

INCLUDING THE DISABILITY PERSPECTIVE IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Presentation at the International Seminar: Development For All

Organized by **BEZEV**

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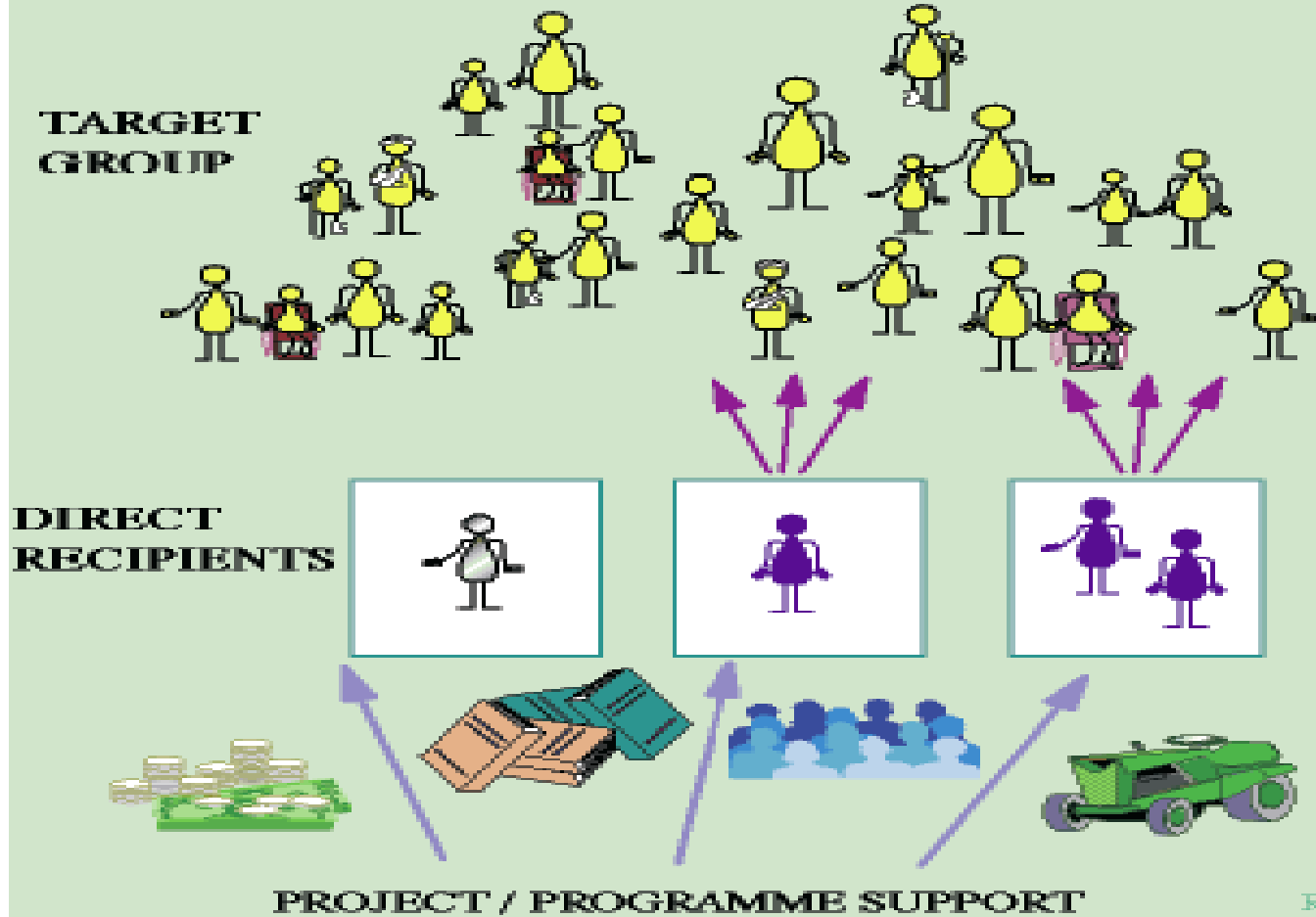
By Ronald Wiman

STAKES

Purpose

- Why should disability perspective be include
- **How to** do it

THERE ARE DISABLED PEOPLE IN ANY TARGET GROUP



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“Development as freedom” (A. Sen)

