



Making Inclusion a Reality

CBR: an approach for the Inclusion of

Persons with Disabilities in

Development Cooperation

Chapal Khasnabis

Disability



- More than one billion people in the world live with some form of disability 1 out of 7;
- 110-190 million encounter significant difficulties in their daily lives;
- People with disabilities have generally poorer health, lower education achievements, fewer economic opportunities and higher rates of poverty than people without disabilities.



Development Cooperation



- **Development aid or development cooperation** fund is usually to support the development initiatives like poverty alleviation;
- About 80-85% of developmental aid comes from government sources as Official Development Assistance (ODA);
- The remaining 15-20% comes from private organisations such as "Non-governmental organisations" (NGOs), foundations and other development charities.



Development Cooperation



- Development aid is often provided by means of supporting local (national) development projects;
- The last decade has seen aid agencies embrace poverty reduction more strongly;
- Support different goals of the Millennium Development Goals are often the priority
- However, ODA grant levels have fallen in the past 10 years and are widely recognized as being too low;
- Current economic recession is definitely creating an impact on ODA contribution.

German Development Policy



1. Support sustainable poverty reduction programmes to achieve **MDG**
2. Strengthening civil society to support organic process of development/stemming from the heart of society.
3. Harnessing business and industry
4. Enhancing effectiveness to make development cooperation works
5. Improving visibility to garner public support
6. Reducing structural deficit

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



- 153 signatories and 112 ratifications
- The challenge is how to support implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, especially in the developing world.
- Target making development cooperation inclusive – article 32 of CRPD.



