ANNEX 1: DISABILITY AND THE PROJECT CYCLE

NEGOTIATION AND BOARD APPROVAL

Legal Agreement
- Clarify and specify roles, definitions and standards that apply to project disability components:
- Provide disability-related definitions
- Specify standards, legislation and/or operational guidelines to be used to implement project disability components
- Gather data on implementation of project disability components through financial management system
- Include project disability components in project description
- Identify people and processes needed to implement and monitor project disability components
- Reference procedures and standards needed to ensure accessible procurement and non-discrimination in hiring of consultants with disabilities

IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPERVISION

Procurement
Ensure procurement processes and outcomes do not inadvertently create barriers to inclusion of disabled people:
- Ensure that goods and services purchased are consistent with relevant standards and client country agreements regarding accessibility
- Ensure that contract bidding processes are accessible, permitting people with disabilities equal opportunity to participate in bidding
- In the case of a co-financed operation, review and agree on any disability standards promoted by donors

Supervision
Determine whether there is appropriate compliance with loan agreement provisions most relevant to people with disabilities:
- Ensure that tools, policies and guidelines (e.g., operational manuals, etc.) utilized in supervision activities are inclusive of disability
- Obtain information directly from local disabled people's organizations in order to facilitate assessment activities

Project Status Report (PSR)
- Monitor and supervise implementation of disability issues:
- Ensure PSR project development objectives reflect the disability objectives of the PAD
- Capture project disability components in project performance ratings
- Capture project disability components in safeguard compliance assessments
- Capture project disability components in legal covenant compliance assessments
- Gather disability-related data from people with disabilities and others during site visits
- Conduct follow-up with people with disabilities to generate solutions to implementation problems

IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLETION

Implementation Completion and Results (ICR) Report

Provide a full and accurate reflection of the degree to which the project disability components have been implemented in order to build institutional capacity and memory:

- Be accurate and explicit in addressing project disability components
- Address lessons learned regarding implementation of project disability components in consultation with people with disabilities

ANNEX 2: **Checklists**

A. Safeguard Policies Checklists

i) Checklist for OP 4.01: Environmental Assessment

☑ **Have disability issues been adequately incorporated into the environmental screening?** Recognizing the potential environmental impact of the proposed project (and subprojects) and any significant effects on people with disabilities should be part of the determination of what category of EA (e.g., A or B) needs to be prepared, since projects could have significant adverse and/or irreversible effects on people with disabilities. As they are all a part of human environment, the three elements of human health, safety, and social aspects should be fully considered when conducting screening.

☑ **Have people with disabilities been brought into the EA screening process?** Having identified who and where the people with disabilities are, steps should be taken to ensure their participation (and the participation of any of their representative organizations) in project consultation and planning phases. Only through their meaningful participation can it be determined whether the project will affect them and, if so, what steps should be taken as a result.

☑ **Does the project avoid potentially adverse effects for people with disabilities?** A number of tools may be utilized to identify the impact of the project on people with disabilities. Recognizing missed opportunities is critical, as a missed opportunity to reduce or eliminate needless social or physical barriers during the Bank-funded project cycle can have long term negative impacts on people with disabilities. For example, missing opportunities in client projects to provide physical access such as bathrooms in schools, public transportation, or curb cuts in sidewalks can have a lasting effect that spans twenty years or longer. In addition, it can impact the ability for people with disabilities to access the social aspects of life such as schools for education, health facilities for health care, employment, or transportation to participate in the political and social processes of their community. These social effects will also have lasting effects that promote long-term poverty for people with disabilities and possibly their family members. Such effects essentially become irreversible because the client country lacks the funds and desire to retrofit facilities at an even higher cost later.

☑ **Have project alternatives been considered?** Analysis should identify ways of improving project selection, planning, design, and implementation, by considering risks and impacts in its area of influence. It should also consider ways to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse environmental impacts and enhance positive impacts. It should also consider the physical and social aspects of a proposed project in an integrated way with the economic, financial, institutional, and technical analyses. In all these considerations, people with disabilities and their representative organizations should be consulted, as they are best placed to assess the practical ramifications of a project, as well as ways to mitigate or enhance the project impacts.

☑ **Have findings and recommendations from the EA been highlighted for inclusion in later project documents?** Should mitigation measures be needed they are based on the EA findings and recommendations, which should in turn be set out in the legal agreements, any EMP, and other relevant project documents. Therefore, care should be taken to ensure that the EA document and findings adequately account for disability issues, so that they may form the basis for references in these later project documents.

ii) Checklist for OP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement

☑ **Has consideration been given to people with disabilities within the population of those affected by involuntary resettlement?**

In identifying people with disabilities impacted by this Safeguards Policy, consideration should be given to those people with disabilities directly subject to involuntary resettlement, as well as those affected by involuntary resettlement, e.g., those living in areas into which people may be moved, or those for whom essential services may be disrupted as a result of the resettlement. It should be remembered that people with disabilities are more likely to face impoverishment when community institutions and social networks are weakened, kin groups dispersed, and the potential for mutual help diminished or lost as a result of resettlement.

☑ **Have people with disabilities been brought into the project consultation and development process?**

Having identified who and where the people with disabilities are, steps should be taken to ensure their participation (and the participation of any of their representative organizations) in project consultation and planning phases. Only through their meaningful participation can it be determined whether the project will affect them and, if so, what steps should be taken as a result.

☑ **Does the project avoid potentially adverse effects for people with disabilities?**

A number of tools, such as screening, the Resettlement Action Plan, and the Resettlement Policy Framework, may be utilized to identify the impact of the project on people with disabilities. (Please consult the online disability knowledge kit to sample these tools.)

☑ **Have all viable alternative project designs been considered?**

Because of the potential for severe economic, social, and environmental risks to people with disabilities, their needs should be factored into decision-making regarding involuntary resettlement and how to avoid or minimize unnecessary project impairments that create or exacerbate any disabling characteristic of the project. People with disabilities and their representative organizations should, of course, participate in discussions exploring these alternatives.

☑ **Have sufficient investment resources been provided?**

Without the institutional resources for projects to remove or reduce social and physical barriers that have disabling effects on people, there will be inequity for all persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.

☑ **Has impact to livelihood been sufficiently explored?**

A key area for people with disabilities is their ability to achieve independence and a livelihood. This Safeguards Policy addresses loss of income through the following, all of which should be considered in light of the people with disabilities who may be impacted by the resettlement: whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, application to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement regardless of the source of financing, offer of support after displacement to restore their livelihood and standards of living, and, provision of development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as training, or job opportunities.

iii) Checklist for OP 4.10: Indigenous Peoples

☑ **Has consideration been given to people with disabilities within the population of Indigenous Peoples?**

Early in project preparation, the Bank undertakes a screening (typically utilizing a qualified social scientist with expertise on the social and cultural groups in the project area) to determine whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area. This screening process should be utilized to further determine the presence of people with disabilities within any populations of Indigenous Peoples.

