Behinderung und internationale Entwicklung
Disability and International Development

Themen: Gehörlose Menschen in Nigeria,
Der Agenda 2030-Prozess, UN-Women's Strategie
Themes: Deaf People in Nigeria, The Agenda 2030-Process,
UN-Women's Strategy

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Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,

das Jahr 2020 ist aus vielen Gründen ein Meilenstein für die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter: Es ist der 25. Jahrestag der Erklärung von Peking und der Aktionsplattform, der fortschrittlichsten Blaupause für Frauenrechte, die von 189 Ländern auf der Vierten Weltfrauenkonferenz in Peking, China, einstimmig verabschiedet wurde. Vor 20 Jahren wurde die Resolution 1325 des UN-Sicherheitsrates verabschiedet, welche insbesondere Konfliktparteien dazu aufruft, die Rechte von Frauen zu sichern.

In vielen Staaten der Welt wurden seitdem viele Fortschritte gemacht, aber dennoch ist die volle Gleichstellung von Männern und Frauen noch lange nicht erreicht.

Dies gilt insbesondere für Frauen mit Behinderungen. So weist UN-Women darauf hin, dass Schätzungen zufolge weltweit mehr als eine Milliarde Menschen von einer Behinderung betroffen sind. Die durchschnittliche Prävalenzrate bei Frauen ab 18 Jahren liegt bei 19,2 Prozent, was etwa 1 von 5 Frauen entspricht, bei Männern bei 12 Prozent.

Frauen mit Behinderungen haben weltweit einen niedrigeren wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Status und ein erhöhtes Risiko, von Gewalt und Missbrauch betroffen zu sein, einschließlich sexueller Gewalt.

Die besonderen Herausforderungen für Frauen mit Behinderungen werden in dieser Ausgabe der Zeitschrift insbesondere in Bezug auf gehörlose Menschen in Nigeria adressiert; ebenso wie in der Zusammenfassung der UN-Women Strategie.

Ein weiterer Schwerpunkt dieser Ausgabe beschäftigt sich anhand einer empirischen Untersuchung mit dem Prozess der Einbindung von Menschen mit Behinderungen in die Umsetzung der Agenda 2030.

Wir wünschen Ihnen eine interessante und anregende Lektüre.

Ihre Redaktionsgruppe

Dear readers,

the year 2020 is a milestone for gender equality for many reasons: It is the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, the most advanced blueprint for women's rights, unanimously adopted by 189 countries at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China. Resolution 1325 of the UN-Security Council was passed 20 years ago, which calls in particular on conflicting parties to safeguard women's rights.

The world has made a lot of progress since then, but full equality between men and women is still far from being achieved.

This is especially true for women with disabilities. UN-Women points out that it is estimated that more than a billion people worldwide experience disabilities. The average prevalence rate for women 18 years and older is 19.2 percent, which means about 1 in 5 women, for men 12 percent.

Disabled women worldwide have a lower economic and social status and an increased risk to fall victim of violence and abuse, including sexual violence.

The special challenges for women with disabilities are in this issue addressed in particular in an article on deaf people in Nigeria; as well as in the summary of the UN Women Strategy.

Another focus of this issue is an empirical study of the process of involving people with disabilities within the realisation of the 2030 Agenda.

We wish you an interesting and stimulating read.

The Editorial Group

Barriers to Participation of Deaf People in Poverty Programmes in Abuja, Nigeria

Ayeni Benjamin Oluropo/Raniga Tanusha

Deaf people like other persons with disabilities are disproportionately poor compared to the rest of the population because they continually experience physical and socioeconomic barriers. Although, more men are affected by deafness, empirical evidence suggests that deaf women are likely to be under-represented in national development policy implementation and in poverty reduction interventions. Bearing the above deliberations in mind, this paper presents empirical evidence from one phase of a broader study where qualitative methodology was employed to gain an understanding of the correlates of poverty and disability using the example of poverty programmes in Abuja, Nigeria.

Introduction

The plight of persons who are deaf is likely to have a substantial impact on the economic independence and quality of life of the affected individual and household members (Olusanya et al. 2014). Although, deafness is a global phenomenon, a substantial number of deaf people in Global South countries reside in low- or middle-income communities (Olusanya et al. 2014; Asonye 2018; WHO 2018; Graydon et al. 2019). Global estimates on deafness presented by the World Health Organisation (2012) indicates that 360 million people representing 5.3 % of the global population experience deafness. The World Health Organisation's fact sheet for 2019 reveals that 466 million people are experiencing deafness globally. Statistical evidence on the prevalence of deafness in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) indicates that 1.9 % children experience some form of deafness while adult prevalence disaggregated by gender in the same sub-region indicates 7.4 % and 5.5 % for male and female respectively (WHO 2012). This higher prevalence among men, is attributable to their predominant employment in the construction industry, military or recreational facilities that expose them to the damaging effects of noise (Shea Hearing 2018; McPhilips 2018).

Although, more men are affected by deafness, empirical evidence suggests that deaf women are likely to be under-represented in national development policy implementation and in poverty reduction interventions. Corroborating this, Waters (2018) as well as the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs infer that women with disabilities including deaf women experience a double jeopardy of gender discrimination and disability. Intervention strategies in Global South countries tend to address the causes, prevalence and the implications of widespread poverty among persons who are deaf (Waters 2018). However, little attention has been given to understanding the policy formulation processes and structures involved in poverty reduction interventions and the implications to enhance and/or impede effective participation of deaf people.

Bearing the above deliberations in mind, this paper presents empirical evidence from one phase of a broader study

where qualitative methodology was employed to gain an understanding of the correlates of poverty and disability. In-depth interviews were conducted with thirteen deaf people (n=13; 10 males and 3 females) who resided in a low-income community in Abuja, Nigeria. To achieve this, an extensive review of relevant literature was conducted, which reinforced that previous poverty reduction interventions articulated by successive administrations in Nigeria has had little impact on poverty reduction of deaf people (Pinilla-Roncancio 2015/Lang and Upah, 2008). This article aims to provide insight into the policy-making structures and processes for designing, implementing and evaluating poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria. In order to achieve this, this study employs the capabilities approach propounded by Sen (1999), which situates social exclusion and poverty within the context of capabilities and social exclusion theory as conceptualised by Khan (Khan et. al. 2015). Empirical evidence reveals that the process and structures put in place in the design, implementation and evaluation of the key poverty reduction programme such as the SURE-P in Nigeria substantially excludes deaf people from effective participation. This paper also deliberates three important themes that are closely intertwined and served as barriers to deaf people's participation in poverty programmes: lack of legislation Framework, poor inter-ministerial collaboration on disability mainstreaming and gender discrimination.

Contextualising Deafness

Deafness has been used interchangeably with concepts such as hardness of hearing, hearing impairment and hearing loss. Nordqvist (2018) attempts to explicate these terms within the context of the degree of difficulty that an individual experience in relation to hearing sounds, which ranges from mild, moderate to severe or profound. Likewise, Vaughan (2019) defines deafness as a person's inability to understand speech through hearing, regardless of the degree of sound amplification. The conceptual positions of these two authors align more with the bio-medical approach to understanding deafness. Contrary to this medical perspective, which is grounded in the pathology of impairments, the deaf community asserts that deafness is not a pathological phenomenon that requires being fixed (Jones 2002). Rather, Jones (2002) argues that the more social justice perspective implies an individual who is unable to hear as belonging to a different cultural heritage from the non-deaf family or community. The Canadian Hearing Society (2018) adds that the

deaf culture encompasses five sociological conditions, which includes language, values, norms, traditions and identity. This study adopted this social justice and capabilities framework, which takes a socio-cultural perspective of deafness rather than the pathological perspective, which is exclusionary.

Deliberating Social Exclusion of Deaf People

Social exclusion increases the likelihood of poverty among vulnerable groups, such as deaf people. The intersectional relationship between structural poverty, disability, race and class inclusive has been described as a vicious cycle (ILO 2014; Pinilla-Roncancio 2015). Amongst the diverse population of people with disabilities, deaf people seem to be one of the most vulnerable in society (Asonye, et al. 2018). The language barriers make it difficult for deaf people to interact effectively with persons in mainstream society, which perpetuates social discrimination, economic exclusion and prejudice that leaves deaf people "trapped in their own world" (Asonye et al. 2018:2). Asonye, et al. (2018) elucidates this prejudice by highlighting that the only source of communication by deaf people with other citizens is through sign language. In other words, the communication barrier experienced by deaf people has created a gap between them and the hearing, who are primarily responsible for policy-making and poverty reduction programmes implementation in Nigeria. The inability of the hearing to also understand sign language, which is the primary medium of communication by deaf people synonymous with speech, implies that they are also experiencing this language barrier.

Contrary to Asonye and other authors claim, Brennan (2003:669) argued that deaf people do not perceive themselves as "isolated victims living in a world of silence". Rather, he advocates for placing deafness within the context of the cultural attributes of a special group of people distinct from the hearing cultural group. This social justice and cultural perspective to understanding deafness, which is consistent with capabilities and international human rights as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) has provided a platform through which deaf people continue to advocate for their social inclusion in mainstream society.

It is also important to take note of the arguments put forth by researchers, Pinilla-Roncancio (2015), Mitra et al. (2013) and Asonye et al. (2018) that inadequate data is a key factor for exclusion of deaf people from developmental interventions. This study fulfills

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this empirical gap and advocates for effective disability mainstreaming in policy engagement and poverty intervention strategies in Nigeria.

