



Sustainable Development: Inclusive Development

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Development



Definition

“Improved quality of life for humans.”

Major Risk Factors:

- **poverty – of opportunity (choice)**
 - education
 - employment
 - economic
 - social inclusion
- **abuse and deprivation of rights**



Sustainable Development



**“Development which meets the
needs of the present,**

**without compromising the ability of
future generations to meet their own
needs”**

**Brundtland
UN Report 1987**



Sustainability



Sustainability - Global Crises

- 1. Economic**
- 2. Security**
- 3. Resource**
- 4. Climate**



Global Crises



Criteria to address Global Crises

- 1. International action**
- 2. Long-term planning**
- 3. Legitimacy – create change in behaviour**

Sectors which could address Crises

- 1. Government / UN**
- 2. Business / Corporate**
- 3. Civil Society**



Global Crises



	Global	Longterm	Legitimate
Government	No	No	Yes



Global Crises



	Global	Longterm	Legitimate
Government	No	No	Yes
Business	Yes	No	No



Global Crises



	Global	Longterm	Legitimate
Government	No	No	Yes
Business	Yes	No	No
Civil Society Org	Yes	(Yes)	(No)



Global Crises



	Global	Longterm	Legitimate
Government	No	No	Yes
Business	Yes	No	No
Civil Society Org	Yes	(Yes)	(No)
Social movement	(Yes)	(Yes)	(Yes)



Outline



- 1. Definitions**
- 2. Models of Disability**
- 3. UNCRPD**
- 4. MDGs**
- 5. Twin Track**
- 6. Impact of Disability**
- 7. CBR**



ICF



Impairment

Problems in body function or structure such as significant deviation or loss.

Disability

The result of a relationship between:

An individual's health condition and personal factors,
and

External factors due to the circumstances in which the individual lives.



Disability Statistics



Global

- Of the 6.9 billion global population
- 1 in 10 have a disability (700m)

Poorest

- Of the poorest 1 billion people
- 1 in 5 have a disability (200m)

Children

- 150 million children have a disability
- < 1 in 20 disabled children go to school



Inclusive Development



...empowerment and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities as agents and beneficiaries of development rather than as vulnerable subjects requiring care, protection or services.

UN General Assembly 2008



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Models of Disability



- 1. Charity Model**
- 2. Medical Model**
- 3. Economic Model**
- 4. Social Model**
- 5. Human Rights Model**



Charity Model



- People are '**afflicted**' with their disability
- Protective **care** is provided (institutions)
- Few **expectations** from the person
- **Society's responsibility is to meet the needs.**



Medical Model



- A disabled person has a **part of the body that needs to be fixed**
- **Practitioners** are the experts
- Clients are **patients**
- Disability is an **individual health issue.**



Economic Model



- Equates value to society with **productivity**.
- Interventions minimise **the cost** of non-productivity and care.
- **Society pays** for the financial support and programs via taxation.



Social Model



- Looks at social **barriers & discrimination.**
- Disability as **inability of society** to accommodate all its members.
- Policy and action look to **remove disabling barriers.**
- Disability is a part of **human diversity.**



Rights Model



- **Equal** rights for every person
- **Persons with disabilities are rights holders**
- **Empowerment and participation of persons with disabilities**
- **See the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)**



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UNCRPD



The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Ratified 2008



UN Convention



- A **Convention** is an agreement between parties and countries.
- In **signing a Convention the** country agrees with the main idea and will not vote against it.
- In **ratifying a Convention** the government makes a legally binding obligation between the government and the rights holders to implement the agreement.



Practical Impact



Certain services for persons with disabilities are recognised as the person's right:

- **Art 24 education**
- **Art 25 health care**
- **Art 26 rehabilitation**



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MDGs



1. Eradicate extreme **poverty and hunger**
2. Achieve universal **primary education**
3. Promote **gender equality**
4. Reduce **child mortality**
5. Improve **maternal health**
6. Combat **HIV, malaria and other diseases**
7. Ensure **environmental sustainability**
8. Develop a **global partnership** for development



Partnership



- 1. Trust**
- 2. Common purpose or vision**
- 3. Similar values**
- 4. Mutual respect**
- 5. Joint planning**
- 6. Shared responsibilities & tasks**
- 7. Transparency and accountability**
- 8. Willingness to change and grow**
- 9. Shared success and failure**
- 10. Trust**



MDG 8

Global Partnership



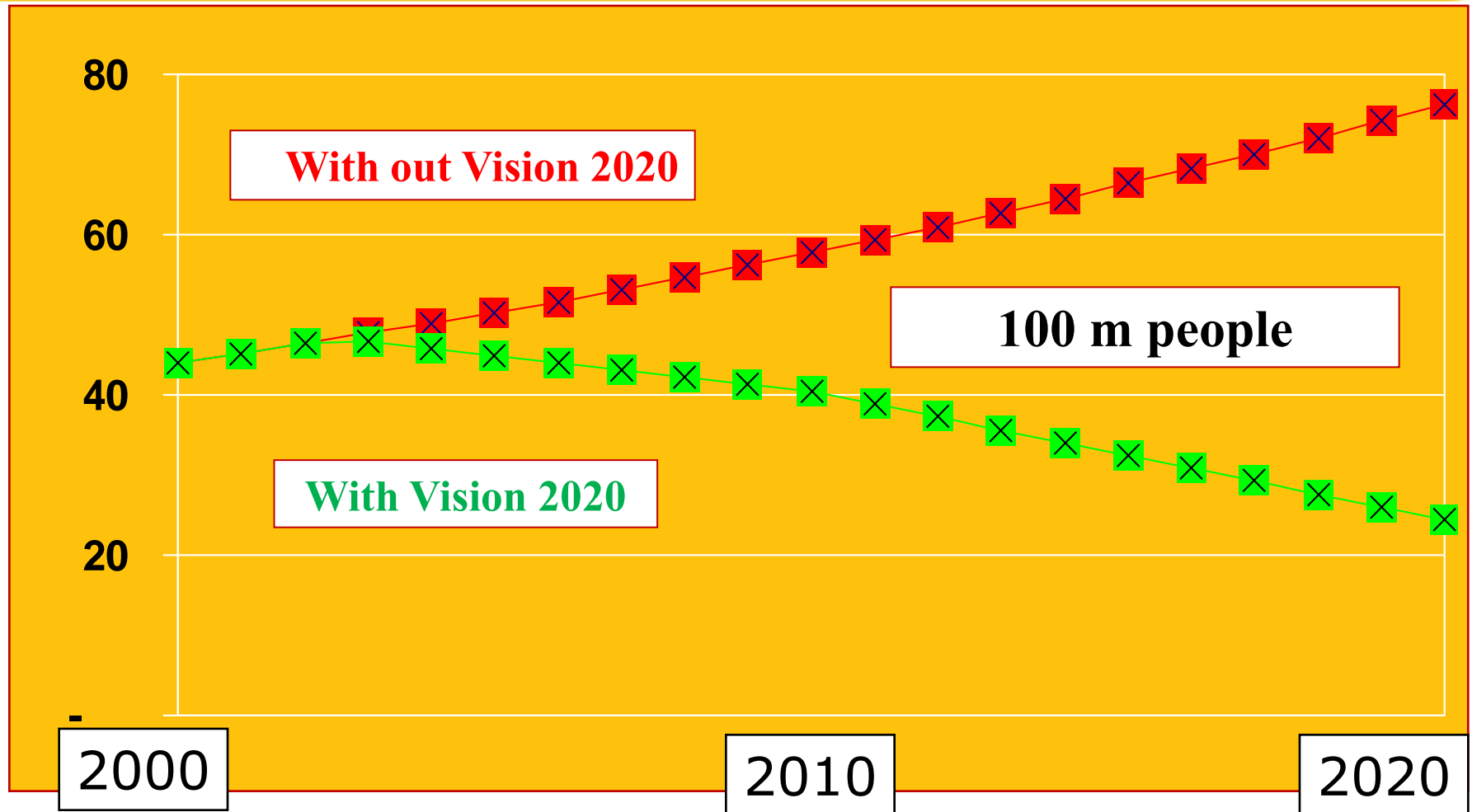
1999: VISION 2020 - the right to sight

**Global initiative to address avoidable blindness.
Partnership: W. H. O. and 4 INGOs.**

- **50 million blind people in the year 2000**
- **Increasing by 1 million per year**
- **80% preventable or curable from 5 diseases**