Article 32

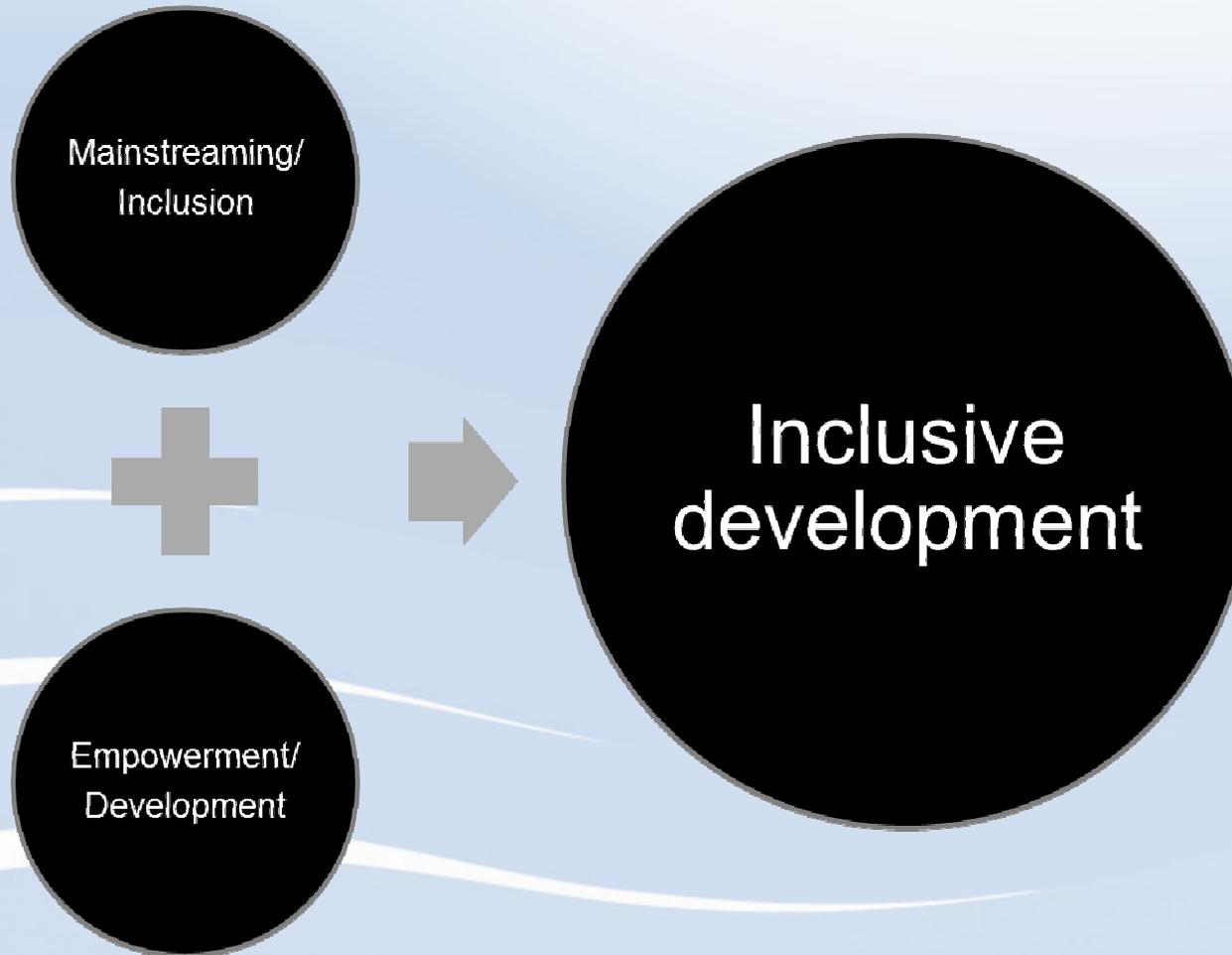
International cooperation



1. CRPD emphasizes the importance of **mainstreaming** disability - mainstreaming should be part of the International cooperation;
2. Ensuring that all international cooperation, including international development programmes, is **inclusive** of and accessible to persons with disabilities;
3. Facilitating and supporting **capacity-building (empowerment)**....

Inclusive development....

Inclusive development



Inclusive Development



A twin-track approach

1. Focus on the system/society to remove the barriers that exclude or deprive (mainstreaming)

2. Focus on the group of persons who are excluded, to build their capacity and support them to lobby for their inclusion (empowerment).

Inclusive development is a process to include all underprivileged or disadvantaged groups including people with disabilities and their families.



Fundamentals of Mainstreaming

1. Mainstreaming needs to be system-wide;
2. Responsibility for implementing mainstreaming policy/strategy rests with the highest levels;
3. Be transformational - not typical “technocrat or bureaucrat”
4. Adequate accountability mechanisms for monitoring progress need to be established;
5. Clear political will and allocation of adequate resources for mainstreaming, including additional financial and human resources;

Fundamentals of Mainstreaming



6. Ensure participation of disabled people or their organizations (DPOs) at all levels of decision-making;
7. Mainstreaming does not replace the need for targeted, disability-specific policies and programmes, and positive legislation; nor does it do away with the need for separate departments/units or focal points – actually needs a twin-track approach:
 - i. Mainstreaming disability in development programmes
 - ii. disability-specific policies and programmes