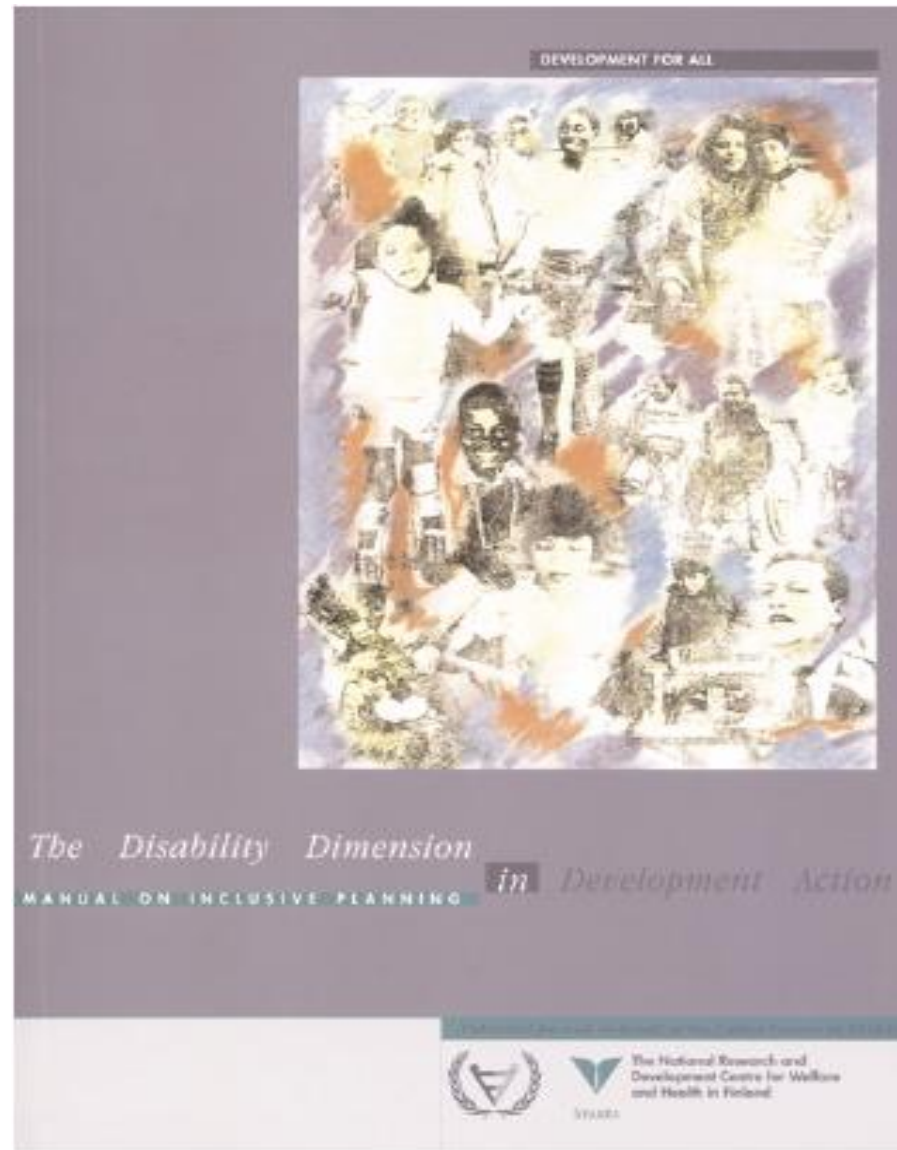


Freedom of choice?

A short history

- Midterm evaluation of the UN Decade of Disabled Persons (1997)-->
 - Finland: Support to UN/ DPU
 - Integration of Disability in Development Cooperation Projects.

- The Standard Rules (1993): Mainstream disability in development cooperation!



Development for all. HOW TO DO IT Manual

Ronald Wiman (ed): ***The Disability Dimension in Development Action. Manual for Inclusive Planning.***

Published by Stakes for the United Nations.

Saarijärvi 1997 and 2000

Available at the UN website (2003)

<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable/resources.htm>

Instruments for development cooperation

- Multilateral cooperation e.g.
 - UN, WB
 - OECD
 - EU
- Bilateral cooperation
 - Governmental
 - NGO support, outsourcing to NGOs
- Humanitarian assistance
- Small funds by missions
 - PRSP – Poverty reduction Strategy Papers at the umbrella

