

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals for All



Inclusion International



- a family-based organization of 200 members advocating for the human rights of people with intellectual disabilities and their families in 115 countries
- consultative status with ECOSOC and UN agencies
- reaches well beyond the boundaries of its members through formal and informal networks
- advancing a global initiative called Building Inclusive Futures (BIF), linking knowledge at all levels (local to global) to support policy dialogue and development around disability and inclusion

People with Disabilities in the World

- Approximately 600 million people or 10% of the world's population has a disability
- Over 70% of people with disabilities and their families live in a developing country
- Only 2% of people with disabilities in developing countries have access to rehabilitation and appropriate basic services
- An estimated 80% of people with disabilities are unemployed

UN Millennium Development Goals

- The UN MDGs are a set of eight time-bound and measurable goals for reducing poverty, hunger, disease, environmental degradation, illiteracy, and gender inequality, agreed upon by world leaders at the United Nations Millennium Summit (September 2000)
- The UN MDGs provide an international focus on reaching specific targets, offering a framework for advancing inclusive policies and practices for people with disabilities

UN Millennium Development Goals	II Millennium Development Goals
<p><u>Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</u>: By 2015, halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day and those who suffer from hunger</p>	<p><u>Eradicate Extreme Poverty For People with Disabilities and their Families</u>: By 2015, people with intellectual disabilities and their families will live free of poverty and discrimination</p>
<p><u>Achieve Universal Primary Education</u>: By 2015, ensure that all boys & girls complete primary school</p>	<p><u>Achieve Inclusive Education</u>: By 2015, all children with intellectual disabilities will receive good quality, inclusive education with appropriate supports to ensure that each child reaches their highest potential</p>
<p><u>Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</u>: By 2005 and 2015, eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and at all levels by 2015.</p>	<p><u>Promote Gender Equality for Women with Disabilities</u>: By 2015, social, economic and political discrimination against women and girls who have a disability and their mothers will be eradicated</p>
<p><u>Reduce Child Mortality</u>: By 2015, reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five.</p>	<p><u>Reduce the Mortality of Children with Disabilities</u>: By 2015, the mortality rate of children who are born with a disability or become disabled in the early years will be reduced by two thirds</p>

UN Millennium Development Goals	II Millennium Development Goals
<p><u>Improve Maternal Health</u>: By 2015, reduce by three quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth.</p>	<p><u>Achieve the Rights of Children and Families</u>: By 2015, the rights of children with disabilities, as outline in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, will be respected; mothers will receive adequate pre- and post-natal health care to ensure the well being and healthy development of all children; families will get the help they need for the care and support of their member with a disability</p>
<p><u>Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases</u>: By 2015, halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.</p>	<p><u>Combat HIV/AIDS</u>: By 2015, the spread of HIV/AIDS in the community of people who have a disability will begin to be reversed and children with disabilities who have been orphaned will be supported and cared for in the community</p>
<p><u>Ensure Environmental Sustainability</u>: By 2020, achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</p>	<p><u>Ensure Environmental Sustainability</u>: By 2020, achieve significant improvement in the lives of people who have an intellectual disability and their families who live in extreme poverty</p>
<p><u>Develop a Global Partnership for Development</u>: Develop further an open trading and financial system that includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction - nationally and internationally</p>	<p><u>Develop a Global Partnership for Development</u>: By 2015, global efforts to promote good governance and global partnerships will contribute to the human rights of people with intellectual disabilities, including citizenship and economic rights</p>

II Millennium Development Goals

- The Inclusion International Millennium Development Goals (II MDGs) mirror those of the UN to link efforts and achieve results for people with intellectual disabilities and their families
- II's MDGs provide an agenda for inclusive policy and programming in education, maternal and child health, poverty reduction, human rights, gender equality, HIV/AIDS and global partnership substantiated by clear targets that we are committed to working towards by the year 2015
- To realize this commitment, II is working through:
 - **Knowledge & Data Collection**
 - **Resource Development & Knowledge Sharing**
 - **Policy Engagement**

“Unless disabled people are brought into the development mainstream, it will be impossible to cut poverty in half by 2015 or to give every girl and boy the chance to achieve a primary education by the same date-goals agreed to by more than 180 world leaders at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000”