VISION 2020





VISION 2020



2010: VISION 2020 - the right to sight

Partnership:

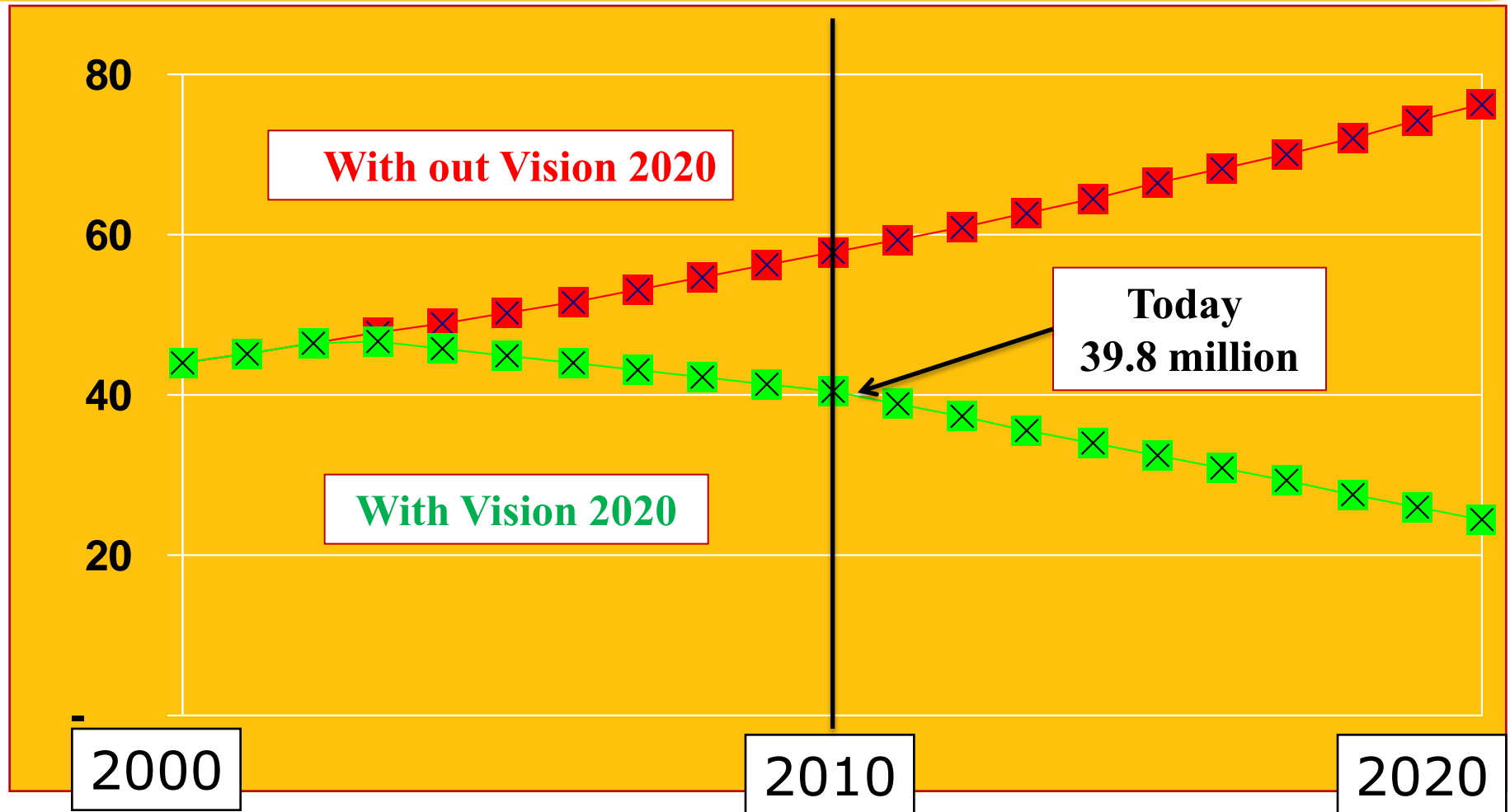
- **W. H. O. and Ministries of Health**
- **100 NGOs, Universities, Professional bodies**
- **Optical, pharmaceutical and banking industry**

Results:

- **40 million blind people in the year 2010.**
- **20 million less than predicted.**