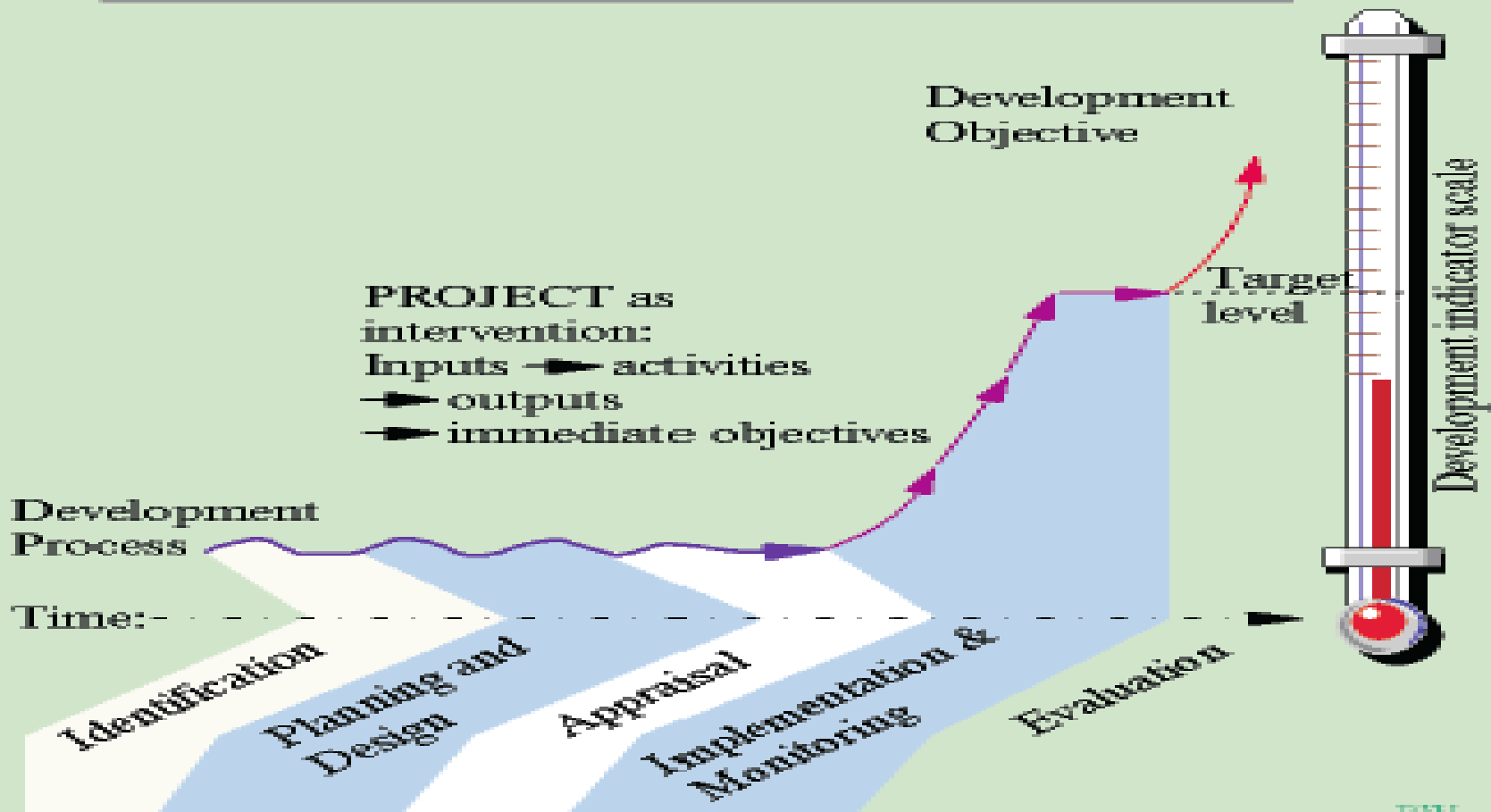
Disability in this context

- Basic services for all as means to poverty reduction
Health for All and PHC
- Disability as a human rights and social development issue
- Disability issues at the center of poverty reduction
- "We should do better" (e.g. Wolfensohn 1992)

What to do?

- Commit to a disability sensitive policy statement
- Include disability in mainstream development frameworks at multi level
- Include it as a crosscutting theme
- Involve all relevant stakeholders (& division of labor)
- Capacity building of all stakeholders
- Use all aid instruments
- Develop practical tools for disability sensitive project planning

A PROJECT IS A DEVELOPMENTAL INTERVENTION



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The Manual on Inclusive Planning as a practical cooking book

Contents

- I. Current concepts and perspectives
- II. Guidelines for policy frameworks
- III. Disability sensitive project cycle design
- IV. Guidance for disability-specific project design

Annexes:

- Examples of disability sensitive project documentation (EU format)
- RHA 3: Rapid Handicap Analysis - check: is your project handicapping = discriminating

<http://www.stakes.fi/sfa/rhachecklist.htm>

Practical tools

- **RHA 3: Rapid Handicap Analysis**
check: is your project handicapping = discriminating
<http://www.stakes.fi/sfa/rhachecklist.htm>
- **RHA 4: The simpler version**
<http://global.finland.fi/evaluations/labelable.pdf>
- **A checklist for screening PRSP**
<http://global.finland.fi/evaluations/labelable.pdf>

First questions first

ARE WE DOING THE RIGHT THINGS ?