Fundamentals of Empowerment

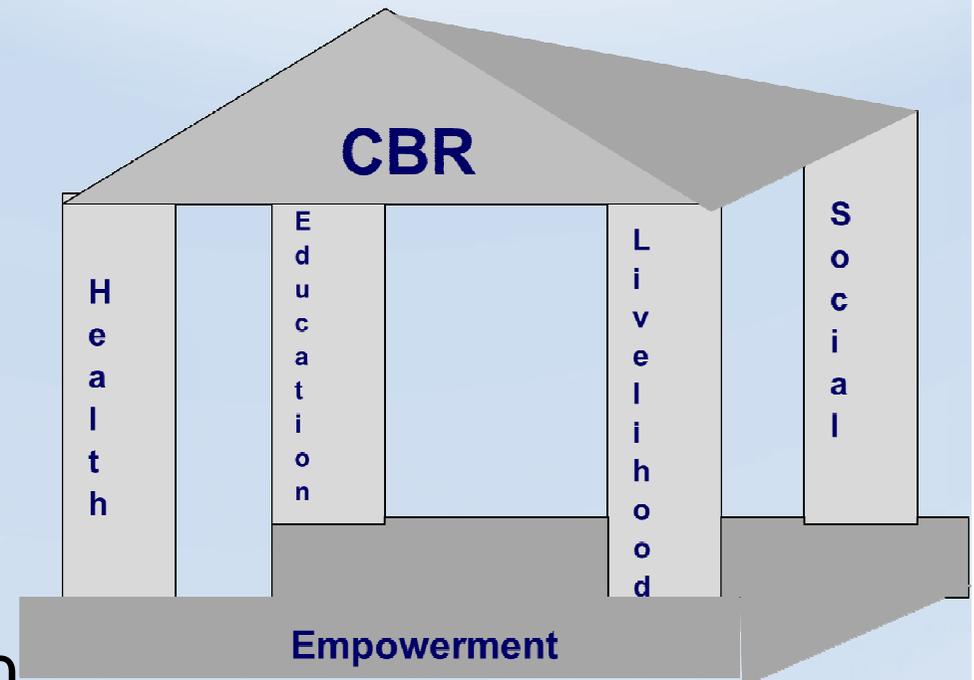


1. Empowerment is the process of increasing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes (World Bank);
2. Empowerment happens when individuals or groups of people recognize that they alone can change their situation and then begin to do so;
3. The essence of empowerment is that people with disabilities and their families take responsibility for their development within the context of general community development;
4. Self-Help Groups, Disabled Peoples Groups/Organizations (DPOs), Parents Groups are the pillars of empowerment.

Why CBR



- CBR is a multi-sectoral Community-Based strategy to make development sectors inclusive of people with disabilities and their families
- CBR is mostly practiced in the developing world
- Development cooperation is also mostly to support the developing world



CBR facilitates Community-Based Inclusive Development

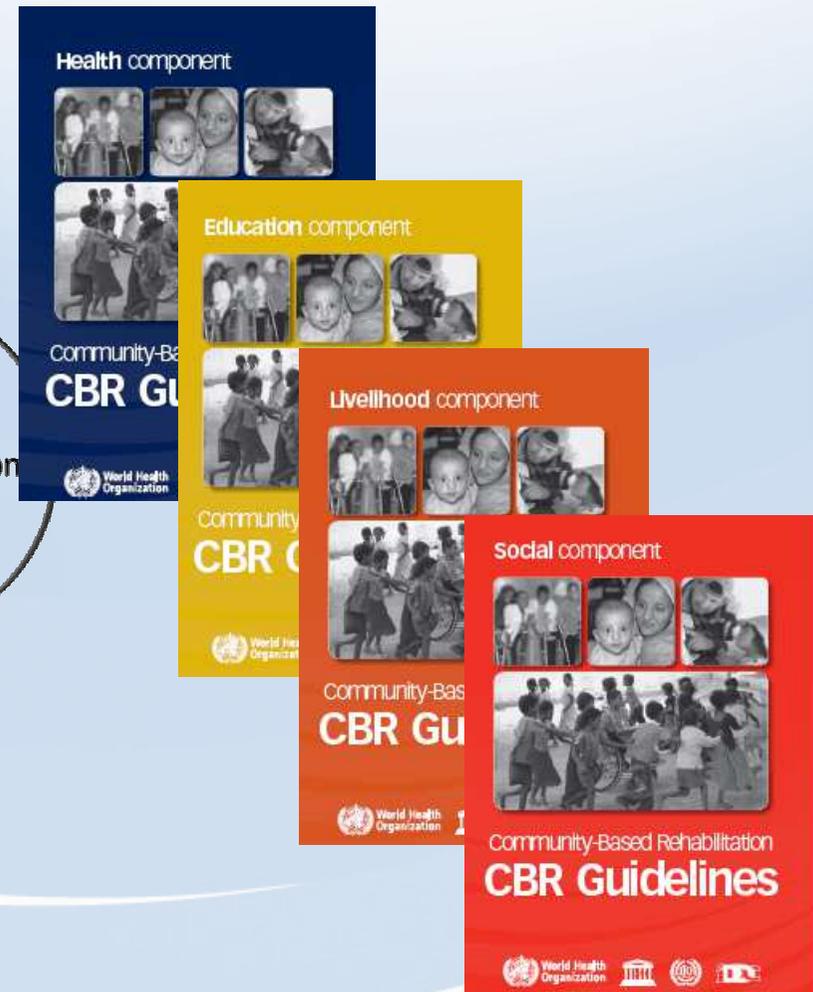
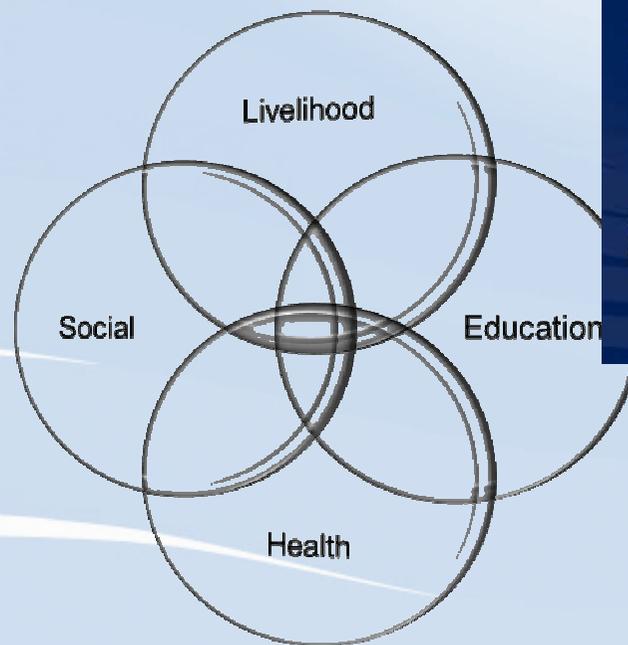


