIA Impact Assessment

<i>Country</i>	<i>Lesotho SADP</i>	<i>Mali PMR</i>	<i>Nigeria VCDP</i>	<i>Peru PSSA</i>	<i>Sao Tome &amp; Principe PAPAFPA</i>	<i>All projects</i>
No. of HH	963	1161	1784	1943	1340	7191
No. of individuals	4093	5313	10717	6355	5093	31571
<b>HH characteristics</b>						
Share of female-headed HH	6.89	2.97	7.18	10.28	6.7	6.98
Head's average age	55.8	49.13	49.07	48.75	46.69	49.24
Head's average education	10.12	1.66	11.22	7.7	5.45	7.36
Average years of education in HH	9.85	2.7	8.41	7.04	5.65	6.81
Average HH size	5.53	5.97	8.47	4.23	5.33	6.31
<b>Has at least one disability type</b>						
Share of HH	67.95	33.62	26.63	42.34	55.82	41.03
Share of individual	25.12	9.03	5.61	19.01	20.4	13.8

Source: computation based on RIA's Impact Assessment data.

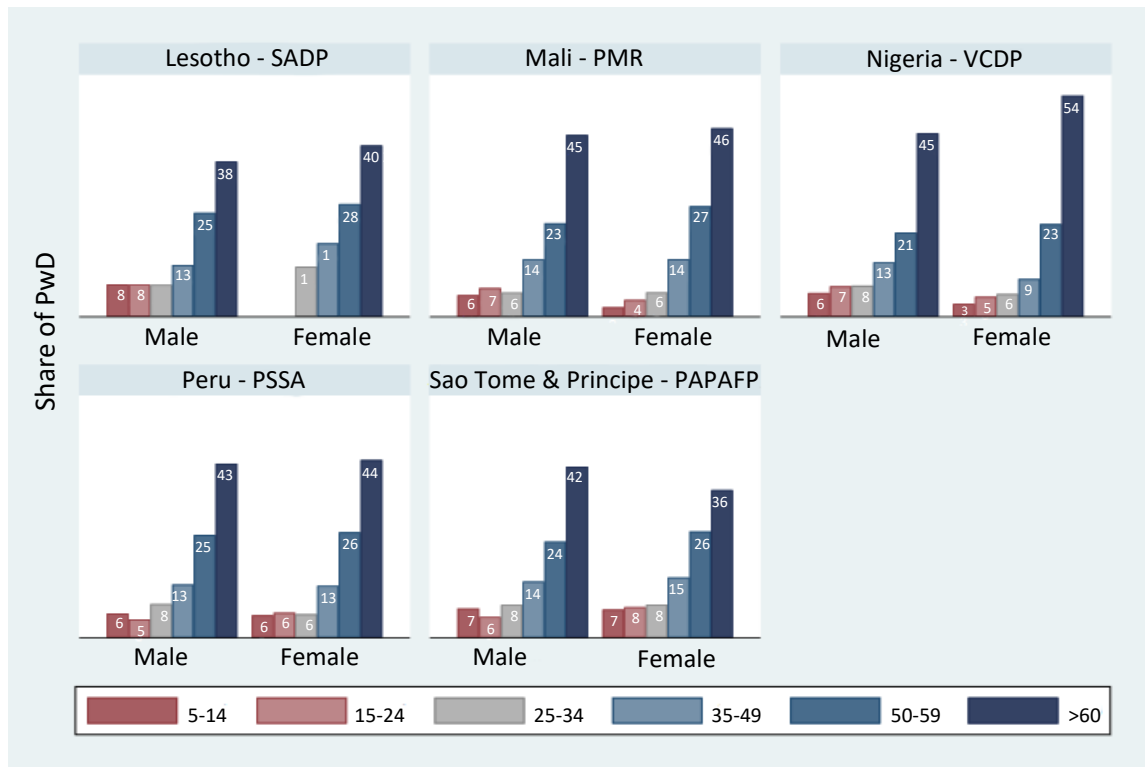
25. The five RIA Impact Assessment datasets covered about 8,000 households consisting of about 35,000 individuals. The proportion of female-headed households was lower in RIA data (4 per cent on average). Household heads were on average 49 years old and had 4.62 years of schooling. About 40 per cent of households reported having at least one member with some form of disability, which is 14 per cent in terms of all individuals covered in the RIA Impact Assessments.