☑ **Have indigenous people with disabilities been brought into the project consultation and development process?**

Having identified who and where the people with disabilities are, steps should be taken to ensure their participation (and the participation of any of their representative organizations) in project consultation and planning phases. Only through their meaningful participation can it be determined whether the project will affect them and, if so, what steps should be taken as a result.

☑ **Does the project avoid potentially adverse effects for indigenous people with disabilities?**

A number of tools may be utilized to identify the impact of the project on indigenous people with disabilities.

☑ **When avoidance is not feasible, how can such effects be minimized, mitigated or compensated for indigenous people with disabilities?**

The Bank Safeguard Policy requires that where a project will have negative effects, those effects must be minimized, mitigated or compensated for to the extent possible. If discrimination against indigenous people with disabilities is to be avoided, care should be taken to ensure that:

1. Any potentially negative effects for indigenous people with disabilities are identified; and

2. Where negative effects are found (be they negative effects for people with disabilities and/or the wider population of indigenous peoples), the steps taken to minimize / mitigate / or compensate such effects effectively extend to indigenous people with disabilities, and are developed with their participation and support.

☑ **Will the social and economic benefits of the project extend to indigenous people with disabilities?**

Bank-financed projects are intended to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generational inclusive. These social and economic benefits should similarly be enjoyed by indigenous people with disabilities, especially women with disabilities and other groups of indigenous people with disabilities who may historically have faced discrimination in their enjoyment of social and economic benefits.

B. PCN Checklist

☑ **Have relevant domestic legislation and accessibility standards been identified and obtained?**

Once a country has been identified as a possible client, Bank staff should research and obtain copies of any domestic legislation addressing people with disabilities, as well as accessibility standards. Such documents can be compared with the international standards and documents from other countries, in order to assess what approach, if any, the country takes to addressing disability issues (e.g. non-discrimination, social welfare, fully accessibility, etc.), and to what degree this approach is in keeping with international disability standards.

☑ **Do project identification meetings and consultations comply with relevant legislation and/or standards?**

Meetings must facilitate access for people with disabilities for them to be full participants in project consultations. It is not enough to invite people with disabilities to participate if the modalities of participation effectively exclude them, e.g. because meeting rooms do not physically allow for their entry, or because information (spoken or written) cannot be readily obtained or understood. If a country already has adequate accessibility standards then these may be used as a guide to ensure accessibility. Alternatively, there are many regional, international and other domestic standards that could be utilized instead in partnership with the client government. People with disabilities themselves are an invaluable resource in this regard, and should certainly be consulted in the event of questions or concerns regarding accessibility. World Bank staff seeking to ensure accessibility may wish to contact the Bank's Disability Accommodation Fund (DAF) to obtain funding to pay for any necessary accommodations.

☑ **Do project identification meetings and consultations take into account barriers that may preclude participation of people with disabilities?**

As well as ensuring that meetings comply with relevant accessibility regulations and standards, care should be taken to ensure that other barriers to participation are also addressed. For example, the meeting facilities themselves may be accessible, but transport to the meeting location may be inaccessible to people with disabilities. In such instances, alternative meeting locations should be considered, as well perhaps as alternative transportation. Again, participants with disabilities should be consulted to ensure that appropriate solutions are implemented to facilitate their participation. In addition, information and capacity barriers should be addressed, so that people with disabilities are not precluded from meaningful participation because of lack of familiarity, for example, with Bank information and processes that may be highly technical and difficult to intersect for those who have not had prior exposure. Trainings and/or accessible information materials for prospective participants may be of assistance in this regard. It is important that people with disabilities be seen during the process, so that others may better understand that they are part of the process and can be effective contributing members, not just for disabilities issues, but all issues regarding community development. World Bank staff seeking to ensure accessibility may wish to contact the Bank's Disability Accommodation Fund (DAF) to obtain funding to pay for any necessary accommodations.

☑ **Who are the government departments/officials responsible for disability issues in the country, and have they been included?**

Some governments designate specific ministries to address disability issues, whilst others utilize disability offices with cross-sectoral responsibility. To the extent possible, these government representatives should be included in any project identification activities.

☑ **Who are the disability leaders and disabled people's organizations in the country, and have they been included?**

Identifying disability representatives in advance can help to ensure that invitations to meetings and consultations are issued with sufficient notice. Whether or not "umbrella" DPOs exists, care should be

taken to ensure that invited DPOs represent a broad spectrum of disability issues and groups. Remember, people with disabilities and the issues of concern to people with disabilities span the full spectrum of physical and social actions and activities (e.g., access to education, health care, businesses, political processes, and inclusion in society in general).

☑ **Have the CAS and/or PRSP been checked for references to disability?**

Disability is now recognized as an issue which should be included in the CAS and PRSP. Where disability references exist in these documents, they should be used as points of departure in project identification activities, to help the Bank ensure the success of implementing and including people with disabilities.

☑ **Have consultations and discussions conducted during the project identification phase been archived?**

To the extent possible, meetings and consultations held during the project identification phase should be recorded, summarized and/or archived in a manner that facilitates review at later stages in the project life cycle. The content of those discussions can, for example, be an invaluable resource to those engaged in the drafting of documents such as the PAD, legal agreements, and technical Annexes, where disability issues must be addressed with greater specificity than in the PCN or PID. Whilst privacy should, of course, be preserved where appropriate, to the extent possible records of consultations should include contact information for participants, so that individuals and/or groups may be contacted again in the future should there be a need for follow-up.

C. PID Checklist

☑ **Does the PID capture the disability issues referenced in the PCN?**

Disability components of projects should not only be referenced in the internal Bank documents, but should also be included in public project documents. In this manner, the Bank can better highlight its work in this area, and also more readily access the expertise needed to successfully implement disability-inclusive projects.

☑ **Does the PID adequately convey the nature of the disability components of the project?**

The PID does not typically elaborate the project in great detail, but to the extent possible it should indicate the nature of the disability components. By providing more detail, those interested in contributing to the project will be better able to assess whether they have the relevant expertise. For example, a project might seek to make a school accessible to children with disabilities and this should be referenced in the PID. However, in the absence of more detail it may not be clear whether there is a need for expertise in the area of accessible construction, or inclusive education, or both.