Inclusive
MDG

Empowerment

Community
Based
Approach

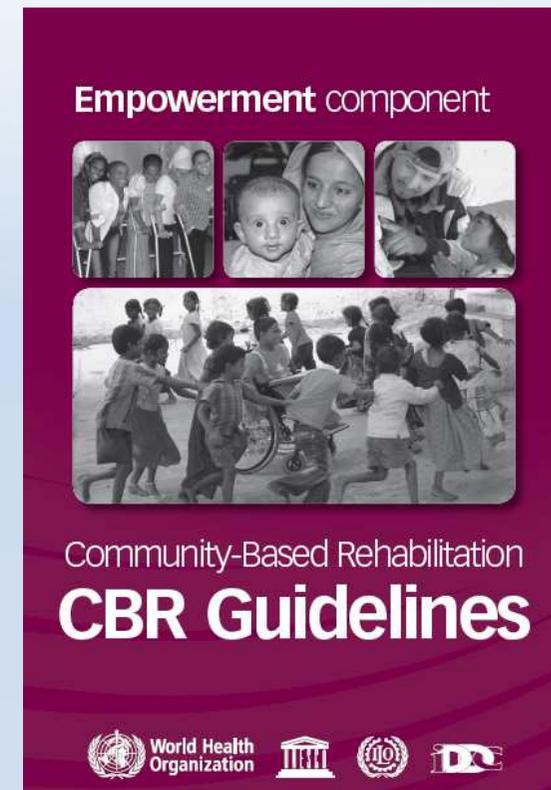
CBR: Mainstreaming disability at least in 4 key development sectors



CBR: Empowerment



1. **Advocacy and Communication**
2. **Community Mobilization**
3. **Political Participation**
4. **Self-help Groups**
5. **Disabled People's Organizations**



CBR: Towards Community-Based Inclusive development



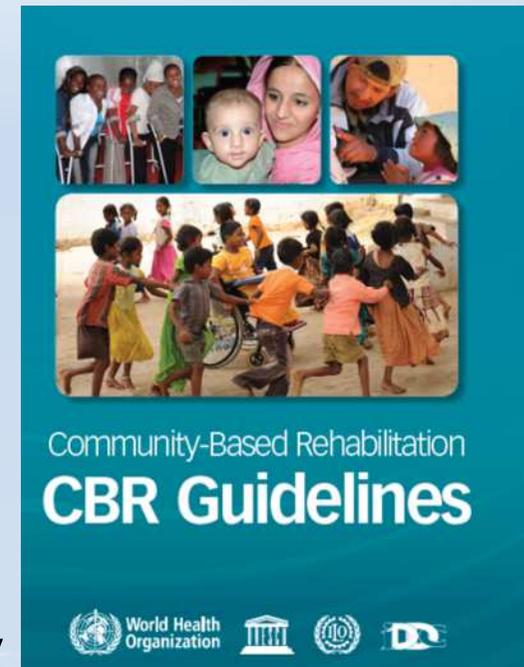
Looking beyond business as usual

1. Mainstreaming and Empowerment

Disability issues in mainstream development initiatives and empower people with disabilities;

2. Reverse mainstreaming

Disability specific programmes to include other disadvantaged group and community at large – this will ensure larger community participation and ownership.



an example from the CBR Guidelines....