The Discrimination of Persons Who Are Deaf in Nigeria

Treat (2016) provides contextual data on the prevalence of deafness in Nigeria. According to Treat (2016) 23.7 % of Nigerians experience some form of deafness, which comprises of total deafness, hearing loss or other hearing related impairments. Meanwhile, the number of deaf people like other disability types is expected to continue in an upper progression (WHO 2018) in view of the current ageing population in Nigeria. Such demographic representation has serious implications for national planning and disability policy development and subsequent implications for social work practice. The implication of this for the attainment of the pillars of the right to human dignity, social justice, economic inclusion and respect for human relationships as stipulated in the Global Agenda on Social Work and Social Development (2012) is too enormous to be neglected. This is because deafness is likely to be accompanied by socioeconomic deprivations but also leads to a higher risk of physical and health challenges such as depression, anger, loneliness and cognitive dysfunction, which social workers contend with in their daily practice (Packer 2017).

The historical patriarchal dominance of Nigerian society implies that women are perceived as subordinate to men and treated as second-class citizens. Jerry et al. (2015) identified poor access to quality education, skills acquisition and employment opportunities as key drivers for deaf women's social exclusion. They argue that this has created unequal power relations between them and their male counterparts who are not deaf to the extent that deaf women are perceived as subject to abuse and intimate partner violence.

This becomes more challenging for deaf women who are susceptible to negative stereotypes, social stigma and diverse forms of domestic violence (Celine 2010). In terms of decision-making, Jerry et al. (2015) argues that despite their high vulnerability to violence, women with disabilities are also likely to be excluded from policy decision-making on issues of abuse and domestic violence. They contend that in the event they are involved in participating, they are token participants as they are unlikely to be taken seriously and play crucial and specific role. This tendency to exclude them is grounded on discriminatory attitude, which reinforces the narrative that deaf women as victims who are less productive and incapable of contributing to decision-making and living life on their own terms. This pathological and discriminatory attitude against women with disabilities is not limited to persons without disabilities because even men with disabilities discriminate against women with disabilities on the issue of marriage (Jerry et al. 2015).

The Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme in Nigeria

The Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P) of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) was initiated as a response to the partial removal of subsidy on Premium Motor Spirit (PMS) in January 2012. This, according to the Federal Government of Nigeria was geared towards conserving and maximising the oil wealth of the country (Amakom 2013). As part of efforts to mitigate the impact of the subsidy removal on the citizens, the federal government channelled its share of the funds from the subsidy removal towards providing safety net programmes for the vulnerable members of the society, which might include deaf people although no specific reference was made to them or persons with disabilities as whole.

Essentially, the Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P) was established to provide jobs, most especially for the population of unemployed youth in the country. The Public Works and Women/Youth Employment (PW/WYE) is one of the crucial components of the SURE-P, saddled with the responsibility of ensuring the creation of immediate short term intensive public work for 185,000 women and youth. The job creation under SURE-P cuts across several sectors located under the Graduate Internship Scheme, which is an apprenticeship programme to

expose young graduates to required skills for entrance into the labour market. The Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programme under which the ICT training under the SURE-P falls was implemented by Project Implementation Unit (PIU), in the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment with the aim of developing vocational and technical education in the country. Although, specific quota was made available for deaf people, they were excluded from crucial policy making and implementation of the programme which reinforces social exclusion and capabilities deficiencies (Sen 1999).

The capabilities approach emphasises the quality of life that people are able to achieve rather than their mental circumstances (Sen 1999). The life accomplishment that is central to the capabilities approach are represented by what Sen (1999) refers optimal human capacity functioning. The capabilities approach assists in understanding the context of marginalised groups such as deaf people within the complex spectrum of social exclusion and deprivations that are not covered by neoliberal and monetary perspectives. The lack of required capabilities, which may result from lack of limited access to quality education, skills and employment opportunities may likely result in the inability of deaf people to attain their full potentials. The capabilities approach has continued to gain global recognition because it provides a social justice framework for exploring and understanding wellbeing in consonance with the human rights model which are important for policy-making and implementation purposes.

In addition, social exclusion theory provides a good framework for understanding disability and deprivations and poverty experiences of deaf people. Although, social exclusion theory did not evolve as a conceptual framework for understanding disability, the fact that it aligns with the social justice and human rights perspectives for understanding disability makes it essential in a discourse of this nature. At the nucleus of this theory is the need to understand the crucial processes and structures that place deaf people as active participants in their own development. According to Khan et al. (2015:27) social exclusion involves "the systematic denial of entitlements to resources and services, and the denial of the right to participate on equal terms in social relationships in economic, social, cultural or political arenas". Within the context of this study, this theory assists in gaining a broader perspective of key obstacles to active participation of deaf people in developmental interventions such as the SURE-P Programme and subsequent implications for poverty experiences.

Methodology
The Research Context

Abuja is the seat of government in Nigeria. It is among one of the ten most populous cities in Nigeria with an annual growth rate of at least 35 %, making it one of the fastest growing cities in the world. The influx of diverse people from across the length and breadth of Nigeria and beyond is responsible for its highly diversified population. The city has continued to expand with pockets of satellite cities springing up in areas such as Kuje, Gwagwalada, Nyanya, Bwari and Karu to mention a few. Abuja has been chosen as the location of the study based on the capital status it enjoys, which is responsible for the convergence of citizens and foreigners from different background. This implies the study will be enriched by this diversity as it will be synonymous to reaching almost every state in Nigeria. The target population for the study is deaf in two of the local government councils of the city namely, Abuja Municipal Area Council and Kuje Local Area Council with a population of 776,298 and 97,233 respectively (City Population n.d.). The two locations have also been selected because they play host to a large population of persons with hearing impairment in the whole of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

Unlike Abuja Municipal Area Council, Kuje town, which is the headquarters of Kuje Local Area Council (KLAC) does not enjoy the affluence and power presence evident in AMAC, although the Council is about 40 kilometres away from Abuja. The population of Kuje according to the 2006 population census is 97,233 while it occupies an area of 1,644 km^2 (City Population n.d.).

The Research Process

In fulfilment of the ethical requirements of the University of Kwa Zulu Natal (UKZN), ethical clearance was obtained from the Research Committee of the University to conduct this study. The evidence presented in this paper covers objectives one and three of the broader qualitative study:

1. To gain an understanding of the processes and structures for the engagement of deaf people in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the SURE-P.
2. To understand the benefits of participating in the SURE-P by deaf people.
3. To understand the challenges faced by deaf people during their participation in the SURE-P.

Our Participants

This research commenced with an extensive review of literature on deaf people and poverty. The purposive method was adopted for the selection of 13 (10

males and 3 females) participants who were deaf and beneficiaries of the Information, Communication and Technology programme of the SURE-P and four key informants from government and non-governmental sectors. The study participants were deaf female and male (hard of hearing and profoundly deaf) within the age of 18 to 40. The decision to adopt the age bracket of 18 to 40 was arrived at after considering the stipulated age of 18 to 35 for the beneficiaries of the SURE-P obtained from reviewed policy documents and literature. Since, the programme was initiated in 2012, it was logical to add five years to 35 years to arrive at age 40 in 2017. During the data collection phase, it was discovered that the age range for persons with disabilities to participate in the programme was adjusted to include 18 to 50-year olds.

In-depth interviews were conducted with all the participants, which included 13 deaf participants, 2 directors from the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment who participated directly in the design and implementation of the SURE-P from inception to termination. In-depth interviews were conducted with two key stakeholders within the non-governmental sector (one international and one local) that provided support on poverty reduction and empowerment for persons with disabilities including deaf people as well as one the committee members of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the SURE-P.

The selection of the study participants was guided by the following;
• They were deaf people that benefitted from the SURE-P programme.
• They represented government or non-governmental organisation that played a key role in the design and implementation of the SURE-P or worked with deaf people and the generality of persons with disabilities through disability mainstreaming.
• They were willing to participate and share their life experiences with the researcher.

Data-Collection Process

In order to effectively capture the lived experiences of deaf people, this study adopted the in-depth interview method, which is domicile within qualitative research. This process was facilitated through the design of an interview schedule to elicit vital information from each of the participants. Topics covered included knowledge of poverty reduction programmes, knowledge of the processes and structures from design through implementation and evaluation as well as their perception of the extent of deaf people's participation. Additionally, the interview guide covered information on the benefits of participating in the SURE-P

and key challenges to their effective participation. For the government officials, the interview schedule elicited information on the policy and programme formulation and implementation trajectory. Topics covered process and structures for policy and programme design to implementation and evaluation, challenges regarding the participation of deaf people and people with disabilities as whole as well as strategies for improving deaf people's participation. On the part of the NGO participants, interview schedule covered knowledge of poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria and the extent to which issues of deaf people and persons with disabilities were mainstreamed into the organisation's strategies and interventions.

The adoption of the in-depth interview provided an opportunity for intense engagement with each participant and this enabled them to share their views on the extent of their participation in the process of design, implementation and evaluation of the ICT programme of the SURE-P. In order to ensure effective and accurate capturing of the data, two sign language interpreters who had experience in working with deaf people were recruited. Prior to the commencement of data collection, the interpreters were trained to enable them to have a good grasp of the objectives and scope of the study, the issue of confidentiality were also ironed out at this stage. The data collected in the form of audio and visual forms through this process were then transcribed verbatim to preserve the originality of the experiences of the participants. The audio recordings were transcribed and thematically analysed with reference to the study objectives. This involved grouping and categorisation through a rigorous iterative process to arrive at major themes and sub themes.