☑ **Are there other information outlets where the PID may be posted?**

The PID is obtainable from the Bank InfoShop, as well as the Bank's web site, but these resources may not be readily available to everyone with relevant expertise to contribute to a project. To the extent possible, the PID should also be publicized elsewhere (e.g. web sites addressing disability and development), and if possible, disseminated directly to organizations (especially disabled people's organizations) in the country and/or region implicated in the project.

D. PAD Checklist

☑ **Do the disability-related components of the PAD adequately reflect and expand upon the disability issues highlighted in the PCN and PID?**
If disability issues have been addressed from the project conceptualization phase onwards,

references to relevant disability issues should be included in both the PCN and initial PID. The PCN and PID should thus be consulted to ensure that the PAD is consistent with these references, and that no issues have been omitted.

☑ **Do the project components adequately respond to issues raised by participants in the project concept consultations and discussions?**
Given that the PCN and PID documents are not very detailed, it may also be useful to consult documentation summarizing the project concept consultations and discussions. Participants in these discussions may have raised issues not captured in the PCN or PID, and/or they may have proposed solutions and implementation methodologies that could better inform the drafting of the PAD.

☑ **Does disability data included in the PAD represent the best and most accurate data available?**

Data addressing the situation of people with disabilities is often difficult to obtain, and that which is available may not necessarily be accurate. For example, statistics addressing the numbers of people with disabilities in a particular region will be influenced by the definition of disability used, and if the definition is restrictive and not broadly inclusive of people with a wide array of impairments, the numbers of people with disabilities potentially affected by a project may be underestimated. In order to obtain accurate data it may be necessary to consult a variety of sources, including government departments, organizations of people with disabilities, academic institutions, and/or intergovernmental agencies engaged in research on disability statistics.

☑ **Have the disability-related project components been developed sufficiently to facilitate a meaningful QER?**

Although it may be possible to introduce disability-related concepts into the PAD (and later during project implementation) following the QER, information relevant to the inclusion of disability should be provided early in the PAD formulation process, so that disability references can be fully and effectively elaborated.

☑ **Have the disabilities issues been incorporated into the project costs?**

The costs of resources to properly analyze and implement identified disability issues need to be accounted for in the overall project planning costs. This includes implementation and supervision related costs.

☑ **Have any changes reflected in the PAD been incorporated into the revised PID?**

The PID is usually updated following completion of the PAD, and care should be taken to ensure that references to disability-related aspects of the project are reflective of developments made during the drafting of the PAD.

E. PSR Checklist

☑ **Does the content of the PSR reflect the disability-related components of the project?**

The PSR should be used as a tool to monitor implementation of the disability-related aspects of the project, just as it is used to monitor other aspects of project implementation. To this end, project development objectives included in the PSR should reflect the disability-related objectives identified in the PAD.

☑ **Do Project Performance Ratings capture disability-related components of the project?**

The performance indicators should provide a sufficient means of monitoring the inclusion of people with disabilities and implementation of disability-specific aspects of the project.

☑ **Do assessments of compliance with Safeguard Policies capture disability-related elements?**

As discussed above, the Bank's Safeguard Policies provide an opportunity to address disability and be inclusive of people with disabilities. To the extent that it has been determined that a particular project triggers the application of Bank Safeguard Policies, assessments of compliance with those Policies should encompass disability-related aspects of those Policies.

☑ **Do assessments of compliance with Legal Covenants capture disability-related elements?**

As noted in the next section, the Legal Agreement should clarify and specify roles, definitions, and standards that should be utilized in the project implementation as it relates to disability. Thus, assessments of compliance with Legal Covenants should ensure that disability-specific provisions in the Legal Agreement have been adhered to.

☑ **Do site visits provide information needed to determine implementation of disability-related aspects of the project?**

Site visits provide an important source of information to include in the PSRs and to assess the implementation of the project. Care should thus be taken to ensure that data collected provides a basis for assessing whether disability-related aspects of the project are being implemented in accordance with the project's objectives. An important source of this information is people with disabilities themselves. Thus, provision should be made to ensure that site visits include interaction with people with disabilities and their representative organizations. Such meetings must be made accessible so that people with disabilities may participate in a meaningful way. World Bank staff seeking to ensure accessibility may wish to contact the Bank's Disability Accommodation Fund (DAF) to obtain funding to pay for any necessary accommodations.

☑ **Does the PSR reveal a need for further follow-up?**

Care should be taken when reviewing the PSRs to see whether disability-related aspects of the project are being implemented as envisioned. If information is inadequate to make a determination regarding these elements of the project, then steps should be undertaken to obtain that information from those in the field, as well as project partners – particularly people with disabilities themselves. Where the PSR reveals a problem with compliance or implementation of disability-related project components, this should prompt follow-up to determine the nature of the problem(s) and necessary solutions. To the extent possible, the generation and implementation of those solutions should be inclusive of people with disabilities.

F. Legal Agreement Checklist

☑ **Definitions**

It is not uncommon in the Legal Agreement to define the population affected by the project, and it is often the case that the population in question is greater than just those found within the geographic parameters of the project. It is therefore important to ensure that such definitions encompass people with disabilities. Depending upon the nature of the project, it may be necessary to explicitly reference people with disabilities, or alternatively it may be more appropriate to craft a broad definition of population that will clearly be interpreted as inclusive of people with disabilities. In some instances it may be appropriate to include the definition of disability utilized in the client country. However, if this latter approach is adopted, care should be taken to ensure that the domestic definition is truly inclusive of the disability

population impacted by the project, as some domestic legislation/regulation definitions are not broadly inclusive of the full range of people with disabilities. Where the domestic definition does not provide the scope of coverage needed for a project, it may be useful to incorporate a definition from another domestic, regional or international context.

Consideration should also be given to including other disability-related definitions in the Legal Agreement. For example, it may be necessary to define what is meant by "accessibility" (and, in particular, what standards are implicated in assessing accessibility), or "reasonable accommodation." To the extent that the project envisions partnerships with disability NGOs, if those NGOs are not specifically mentioned by name, it may be necessary to define the type of NGOs involved. For example, a project might envision involvement of organizations **of** disabled persons, as distinct from organizations **for** disabled persons, and these distinctions may have to be addressed in the definitions section to ensure clarity of interpretation.

☑ Execution of the Project

This section provides an opportunity to specify how the Borrower will carry out its obligations to implement the project. Relevant disability standards (such as accessibility standards, and non-discrimination requirements), domestic legislation, and operational guidelines, should be specified in this section, and elaborated more fully in the Legal Agreement Annexes/schedules as appropriate. For example, where existing Bank guidelines or procedures (which would typically be referenced in the Legal Agreement) do not yet provide guidance on disability-related matters, it may be necessary to amend those Bank documents within the context of the specific project, so that the Borrower receives the most complete disability guidance available.