Figure 4  
**PwD by age, cohort and sex — Impact Assessment data (average)**



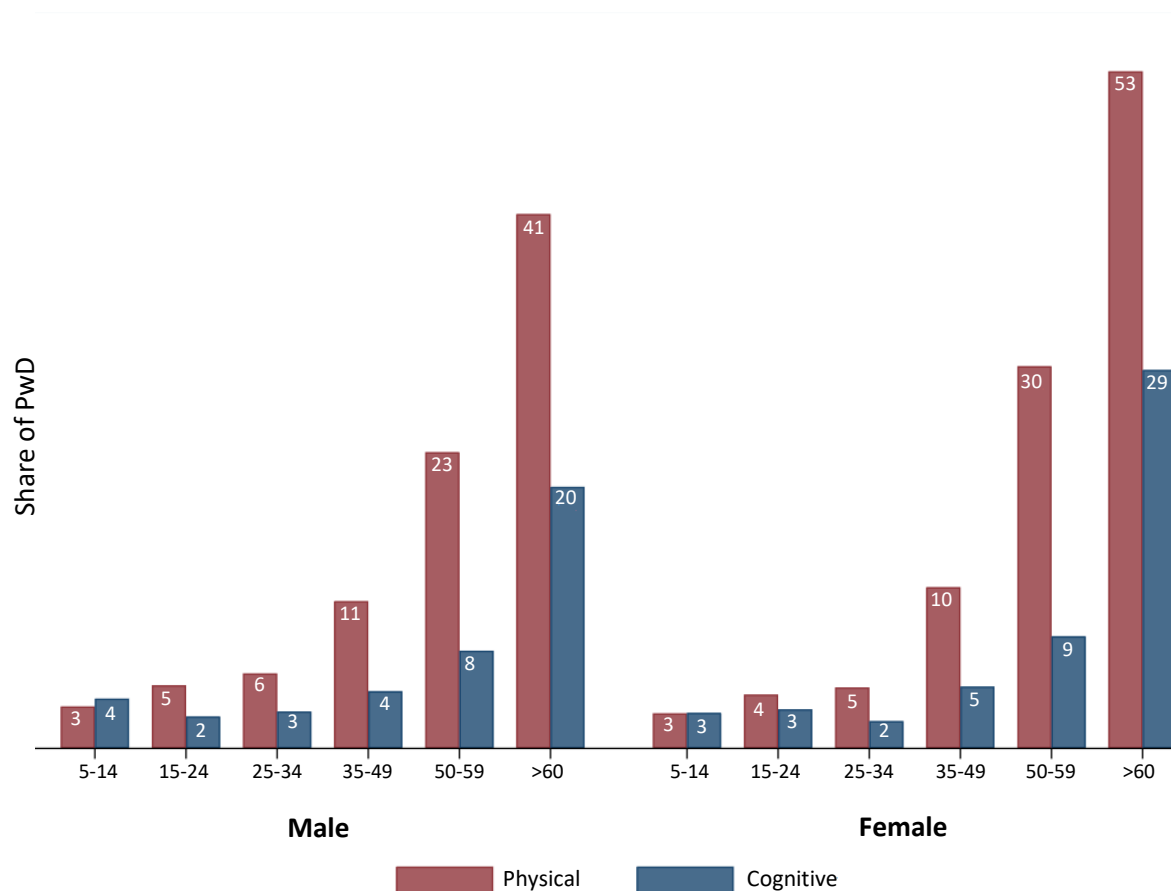
26. Prevalence of disability increases with age for both males and females. About 45 per cent of cases of total disability belong to the elderly population segment (age 60 and above) followed by 25 per cent among the 50–59 age group. Prevalence of disability is similar for males and females in the same age group.

Figure 5  
**PwD by age cohorts and sex (Impact Assessment data)**



27. The pattern of disability by age and sex is mostly similar across the sample except for Nigeria, where more elderly females (60 and above) exhibit disability than males in the same age group (54 versus 45 per cent).

