

ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL

INCLUDING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
(SPECIAL NEEDS)

02nd July 2015-Holiday Inn - POM

Models of Disability

- CHARITY – Sorry, pity (turangu)
- MEDICAL – PWDs should be referred to hospitals all the time. Their impairment is a medical one.
- SOCIAL – PWDs want to be included in all facets of development.
- HUMAN RIGHTS- Citizens and wants to be treated on equal basis with others.

What is inclusive development?

- ▣ Lessons learned from the MDGs, for instance, show that many groups are excluded from development because of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty status.
- ▣ Development cannot effectively reduce poverty unless all groups contribute to the creation of opportunities, share the benefits of development and participate in decision-making

What is inclusive development?

- ▣ The goal of inclusive development is to achieve an inclusive society that respect differences and value diversity and in which everybody has equal opportunities to contribute to and benefit from development
- ▣ Inclusive development also consists of ensuring that all marginalized and excluded groups are stakeholders in and benefit from development processes.

WHAT ABOUT
PERSONS WITH
DISABILITIES OR
SPECIAL NEEDS?

World Report on Disability

- **Higher estimates of prevalence**

- More than a billion people are estimated to live with some form of disability, or about 15% of the world's population (based on 2010 global population estimates).
- This is higher than previous WHO estimates, which date from the 1970s and suggested around 10%.
- 110–190 million people live with one or several very severe functioning difficulties.

- **Growing numbers**

- The number of people with disabilities is growing. This is because populations are ageing—older people have a higher risk of disability—and because of the global increase in chronic health conditions associated with disability, such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and mental illness.
- Chronic diseases are estimated to account for 66.5% of all years lived with disability in low-income and middle-income countries.
- Patterns of disability in a particular country are influenced by trends in health conditions and trends in environmental and other factors—such as road traffic crashes, natural disasters, conflict, diet and substance abuse.

World Report on Disability

- People with disabilities have worse health and socioeconomic outcomes. Across the world, people with disabilities have:
 - poorer health,
 - lower education achievements,
 - less economic participation and higher rates of poverty than people without disabilities
- Diverse experiences
 - Stereotypical views of disability emphasize wheelchair users and a few other “classic” groups such as visually impaired and hearing impaired people.
 - However, the disability experience resulting from the interaction of health conditions, personal factors, and environmental factors varies greatly. While disability correlates with disadvantage, not all people with disabilities are equally disadvantaged.

CRPD

- Article 1 - Purpose.

The purpose of the present Convention is to promote, protect, and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of **all human rights, and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities**, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

*Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which **interaction with various barriers** may hinder full and effective participation in society on equal basis with others.*

Defining disability

- **What is disability?** the term people **with disability** “includes those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory *impairments* which in interaction with various *barriers* may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”.
- **Impairment + Barriers = Disability**
- **Impairments** may limit an individual’s personal or social functioning in comparison with someone who does not have that characteristic or condition (e.g. hearing/vision impairment, developmental delay, physical impairment). **Barriers** may be attitudinal/societal (e.g. stigma) or physical/environmental (e.g. stairs) and can prevent full inclusion for people with impairments.



Where is Disability?

National Policy on Disability

- **Vision** – Removing barriers and making rights real.
- To shape the conversation I will stick to **removing barriers** remains the **ultimate** challenge, towards rights based, inclusive and restriction free society.
- The key players are State Parties, PNG ADP, Disability Service Providers, all CIMC partners CSOs, CBOs and citizens of our beloved Papua New Guinea.

No matter the country and the wealth

- People with disabilities are facing exclusion:
 - They have less access to regular health care.
 - They have significantly less access to education.
 - They have significantly less access to employment.
 - They are overrepresented among poor people.

What would mean inclusive or CRPD compliant budgeting?

- Public finance including budget contribute to realize all human rights of all persons with disabilities as specified in the CRPD
- Respecting general principles
- Ensuring that no new barriers are created (accessibility...)
 - Building a school or health center non accessible is a wasted opportunity
 - Reforming a school curriculum without including elements with regards to inclusion of children with disabilities is a wasted opportunity
- Promoting inclusion of persons with disabilities (information, employment incentives, support services,...)
- Using all tools (transfer, public procurement, grant, tax expenditures)

Types of Barriers

1. **Attitudinal barriers**
 - Belief systems
 - Cultures
 - Attitudes and perceptions
2. **Institutional barriers**
 - Policy
 - Systems
3. **Environmental barriers**
 - Infrastructures
 - Physical/Environment

APPROACH TO DISABILITY INCLUSION

How to Include people with disability in programs, projects and activities:

- **Awareness** of disability and its implications.
- **Participation** and active involvement of people with a disability.
- **Comprehensive accessibility** through addressing physical, communication, policy and attitudinal barriers.
- **Twin track** identifying disability specific actions