VISION 2020



Today
39.8 million

2000

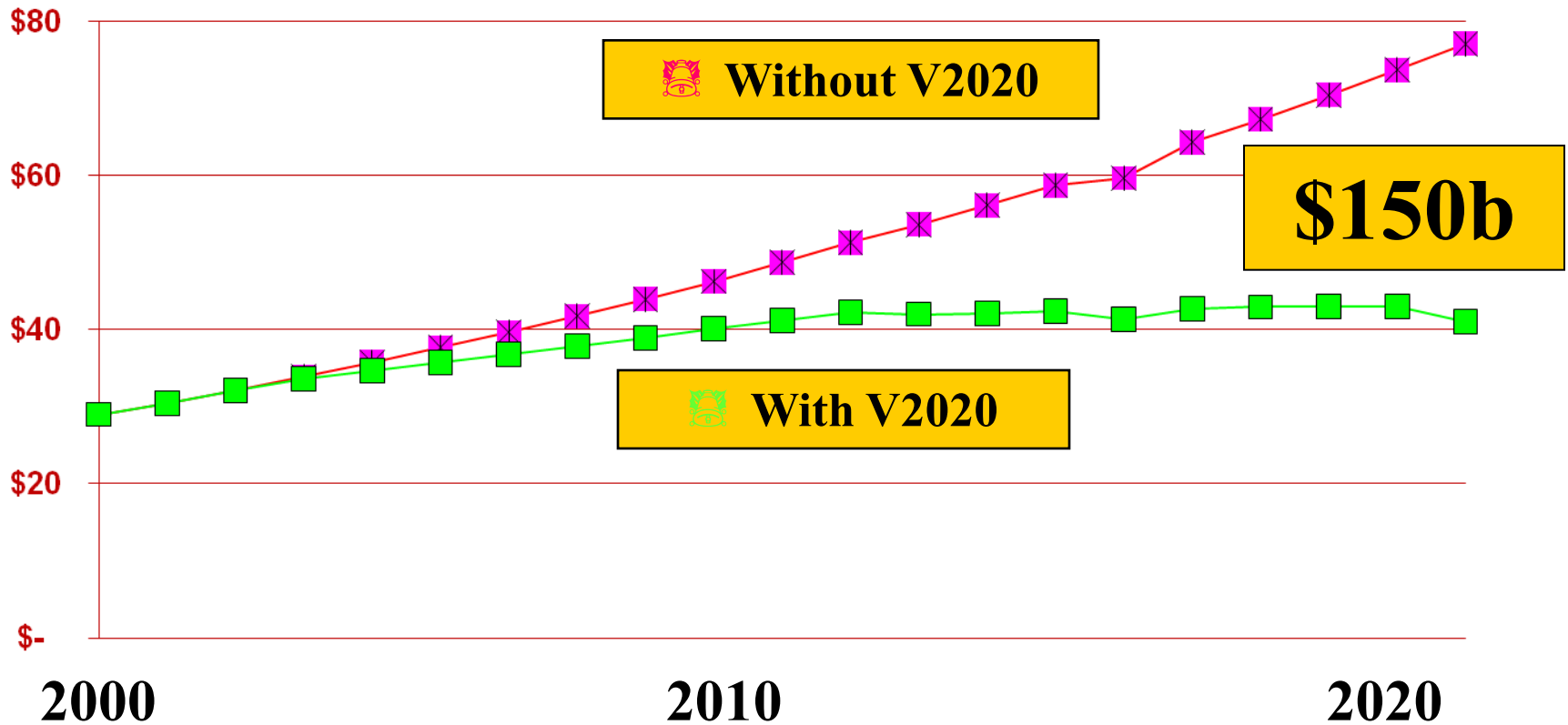
2010

2020



Economic Productivity Loss from Blindness

Frick & Foster, AJO, 2003





Disability & Poverty





Outline

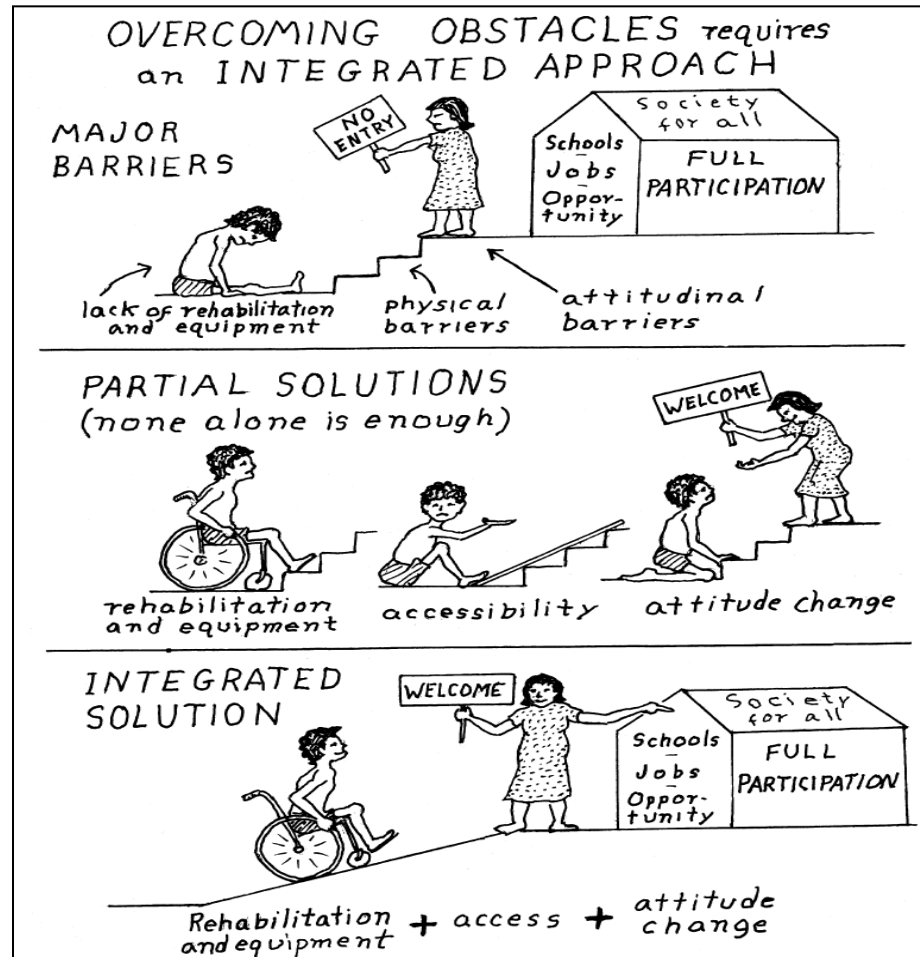


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Comprehensive Approach

Disability Specific

- Services
- Skills
- Empower



Inclusive Development

- Peoples' Attitudes
- Legislation & Rights



Inclusive Development



Mainstreaming:

**Activities that
promote
participation
of people with
disabilities
in society.**



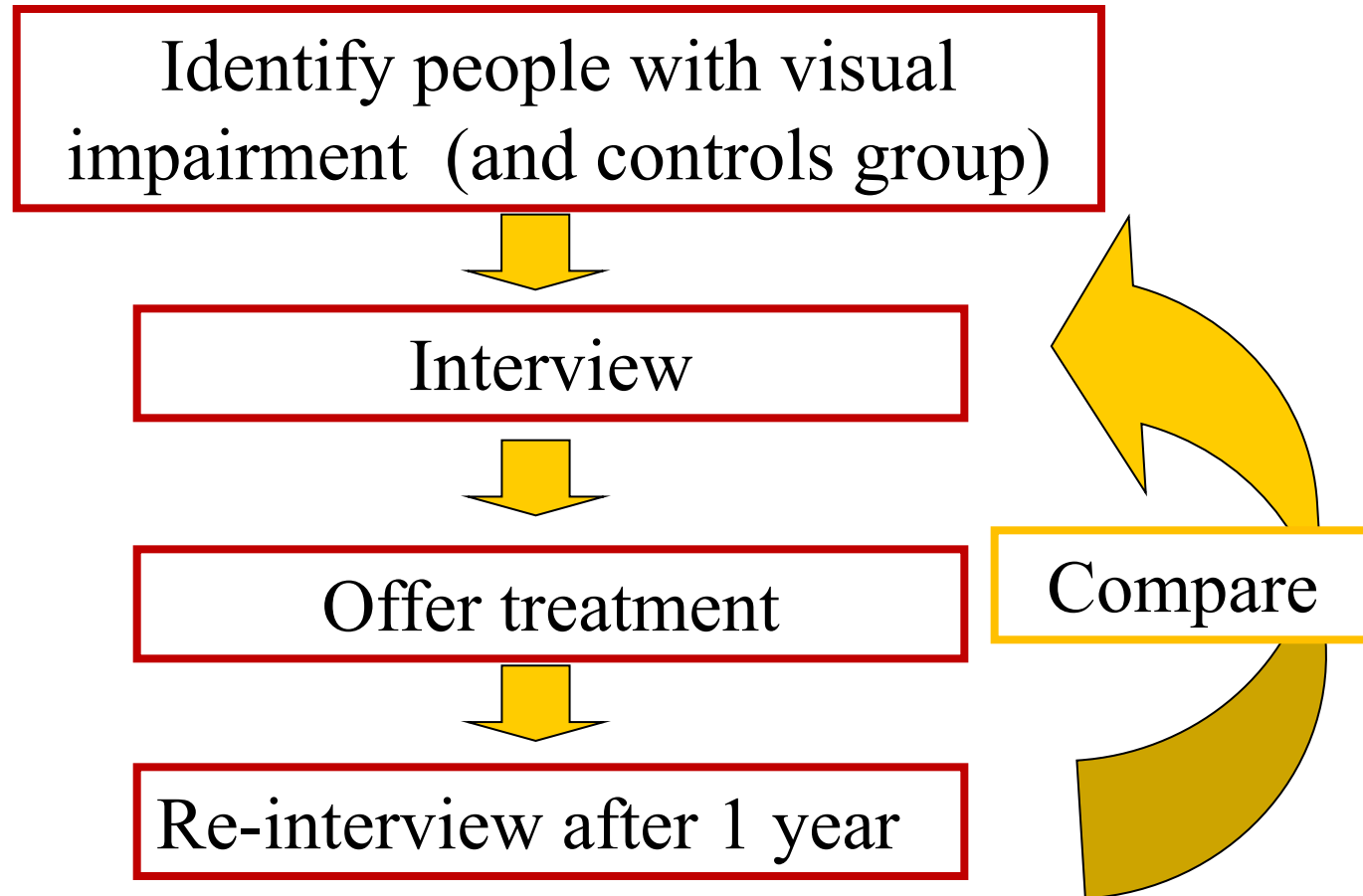
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Impact of Disability