- James Wolfensohn, President, World Bank

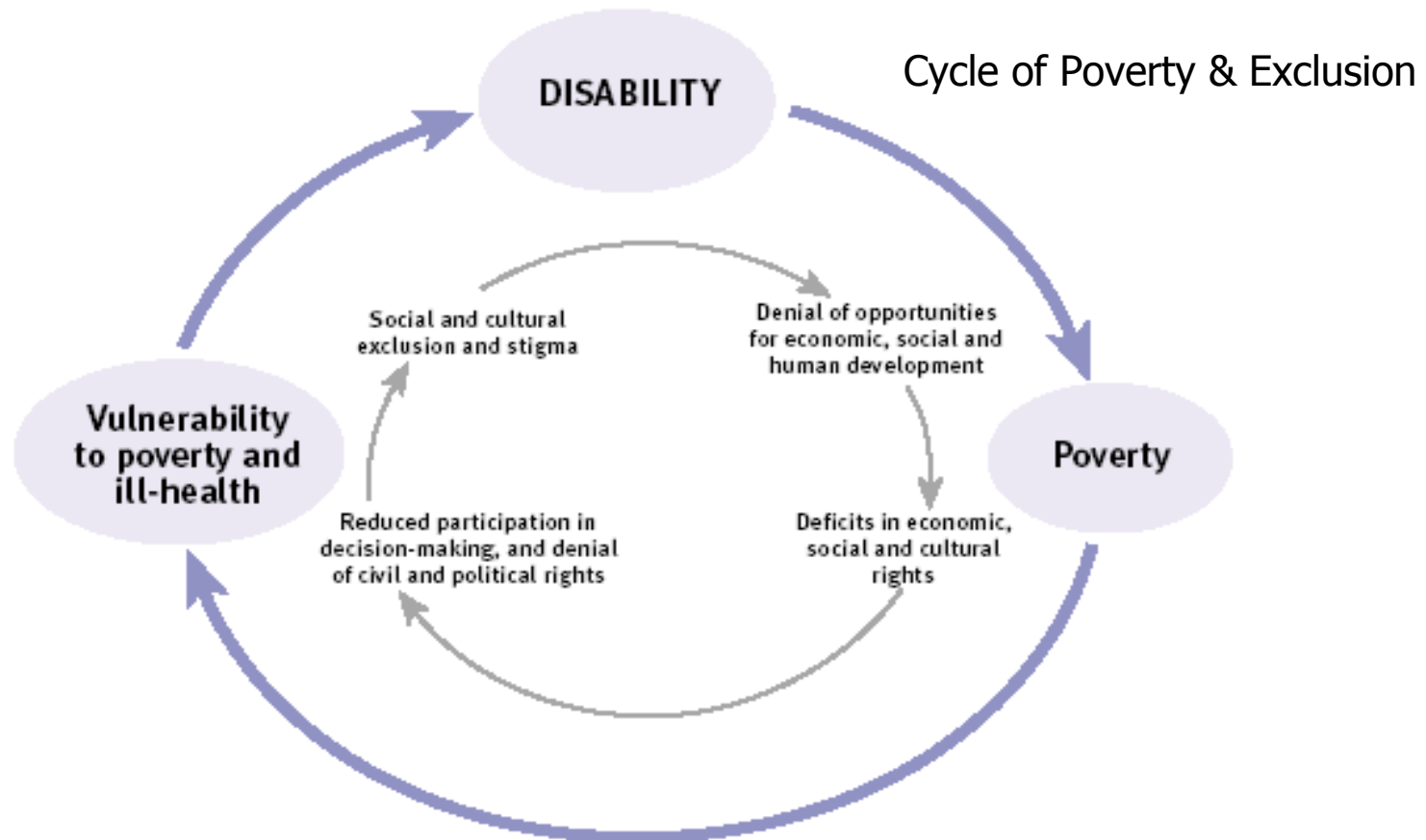
Poverty Reduction

UN MDG 1: By 2015, halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day and those who suffer from hunger

- It is estimated that as many as 1 in 5 of the poorest people have a disability
- Key factors contributing to the poverty of people with disabilities and their families include:
 - exclusion from education, appropriate health care and employment opportunities for people with disabilities
 - loss of income due to care giving responsibilities
 - 'discrimination by association' of families who have a member with a disability, resulting in fragile social networks & exclusion
 - additional costs associated with disability

"Analysis of Tanzanian survey data has revealed that households with a member who has a disability have a mean consumption less than 60% of the average (and a headcount 20% greater than average), leading the author to conclude that disability is a hidden face of African poverty"

Poverty Reduction (cont'd)



- Current initiatives to combat poverty do not adequately evaluate the exclusion of people who have a disability from economic and social participation in the construction of policies

Universal Primary Education

UN MDG 2: By 2015, ensure that all boys & girls complete primary school

- 98% of children with disabilities do not attend formal education
- 99% of girls with disabilities are believed to be illiterate
- Commitments to adequate basic education for all children requires a re-examination of who accesses education and an understanding of the conditions that create exclusion
- The potential for education for all then depends on the development of policy, curriculum and practice that promotes and supports inclusion

Universal Primary Education (cont'd)

Existing commitments to inclusive education:

- The G8 Task Force on Education notes that fewer than 2% of children with disabilities participate in formal education systems and recommended, “measures for disadvantaged children should be included in national education plans and that education must be inclusive.”
- The Salamanca Statement that commits participating governments to “hereby reaffirm our commitment to Education for All, recognizing the necessity and urgency of providing education for children, youth and adults with special educational needs within the regular education system...”