Findings and Discussion of Findings
Lack of Legislation

The data analysis affirms the exclusion of deaf people from the process of formulating, implementing and evaluating poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria (Lang/Upah, 2008; Asonye et al. 2018 and Pinilla-Roncancio 2015). However, by examining the processes and structures involved in poverty reduction strategies and programmes, the central premise of this paper asserts that the programme and policy development processes did not factor in deaf people's participation. The narratives of the study participants reveal there were no crucial structures for disability mainstreaming such as disability desk and disability policy to ensure the inclusion of deaf people. Likewise, despite the claim of widespread consultations by the

programme implementors with stakeholders, there were indications to suggest that persons with disabilities and their representative organisations were excluded from most especially the programme planning process. From the accounts of the study participants, deaf people and persons with disabilities were not involved in any planning meeting, stakeholders consultation or any review meeting before or during the SURE-P. Bearing their minds on the reasons for their exclusion, majority of the study participants strongly believed that lack of legislation for propagating human rights of deaf people is one of the propelling forces for their continued social and economic exclusion in Nigeria. Specifically, the majority of those interviewed (deaf people and NGOs) stated that the SURE-P, most especially the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) training did not result in any substantial improvement in the quality of lives of the deaf beneficiaries because they were excluded from the critical stages of the programme planning and implementation. Their exclusion has been described as a consequence of the medical perspective from which policy makers and programme designers approach disability interventions (Lang/Upah, 2008). Rather than the human rights and social justice perspectives, persons with disabilities are perceived as incapable of making any significant inputs when it comes to decision-making on issues that directly affect them. This has resulted in what Omotola (2008) described as helplessness and hopelessness on the part of persons with disabilities because their *voice* is not heard. This invariably accounts for why they experience exclusion from effective participation in development interventions (Pinnilla-Rancancio 2015). This is in spite of the fact that Nigeria is signatory to the UNCRPD and its Optional Protocol, which enjoins state parties to approach disability from a human right rather than medical perspective. Despite this, it took Nigeria almost a decade, specifically January 2019 to enact a National Disability Act. Almost a year after the enactment of this enabling law, there is currently no institutional structure to ensure the implementation of this Act. This finding is consistent with the capabilities approach as propounded by Sen (1999), which asserts that social exclusion either relational or systemic may result in lack of capabilities. This is pivotal for this study in the sense that the capabilities perspective takes into account the social context of excluded groups such as deaf people and advocates for their inclusive active engagement in policy and poverty interventions.

Poor Inter-Ministerial Collaboration on Disability Mainstreaming

Another significant finding from this study is the poor inter-ministerial collaboration between the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD) and other Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) on disability mainstreaming. The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is the government department which is responsible for mainstreaming disability and gender issues in the programme of other key government MDAs, such as education, health and others. As stated on the website of the ministry, the FMWASD is saddled with the responsibility:

"To help build a Nigerian Society that guarantees equal access to social, economic and wealth creation opportunities to all, irrespective of gender, places premium on protection of the child, the aged and persons with disabilities; focuses attention of key operators in both private and public sectors on mainstreaming the concerns of these groups of people in national development process" (Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development n.d.).

Despite the above statement, an appraisal of the role of the FMWASD in relations to mainstreaming disability in the strategies and programmes of other MDAs such as the FMLE revealed a gap. Although, it is not within the scope of this article to embark on an in-depth analysis of this role, the narratives of the government officials from the FMLE interviewed indicated a gap. For instance, persons with disabilities including those who were deaf were not included in the SURE-P committee at the inception of the SURE-P. They were only included after their umbrella association, the Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities (JONAPWDs) embarked on a protest. The frustration of one of the participants of the in-depth interview aptly captures this:

"We were not involved in it; we only fight that we want to be included in the programme before some of us were made to attend some of the SURE-P programmes. So, we use our Disabled People Organisation to agitate because the training did not include the deaf initially and persons with disabilities"

The above statement suggests that rather than engage with the FMWASD where issues of disability was domiciled for their inclusion, the umbrella body had to stage a protest. This is surprising considering the fact that the minister of FMWASD and her counterpart in the Labour and Employment ministry were members of the National Executive Council (NEC), which is the highest policy making organ of government where

decisions and feedbacks on the SURE-P, like any other programmes were made. Also, of concern is the exclusion of the JONAPWD or any representative organisation of PWDs from the crucial phases of the SURE-P's development and implementation. This is contrary to the provision of Article 3c of the CRPD, which enjoins state parties to ensure "full and effective participation and inclusion in society" for PWDs and bearing in mind growing awareness that participation is key to ownership and positive programme implementation. While it is obvious that the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment did not engage or consult with the JONAPWD at the national or sub national levels, there was nothing that suggests that the FMWASD at any phase of the project implementations took step to address this. Considering the significance of poverty reduction to capabilities enhancement, one would have expected the FMWASD to facilitate the process of ensuring the inclusion of the umbrella body of persons with disabilities in the SURE-P in view of the role played by the ministry in ensuring that Nigeria signed the CRPD and its Optional Protocol.

Gender Discrimination

As a result of the patriarchal nature of Global South nations, women who are deaf in Nigeria are generally believed to be under underrepresented in national planning and development (Celine 2010). Women with disabilities including deaf women are more likely to be underrepresented compared to their non-disabled women or even their male counterparts in mainstream society. This article confirms that deaf women were underrepresented beneficiaries in the SURE-P Programme. For instance, out of the thirteen beneficiaries of the ICT programme under the SURE-P, only three were females while the remaining ten were males. This is consistent with the outcome of a study conducted by Garberoglio et al. (2016), that reveals that the number of deaf men and women in labour in the US is 56 % and 47.7 % respectively. This also aligns with what Water (2018) refer to as double jeopardy for women with disabilities, including deaf women.

Significance of the Findings
Disability Legislation

Participation as a critical tool for citizen power has become one of the dominant strategies for ensuring the effectiveness of development interventions, whether at the macro, mezzo or micro levels. The reason for the general acceptance of participation as a key development strategy is based on its reliance on empowerment as a tool to enable people make and influence decisions that are critical to their wellbeing (Lang/Upah

2008). The enactment of the National Disability Act by the Mohammadu Buhari's administration in Nigeria is thus a positive step in the right direction towards an inclusive policy outcome for the different categories of persons with disabilities. Despite the enactment of this Act, this study recommends that there should be an effective and joint implementation and monitoring/evaluation of the Act by the Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities and relevant MDAs both at the national and sub national levels.

Strengthening Inter-Ministerial Collaboration for Disability Mainstreaming

As evident from the data analysis of this study, there seems to be a gap in the disability mainstreaming role of the Federal Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development, most especially as a result of the ministry's role in the SURE-P. From the account of the interviewed government officials from the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (FMLE), there was nothing to suggest that Disabled People Organisations such as the Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities (JONAPWD) or any of its clusters was invited to participate at any of the SURE-P programme planning, implementation and evaluation phases. Rather, the two interviewed government officials claimed that persons with disabilities, including deaf people were involved at the community level. It was this exclusion that resulted in a protest that culminated in one of them being co-opted into the SURE-P Programme Implementation Unit (PIU). In view of its statutory role, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Women Development is expected to work with other government Ministries, Agencies and Department (MDAs) to ensure disability mainstream. Despite this, there was no reference to the ministry playing this role. In fact, one of the interviewed officials from the (FMLE) made reference to this role but from the narratives of the deaf people and those working in the NGO sector, there was nothing that suggested the ministry played this role. In view of this, there is a need for a review of existing strategies employed by the ministry in ensuring disability mainstreaming in the activities of other ministries and agencies of government and other stakeholders This is to identifying gaps or impediments to active and effective mainstreaming and synergising its activities with those of other MDAs. It is also recommended that further research be conducted to investigate the human capital development to structures and processes for disability mainstreaming. This will empower the National Disability Commission for Disability established by the National Disability Act to be more proactive and

effective in its engagement for inclusive outcome.

Affirmation of Rights of Women with Disabilities

Within the patriarchal structure of Nigerian society, there is the tendency to exclude women. This is based on the male hegemonic culture bequeathed from generation to generation. This exclusionary culture is responsible for agitation for the affirmation of the rights of women in Nigeria. In view of the low representation of women with disabilities from active participation in society, this paper thus recommends the advocacy and lobbying of the disability movement to enhance the representation of women with disabilities in policymaking and implementation processes. In addition, relevant stakeholders need to create a platform for the participation and representation of women with disabilities in their activities and demand for space.

Conclusion

Globally, there seems to be a growing paradigm shift from perceiving disability as an issue of charity to one enshrined in social justice and human rights. In Nigeria, deaf people continue to be viewed as subjects of charity (Lang/Upah 2008). This article examined the structures and processes involved in poverty reduction in Nigeria in relation to the extent to which deaf people were involved at every phase. Through in-depth interviews conducted with deaf beneficiaries of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) under the SURE-P, government officials and NGOs working with deaf people confirmed that deaf people were not adequately involved and represented in policy-making and implementation thus reinforcing experiences of social exclusion. The article also concludes that deaf women are likely to be more excluded than their deaf male counterparts. Consequently, the study recommends that the immediate initiation of process towards the establishment of the National Disability Commission and the implementation of the National Disability Act as well as ensure effective inter-ministerial collaboration for disability mainstreaming.