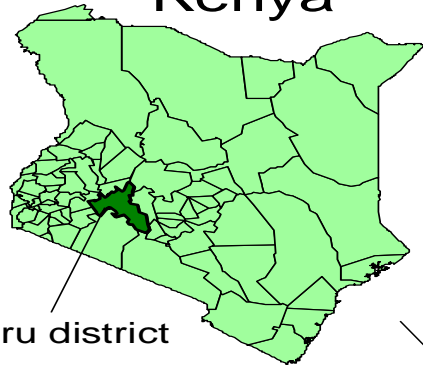




Three Countries

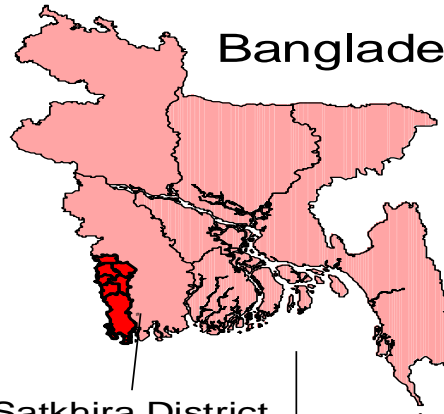


Kenya



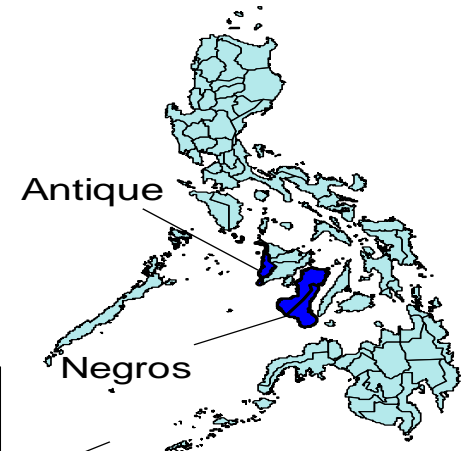
Nakuru district

Bangladesh



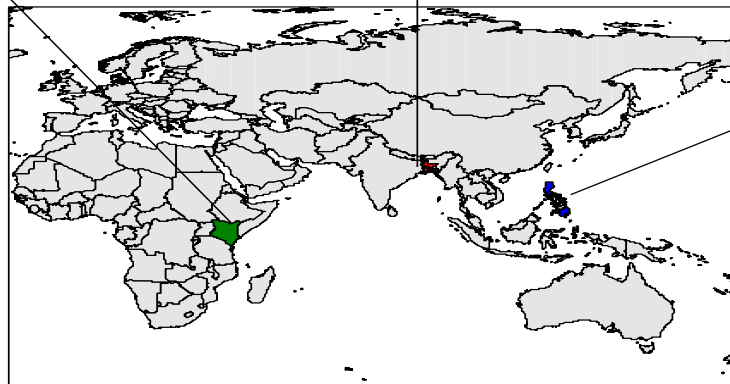
Satkhira District

The Philippines



Antique

Negros

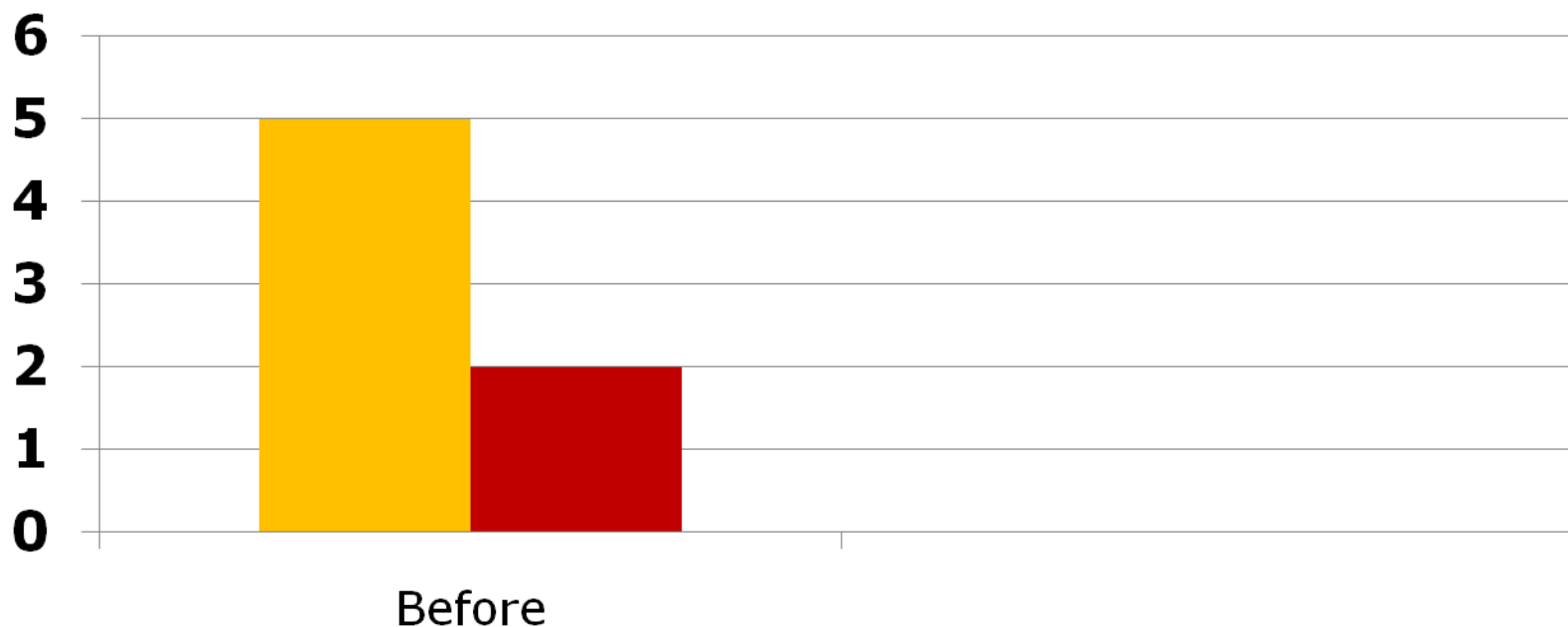


Hours of Productive Activity per Day

Hours of
Productive
Activity
per day