- THE MENTAL ARCHITECTURE:
 - OUR VISION
 - OUR POLICY FRAMEWORK
 - OUR ATTITUDE

ARE WE DOING THE THINGS RIGHT ?

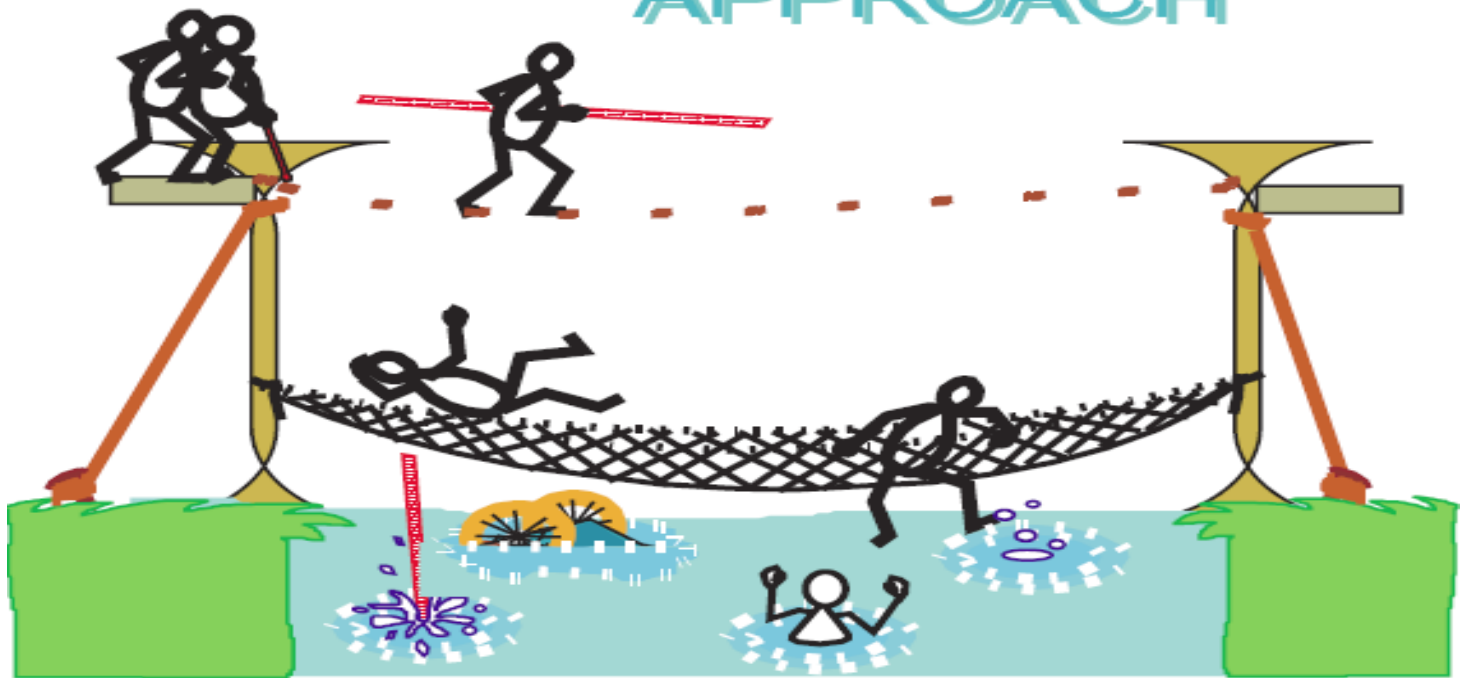
- OUR PLANNING FORMULA
- PROJECT DESIGN

ARE WE WORKING WITH THE RIGHT PEOPLE ?