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ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Gehörlose Menschen sind wie andere Menschen mit Behinderungen im Vergleich zur übrigen Bevölkerung unverhältnismäßig arm, weil sie ständig mit physischen und sozioökonomischen Barrieren konfrontiert sind. Obwohl mehr Männer von Gehörlosigkeit betroffen sind, legen empirische Belege nahe, dass gehörlose Frauen bei der Umsetzung der nationalen Entwicklungspolitik und bei Maßnahmen zur Armutsbekämpfung wahrscheinlich weniger stark vertreten sind. Vor dem Hintergrund der obigen Überlegungen werden in diesem Artikel empirische Belege aus einer bestimmten Phase einer umfassenden Studie vorgestellt. Durch die Anwendung qualitativer Methodik wird ein Verständnis für die Zusammenhänge von Armut und Behinderung am Beispiel der Armutsprogramme in Abuja (Nigeria) geschaffen.

RÉSUMÉE

Les personnes sourdes comme les autres personnes ayant une restriction physique ou mentale sont relativement pauvres comparant au reste de la population,comme ils connaissent des barrières physiques et socio-économiques. Même s'il y a plus d'hommes sourds que des femmes sourdes, il y a des preuves empiriques que les femmes sourdes sont moins représentées dans les plans de la politique nationale du développement et dans les mesures de la réduction de la pauvreté. Avec cette information en arrière-plan, cet article présente des preuves empiriques d'une phase d'une étude vaste où on a utilisé des méthodes qualitatives avec le but de comprendre la corrélation de la pauvreté et la disabilité utilisant des exemples des programmes de pauvreté an Abuji en Nigeria.

RESUMEN

Las personas sordas, al igual que otras personas con discapacidades, son desproporcionadamente pobres en comparación con el resto de la población porque encuentran continuamente barreras físicas y socioeconómicas. Aunque hay más hombres afectados por la sordera, las pruebas empíricas indican que es probable que las mujeres sordas estén insuficientemente representadas en la aplicación de las políticas nacionales de desarrollo y en las intervenciones de reducción de la pobreza. Teniendo presentes las deliberaciones anteriores, en este documento se presentan pruebas empíricas de una fase de un estudio más amplio en el que se empleó la metodología cualitativa para comprender los correlatos de la pobreza y la discapacidad utilizando el ejemplo de los programas de lucha contra la pobreza en Abuja (Nigeria).

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Inclusion and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities: During the Post-2015 Process and Within the 2030 Agenda

Rebecca Daniel

This article is based on the master's thesis of the author and analyses the reasons for the inclusion of so many issues and references relevant for persons with disabilities within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It, furthermore, analyses the influence which civil society in general and persons with disabilities in particular had during the process that led to this agenda, the Post-2015 Process. The presented thesis, summarised in this article, is an empirical work with a qualitative research design. This summary gives an overview over the theoretical and empirical background, the research design as well as the main findings of the thesis.

The 2030 Agenda and the Topic of Inclusion

The 2030 Agenda by the United Nations (UN) was adopted in autumn 2015 and will have a strong influence on transnational/international development cooperation during the upcoming 15 years. It addresses several human rights issues, including at many points references to the rights of persons with disabilities. In this respect, the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), differs from previous globally adopted agreements on development cooperation. It was possible for the first time to pay systematically attention to the issues of persons with disabilities within a development agenda of the UN as well as during the respective process leading to it (the Post-2015-Process): Seven explicit references to persons with disabilities and 18 references to "vulnerable populations" can be found in the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, all *inclusive language* links to persons with disabilities and the entire 2030 Agenda include the principle to *Leave No One Behind*. Not least, the extent to which civil society actors were included during the process of developing the 2030 Agenda is acknowledged as being unique for policy formulation at the global level (IDDC/IDA n.i. a.:12-25; IDDC/IDA n.i. b.:36; Smith/Grant 2016:4f.).

Theoretical and Empirical Background

The question of global civil society's impact on processes of global governance increasingly concerns academics and practitioners. However, there is no empirical research regarding the conditions for successful civic engagement in favour of persons with disabilities during the Post-2015-Process. This master thesis, therefore, aims to cover part of this need for research. The presented thesis is an empirical work. As there were no qualitative or quantitative results regarding this thesis´ main research question, which could have served for a quantitative, standardised research, methodological decisions led to a qualitative research design (Mayring 2015:32ff.; Flick 2009:14ff.).

The question which role civil societal actors play within processes of global governance is strongly connected to issues of legitimacy, representation and discursive quality of these global, deliberative political processes (Eberlei 2015:613; Risse 2007:67). It also raises questions of inclusiveness, creativity and ways of communication within global governance and the global public (Fraser 2007:224; Niesen 2007:19). The presented research is based on critical theory, especially on concepts of democratic theory and further concepts by Jürgen Habermas and other authors adapting his concepts to an

inter-/transnational context (see e.g. Habermas 1998; Niesen/Herborth 2007). Likewise, the topic is strongly connected with theories about political (and power critical) empowerment of marginalised and oppressed groups of society (see e.g. Adams 1996; Fraser 2008; Forst 2007; Keleher 2007; Ledwith 2014; Rappaport et al. 1984).

Research Design

The research issue was reconstructed with experts from the field. Qualitative expert interviews, as described by Gläser and Laudel (2010), were chosen as method of data collection. They were conducted in the form of oral individual interviews with persons from civil society and further relevant actors who participated actively during the Post-2015 Process. Partly standardised interview guidelines were used for these interviews (Gläser/Laudel 2010:40ff., 111ff.).

Thirteen interviews (one joint interview with two interviewees) of 40-90 minutes were conducted. During the selection of interviewees, a diversity of different civil society actors was guaranteed. It was made sure that the experience of civil society actors was complemented by the perspectives of actors who are not from civil society (i.e. from the UN and member states). The following actors were interviewed:

- nine representatives of civil society, amongst them two from DPOs (one brought in the state perspective, though, as the person was involved as a state representative during the Post-2015 Process);
- five representatives of the United Nations (one of them brought in the perspective of civil society, though, as this person was involved as a civil society representative during the Post-2015 Process);

The qualitative oriented, structured, content analysis as introduced by Mayring was chosen as the method of analysis. This method allowed a combination of deductive and inductive methods of building categories. A process reconstruction helped to explain changes and influencing factors (ib.:46f.; Mayring 2010:93, 98f.; Mayring 2015:17, 20f., 97ff.).

Results in a Nutshell

In the following, the main results of the empirical investigation of the master thesis will briefly be presented[1]. Success factors lied as found out in the thesis both within and outside of civil society. On the one hand existing opportunities for participation and entry points for civil society. Furthermore, a series of further favourable (political) frame conditions played a major role. On the other hand, it was a crucial success factor that these opportunities for participation and entry points were used professionally and successfully by civil society. Another success factor was that there was, in parts, a good level of empowerment visible within civil society and amongst persons with disabilities themselves.

General success factors lying *outside* of civil society were mainly the following:
- the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD),
- the deliberative quality of the process, the great openness of decision makers,
- the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons (and its outcome report),
- existing (ad-hoc built or formally existing) opportunities for participation (in form of statements/ consultations),
- a series of further supportive (political) frame conditions, such as
  - political *public* (awareness) and openness,
  - a partly deliberative quality of the process,
  - the existence of relevant data on disability (evaluated in a participatory way), as well as
  - supportive legal frame conditions due to the UNCRPD.

Two of the interviewees summarised this as follows: „Official representation was a breakthrough. […] Whenever people with disabilities are given the platform to participate, then that's the difference. While the MDGs were drafted by a group of experts, the SDG was drafted by a very collective process. The largest consultative process that the UN ever undertook." And: „Even if you do much advocacy, but if the political will is not there, to support the initiative taken, then it will not be a success.[...] Because [...] at the end of the day it's the government which needs to come up with the policies. […] It´s not all about the UN, it's about our heads of state."

Several success factors *within* civil society were also identified, as outlined in the following: Existing possibilities and frame conditions as such were as important as the fact that civil society made good use of them. It applied a series of strategies and instruments in a very successful, organised and professional manner, communicated convincingly and was very well connected, internally as well as with further relevant actors. Material and non-material resources and opportunities for support within and for civil society were used in a supportive way in favour of the successful effects and were very focussed. Furthermore, an empowerment of persons with disabilities themselves was observable. This was, amongst other things, possible due to improved resources, opportunities for support, professional and

Civil society was key. It was very admirable work that they did.

connected work of civil society – especially of Disabled People´s Organisations (DPOs) – as well as due to the deliberative quality of the process and a mediatisation of power gaps lying within the process.

Interviewees have put this e.g. in the following ways: "A lot of networking, we really united and worked together, for one goal, for a common purpose"; „I actually think that civil society was very successful in getting the whole, the inequalities SDG and the whole *leave no one behind* discussed very prominently into the agenda"; „I think it basically is the lobbying work that goes along with it and I think, issues that were cleverly communicated with particular facts and figures and presented in simple ways and evidence based […] with […] kind of human interest stories."