Gender Equality & Empower Women

UN MDG 3: By 2005 and 2015, eliminate gender disparities in primary & secondary education preferably by 2005 and at all levels by 2015

- Gender and disability requires a two-fold focus on women with disabilities and mothers of a child with a disability
 - Girls and women who have a disability are doubly disadvantaged in accessing education, health care and employment due to discrimination against both their gender and their disability
 - Mothers who have a child with a disability are also doubly disadvantaged because they bear the vast majority of care-giving responsibilities, therefore are not able to engage in other activities including employment and cultural activities, as well they are discriminated against because they bore a child with a disability, often resulting in greater devaluation and isolation
- Vulnerability is also a cause for concern whereby by an estimated 40% to 70% of girls with intellectual disabilities are expected to be sexually abused before the age of 18 (Roehrer Institute)

Reduce Child Mortality

UN MDG 4: By 2015, reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

- Mortality for children with disabilities may be high as 80% in countries where under-five mortality as a whole has decreased to below 20%
- In certain cases there seems to be a 'weeding out' process where the lives of infants with disabilities are so severely undervalued

Improve Maternal Health

UN MDG 5: By 2015, reduce by three quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth

- The focus on early intervention and pre- and post- natal health care tends to lead to a discussion about disability prevention, often in a way that undermines the dignity of life for people with disabilities today
- Inclusion International supports the provision of health education and adequate health care for mothers and their infants in a way that is sensitive and respectful of people living with disabilities and that promotes the value of mothers who have a child with a disability

Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

“There is a real need to understand the issue of HIV/AIDS in disabled people in global terms and to design and implement programmes and policy in a more coherent and comprehensive manner. The roughly 600 million individuals who live with a disability are among the poorest, least educated, and most marginalised of all the world's peoples. They are at serious risk of HIV/AIDS and attention needs to be focused on them.”

- Nora Ellen Groce, Ph.D Yale University, The Lancet, vol. 361, April 26, 2003, p. 1401-1402.

Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

UN MDG 6: By 2015, halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

- There is little data to confirm the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS among people with disabilities
- But, we know from the experiences of families and people with disabilities in Africa that conditions of extreme poverty, and poor health education result in increased exposure and infection
- Key identified issues requiring further understanding include:
 - Prevalence rate among people with disabilities
 - Existing outreach strategies to educate people with disabilities about HIV/AIDS
 - Impact of multiple discrimination on person with a disability living with HIV/AIDS
 - Children with disabilities orphaned by AIDS

Ensure Environmental Sustainability

UN MDG 7: By 2020, achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers (etc)

- The outcome of extreme poverty faced by people with disabilities is often compounded by unsanitary living conditions such as living on the streets or living in some of the poorest neighbourhoods worldwide
- A result of living in these conditions, coupled with the poor access to health care and nutrition, is that many people develop a disability and in the reverse many people who have a disability end up living in these conditions because of a lack of access to education and health care supports

Develop a Global Partnership for Development

UN MDG 8: Develop further an open trading and financial system that includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction - nationally and internationally (etc)

- Promoting global partnerships for economic development requires a recognition of the need to base these partnerships on good governance structures and practices
- Criteria for measuring good governance must include the capacity to ensure that all those who are marginalized in a society are able to benefit from global partnerships
- Increasingly, donor agencies are developing policies on disability & international cooperation. Examples of such policies include:
 - NORAD: The Inclusion of Disability in Norwegian Development Cooperation: Planning and Monitoring for the Inclusion of Disability Issues in Mainstream Development Activities
 - USAID: Disability Policy
 - SIDA: Development Co-operation for Children and Adults with Disabilities

Next Steps: Identifying Areas for Action

1. Comparable data on disability in each of the Millennium Development Goals
2. Tools for governments and civil societies to participate in policy development and implementation that takes into account issue facing people with disabilities and their families
3. Monitoring mechanisms for each of the MDGs to monitor and evaluate the impact on disability
4. Create a capacity to link the knowledge and expertise of people with disabilities, their families and organizations to decision-making processes