☑ Financial Covenants

This section typically incorporates obligations for the Borrower to maintain a financial management system that facilitates reporting on the operations, resources and expenditures related to the project. In order to facilitate supervision (and ultimately review) of the project implementation, it would be preferable to incorporate reporting on disability-related project components into this management system. For example, as well as gathering records of receipts and expenditures related to procurement actions, it would be useful to indicate whether (and how) items and services procured comply with the relevant accessibility and non-discrimination standards.

☑ Description of the Project

Typically drawn from the PID and PAD documents, the project description as provided in the Legal Agreement may or may not be particularly detailed, depending upon the nature of the specific project. Even where the description does not provide a high level of detail, given the legally binding nature of the agreement, inclusion of references to the disability-related components of the project will assist in ensuring that due regard is given to these project components by those tasked with the project implementation.

☑ Implementation

This section typically addresses the procedural aspects of implementation, and especially coordination between the Borrower and other actors involved in the project implementation. To the extent that the project addresses disability issues, it should ensure that those involved in implementation have the capacity to monitor whether the project's disability components have been adequately and appropriately implemented. It may also be appropriate in this section to name, or specify procedures for selecting, disabled people's organizations (and other relevant disability actors) to participate in these processes.

☑ Procurement

Sometimes addressed in a schedule or Annex of the Legal Agreement, the procurement section

provides a higher degree of specificity regarding the standards and procedures that should be utilized when procuring goods and services. As noted above, as well as referencing the standard Bank requirements with regard to procurement, it may be advisable to amend these procedures/requirements to reflect project commitments to ensuring accessibility of goods and services, and non-discrimination in the hiring of consultants.

ANNEX 3: SAMPLE TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR CONDUCTING DISABILITY-INCLUSIVE SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

Generic TOR

Introduction, Background Information, Purpose and Objectives and Description of the Proposed Project to be supplied to the consultant.

Overall responsibilities. The consultant will conduct an inclusive development and disability Social Assessment, with reference to the Social Analysis Sourcebook and other related sectoral and cross-sectoral Guidance Notes as appropriate, to ensure that social and disability issues of relevance to the project are identified and integrated into the project design. The consultant will make recommendations for project components to be included, and for actions to be taken during project implementation to ensure that the disability issues identified are consistently addressed throughout the implementation phase. The consultant will develop a detailed plan to monitor the progress of disability -related project components and to evaluate project outcomes and impacts for people with disability. Social Assessment will be conducted at intervals throughout the project cycle, as necessary to ensure continuing attention to social and disability issues.

Project Identification and Design

This phase of the Social Assessment will be conducted prior to project commencement, and will include the following components:

Assessment of the Socio-Cultural, Institutional, Historical and Political Context. Conduct a rapid review of available sources of information concerning the social and disability dimensions of the overall context in which the project will operate, and identify the ways in which this context is likely to facilitate or constrain project implementation and outcomes for people with disability.

Review of Legislative and Regulatory Considerations. Identify national legislation and regulations relevant to the project and identify the extent to which they facilitate/hinder empowerment of people with disability. Identify potential effects of local cultural traditions or other factors on the ways in which relevant legislation may be interpreted, and on the extent to which relevant regulations will be complied with.

Collection of baseline data on the activities, capabilities, needs and constraints of people with disability in the project area. Collect disability-differentiated data on local definitions of productive, reproductive and community roles; the daily activities and responsibilities of people with disability; deficiencies based on socioeconomic, age, gender or other status, in areas such as power relations, decision-making and the ability to influence others; differences in needs, capabilities and constraints among subgroups of the disabled people; and the contributions disability-related activities make to development goals.

Identification of Key Social and Disability Issues. On the basis of the foregoing analysis, identify the disability-specific dimensions of key social and institutional issues in relation to project objectives, with particular focus on issues such as poverty reduction, equity and inclusion, strengthening of social capital and social cohesion, promotion of accountable and transparent

governance, and potential risks and negative impacts of the project. The analysis should be structured around five key entry points:

- Social diversity

- Institutions, rules and behavior

- Identification of PWD stakeholders and their ability to influence the project's outcomes

- Opportunities for and constraints on participation in the project by both the disabled and non-disabled, particularly the poor and vulnerable

- Identification of potential disability-specific social risks, and of strategies to minimize or avoid such risks.

Assessment of likely social and disability-related effects of differentials identified. Assess the implications of the identified social differentials for project success, and the contributions the project can be expected to make to social development goals such as social equity and cohesion.

Plans for implementation and evaluation. In close consultation with the borrower and project implementation personnel, develop a plan for implementation of disability-specific project components to guide ongoing attention to disability issues throughout the implementation phase. The plan should specify funds to be assigned for the purpose, strategies to be adopted, actions to be taken, and responsibilities. A system of monitoring and evaluation indicators should also be developed at this time.

Methods and tools. This stage of Social Assessment should draw both on existing information in the form of available studies and documents, and on data collected directly from the intended project community and other potential stakeholders, using participatory and inclusive approaches to the fullest possible extent. Quantitative data should be complemented by qualitative data as needed.

Products. (i). A comprehensive Social Assessment document for use by borrower agencies responsible for project implementation and by World Bank staff responsible for project supervision. (ii). When appropriate, visual and other materials resulting from community participation in disability-responsive social analysis, to be kept and displayed in the project community for purposes of transparency and accountability.

Project Implementation

This phase of the Social Assessment will be repeated as needed during implementation, with the purpose of evaluating the extent to which continued attention is paid to disability issues identified during the implementation phase, and to assess progress made in implementing planned actions to address these issues. It will include the following components:

Collection and analysis of youth-specific implementation data, either directly by the Consultant, or by implementation personnel, to monitor:

- Implementation of project components specified in the project design and intended to promote youth empowerment, gender-based equity and social cohesion.

- project participation by the people with disabilities

- Use of disability-inclusive strategies

- Problems encountered during implementation.

Regular consultations with project personnel concerning social and disability-related project components, to review the findings of disability-specific implementation data, discuss problems and necessary changes to plans, identify processes that facilitated or impeded implementation, and ensure ongoing attention to these issues.

Methods and tools. Disability-specific quantitative data will be collected on project participation (in planning and decision-making, implementation and as beneficiaries). Qualitative data will be gathered from members of the project community, implementation personnel and other stakeholders, concerning their perceptions of and attitudes toward the project during implementation. Tools will vary depending on the specific context, but should involve members of the community whenever possible, and may include observation, semi-structured interviews, focus groups and other methods.