Water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

- Around 1.1 billion people globally do not have access to improved water supply sources (WHO)
- 2.4 billion people (around 35% world population) do not have access to any type of improved sanitation facility (WHO).
- 1.2 billion lack any sanitation facilities at all - practice open defecation (UNDP).
- About 2 million people die every year due to diarrhoeal diseases, most of them are children less than 5 years of age (WHO).
- Children – and particularly girls – are denied their right to education because their schools lack private and decent sanitation facilities (UNICEF).

an example from the CBR Guidelines....



Some common problems (WHO)

- Lack of priority;
- Lack of financial resources,
- Lack of sustainability of water supply and sanitation services,
- Problem is more acute in rural areas and urban slums;
- Cultural factors;
- Poor sense of hygiene and possible impact on people's health.

The screenshot shows a news article from The Telegraph. The headline is "India has more mobile phones than toilets: UN report". The sub-headline reads: "Far more people in India have access to a mobile phone than to a toilet, according to a UN study on sanitation." The article is dated 4:40PM BST 15 Apr 2010. A photograph shows an elderly man with a long white beard talking on a mobile phone. The text of the article states: "But just 366 million people - around a third of the population - had access to proper sanitation in 2008, said the study published by the United Nations University, a UN think-tank." A quote from Zafar Adeel, the UN University director, says: "It is a tragic irony to think in India, a country now wealthy enough that roughly half of the people own phones, so many people 'cannot afford the basic necessity and dignity of a toilet,'" said Zafar Adeel, the UN University director. The article also mentions that Mr. Adeel heads the UN University's... The page includes social media sharing options for Facebook (3K), Twitter (265), and LinkedIn (48).

an example from the CBR Guidelines....



Mobility India's Chamrajnagar CBR programme....



Poverty alleviation
MDG 1



Education programme
MDG 2

an example from the CBR Guidelines....



Chamrajnagar is one of the poorest districts

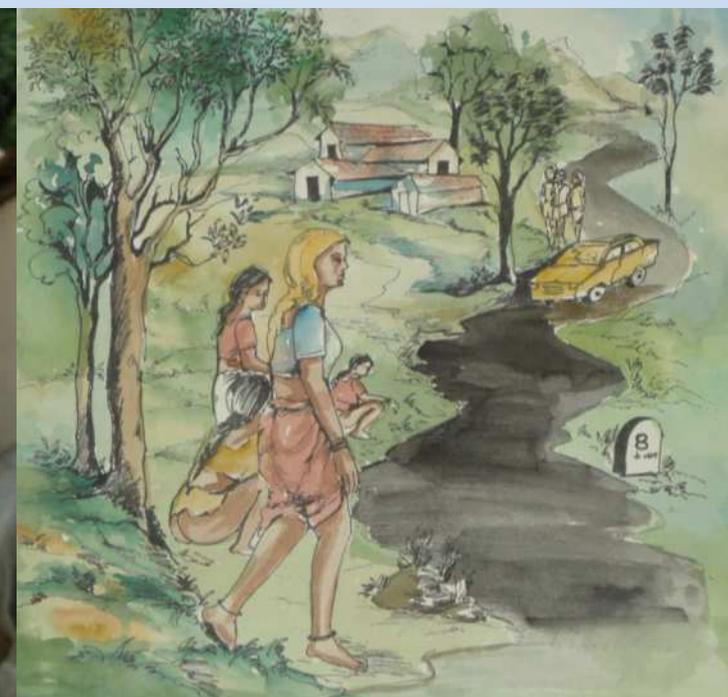


Majority people do not have toilets at home – problem is more acute for persons with disabilities, especially women with disabilities

an example from the CBR Guidelines....



In partnership with Government's Total Sanitation Campaign, CBR programme started organizing several street plays and wall paintings to raise awareness on hygiene, need for and benefit of toilets.



an example from the CBR Guidelines....



- A rural toilet cost USD150-300. Govt. offered 25% of it, as incentive to build toilet at home;
- CBR programme, Self-Help Groups and the user came with the remaining fund;
- Within a year, 50 toilets came up in the village and more in the process;
- Government increased its quota and made the process simpler to access that fund;



an example from the CBR Guidelines....



- People with or without disabilities all started getting benefit of this initiative;
- Whole community is now motivated to have their own toilet;
- Change is possible, it becomes quicker and appropriate when community gets involved and takes the leadership/ownership – a key to realize the inclusive development.



an example from the CBR Guidelines....



CBR programme started to give benefit only to people with disabilities but now benefitting all - an example of reverse mainstreaming and inclusive development.

Thank you



MDGs

CRPD