CHALLENGE

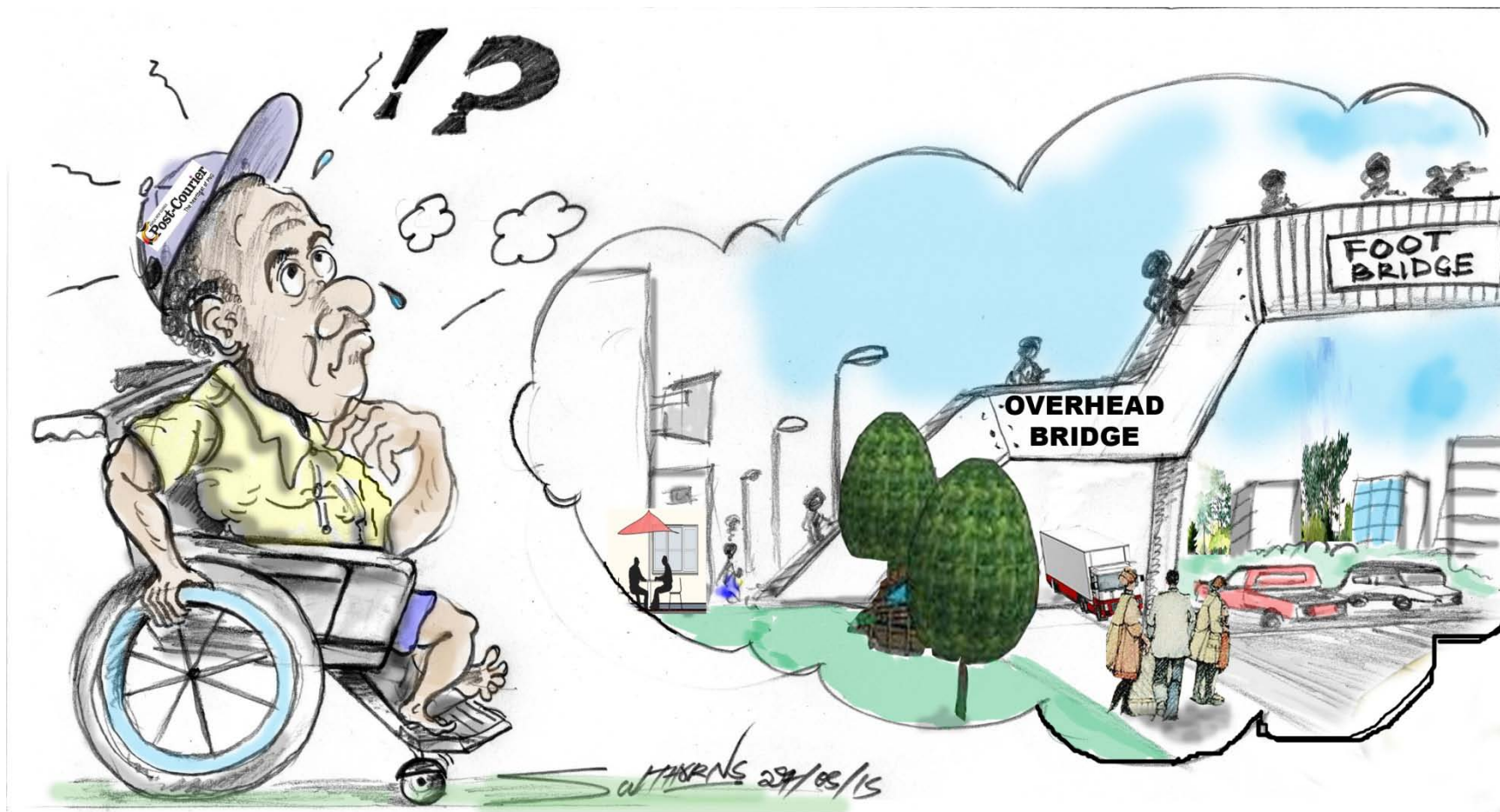
Reframing the resource debate

- We have heard again and again policy makers saying: we would like but we cannot afford.
- In the last two years, we have taken the resource constraints discourse of policy makers very seriously.
- PNG ADP/DPOs cannot just claim, they need to be in position to ask the good questions, make concrete propositions that take into account the real constraints.
- PNG ADP to do collaboration between different stakeholders can contribute to develop a credible and useful framework for inclusive budgeting and public resources mobilization.

Questions we have in form of Challenges

- How much is too much?
 - How much resources are/should be allocated?
 - What is the ratio of resources dedicated to empowerment and inclusion of persons with disabilities compare to overall budget?
 - How much mainstream resources contribute to inclusion or to create new barriers?
 - How relevant and significant are resources allocated compare to needs?
 - Disaggregated data
 - Efficiency of spending
 - Are most public funds spent in an inclusive way?
 - Non-utilization of allocated funding?
 - Best quality goods and services for lowest possible price?
 - Equality in funding – adequate prioritization between issues and groups
 - What about extra budgetary resources linked to international cooperation?
 - How much people with disabilities are involved in decision over resources management?
 - What about resources constrained countries?

Example of new barrier created



What PNG ADP would like to share as a challenge?

- Reflection about costs benefits and cost effectiveness issues
- Presentation and discussion around some findings from country research.
- Exchange around how to cost, budget and finance inclusion
- Inclusive public procurement (making every kina count)
- Gate keeping (or another question related to “definition of persons with disability”)
- International cooperation
- Regulation and funding mechanisms for partnership between government and NGOs/CSOs/DPOs for service delivery
- How can we get the government to prioritize to a certain extent spending for inclusion of persons with disabilities?