Products. Consultations with members of the project community, implementation personnel and other stakeholders; periodic written reports on progress concerning implementation of social and disability-related project goals; input to project documents such as mid-term project documents.

Project Evaluation[120]
This phase of the Social Assessment will be conducted at the time of project completion, in order to provide a full account of the implementation phase, to evaluate outcomes for people with disability, for both men and women, and for all socio-economic sections of the project community, and to summarize lessons learned to assist in the design of future inclusive development and disability social analyses. It will include the following components:

Evaluation of the implementation process to assess the extent to which plans to integrate disability and social diversity into project activities and processes were successful, and of the variables that facilitated or impeded this goal.

Evaluation of project outcomes and impacts for young people. This component should address:
- Project outcomes in terms of World Bank social development goals of social inclusion, cohesion and accountability

- Project outcomes in terms of major cross-cutting social and disability issues such as power, decision-making capacity and ability to influence others; access to human and productive resources; vulnerability to poverty; and violence and social cohesion.

- Project outcomes in terms of sector-specific social and disability-related project components.

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[120] For more information on Program Impact Evaluation, see Bamberger (2004).

Methods and tools. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected, as appropriate, from men and women with disabilities, and older members of the project community, from implementation personnel, and from other stakeholders.

Products. 1. A comprehensive Social Assessment document for use by borrowers, and by World Bank project and evaluation personnel. 2. A presentation to the project community, with written and visual materials for community records, as appropriate.

ADB Sample: Generic Terms of Reference for a Social Development Specialist with Expertise in Disability[121]

1. Under the guidance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) staff and in consultation with the senior officials of the line ministries and state governments concerned, the consultant will:
    (i) Be responsible for conducting the study at the national and state levels;
    (ii) Prepare an overall work plan for the study;
    (iii) Identify, in consultation with ADB, suitable state-level agencies (state and non-government) and stakeholders for state-level consultations in the country/countries and develop a state-level study outline;
    (iv) Visit the participating country/countries for state-level consultation and field study/assessment, and
    (v) Prepare a report that consolidates all the work.

2. More specifically, the consultant will be responsible for the following:

A. Review of literature and secondary data
(i) Review publications (research papers, reports, statistical data, etc.) on disability internationally and specific to the participating country/region;
(ii) Examine disability gaps/disparities and their trends in demography, education attainment, health standards, and economic/political and social participation, etc., which will to the extent possible, be disaggregated by state, rural-urban; and socioeconomic group (e.g., income levels) and analyze their causes;
(iii) Examine social, legal, gender, and cultural factors that affect the roles of people with disabilities; and
(iv) Look into the plurality of needs of people with disabilities in different regions and different religious groups, ethnic groups, and communities within states that have a high incidence of poverty.

B. Analysis of policies and institutions
(i) Examine macroeconomic government policies and other policies (including policies on disability, women, and children) and analyze their implications for people with disabilities, in particular, the impact of macroeconomic and sectoral policies on people with disabilities; correlation between disability, inequality, and poverty; correlation between disability and gender; and institutional issues;

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[121] Edmonds (2005).

(ii) Examine institutional settings, roles, and mandates of government and nongovernmental agencies responsible for the implementation of the relevant policies and assess the capacity and effectiveness of these institutions;

(iii) Look into the implementation systems established for the delivery of programs at the state, district, and sub district level, and suggest appropriate strategies for improving the system;

(iv) Explore to what extent different grassroots-level initiatives created through self-help groups and voluntary organizations can be integrated for delivery of programs; and

(v) Based on the analysis, identify the critical areas that require interventions.

C. Assistance to people with disabilities

(i) Collect information on the programs, projects, or other activities of disabled people by government institutions, donors, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector; and

(ii) Assess the impact of these activities and compile a list of lessons learned.

D. Assessment of ADB operations

(i) Examine ADB operations in participating country/countries and assess the extent to which disability policies for promoting an enabling environment have been implemented and their impact at the macroeconomic, policy, sector, and project levels; and

(ii) Identify key issues, constraints, and opportunities for ADB to incorporate disability issues into its operations, in particular, in the scope of its poverty reduction goal.

E. Identification of priority needs of people with disabilities for ADB

(i) Study the findings of ADB's participatory poverty analysis and identify the linkages between disability and poverty;

(ii) Identify major areas of concern regarding disability considerations for the country/countries in general and for ADB assistance in particular, with specific attention to policy support, capacity building, and state-level operations; and

(iii) Draft an ADB disability strategy based on the analysis, stipulating the overall goal, approach, strategic areas of assistance, and implementation mechanisms and procedures.

F. Preparation of country study report on people with disabilities

On the basis of the above, prepare a country paper on disability for the participating country/countries as outlined.

G. Reporting

The consultant is responsible for preparing regular progress reports and a final report at the end of the study.

Sample TOR, No. 1

Development of Qualitative Survey on Disability and Living Standards
Terms of Reference

The Problem

To sustain and promote economic growth and well-being, it is essential to incorporate the concept of human functioning into development programs. People's functioning levels vary

significantly -- whether in relation to physical capabilities, intellectual capabilities, sensory abilities (hearing and vision), or the impact of mental health. Not accounting for these differences can seriously limit the effectiveness of programs designed to promote economic and social well-being.

When individuals with different levels of functioning encounter barriers to health services, education, employment, public services, and infrastructure, they are disabled. That is, disabled in the sense that their ability to participate in economic activities and lift themselves from poverty suffers. Disability is thus an interaction between human functioning and an environment which does not account for different levels of functioning. In other words, people with physical or mental limitations are often disabled not so much because of their functioning level, but because they are denied access to education, labor markets, and public services. This exclusion leads to poverty, and in a vicious circle, poverty can lead to more disability by making people more vulnerable to malnutrition, disease, and unsafe living and working conditions.

According to estimates by WHO, approximately 10 percent of the population has a disability, and this is probably a conservative estimate. Within developing countries, this population numbers at least 400 million and they are among the poorest of the poor.

Furthermore, the effects of "disability" go beyond those with functional impairments themselves. Family members must often absorb extra responsibilities that inhibit their participation in the economic and social life of their communities. And of course, the less productive any citizen is, the less economic growth is possible. Even for those people not classified as "disabled," different levels of human functioning can have an impact on their access to the economy and the community.

Unfortunately, due to limited data collection in this area we do not have good data on the relationship between poverty and disability. At present, there is a growing effort to obtain quantitative data that can provide prevalence estimates and general links between poverty and disability. However, there is scant information on the dynamics of how the presence of impairments affects the economic and social life of people in developing countries.

