HESABIKA USSD DATA COLLECTION ANALYTIC REPORT

THIS ABILITY TRUST

DECEMBER 14, 2021

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Easy-Read Summary

Organization: This Ability Trust
Date: December 14, 2021

1. About This Ability Trust

This Ability Trust is a women-led organization in Kenya. It promotes the rights and inclusion of women and girls with disabilities so that they can live full, independent lives socially, economically, and politically.

The organization works in eight counties: Kisumu, Kakamega, Uasin Gishu, Kajiado, Nairobi, Kilifi, Kwale, and Mombasa.

2. Why the Hesabika Project Exists

Many women and girls with disabilities in Kenya are not represented in official data. Without accurate data, it's difficult for leaders to plan and budget for their needs. To fix this, This Ability Trust created a mobile-based USSD platform called Hesabika to collect disability data across Kenya.

The platform gathers details such as language, gender, type of disability, county, year of birth, and ID number. By 2021, over 14,000 people with disabilities had registered.

3. What the Report Looked At

The report analyzed 3,156 validated records focusing on gender, age, county, and type of disability. The goal was to understand who the participants are and how disabilities differ by gender and age.

4. Key Findings

Participant Profile

1   Participants came from all 47 counties.

2   Most were from Nairobi and Mombasa (each about 18%).

3   Women made up 63.6% of participants.

4   The largest age group was between 20–40 years.

Types of Disabilities

1   Physical disabilities – 63%

2   Mental disabilities – 15%

3   Hearing or speech impairments – 12%

4   Visual impairments – 9%

5   Albinism and chronic conditions – less than 2%

Gender and Age Patterns

1 Women were the majority in almost all counties except Turkana.

2 Men were slightly more likely to have visual disabilities.

3 Older people were more likely to have physical, hearing, and visual disabilities.

4 Younger people had more mental disabilities.

5. What the Findings Mean

Physical disability is the most common type in Kenya. The higher number of women with disabilities may be linked to gender inequality and violence-related causes. Hearing and vision problems increase with age, and there is no clear national system for classifying disability types, making accurate reporting difficult.

6. Recommendations

1 **Better Data Collection:** Standardize how data is entered, add education and employment details, and include cause of disability.

2 **Clearer Classification:** Work with KNBS and the Ministry of Health to create an official disability classification that respects human rights.

3 **Use Live Analytics:** Add real-time analysis tools to spot trends early.

4 **Community Awareness:** Promote respectful disability language and share accurate data for better policies and funding.

7. Final Message

The Hesabika project proves that technology can make people with disabilities visible in national data. Better data means better policies, services, and opportunities for women and girls with disabilities across Kenya.