Last but not least it should be mentioned that also some limits were mentioned regarding the success

within the process and agenda. Some issues could not be taken into the 2030 Agenda successfully. The process was not only always full of opportunities and supporting frame conditions, but also comprised some barriers for civil society engagement in favour of disability inclusion. Those limits did not seem to have influenced the scope of the successful results significantly. Interested readers can have a look at the master thesis itself, though, for further information (Daniel 2018:35-61).

In summary, the results of this master thesis can be seen as empowering for future civil society engagement for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in global governance processes. They show conditions for its success in future comparable processes and shall invite to a critical discussion amongst interested actors.

NOTES

1 In the following no resources will be indicated (such as interview numbers or categories of the model for the analysis. They can be read in the master thesis itself, though (see Daniel 2018).

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Biggest Success Factors

Within Civil Society

The continuity of the commitment of civil society right from the beginning and its very convincing, pragmatic and diplomatic lobbying work (e.g. *one to one talks* with decision makers, or mailing lists to important diplomats, still existing since the negotiations leading to the UNCRPD).

The high level of coordination and team work, networking and reciprocal supporting of/within civil society: It took place between Disabled People's Organizations and interest organizations for persons with disabilities (especially IDA and IDDC), general developmental NGOs and the disability movement, civil society and also with further actors (such as member states).

The empowerment and the strong voice of civil society: It succeeded to speak with a strong voice as one movement or homogeneous group with common claims (e.g. *leave no one behind*) throughout the whole process and at relevant events.

Outside of Civil Society

The UNCRPD as a very relevant legal document and the process leading to it (including the Conference of State Parties): It has been ratified by many states and the process leading to the Convention has already raised a public/awareness and human rights perspective on the topic.

The deliberative quality of the process: Civil society in general and persons with disabilities themselves were consulted and their perspective was taken into account more seriously and comprehensively than ever before, not least due to the status as Major Groups and other Stakeholders (MGoS).

The great openness of decision makers: Unlike during the process that led to the previously adopted development agenda, the Millennium Development Goals, there was a great openness for civil society input in the Post-2015 Process. This was thanks to advocacy and sensitization and also due to personal reasons of decision makers (e.g. if they had a relative or acquaintance with disability themselves).

The High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons: Its outcome report was used again and again as a reference document during the Post-2015 Process. This report was also a result of great participation by civil society and contained a lot of its needs and wishes.

dorf: HSD.

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ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Dieser Artikel basiert auf der Masterarbeit der Autorin und analysiert die Gründe für die Einbeziehung so vieler für Menschen mit Behinderungen relevanter Themen und Referenzen in die Agenda 2030 für nachhaltige Entwicklung. Darüber hinaus wird analysiert, welchen Einfluss die Zivilgesellschaft im Allgemeinen und Menschen mit Behinderungen im Besonderen auf den Prozess (Post-2015-Prozess) hatten, der zur Agenda 2030 führte. Die vorliegende Arbeit, die in diesem Artikel zusammengefasst ist, ist eine empirische Arbeit mit einem qualitativen Forschungsdesign. Diese Zusammenfassung gibt einen Überblick über den theoretischen und empirischen Hintergrund, das Forschungsdesign sowie die wichtigsten Ergebnisse der Arbeit.

RÉSUMÉE

Cet article est basé sur la thèse de Master de l'auteur et analyse les raisons pour laquelle il y a tellement de thèmes et références importants pour les personnes ayant des restrictions physiques ou mentales dans le cadre de l'Agenda 2030 du développement soutenable. De plus, il analyse les influences de la société civile et des personnes ayant des restrictions physiques ou mentales en particulier sur le processus de cet agenda, "le processus après 2015". Cette thèse présentée qui est résumée dans cet article est un travail empirique dans le cadre d'une recherche qualitative. Ce résumé donne une vue d'ensemble sur l'arrière-plan théorique et pratique, la méthode de la recherche aussi que les résultats clés de cet thèse.

RESUMEN

Este artículo se basa en la tesis de maestría del autor y analiza las razones de la inclusión de múltiples cuestiones y referencias relevantes para las personas con discapacidad en el marco del Programa de Desarrollo Sostenible de 2030. Además, analiza la influencia que la sociedad civil en general y las personas con discapacidad en particular tuvieron durante el proceso que condujo a esta agenda, el "proceso posterior a 2015". La tesis presentada, resumida en este artículo, es un trabajo empírico con un diseño de investigación cualitativa. En este resumen se ofrece un panorama general de los antecedentes teóricos y empíricos, el diseño de la investigación y las principales conclusiones de la tesis.

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Bericht/Report

Executive Summary: UN Women's Strategy
The Empowerment of Women and Girls with Disabilities

"The UN Women's Strategy: *The Empowerment of Women and Girls with Disabilities – Towards Full and Effective Participation and Gender Equality* was developed to ensure a more systematic approach to strengthen the inclusion of the rights of women and girls with disabilities in UN Women's efforts to achieve gender equality, empowerment of all women and girls, and the realisation of their rights.

It is estimated that more than one billion people in the world experience some form of disability. The average prevalence rate in the female population 18 years and older is 19.2 %, compared to 12 % for males, representing about 1 in 5 women.

Women with disabilities are not a homogenous group. They experience a range and variety of impairments, including physical, psychosocial, intellectual and sensory conditions, that may or may not come with functional limitations. The diversity of women and girls with disabilities also includes those with multiple and intersecting identities, such as being from a particular social class or ethnic, religious and racial background; refugee, migrant, asylum-seeking and internally displaced women; LGBTQI+ persons; women living with and affected by HIV; young and older women; and widowed women, across all contexts.

The systemic marginalisation, attitudinal and environmental barriers they face lead to lower economic and social status; increased risk of violence and abuse including sexual violence; discrimination as well as harmful gender-based discriminatory practices; and barriers to access education, health care including sexual and reproductive health, information and services, and justice as well as civic and political participation. This hinders their participation on an equal basis with others.

International and national laws and policies on the rights of persons with disabilities have historically neglected aspects of gender equality. Similarly, laws and policies addressing gender equality have traditionally ignored the rights of women and girls with disabilities. Systemic barriers coupled with the failure to prioritise the collection of data on the situation of women and girls with disabilities have perpetuated the invisibility and situation of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that excludes them from various aspects of life as well as across the humanitarian development continuum.

The Strategy aligns with UN Women's Strategic Plan 2018–2021 and commitments made in the common chapter to the Strategic Plans of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women, and further builds upon UN Women's work in the area of empowerment of women and girls with disabilities.

To effectively implement this Strategy, UN Women will continue to leverage its triple mandate: its expertise in the area of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, its operational presence and its longstanding relationship with civil society actors. UN Women will carry out its mandate and support Member States and other partners to accelerate progress towards gender equality and the empowerment and full and effective participation of women and girls with disabilities, in line with commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform

for Action, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda). It will also contribute to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 72/279 on the repositioning of the United Nations Development System, and Decision 2018/20, The Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, of the Secretary-General of United Nations.

The overarching objective is to support the full inclusion and meaningful participation of women and girls with disabilities across all UN Women's priority areas through the implementation of its mandate, as well as through reviewing its accessibility as an organisation. To this end, UN Women will invest and engage in three complementary areas:

(a) normative frameworks, policies and programmes,
(b) strategic partnerships, and
(c) inclusive management to enhance accessibility and operational responses.

To ensure that no one is left behind, it is essential that an inclusive and intersectional approach is adopted in line with UN Women's guiding principles. An intersectional approach takes into consideration all conditions that create the substantively distinct life experience of an individual based on factors such as sex, disability race, ethnicity, religion or belief, health, status, age, and class. This will require a paradigm shift, where all women and girls with disabilities, in all their diversity and across their life course are included as equal partners across the humanitarian development continuum, and their rights and agency are fully realised.

Consistent with the gender mainstreaming approach, UN Women proposes the use of a multi-pronged approach in all areas of its work within UN Women and through our coordination, normative and operational responses, including in collaboration with and support to partners. The approach consists of

(a) mainstreaming a gender perspective and the rights of persons with disabilities of all ages,
(b) initiatives targeting women and girls with disabilities, and
(c) inclusion of women and girls with disabilities.

Leveraging this approach, UN Women will provide normative guidance, integrated policy advice, operational support and technical assistance for programme development and capacity development to contribute to ensuring that all initiatives are gender-responsive and disability-inclusive.

UN Women will strengthen normative frameworks, policies and programmes to become gender- responsive and inclusive of women and girls with disabilities. In this regard, UN Women will contribute to

(i) the collection, analysis and dissemination of reliable data and statistics on women and girls with disabilities to inform policies, programmes and other initiatives,
(ii) the design and implementation of innovative and accessible solutions and initiatives to address structural barriers, and
(iii) addressing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination experienced by women and girls with disabilities, recognising that the lived realities and experiences of heightened disadvantage of individuals caused by structural barriers.

UN Women will also build synergies through collaboration and partnerships, to enhance the capacities, knowledge and networks that each partner brings. The leadership of partners – including organisations and networks of women and girls with disabilities, their representative organisations, other women's organisations, organisations of persons with disabilities, foundations, international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), Member States, the private sector, and research and academic institutions – can strategically contribute to the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities.