Consultant Responsibilities and Expected Output
The consultant will develop a methodology for a qualitative study of the relationship between functional impairments and poverty. The purpose of this methodological approach will be to uncover the mechanisms by which various types of impairments interact with barriers in the environment to limit or influence the economic and social life of disabled people and members of their households. This methodological instrument will be a template that can be adapted to particular country circumstances.
A number of quantitative studies are being planned for next year. Our plans are to implement a qualitative study in some of these countries to create a fuller picture of the lives of disabled people and the impact of disability on poverty.
The consultant will:
    1) Prepare a methodological paper containing
            a. Recommended goals and scope of such a survey.
            b. An approach to defining disability and capturing how barriers impact upon social and economic activity.
            c. A specific methodology for achieving the aforementioned goals, possibly including focus groups, structured interviews, or any other qualitative approach.
    2) Prepare a qualitative data collection instrument

3) Field test that instrument in a developing country and report back on preliminary results of that field test.

Consultant Qualifications

The consultant must have a PhD in demography, economics, disability studies or a related field with demonstrated expertise in the areas of research design. Extensive experience within the area of disability is required.

Timing, Duration, and Compensation

Deliverable Date Compensation
 1) Methodological Paper
   a. First draft December 1, 2004 $10,000
   b. Final draft January 15, 2005 $10,000
 2) Qualitative Data Instrument April 1, 2005 $10,000
 3) Field Test
   a. Data collection June 1, 2005 $10,000
   b. Final report June 30, 2005 $10,000

Total Compensation: $50,000

Sample TOR, No. 2

Service Delivery and Disability in Indonesia
Terms of Reference

1. Objective and main features of proposed activity

The objectives of this project are threefold: 1) To support the Indonesia Poverty Analysis Program (INDOPOV); 2) To demonstrate the importance of incorporating disability issues in poverty reduction and service delivery activities; and, 3) To serve as a model for other country studies on how to include disability.

According to a recently commissioned report for the East Asia and Pacific Region (EAP), poverty is the underlying cause of disability, whether through malnutrition, lack of health services, unsafe living and working conditions, or other reasons. Furthermore, in a vicious circle, people with disabilities face barriers in attitudes, education, employment, and public services that prevent their escape from poverty.

INDOPOV is a three-year program that aims to achieve a major expansion in the analytical foundations for the actions and policy changes needed to reduce poverty in Indonesia. It represents a major effort to enhance the understanding of poverty, its determinants, and its dynamics across a range of stakeholders. At present, though, it does not incorporate the issue of disability. EAP and the Indonesia country team are interested in changing this, as witnessed by the report mentioned above, their recent hiring of a consultant to review regional operations for opportunities to incorporate disability issues, and their support of this proposal.

This project will not only help in the establishment of a poverty reduction program, but will serve as an important vehicle for expanding the Bank's ability to incorporate disability. Activities will be timed in such a way as to serve as inputs in the INDOPOV program.

Since 2002 the efforts of the Disability Advisor and her team combined with the support of the NTFDD6, CTFs, and PCF support have helped expand the Bank's commitment to working on disability issues. [Annex A: 2002-2003 annual report] Slowly disability is being recognized as something not incidental to development but fundamental to achieving elimination of poverty and the Millennium Development Goals.

The lack of quality data on disability, however, has hampered our ability to accurately document the effectiveness of service delivery to ameliorate the relationship between disability and poverty. Our gap in understanding undermines program design and implementation.

The World Bank has been working on these issues with the UN Statistical Division and the Washington Group on Disability Measurement established by the UNSD. This group consists of representatives from over 50 countries and international agencies. The main goals of this group are to devise census and survey questions on disability that will improve the quality of data on disability – which is a difficult concept to capture – and make that data more internationally comparable. This project will be an extension of their work.

Indonesia provides the opportunity for such analysis due to the detailed data on functional capacity in a country with a large household survey. A study on disability, poverty, and service delivery in Indonesia would not only inform development work in that country, but would demonstrate the importance of addressing disability issues in all developing countries. Work on methodological issues that will be addressed in this project -- such as devising monitoring instruments for service delivery and survey design – will greatly benefit future country studies on disability and poverty.

2. Strategic fit with identified focus areas

This project will increase the understanding and knowledge of the extent and impact of the vulnerabilities of disabled persons on human development, poverty reduction and social inclusion. It will improve our ability to design effective public action on how to redress these vulnerabilities: what policies and services are needed, how they should be organized, and how much they cost; and will assist in integrating issues related to disabled people into macro level, multi-sectoral, and sectoral policy making. In addition, it will build in-country capacity for further study and monitoring of people with disabilities.

3. Data and methodology

An outline of the analytical work follows:

I. Country Study. Because disability is a cross-sectoral issue, a comprehensive review of disability issues in Indonesia will be undertaken. This study will document the demographics of the disabled population, the causes and types of disability, and their relation to individual, family, and community variables, such as: family status and structure, gender, ethnicity, education, occupation (for those who have worked), individual income, labor force participation and employment, and region of residence.

Data from SUSENAS will be the primary source of quantitative information. In relation to the INDOPOV, we will also focus on documenting the kinds of policies and services that now exist in Indonesia to monitor and assist disabled persons. This policy & services review would entail interviews with appropriate government officials at the national and local levels, as well as representatives from DPOs. It also will entail visits to facilities (e.g., government offices, health centers, schools) themselves to assess the constraints to serving disabled persons. These visits would help ascertain the constraints to access for disabled persons, and develop an instrument that government might use for monitoring service delivery for disabled persons.

II.) <u>Development of Information System for Monitoring Basic Services.</u> Building on the work in the country study, we will design a monitoring instrument for assessing the effectiveness of basic service delivery systems for reaching people with disabilities. This will be used to determine the extent to which people in different localities have access to basic services and the quality of those services.

III.) <u>Primary Data Collection and Analysis</u>. A disability module building on the work of the Washington City Group on Disability Measurements recommendations for census and survey questions will be designed in concert with the national statistical agency in Indonesia. This survey will be implemented in localities where basic services have been evaluated. We will examine the links between disability and poverty in these communities and assess the effectiveness of different types of basic services at ameliorating those links.

IV) <u>Dissemination</u> The results of this study will be shared in technical reports, notes, and workshops.

4. Management/Bank Involvement

The activities will involve different types of counterparts.

<u>Bank staff</u>: Pamela Dudzik (HDNSP) will be the team leader for the overall work in conjunction with Judith Heumann (Advisor for Disability and Development). Either or both will represent the Bank at Steering Committee meetings and liaise with the partners. The technical work on data issues will be lead by Elizabeth King (EAP), Daniel Mont (HDNSP), and Jehan Arulpragasam, from the Indonesia country office, with the additional collaboration of Menno Prasad Pradhan, and Vivi Alatas, as well as the EAP regional working group on disability.