Figure 6  
PwD by typology and sex — Impact Assessment data



28. The prevalence of physical disability is higher than that of cognitive impairment although both increase with age.

Table 6

**Type and severity of disability (percentage) – Impact Assessment data**

Country	Lesotho SADP	Mali PMR	Nigeria VCDP	Peru PSSA	Sao Tome & Principe PAPAFPA	Total
Physical (see, hear, walk)	81.03	85.83	76.87	83.86	82.77	82.19
Cognitive (remembering, self-care, communication)	43.77	33.75	41.1	47.68	37.82	41.97
Has some difficulty	83.85	75.63	82.7	83.86	82.19	82.39
Has a lot of difficulty	14.69	19.38	13.98	12.17	15.3	14.55
Cannot do it at all	1.46	5	3.33	3.97	2.5	3.05
Has more than one disability	38.23	35.21	30.12	44.78	36.28	38.13

Source: computation based on RIA's Impact Assessment data.

29. Among individuals with disability, 82 per cent report having physical impairment and 42 per cent report cognitive issues. The proportion of individuals with physical and cognitive disabilities is similar across countries.
30. Light disability comprises 82 per cent of all disabilities, followed by moderate disability with 15 per cent. Severe disability is less than 4 per cent for all countries except Mali where the figure is 5 per cent. About 38 per cent of all households

reported having more than one individual with some form of disability, the figure was highest in Peru (45 per cent) and lowest in Nigeria (30 per cent).

Table 7  
**Type of impairment of person with disability (percentage)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Lesotho SADP</i>	<i>Mali PMR</i>	<i>Nigeria VCDP</i>	<i>Peru PSSA</i>	<i>Sao Tome &amp; Principe PAPAFPA</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Physical</b>	<b>81.03</b>	<b>85.83</b>	<b>76.87</b>	<b>83.86</b>	<b>82.77</b>	<b>82.19</b>
See	59.14	39.79	37.44	56.62	55.53	52.46
Hear	24.51	25.63	19.63	27.81	19.54	23.69
Walk	29.28	51.04	36.61	44.12	31.95	37.44
<b>Cognitive</b>	<b>43.77</b>	<b>33.75</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>47.68</b>	<b>37.82</b>	<b>41.97</b>
Remembering	30.93	20.21	30.12	36.34	28.3	30.51
Self-care	17.02	11.04	14.14	18.46	10.88	14.9
Communication	12.16	11.88	14.98	15.73	17.52	14.78

Source: computation based on RIA's Impact Assessment data.

31. Among individuals with physical disability, difficulty in seeing is the most frequent (52 per cent), followed by difficulty in walking (37 per cent). The incidence of different physical disabilities varies by country. For instance, 59 per cent of respondents report a difficulty in seeing in Lesotho and about 51 per cent have a problem with walking in Mali.
32. With cognitive disability, difficulty in remembering is the most frequent (31 per cent). Self-care and communication difficulties score 15 per cent each.
33. Both the M&E and Impact Assessment data indicate that while some general conclusions can be drawn on the characteristics of PwD in a given project area, specific analyses are needed to determine the type of economic activity that would best respond to PwD's needs. Consequently, PwD within a project area need to be both identified and targeted. How the activities selected evolve, and how far they succeed in achieving results needs to be monitored through project life cycles in order to make mid-course corrections if necessary and to report on the results achieved. This is essential in order to realize the potential of PwD to generate income and to chart a productive pathway out of poverty.

#### **IV. Methodology for disaggregating data on PwD in IFAD projects**

34. PwD have become increasingly visible with the global agenda's pledge to leave no one behind. The methodological exercise described here was a first step in helping IFAD determine how to ensure the greater inclusion of PwD in the economic activities it supports. The application of the SSDQ enables IFAD to understand the different needs and capacities of PwD and the various barriers they face. It also helps identify the obstacles in the way of persons with specific kinds of disabilities, since PwD are a highly heterogeneous group. Being aware of those differences is critical in order to make targeting effective.<sup>8</sup>
35. IFAD will begin to systematically collect data on PwD for projects approved in IFAD12. Building on the lessons learned from this methodological exercise, the Fund will incorporate the SSDQ methodology across all stages of project life cycles. COSOPs designed in IFAD12 will provide the framework for incorporating PwD in the projects to be financed by IFAD in any given country, and will identify them as a specific target group in coordination with government counterparts.
36. All projects approved in IFAD12 will, when appropriate, monitor and report data on PwD. To do this, IFAD will incorporate the application of the SSDQ in the baseline surveys undertaken to identify IFAD's target groups. During project