To more effectively work with and support partners, UN Women will take specific steps to review its approach, services and facilities to become more accessible and inclusive to persons with disabilities, particularly all women and girls with disabilities, and promote inclusive attitudes at the workplace. This will be done including through promoting reasonable accommodation and universal design in all areas of its work, and through enhancing its internal capacities for inclusion and diversity, and other actions." (UN Women 2018:7-9)

The UN Women's Global Task Team on Disability and Inclusion (GTTDI), with representation by focal points from different business units representing Headquarters (HQ), Regional and Country Offices, will continue to provide guidance, support and consultation on the implementation of the Strategy.

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Kurzmeldungen | Announcements

International Day of Persons with Disabilities 2019 - Promoting the Participation of Persons with Disabilities and their Leadership: Taking Action on the 2030 Development Agenda

Since 1992, the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (IDPD) has been annually observed on the 3rd of December around the world. The theme for the 2019 IDPD was Promoting the Participation of Persons with Disabilities and their Leadership: Taking Action on the 2030 Development Agenda. The theme focuses on the empowerment of persons with disabilities for inclusive, equitable and sustainable development as envisaged in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which pledges to *leave no one behind* and recognises disability as a cross-cutting issues, to be considered in the implementation of its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The 2019 observance of the IDPD at the UN Headquarters was organised by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) on Tuesday, 3 December 2019. The event consisted of an official opening, a panel discussion on new initiatives for disability inclusion, and a spotlight event on sport for all for peace and development, which was an opportunity to discuss sport as a powerful enabler of peace and sustainable development through the empowerment of persons with disabilities.

Information: https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/international-day-of-persons-with-disabilities-3-december/2019-2.html

UN Enable – Disability Strategies and Action Plans by Country/Area is Online!

UN Enable have published a new web page which includes more than 100 disability strategies/action plans. The page aims at facilitating knowledge sharing and identification of good practices in disability-inclusive development and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. National disability strategies and action plans can play an important role in coordinating and guiding the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities (CRPD) by highlighting areas which will be prioritised at the national level. Disability strategies and action plans typically present measures and milestones which a country intends to reach by the end of the period covered by the strategy/plan. They can also make a significant contribution towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the pledge of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that *no one will be left behind*. You can check on the webpage and find out what action plans are in place for your country, or the country that you're working in. If you are involved in national disability strategies or action plans which are not shown on the web page, make sure to let them know!

Information: https://zeroproject.org/un-enable-disability-strategies/

The High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2019

The HLPF took place from 9-18 July 2019 at the UN headquarters in New York, USA. 47 countries delivered their country reports on SDG implementation. Out of the 47 voluntary national reviews, 34 included references to persons with disabilities. The Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities (SGPwD) had 72 participants attending the HLPF. They delivered 4 interventions during the first week of HLPF, and 5 statements on behalf of other stakeholders during the voluntary national reviews during the Ministerial week. The SGPwD held two official delegation meetings during the HLPF to discuss the development of a 5-year strategic framework which identifies and outlines the goals of the group. The SGPwD also organised a side-event on reducing inequalities which attracted 100+ attendees. The Stakeholder Group has launched an official Twitter page as a way to provide ongoing updates about their work.

Information: http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/newsletter-ida-august-2019#Link3

Disability Rights Representatives Address Inclusiveness and Equality at the High-Level Political Forum

Disability rights leaders came together in New York City from 9 July 2019 – 19 July 2019 to ensure that the world's one billion people with disabilities were being considered during the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in which member states report on the progress of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Disability Rights Fund (DRF)

and the Disability Rights Advocacy Fund (DRAF) congratulated members of the UN Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities on their achievements in bringing issues that greatly impact people with disabilities such as education, employment, inequality, climate change, and peace into focus in the HLPF. Of the 47 countries that volunteered to present their national voluntary reviews to the Forum, 7 were DRF/DRAF target countries – Fiji, Indonesia, Nauru, Palau, Rwanda, Tonga, and Vanuatu. DRF/DRAF supported DPO representatives from the Pacific Islands – from Omekesang (the Palau Disabled Persons Organisation and a former grantee), the Fiji Disabled People's Federation (a current grantee), and the Pacific Disability Forum – to attend the Forum. These representatives were actively involved in the Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Voluntary National Review (VNR) task forces in their countries. They co-presented with government ministers during the Forum. DRF also provided funding to Indonesian grantee – OHANA – to work with a coalition of DPOs to draft a report for the Indonesian Voluntary National Review. The report titled Report by Coalition of Organisation for Persons with Disabilities for the Voluntary National Review – Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals is a spotlight report on disability, human rights and development addressing SDG Goals 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17.

Information: http://disabilityrightsfund.org/hlpf/

HLPF 2020 Preparatory Workshop

The HLPF 2020 Preparatory Workshop with participation of representatives of the Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities was held in New York from 2-3 December 2019. Mr. Anderson Gitonga from Kenya and Mr. Sulayman Abdulmumuni Ujah from Nigeria were actively engaging and representing the Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities at HLPF 2020 Preparatory Workshop. The workshop offered an opportunity for peer-learning, exchange in views and forge partnerships around the HLPF 2020, particularly the Voluntary National Reviews. The Workshop was attended by stakeholders from voluntary countries reporting at the HLPF in 2020. Member States, UN agencies offered their views and support to enhance dialogue between stakeholders and their governments around the SDG implementation. The meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2020, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, will be held from 7 July - 16 July 2020.

Information: http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/blog/hlpf-2020-preparatory-workshop-new-york-2-3-december-2019

Der Weg zu einer politischen Erklärung gegen Bomben auf Wohngebiete

Am Montag, den 18. November, trafen sich Staatsdelegationen, Streitkräfte, UN-Organisationen und die Zivilgesellschaft bei den Vereinten Nationen in Genf. Sie begannen die Gespräche über eine politische Erklärung gegen den Einsatz von explosiven Waffen in bewohnten Gebieten. Die Verhandlungen beginnen mit diesem ersten Treffen in Genf und werden Anfang nächsten Jahres zu einer weiteren Beratungsrunde führen. Sie sollen im Frühjahr 2020 mit einer Konferenz in Dublin enden, auf der eine politische Erklärung zur Unterzeichnung vorbereitet wird. Handicap International (HI) und die Mitglieder des Internationalen Netzwerks gegen Explosivwaffen (INEW) arbeiten mit den Staaten zusammen, um sie davon zu überzeugen, mit Nachdruck eine starke politische Erklärung zu unterstützen. Die Erklärung soll den Einsatz von Explosivwaffen mit Flächenwirkung in Wohngebieten beenden und sicherstellen, dass die Opfer dieser Waffen unterstützt werden. Bewaffnete Konflikte werden zunehmend in Ballungsgebieten, vor allem in Städten, ausgetragen. Die Auswirkungen von Explosivwaffen sind für die Zivilbevölkerung verheerend: Laut Action on Armed Violence (AOAV) wurden 2018 20.384 Zivilisten durch Explosivwaffen getötet oder verletzt. Wenn Explosivwaffen in Wohngebieten eingesetzt werden, sind 90 Prozent der Opfer Zivilisten. Der Einsatz dieser Waffen in bewohnten Gebieten führt auch zur Zerstörung wichtiger Infrastruktur wie Häuser, Krankenhäuser, Schulen usw. Er hinterlässt eine massive Verseuchung mit explosiven Kriegsresten, die einer der Hauptgründe für die Flucht der Bevölkerung ist. Die drei Verhandlungsrunden wurden im Oktober auf der Wiener Konferenz *Schutz der Zivilbevölkerung bei Kriegshandlungen in Wohngebieten* mit 133 teilnehmenden Staaten eröffnet. Eine Mehrheit erklärte sich bereit, an einer politischen Erklärung zu arbeiten, die das menschliche Leid durch den Einsatz von Explosivwaffen in bevölkerten Gebieten beenden will.

Information: https://handicap-international.de/de/neuigkeiten/der-weg-zu-einer-politischen-erklarung-gegen-bomben-auf-wohngebiete

Landminen Monitor 2019: Das vierte Jahr in Folge besonders viele Minenunfälle

Der am 21. November 2019 veröffentlichte Landminen Monitor

2019 berichtet das vierte Jahr in Folge über außergewöhnlich hohe Unfallzahlen mit Landminen und Blindgängern. Der aktuelle Monitor verzeichnet für das Jahr 2018 6.897 getötete und verletzte Menschen, wobei die Dunkelziffer immer höher ist. Auffällig ist insbesondere, dass 3.789 Menschen durch improvisierte Minen getötet oder verletzt wurden – dies ist die höchste jemals vom Monitor registrierte Zahl. Die hohen Opferzahlen sind hauptsächlich auf bewaffnete Konflikte in Afghanistan, Libyen, Nigeria, Syrien und anderen aktuellen Konfliktgebieten zurückzuführen. Der Ottawa-Vertrag über das Verbot von Landminen ist vor 20 Jahren in Kraft getreten. Vom 25. bis 29. November trafen sich hierzu die Vertragsstaaten zur Überprüfungskonferenz in Oslo, Norwegen. Handicap International fordert die Staaten auf, das humanitäre Völkerrecht durchzusetzen und Druck auf die Kriegsparteien auszuüben, damit sie den Einsatz dieser menschenverachtenden Waffen beenden.