5. Timeline for Output

Activities will be conducted over FY05

Preliminary outline of Country Study March 15 $10,500
Final Country Study April 30 $15,000
Development of Information System for Monitoring Basic Services June 30 $29,500
Presentation of Preliminary Analytical
Results September 1 $5,000
Primary Data Set and Analytical Report October 31 $45,000

6. Description of expected outcomes (include information on who will benefit from the expected outcomes and what it will contribute to)

The overall outcomes of the proposed activities are a detailed analysis of basic service delivery in Indonesia and its relation to the links between poverty and disability in Indonesia. This study can serve as a model for similar studies in other developing countries, as well as continued monitoring in Indonesia. A detailed study such as this does not exist in a developing country, and will be an important milestone in development community's efforts to mainstream disability.

ANNEX 4: COMPARISON OF MEDICAL/CHARITY AND SOCIAL/CULTURAL MODELS OF DISABILITY

Assumption	
Medical/Charity Model*	**Social/Cultural Model**
• People with disabilities are the problem • People with disabilities are "sick" and need to be cured by doctors • People with disabilities will always be dependent on others • People with disabilities are "abnormal" • The provision of accommodations or social supports is a "favor" for which people with disabilities should be grateful	• People with disabilities are NOT the problem • Barriers created by society are the problem • Barriers include legal barriers, physical barriers, information barriers, attitudes • If barriers are removed, people with disabilities are fully capable of leading independent lives, participating and being fully included in society • People with disabilities are "normal," i.e., disability is a natural and normal part of human variation • The removal of barriers and provision of accommodations and social supports is not a "favor," but rather is fundamental to the full enjoyment of human rights by people with disabilities

Consequences	
Medical/Charity Model	**Social/Cultural Model**
• Lack of societal awareness and commitment to the removal of barriers • Violation of the autonomy of people with disabilities, with medical professionals and others acting as primary decision makers • People with disabilities may become passive recipients of charity and treatment, rather than active claimants of human rights • People with disabilities experience a sense of failure because they cannot be "cured," and/or feel that they are social outcasts • People with disabilities may become permanently dependent on others and marginalized from society so that they do not fully enjoy their human rights	• Societal awareness of, and meaningful commitment to, the removal of barriers • Respect for the autonomy of people with disabilities • People with disabilities become active claimants of their human rights • People with disabilities become empowered as full participants in society and members of their communities

ANNEX 5: INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (ICRPD)

A new international legal framework is of great relevance for development practitioners. The International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 13, 2006, will enter into force once 20 countries have become State Parties.

This is the first bounding convention on disability and has several implications for the Bank:

- The Convention sets a precise international benchmark, this will be a useful (non binding) reference for the Bank in the vacuum of a Bank "disability policy";
- The World Bank as international organization, is not intended to become party to the Convention; nor will the Bank have a role in influencing the ratification process of client countries; however the Bank could promote internal awareness and capacity in order to be ready to support client countries' requests of TA and may encourage client countries to use the principles set forward in the Convention;
- Loan agreements between the Bank and client countries refer to "compliance with domestic and international legislation". The binding obligations embedded in the Convention will have thus far-reaching consequences for States Parties. In practical terms it will be important to see the interpretation from the Legal Department if/how the Bank will ensure that WB financed projects are in compliance with the Convention for those countries who have become States Parties.

The Convention is a Human Rights tool with development objectives (inclusion); it formalizes a paradigm shift in framing disability from a "medical" model to a "social" model. It does not establish new rights but clarifies and qualifies existing HR procedures and sets up strong responsibilities for State parties, including reporting obligations. It also contains an article on international cooperation.

The Convention sets general principles but also has very specific and guiding articles covering the multi-sectoral dimension of disability (e.g., gender, children, accessibility (physical and ICT), situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies, equal recognition before the law, access to justice, Living independently and being included in the community, freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information, education, health, habilitation and rehabilitation, work and employment, adequate standard of living and social protection, statistics and data collection, international cooperation).

ANNEX 6: RESOURCES ON DISABILITY ISSUES

Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons 1993–2003
http://www.unescap.org/decade/publications/z15009gl/z1500901.htm

Community-based Rehabilitation links
www.cbrresources.org/#anchor490954

Comparative Study of Employment Policies For Disabled Persons in Selected Countries
Neil Lunt & Patricia Thornton, University of York, Social Policy Research Unit, York
http://gladnet.org/infobase/employment/Policies/conclus.htm

DFID's Knowledge and Research project on disability
http://www.disabilitykar.net/research/policy_dfid.html

Disability and Self-Directed Employment: Business Development Models
Neufeldt, Aldred H., and Alison Albright, Eds. (1998). Ontario: Captus Press.

Disability Information and Resources
http://www.makoa.org/

Disability Services - Terminology
www.uncwil.edu/stuaff/SDS/disterm.html

Disability Weblinks
www.disabilityweblinks.ca/pls/dwl/dl.home

Disability World
http://www.disabilityworld.org/

Global Partnership on Disability & Development (GPDD)
www.worldbank/disability/gpdd
to join the GPDD listerv, please email a blank email (no subject or body) to join-gpdd@lists.worldbank.org

HIV/AIDS and Disability Global Survey
http://cira.med.yale.edu/globalsurvey/index.html

International Disability Alliance
http://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/

International Classification of Functioning: Disability and Health
http://www3.who.int/icf/icftemplate.cfm

The Center for Universal Design
http://www.design.ncsu.edu/cud/univ_design/ud_pubs.htm

Universal Design: General Concepts, Universal Design Principles and Guidelines
http://trace.wisc.edu/world/gen_ud.html

UN International Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/
http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/media.shtml

UN Washington Group on Disability statistics
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm

World Bank Disability: http://www.worldbank.org/disability World Bank Disability Website. Information and World Bank studies on global disability advocacy, policy, economic development and education.

Yale/World Bank Global Survey on HIV/AIDS and Disability.
http://cira.med.yale.edu/globalsurvey This site lists examples of interventions, studies, films etc, that have been implemented for populations with disability around issues of HIV/AIDS.