Impact Study: Kuper, Polack et al 2008

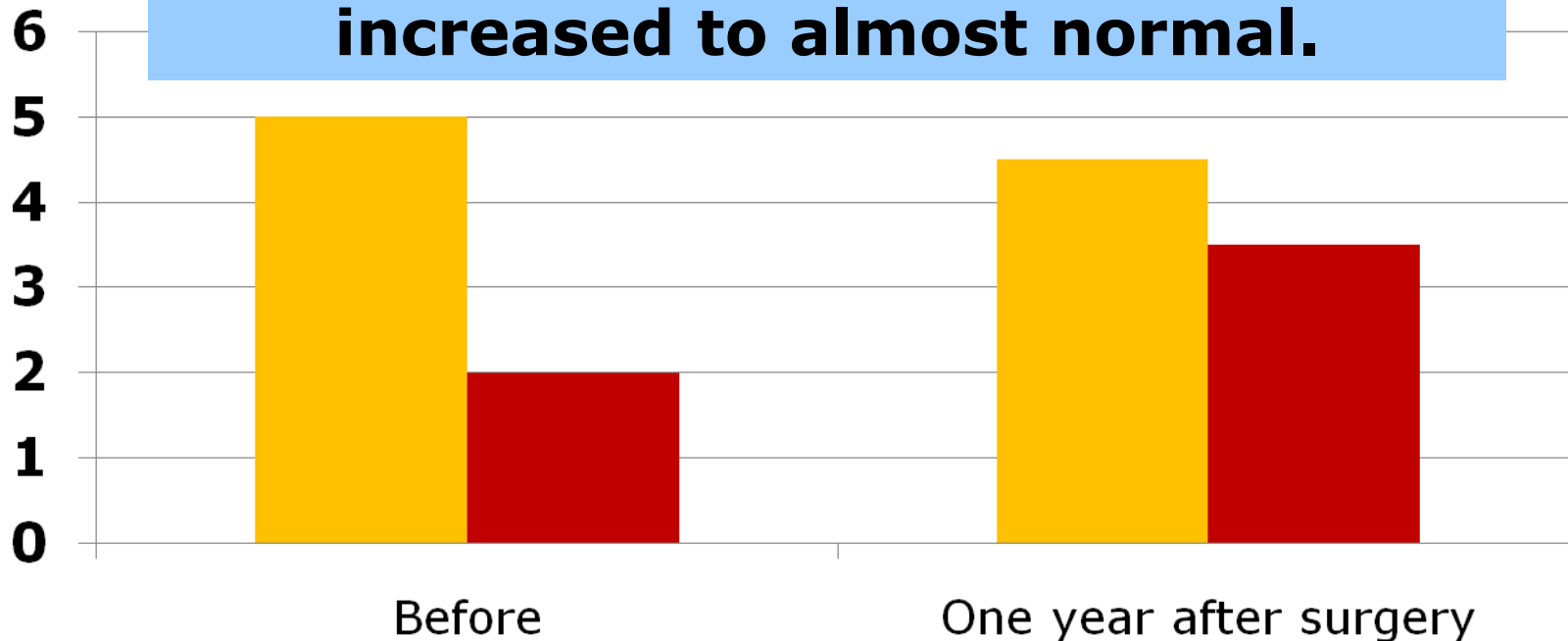
■ Control ■ Visual Impairment



Hours of Productive Activity per Day

Persons with visual loss spend much less time on productive activities. After restoration of vision this increased to almost normal.

Hours of
Productive
Activity
per day

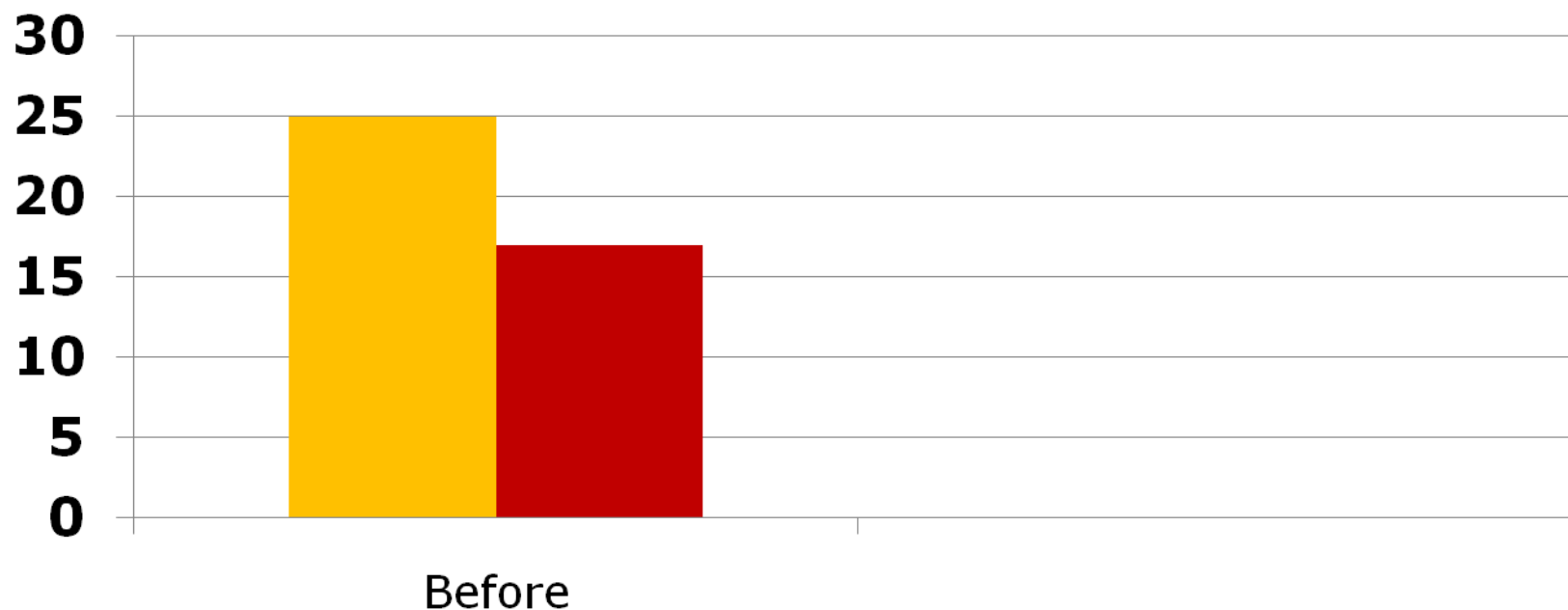


Household per Capita Expenditure (\$)