<sup>8</sup> EB 2019/127/R.6/Rev.1.

implementation, data collected will be disaggregated by PwD in all relevant projects through projects' individual M&E system. This includes data collection at output and outcome level. To enable data gathering at outcome level, the SSDQ will be embedded in the Core Outcome Indicator Survey Guidelines that IFAD recently finalized. By doing this, significant data on PwD will be available from IFAD projects by IFAD14.

37. Ahead of IFAD12, IFAD will undertake the necessary updates to existing policies and guidelines to ensure PwD are incorporated as an explicit IFAD target group. A new targeting policy will be put in place in advance of IFAD12 to clarify the analysis needed at the COSOP and project design stage to ensure adequate targeting. Ahead of IFAD12, IFAD will also undertake the necessary updates to existing project design, implementation and completion guidelines, as well as changes to the Operational Results Management System to enable data storage disaggregated by PwD. Lastly, in IFAD12 a PwD strategy will be developed and will act as the framework for incorporating PwD in IFAD operations.



## Annex: Questionnaire for collecting data on PwD in IFAD's projects

Project Survey (INSERT YEAR) Persons with Disabilities Data Collection																
<b>Project name</b>						No. <span style="background-color: #ccccff; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 15px;"></span>										
Country:						Interviewer Name			Interviewer No.							
Respondent's Name:						Ethnic group / code of HH head: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">  </span>										
Sex?		Position in hh?														
Unit Number: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">  </span>		Household Number: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">  </span>		Village group / code: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">  </span>												
Village name / code: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">  </span>				District name / code: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">  </span>												
Province name / code: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">  </span>				Contact telephone number: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">  </span>												
Page 1																
<b>Results:</b>																
Household Visit																
Day	Month	Year														
		2	0	1	3											
<b>Note to enumerators:</b>																
A household is a group of individuals that live together and eat from the "same pot," including servants, lodgers, and agricultural laborers.																

MODULE [2]: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER								
SECTION [2-1]: DEMOGRAPHICS								
Demographics								
HH ID	Q2.1a	Q2.1b	Q2.2	Q2.3	Q2.4	Q2.5	Q2.6	Q2.7
	ID code of the HH member	Please make a complete list (first and last name) of all individuals who are part of this household. Each row shall be filled by the HH member [START WITH THE RESPONDENT]  [A HOUSEHOLD IS A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS THAT LIVE TOGETHER AND EAT FROM THE "SAME POT," INCLUDING SERVANTS, LODGERS, AND AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.]	Who is the head of your household?  THERE CAN ONLY BE ONE HOUSEHOLD HEAD	What is the sex of the household member?  MALE...1 FEMALE...2	What is the relationship of the household member to the head of household?  SPOUSE.....2 CHILD.....3 GRANDCHILD.....4 NIECE/NEPHEW.....5 FATHER/MOTHER.....6 SISTER/BROTHER.....7 SON/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW...8 BROTHER/SISTER-IN-LAW.9 GRANDFATHER/MOTHER...1 0 FATHER/MOTHER-IN-LAW.11 OTHER RELATIVE.....12 OTHER NON-RELATIVE...13 OTHER, SPECIFY.....99	How old is the household member?  AGE IN YEARS	What is current marital status of the household member?  MONOGAMOUS MARRIED OR NON-FORMAL UNION...1 POLYGAMOUS MARRIED OR NON-FORMAL UNION...2 SEPARATED.....3 DIVORCED.....4 WIDOW OR WIDOWER.....5 NEVER MARRIED..6	What is the highest educational qualification the household member has acquired?  NONE...1 PRIMARY...2 LOWER SECONDARY...3 SECONDARY...4 BACHELOR LEVEL...5 MASTER LEVEL OR HIGHER...6 PROFESSIONAL DEGREE...7 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION...8
		First Name	Last Name			Years		
	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							
	7							
	8							