- OUR PARTNERS
(THE STAKEHOLDER STRATEGY)

The vision & approach ? (1)

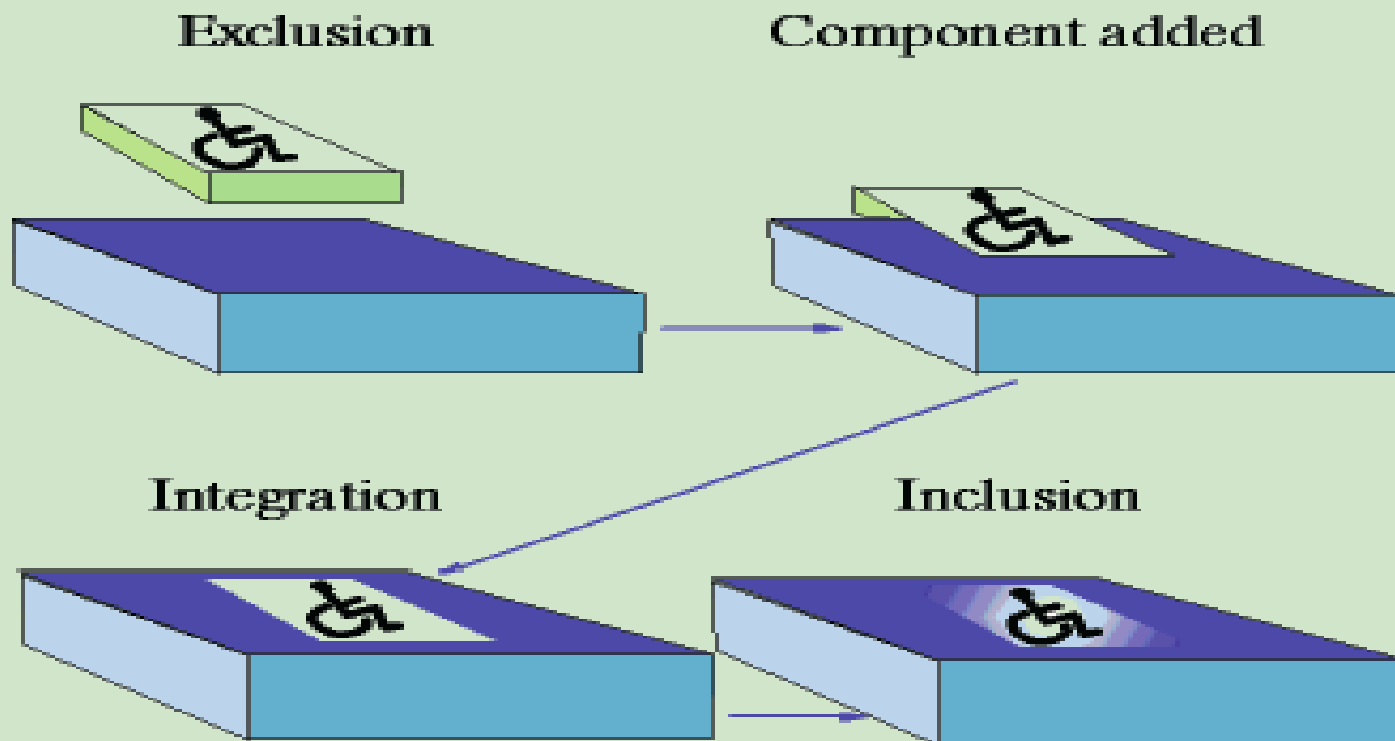
SAFETY NET APPROACH



The vision & approach ? (2)



FROM EXCLUSION TO INCLUSION



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The vision and approach (4) **What makes the difference ?**

“There are small and big differences in people.
The small difference is attitude.
The big difference is whether it is positive or
negative.”

Planning formulas (1)

- Planning for an average person --> plans for 30%
- Planning for specific groups --> OO
- Planning for different people – Designing for all

Planning formulas (2) “Design for all” (DfA):

(Is your building, bus, tool, school etc.
designed for all) 😊

- suitable for a wide range of consumers (usability)
- adaptable solutions (modular structures)
- specific interfaces for additional elements (plug-ins)

Q : Who needs sign language interpreters?