Information: https://handicap-international.de/de/neuigkeiten/landminen-monitor-2019

Überprüfungskonferenz zum Landminenverbot

Vertreter von 164 Vertragsstaaten des Ottawa-Vertrags über das Verbot von Antipersonenminen trafen sich vom 25. bis 29. November in Oslo. Diese vierte Überprüfungskonferenz des Ottawa-Vertrags diente zur Bewertung der Fortschritte beim Verbot von Antipersonenminen, bei der Vernichtung von Beständen, der Räumung von Minenfeldern und der Hilfe für die Opfer. Darüber hinaus wurde während der Konferenz ein Fahrplan für die nächsten Jahre diskutiert. Die Vertragsstaaten haben sich das große Ziel gesetzt, bis

2025 eine weitgehend minenfreie Welt zu schaffen. Als eine der Mitglieder der internationalen Landminenkampagne war Handicap International (HI) in Oslo dabei und stellte u.a. ihre Erfahrungen mit der Minenräumung bei langandauernden Konflikten sowie zwei innovative Projekte vor: 3D-Prothetik für die Unterstützung der Minenüberlebenden und der Einsatz von Drohnen zur schnelleren Vorbereitung von Räumungsarbeiten. Darüber hinaus stellte Handicap International und ihr Partner Mobility Robotics neu erhobene Daten vor, bei denen vergrabene Landminen unter bestimmten Bedingungen durch Drohnen mit Infrarotkameras lokalisiert werden konnten. Diese im Tschad getestete Technologie kann Zeit sparen und die Arbeit der MinenräumerInnen sicherer machen. Dies ist ein großer Fortschritt für die humanitäre Minenräumung. Um das Ziel einer minenfreien Welt 2025 zu erreichen, fordert HI eine stärkere Unterstützung für die Minenräumung, auch in Bezug auf Innovationen im Bereich der Minenbekämpfung. Auch in Ländern, in denen die Minenräumung bereits abgeschlossen ist, wird weiterhin Hilfe für die Überlebenden benötigt. Minenfrei bedeutet nicht gleich opferfrei! Menschen, die z.B. durch eine Mine ein Bein verloren haben, benötigen zeitlebens immer wieder eine neue Prothese. Außerdem haben sie laut Ottawa-Vertrag ein Recht auf Unterstützung bei ihrer schulischen, beruflichen und sozialen Inklusion.

Information: https://handicap-international.de/de/neuigkeiten/konferenz-zum-landminenverbot

Accessible Digital Textbooks for All

Inclusion International has been contributing to UNICEF's development of Accessible Digital

Textbooks for All, a project which aims to make textbooks available, affordable and accessible for children with disabilities in all contexts. Children with disabilities remain one of the most marginalised and excluded groups and, for them, gaining access to quality education can often be challenging. By adding specific features to digital formats and following Universal Design for Learning principles, textbooks can be made accessible to students who are blind or have low vision, to those who are deaf or hard of hearing, and to those who have intellectual, developmental or learning disabilities, among others. And it doesn't stop there: these features can enrich the learning experience for all children. The initiative brings writers, publishers, teachers, organisations of persons with disabilities, technologists and ministry of education representatives together to develop the guidelines needed to produce textbooks in accessible digital formats. They jointly set standards for features like narration, sign language, interactivity and the audio description of images. The Accessible Digital Textbooks for All initiative improve access to education, helping all children to learn and thrive together.

Information: https://inclusion-international.org/accessible-digital-textbooks-for-all/

Empower Us Workshop in Namibia

From 8-10 June 2019, Inclusion International and Inclusion Africa headed to Windhoek, Namibia to talk to self-advocates about their rights and how to do advocacy in their communities. Empower Us team member and Inclusion International council member, Mark Mapemba from Malawi, facilitated the Empower Us self-advocacy

training session for a group of nine self-advocates from Namibia and Lesotho. The self-advocates were representatives from Inclusion International members Namibia Association of Children with Disabilities (NACD) and the Intellectual Disability Association of Lesotho (IDAL). Empower Us is Inclusion International's global self-advocacy training program which supports Inclusion International members with their self-advocacy and inclusion work. Empower Us is led by self-advocates. During the workshop, Mark talked to self-advocates from Namibia and Lesotho about what self-advocacy is, what good support for self-advocates is like, rights within the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and other human rights laws, and what it means to be an advocate in your community. Self-advocates thought about the things they want to advocate for in their own lives and made plans for how to start being an advocate for issues that are important to them. Self-advocates at the session also talked about how they can stay connected and bring more self-advocates into the self-advocacy movement in their home countries. Self-advocates from NADC have already formed a committee to plan how to spread the word about self-advocacy in Namibia.

Information: https://inclusion-international.org/empower-us-workshop-in-namibia/

Dushanbe Forum Unites Against Disability Inequalities in Tajikistan

The Dushanbe forum in Tajikistan has marked the adoption of a new and powerful declaration on disability issues and the first step to the follow-up of Tajikistan's National Program on the Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities for 2017–2020. The Dushanbe Declaration on Disability Issues will also contribute to defining the priorities for Tajikistan's disability sector until 2030. Despite having country status as the fastest growing economy in Central Asia, the population of Tajikistan has been faced with serious health issues. Approximately 1.6 million people do not have access to universal health coverage. More than 148 000 people suffer from various forms and levels of disability, of which only a minority benefit from support services. Health care was declared free of charge for persons with disabilities in state facilities, but these are generally located in urban centres. The situation is especially challenging in rural areas where low-income families with persons with disabilities are particularly affected by the lack of access to universal health coverage. The forum, held on 18 October 2019, was convened to promote action, partnership and accountability in order to deliver lasting change for people with disabilities in Tajikistan. The new declaration reaffirms the government's commitment to ensure better rehabilitation, health care and education; social protection; economic empowerment; and better livelihoods for disadvantaged persons. The forum was attended by the Deputy Prime Minister, the ministers of health and social protection, finance, education and labour, as well as dignitaries of other relevant ministries and committees in Tajikistan. Alongside representatives from Tajikistan were 20 countries, United Nations specialised agencies and several other international organisations. This also marked the beginning of a multinational endeavour towards the implementation and ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, signed by Tajikistan in 2018. Finally, the forum initiated the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals for persons with disabilities in line with the 2030 National Development Strategy of Tajikistan. The forum contributed to strengthening an inclusive policy environment and the realisation of the rights of persons with disabilities in Tajikistan. It was hosted by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of Tajikistan, with the support of WHO/Europe and other partners including: the United Nations and several of its entities; other international organisations; disabled peoples' organisations; development partners; and international non-governmental organisations. The Dushanbe Declaration on Disability Issues will be presented by the Government of Tajikistan at various national and international events, and it will be the basis for defining the disability sector priorities of Tajikistan in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Information: https://globalaccessibilitynews.com/?s=disability+sustainable+development+2019&search-button=

Literatur

Women Enabled International
Abortion and Disability: Towards an Intersectional Human Rights-Based Approach

This publication marks a ground-breaking effort to bring the voices of women with disabilities into ongoing debates between the reproductive rights and disability rights movements around abortion based on foetal impairment. It synthesizes the findings of regional consultations that Women Enabled International conducted with 40 persons with diverse disabilities who have the biological capacity to become pregnant and who advocate at the intersection of gender and disability. This publication also examines the perspectives of the disability rights and reproductive rights movements, the underlying human rights framework, and the considerable common ground across movements on which to build. The document includes targeted recommendations to achieve meaningful inclusion of women with disabilities in these debates moving forward and to strengthen collaboration between the disability rights and reproductive rights movements.
Bezug: https://www.womenenabled.org/publications.html

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
Guidelines: Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

As the culmination of the work of the IASC Task Team on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, the IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities have been launched in New York on November 12th, 2019. The guidelines set out essential actions that humanitarian actors must take in order to effectively identify and respond to the needs and rights of persons with disabilities who are most at risk of being left behind in humanitarian settings. They are specific to persons with disabilities and to the context of humanitarian action and build on existing and more general standards and guidelines. These are the first humanitarian guidelines to be developed with and by persons with disabilities and their representative organisations in association with traditional humanitarian stakeholders. They are the result of a large and inclusive consultation process which involved more than 600 participants from both the humanitarian and disability sectors as well as many organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) across all geographic regions.
Bezug: https://interagencystanding committee.org/iasc-task-team-inclusion-persons-disabilities-humanitarian-action/documents/iasc-guidelines

International Disability Alliance/CBM/Humanity & Inclusion
Case Studies Collection 2019: Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

On December 3rd, CBM, Humanity & Inclusion, and the International Disability Alliance mark the International Day of Persons with Disabilities by releasing a case studies collection in the form of a report called Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action. This is a collection of 39 examples of field practices inclusive of persons with disabilities in humanitarian context and disaster risk reduction (DRR), from 20 countries of intervention. Published right after the launch of the IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, this report aims to support their uptake and promote learning by example. The new report shows that deliberate and proactive action is required to ensure that persons with disabilities from all constituencies are systematically included and meaningfully participate in DRR and humanitarian preparedness, response and recovery. It is essential that evidence be gathered to provide replicable examples of good practices from the field to support the systemic change required by humanitarian stakeholders.
Bezug: https://www.cbm.org/news/news/news-2019/new-report-on-including-persons-with-disabilities-in-humanitarian-action/

Humanity & Inclusion/ International Disability Alliance/UNICEF
Including Everyone: Strengthening the Collection and Use of Data about Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Situations

This publication presents four humanitarian case studies: the 2015 Nepal earthquake, the ongoing humanitarian response in Somalia, the Rohingya refugee operation in Bangladesh, and the European migrant and refugee crisis. Each example provides perspectives on the importance of disability-disaggregated data in shaping humanitarian actors' planning and implementation processes.