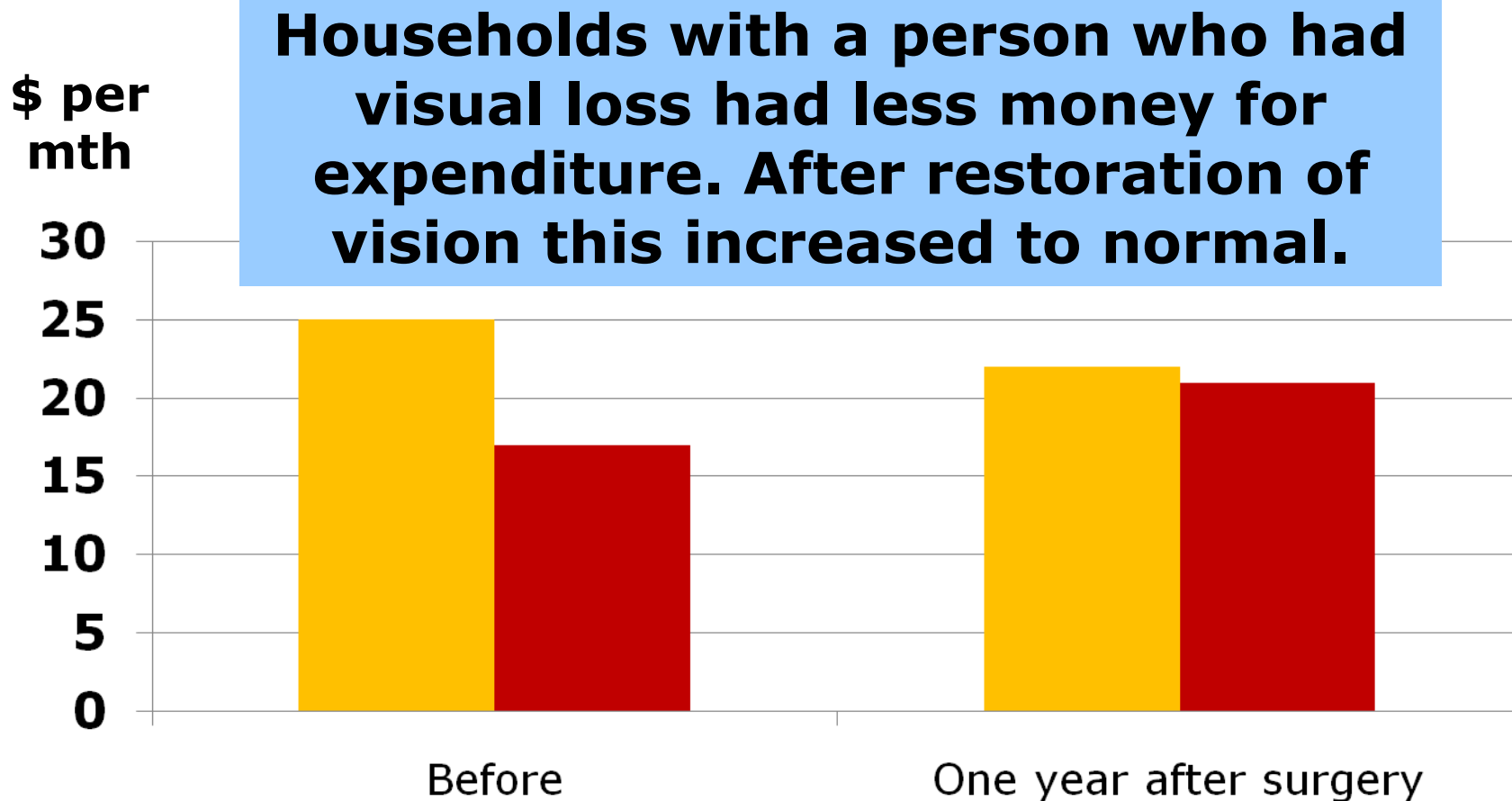
Impact Study: Kuper, Polack et al 2008

\$ per
mth

■ Control ■ Visual Impairment



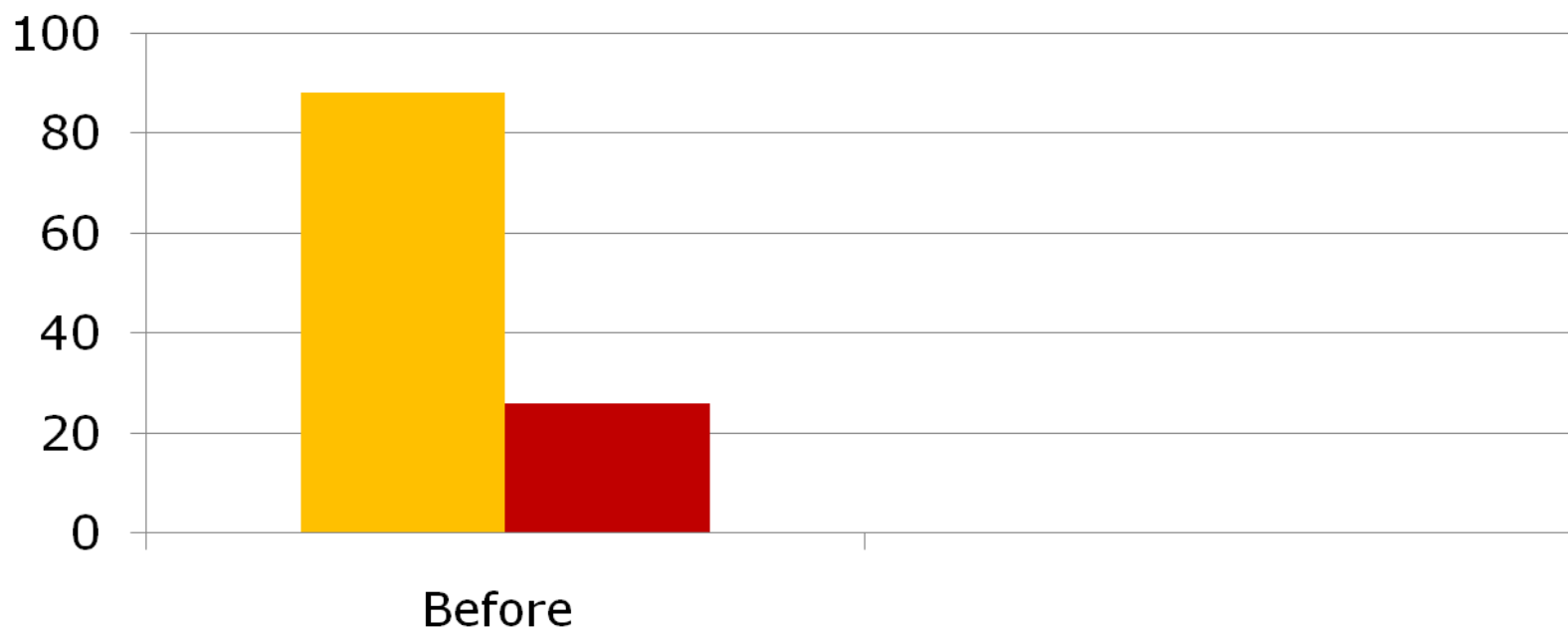
Household per Capita Expenditure (\$)



Impact Study: Kuper, Polack et al 2008

Quality of
Life Score

■ Control ■ Visual Impairment



Persons with visual loss have reduced quality of life before eye surgery which has returned to normal by 1 year after treatment.

Quality of
Life Score

100

80

60

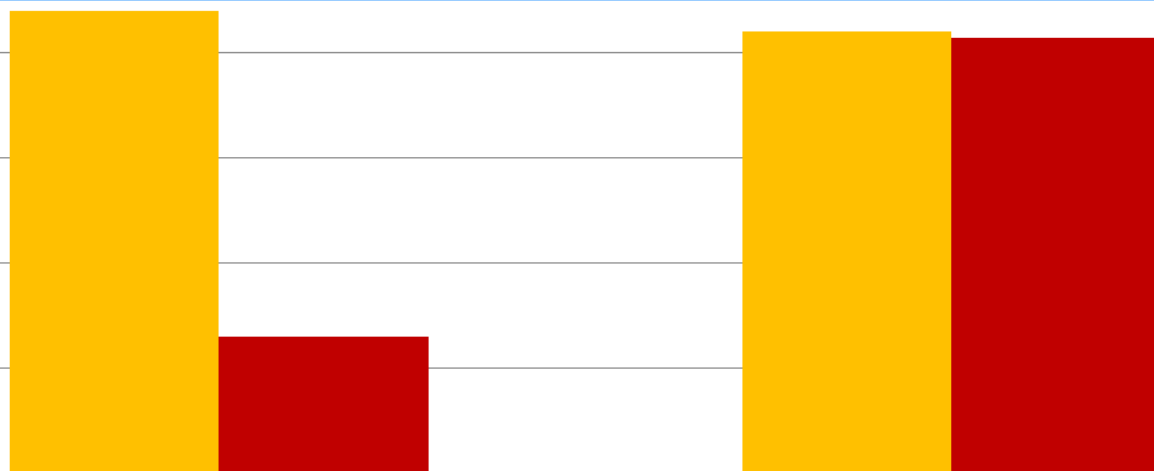
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20