Planning formulas (3)

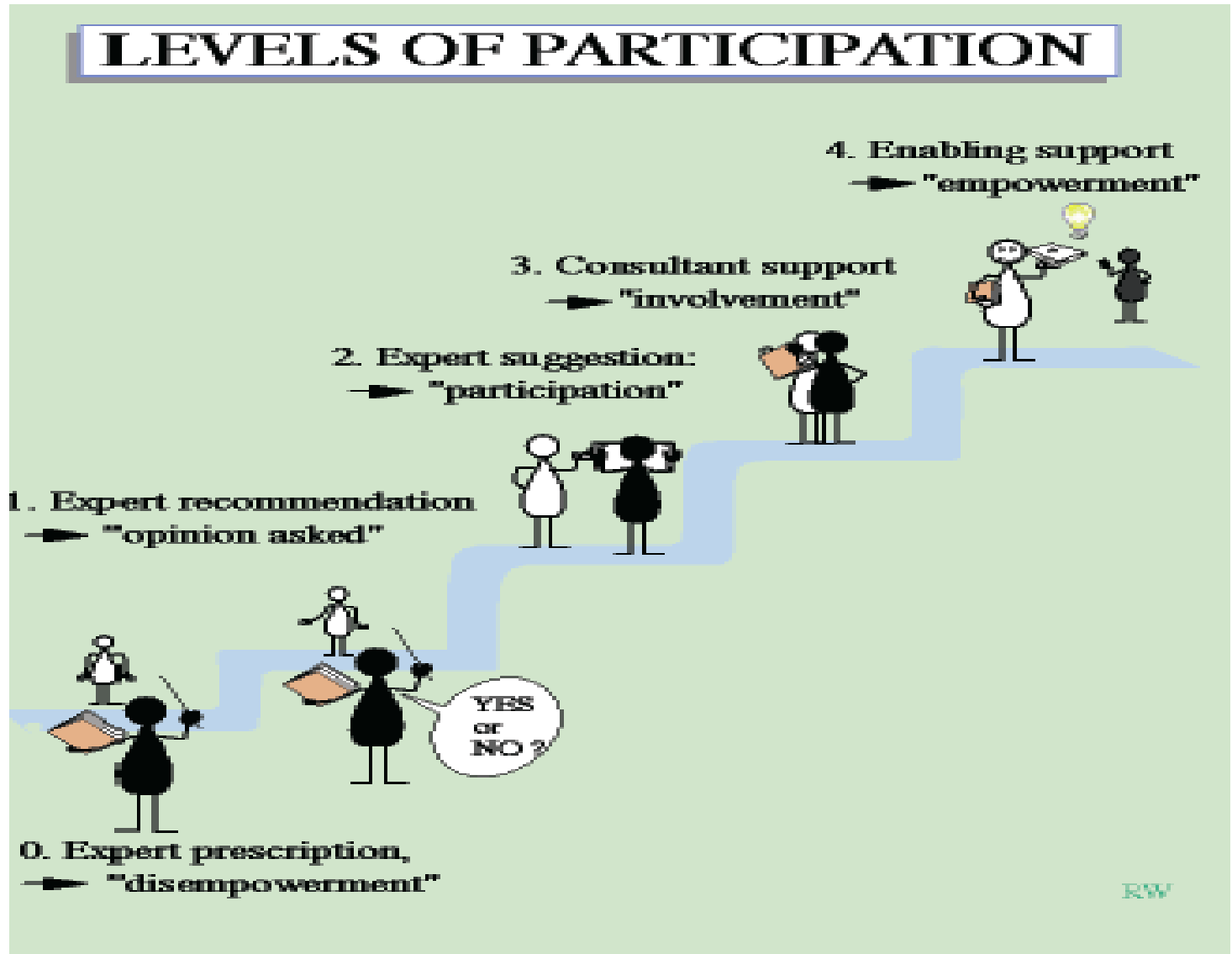
Simple tools (RHA 4)

CHECK: is disability perspective included in

- Situation analysis
- Goals and activities
- Assumptions and risks
- Compatibility and sustainability
- Implementation, organization and resources
- Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Right Partners

- **Establish partnership** with planners and disabled people: involve disabled people and their organizations (DPOs) as resources
- **Learn** each other's **language**
- Get on the **main stream**, introduce the issue in the policy dialogue
- **Twin** DPOs with partner country DPOs
- Don't forget the **private sector**
- Create ownership through **involvement** of stakeholders



Make your case

- There are disabled people in all target groups
- Inclusion is a human right
- Inclusion improves the quality, cost- effectiveness and sustainability of the projects for all
- It does have a price tag
 - But it also pays off

Q What happens if disabled people are NOT included in your plans?

Apply the three track approach

1. **Include** disability consideration in every operation where relevant (accessibility **of** environments, technology & services; non-discrimination and de facto access **to** services)
2. **Add** disability-specific, empowering support (rehabilitation, assistive devices etc., capacity building)
3. Involve and support and **disabled people's organizations**

Contact information

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