The publication also briefly documents progress in policies and guidelines related to disability data in the humanitarian sector and reviews the existing tools and mechanisms for gathering data on persons with disabilities.

Bezug: https://data.unicef.org/resources/including-everyone-strengthening-the-collection-and-use-of-data-about-persons-with-disabilities-in-humanitarian-situations/

Humanity & Inclusion/Global Rehabilitation Alliance

Rehabilitation for the Realisation of Human Rights and Inclusive Development

This report highlights that rehabilitation plays a key role in enacting both the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals. Understanding the links and synergies between these instruments has the potential to support substantial progress towards the realisation of the SDGs, using disability-inclusion as a framework for action. The report illustrates, in particular, the potential impact of rehabilitation on specific SDGs: SDG 1 on no poverty, SDG 3 on health and wellbeing, SDG 4 on quality education, SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, SDG 10 on reduced inequalities, and SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities. The statistics, country case-studies, projects' examples, and testimonies integrated in this report provide evidence upon which sets of specific recommendations were designed for different stakeholders (States, donors and civil society). Included in the annex are case studies of national donors' agencies and their progress towards meeting the recommendations set out in this report.

Bezug: http://blog.handicap-international.org/influenceandethics/2019/07/05/alert-report-on-rehabilitation-for-human-rights-and-inclusive-development/

The Indonesian Coalition of Organisation of Persons with Disabilities

Coalition Report for Voluntary National Review: Our Agenda for Inclusive Development

The Organisations of Persons with Disabilities Coalition Report for Voluntary National Review – Action 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals was presented at the 2019 High-Level Political Forum. The Disability Rights Fund provided funding to Indonesian grantee – OHANA – to work with a coalition of DPOs to draft this report for the Indonesian Voluntary National Review. This report serves as an alternative report to the Indonesian government report.

Bezug: http://disabilityrightsfund.org/resources/organizations-persons-disabilities-indonesia-coalition-report-voluntary-national-review/

Fundación ONCE/ILO Global Business and Disability Network

Making the Future of Work Inclusive of People with Disabilities

In the context of a rapidly changing world, the "Future of Work" is an issue drawing the attention of many individuals and organisations. The future of work is still to be shaped, and we can all influence it to some extent. Driven by this idea and aware of the urgency to act, the ILO Global Business and Disability Network and Fundación ONCE have developed this publication. This is a first exercise to connect different areas of debate, looking at the key trends of the future of work from a disability perspective and seeking to identify specific action needed in order to shape the future of work in a more disability-inclusive way.

Bezug: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/disability-and-work/WCMS_729457/lang--en/index.htm

Maria Hasan

Policy Brief: Persons with Disabilities in a Just Transition to a Low-carbon Economy

This policy brief is published by the International Labour Organisation and discusses the implementation of a just transition to a low-carbon economy that aims to leave no one behind. A just transition requires a context-specific and locally determined mix of legal standards, social protection, skills development and attitudinal transformation that create an enabling environment for green jobs to perpetuate and decent work opportunities for persons with disabilities to proliferate. If done right, a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all can contribute to the goals of achieving social justice, decent work, social inclusion and the eradication of poverty. At this unique time that climate action is accelerating and the transition to green economies has started to take form, a just transition - that is inherently disability-inclusive - represents a unique opportunity to shape a future that works for all.

Bezug: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/disability-and-work/WCMS_727084/lang--en/index.htm

United Nations Development Programme

Disability Inclusive Development in UNDP: Guidance and Entry Points

The Guidance Note incorporates a reflection on UNDP's comparative advantage and the diversity and depth of interventions undertaken by UNDP in supporting disability inclusive development across UNDP's mandate. Also, it delves into pertinent issues of data, programming and innovation and emphasises efforts to support civic engagement and participation of persons with disabilities and their strategic and dedicated partnerships to support disability inclusion. This Guidance Note

is for UNDP staff; it seeks to highlight practical ways in which UNDP can operate to jointly implement the twin frameworks, to provide the knowledge base to advance this work by building on previous and ongoing experiences and to improve how to deliver for governments and populations around the world on these frameworks, including for persons with disabilities.

Bezug: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/Human%20Rights/UNDP-_Disability_Inclusive_Development__accessible.pdf

Colectivo Chuhcan A.C./ Disability Rights International/ EQUIS Justice for Women A.C./Information Group on Elected Reproduction (GIRE)/ Transversal Action on the Rights of People with Disabilities A.C./Mexico Children's Rights Network (REDIM)

Joint Shadow Report to the UN CRPD Committee

Disability Rights International (DRI) and a coalition of women, children and disability rights organisations – the Colectivo Chuhcan A.C., EQUIS Justice for Women A.C. (EQUIS), Information Group on Elected Reproduction (GIRE), Transversal, Action on the Rights of People with Disabilities A.C. and the Mexico Children's Rights Network (REDIM), submitted a report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the Committee (CRPD Committee). The coalition called on Mexico to take immediate action to stop abuses against people with disabilities across the country. Disability Rights International demanded that the government stops the torture and institutionalisation of thousands of children and adults, to make sure that they return to the community – and children to families- and to create the services and supports this population needs to live productive lives in the community.

Bezug: https://www.driadvocacy.org/joint-shadow-report-to-un-crpd-committee/

Lara Bezzina

Disability and Development in Burkina Faso: Critical Perspectives

This book builds upon critiques of development in the disability domain by investigating the necessity and implications of theorising disability from the Global South and how development policies and practices pertaining to disabled people in such contexts might be improved by engaging with their voices and agency. The author focuses on the lived experiences of disabled people in Burkina Faso, while situating these experiences, where necessary, in the wider national and regional contexts. She explores development agencies' interventions with disabled people and the need to re-think these practices and ideologies which are often framed within western contexts. This work will appeal to policy makers, NGOs, academics, students and researchers in the fields of development and disability studies.

Bezug: https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9783030246778

Veranstaltungen/Events

02. – 03.03.2020

Pacific Rim International Conference on Disability & Diversity, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Information: https://pacrim.coe.hawaii.edu/

Kontakt: Email: prinfo@hawaii.edu, Tel.: (808)956-8816, Center on Disability Studies, 1410 Lower Campus Road 171F, Honolulu, HI 96822

19. – 20.03.2020

International Conference on Disability and Rehabilitation, Istanbul, Turkey.

Information: https://waset.org/disability-and-rehabilitation-conference-in-march-2020-in-istanbul

Kontakt: Taksim Pera Orient Hotel, Bulbul Mah. Duvarci Adem Sok. No:35 Taksim Beyoglu Istanbul

04. – 05.05.2020

International Conference on Disability and Diversity, Rome, Italy.

Information: https://waset.org/disability-and-diversity-conference-in-may-2020-in-rome

Schwerpunktthemen kommender Ausgaben der Zeitschrift
Focal Topics of Upcoming Issues

1/2020: Inklusive Bildung
Inclusive Education
verantwortlich/responsible: Prof. Dr. Sabine Schäper

2/2020: Inklusion in Freiwilligendiensten
Inclusion in Voluntary Services
verantwortlich/responsible: Jelena Auracher/Franziska Koch

3/2020: Kinder mit Behinderungen im Krieg
Children with Disabilities in Conflict
verantwortlich/responsible: Lukas Groß/Jana Offergeld

Interessierte Autorinnen und Autoren mögen sich für nähere Informationen und unseren *Leitfaden für AutorInnen* bitte an die oben genannten Verantwortlichen wenden.

Darüber hinaus sind Vorschläge für weitere Schwerpunktthemen willkommen unter info@inie-inid.org.

If you are interested in contributing, please contact the respective member of the editorial board mentioned above for more information and our *Guidelines for Submissions.*

Moreover, we welcome ideas and suggestions for future focal topics which you can submit to our editorship at info@inie-inid.org.

Redaktionsschluss für zukünftige Ausgaben
Deadlines for the upcoming issues

	1/2020	2/2020	3/2020
Hauptbeiträge/Focal articles	15.02.2020	01.06.2020	01.09.2020
Kurzbeiträge/Other contributions	15.02.2020	01.06.2020	01.09.2020

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Die Zeitschrift Behinderung und internationale Entwicklung erscheint seit 1990 dreimal jährlich mit Beiträgen sowohl in deutscher als auch englischer Sprache. Ihr Anspruch ist es, ein Medium für einen grenzüberschreitenden Informationsaustausch zur Thematik zu bieten sowie die fachliche Diskussion zu pädagogischen, sozial- und entwicklungspolitischen sowie interkulturellen Fragen im Zusammenhang mit Behinderung in Entwicklungsländern weiterzuentwickeln. Jede Ausgabe ist einem Schwerpunktthema gewidmet, das durch Einzelbeiträge und einen aktuellen Informationsteil ergänzt wird.

Bezugsmöglichkeiten:

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Disability and International Development

The journal Disability and International Development is published three times a year since 1990, featuring contributions in both English and German. Its objective is the scholarly and practice-oriented discourse on disability in low-income countries. The journal aims at providing a platform for a cross-border dialogue and promoting the professional discussion of related development policy, pedagogical/educational, socio-political and intercultural questions. Each issue is dedicated to a focal topic, complemented by single contributions on other subjects and up-to-date information.

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