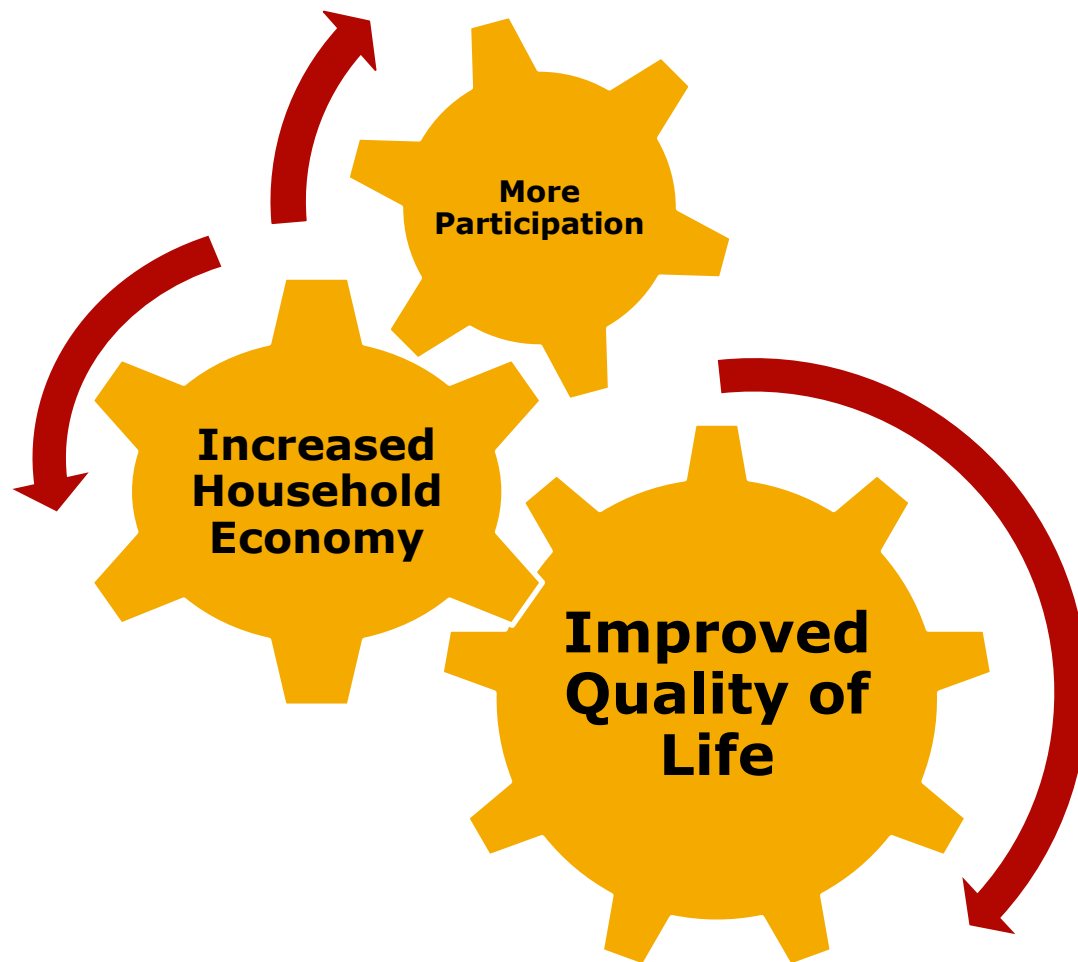
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Before

One year after surgery



Participation : Economy: Quality of Life





Outline

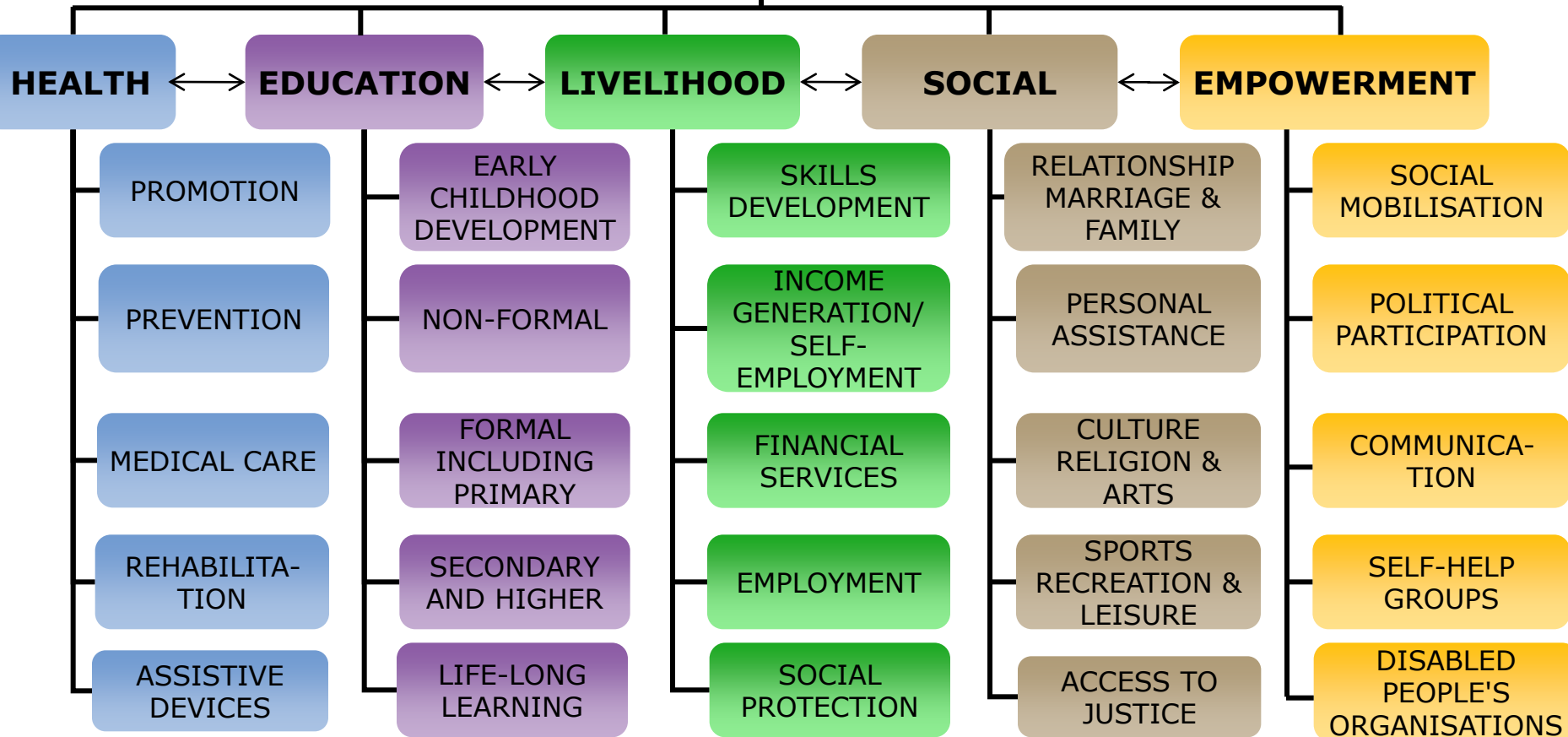


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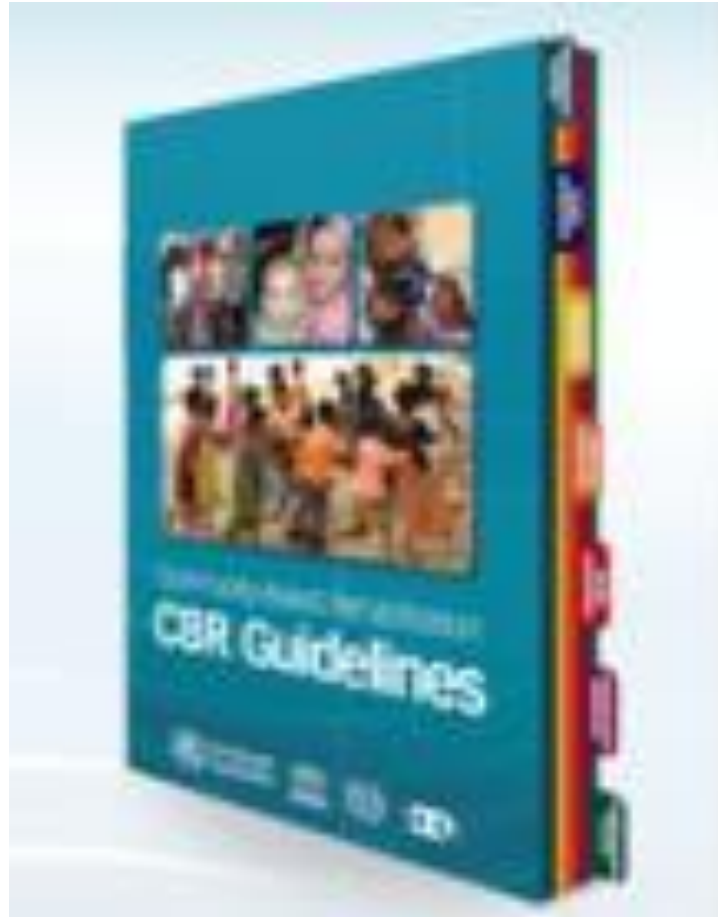
CBR

COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION (CBR)





CBR Guidelines 2010





Husbandry

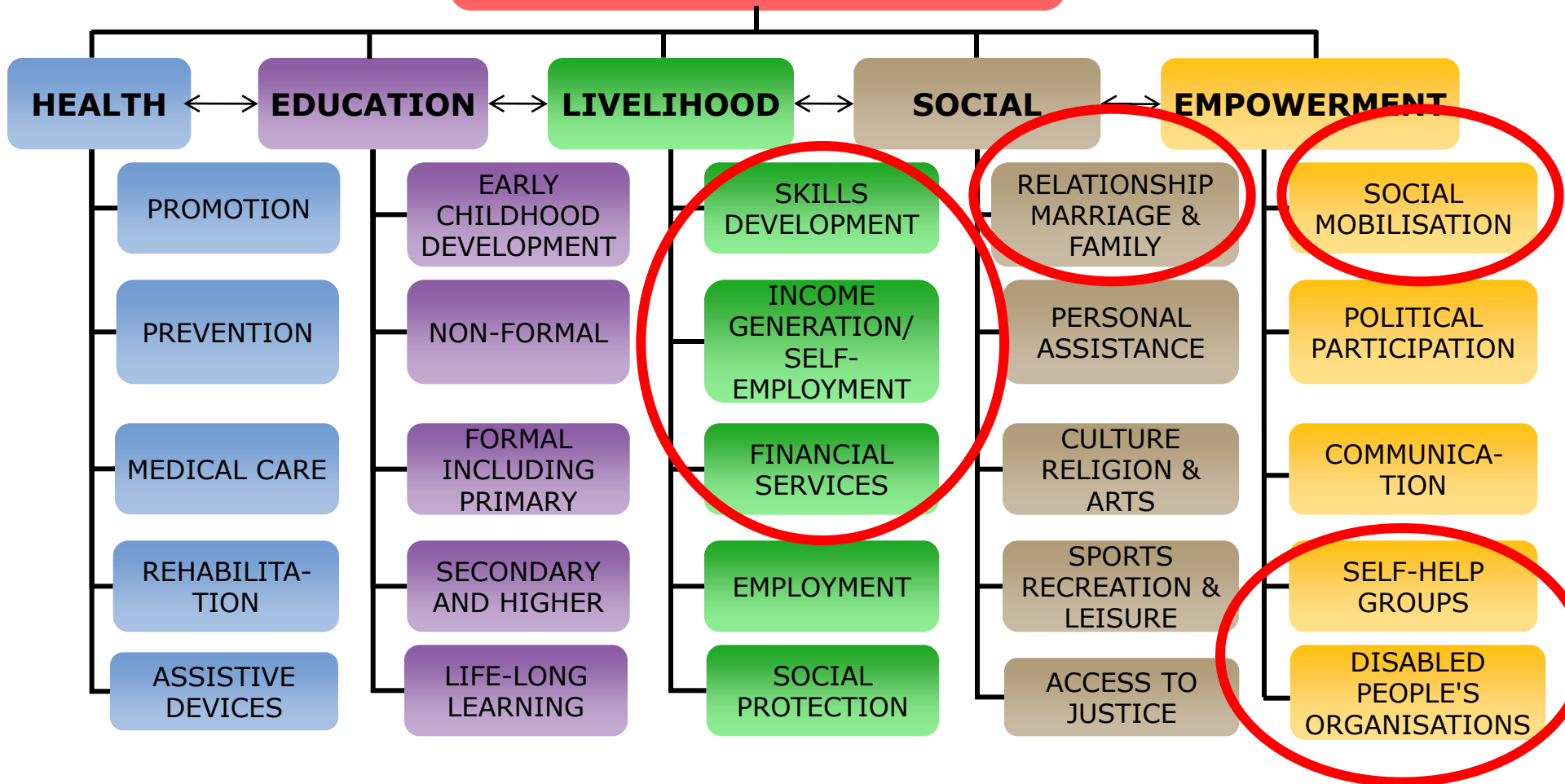




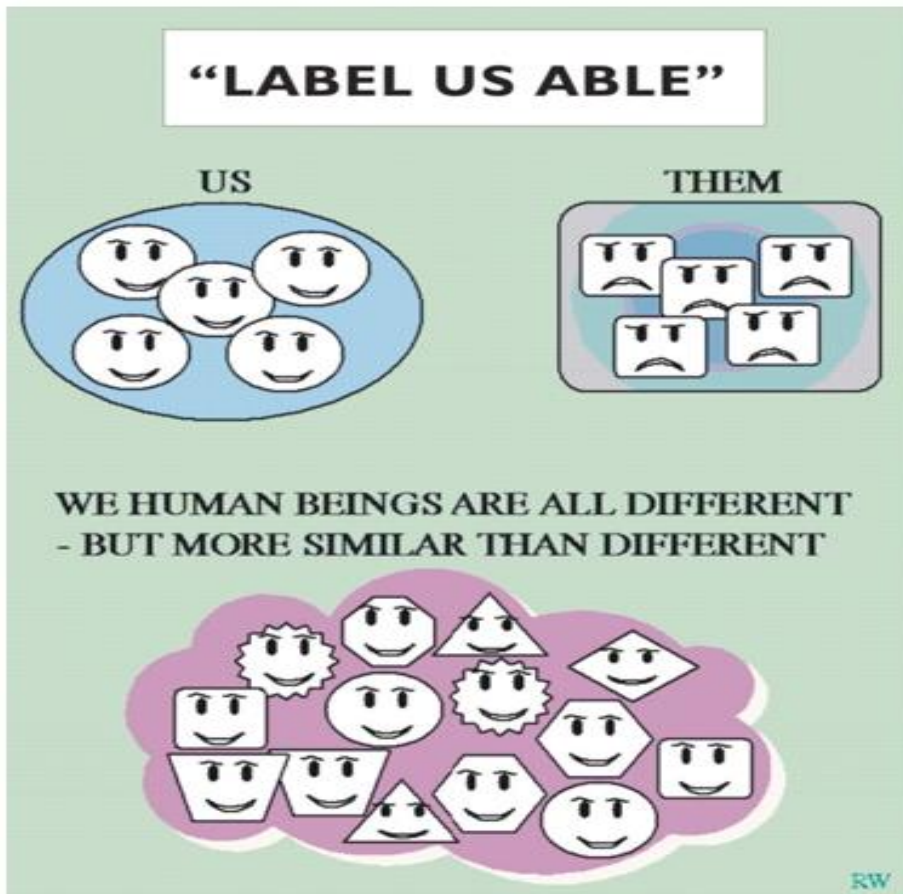
CBR



COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION (CBR)



Inclusion



The Big Barrier?



Global Crises



	Global	Longterm	Legitimate
Government	No	No	Yes
Business	Yes	No	No
Civil Society Org	Yes	(Yes)	(No)
Social movement	(Yes)	(Yes)	(Yes)



Together we can!