Disability Knowledge Resources

Multilateral and Bilateral Development Organisation
- http://disabilitytoolkit (WB intranet),
- http://www.worldbank.org/disability
- www.worldbank.org/disability/gpdd
- http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/index.shtml
- http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALDEVELOPMEN T/EXTCPR/0,,menuPK:407746~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:407740,00.htm l
- www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable
- www.dfid.gov.uk
- www.dcdd.nl
- www.usaid.gov/about_usaid/**disability**/
- http://www.disability.dk/site/countryindex.php?section_id=29
- http://norden.siteseeker.se/?q=disability&i=en
- http://www.danida-networks.dk/client/CursumClientViewer.aspx?CAID=181158&ChangedCourse=true
- http://www.norad.no/default.asp?V_ITEM_ID=1598
- http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=847&a=16354&language=en_US&searchWords=di sability
- http://www.shia.se/index.php?l=en&p=index
- http://www.childinfo.org/areas/childdisability/

Others
- www.international**disability**alliance.org
- http://www.disabilitykar.net/,
- http://www.asksource.info/index.htm
- http://lcint.org
- http://www.vso.org.uk

- www.iddc.org.uk/
- www.add.org.uk
- www.bond.org.uk/wgroups/disability/index.html
- http://www.dpi.org/
- http://www.inclusion-international.org/
- http://www.rehab-international.org/
- http://www.once.es/
- http://www.wfdb.org/
- http://www.miusa.org/
- www.cbm.org
- http://www.access-board.gov/links/disability.htm
- http://www.leeds.ac.uk/disability-studies/

Public Health (incl. water, sanitation and environment health)
- http://www.healthlink.org.uk/
- www.who.int/topics/disabilities/en/
- http://www.who.int/mental_health/policy/en/
- http://www.hesperian.org/action_topics_disability.php
- http://www.cdc.gov/search.do?action=search&queryText=+disability&+.x=14&+.y=13
- http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/en/
- http://www.ehponline.org/ische/
- http://www.nih.gov/icd/
- http://www.asksource.info/res_library/disability.htm
- http://www.handicap-international.org.uk/
- http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/68.htm

Inclusive Education
- www.unesco.org/education/inclusive/
- www.unicef.org

Transportation
- www.globalride-sf.org
- www.access-board.gov
- www.independentliving.org
- www.accessforblind.org
- www.chrc-ccdp.ca
- www.bestgroup.cc/cost349/download.htm
- www.dft.gov.uk
- www.dptac.gov.uk/pubs/smallbus
- www.cemt.org
- www.embarq.wri.org
- www.icontec.org.co
- http://www.iadb.org/sds/SOC/publication/gen_6191_4180_e.htm
- http://www.idu.gov.co/

ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) **for Development** *"Putting the Internet to Assist People with Disabilities"*

- http://topics.developmentgateway.org/ict/sdm/previewDocument.do~activeDocumentId=399217?activeDocumentId=399217

Disability Statistics

- http://unstats.un.org/unsd/disability/default.asp
- www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm
- http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesY/SeriesY_10e.pdf

Photo Libraries

- www.worldbank.org/photos search for "disability";
- www.ilo.org/public/english/sitemap
- www.un.org/photos/disabled.htm
- www.johnbirdsall.co.uk/catalogue.shtml
- http://www3.who.int/icf/icftemplate.cfm

Clip Art Libraries

- www.disabilityart.com
- www.artbycheryl.com
- http://webclipart.miningco.com/cs/msub.disaa

Documentary Libraries & Distributors

- www.fanlight.com
- www.mediarights.org
- www.docuseek.com

Disability & Media Websites These sites monitor and report on disability & media, related conferences, and review new public education initiatives, films and television programs:

- www.disabilityworld.org
- www.media-disability.org
- www.bbc.co.uk/ouch
- www.disabilityfilms.co.uk
- www.towson.edu/~bhalle/disable.html
- www.accessiblesociety.org

Disability Film Festivals These sites are an-going source of information about new prize winning disability films and festivals where they will be shown, www.disabilityfilmfestival.net

- www.perspektiva-inva.ru
- www.filmfestival.kolobrzeg.pl
- www.picturethisfestival.org
- www.madknight.com/cdt/superfest/index.htm
- www.paraquad-nsw.asn.au
- www.enablelink.org/abilitiesfestival/index

ANNEX 7: HOW INTERNATIONAL DONORS ARE ADDRESSING DISABILITY

Asian Development Bank: Developed "Disability Brief Identifying and Addressing the Needs of Disabled People."

Austria: Reference to the needs of children and people with disabilities is an integral part of the law that established the Austrian Development Agency (2003).

Denmark: The study, "From Charity toward Inclusion: The Way Forward for Disability Support through Danish NGOs" (2000), was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DANIDA. It resulted in 13 recommendations for DANIDA's criteria for disability support.

European Union (EU): In March 2003, the EU produced a guidance note on disability and development for EU delegations and services to address disability in their daily work. Three EU-ACP (African Caribbean Pacific) resolutions have also passed since 2001 that are relevant to mainstreaming disability.

Finland: "Disability Dimension in Development Action" (2000) is the result of intensive collaboration between disabled people's organizations (DPOs) and the Department of International Development Co-operation (DIDC) to create an explicit policy on disability and development.

Italy: The Italian Cooperation "Guidelines Concerning Disabled People" (2003) has been adopted by the General Directorate for Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Nordic Countries: After almost a decade of intensive collaboration between DPOs and Development Cooperation and/or ministries of foreign affairs, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden have approved a document with steps to include disability in Nordic development cooperation.

Norway: The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) produced guidelines on "Planning and Monitoring for the Inclusion of Disability Issues in Mainstream Development Activities" in 2002.

Sweden: The Swedish International Development Agency's "Development Cooperation for Children and Adults with Disabilities" (1999) summarizes previous experience and current international policy issues with a strong human rights approach.

United Kingdom: The Department for International Development (DFID) has adopted a twin-track approach to disability. This approach seeks to mainstream disability issues alongside specific initiatives to empower and enhance the lives of people with disabilities.

United States: The U.S. Agency for International Cooperation (USAID) has a mandatory reference policy paper that articulates its commitment to pursue advocacy for, outreach to and inclusion of people with physical and mental disabilities, to the maximum extent feasible, in the design and implementation of USAID programming, and provides guidance for making that commitment operational (e.g., through standards for accessibility in USAID-financed construction). It is the product of a comprehensive consultative process between USAID and its partners and responds to issues identified in that process. In addition, the United States Congress

has required the State Department to include the human rights conditions of people around the world with disabilities in its annual country reports.

WHO: Disability prevention and rehabilitation is a key focus area of the WHO, which has taken the lead in programs to eliminate and reduce the incidence of disabling diseases, such as polio, TB and malaria. WHO champions and supports the development of community-based rehabilitation across the world. It also leads in the gathering of disability data and has developed the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) to act as a global system for data collection.

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