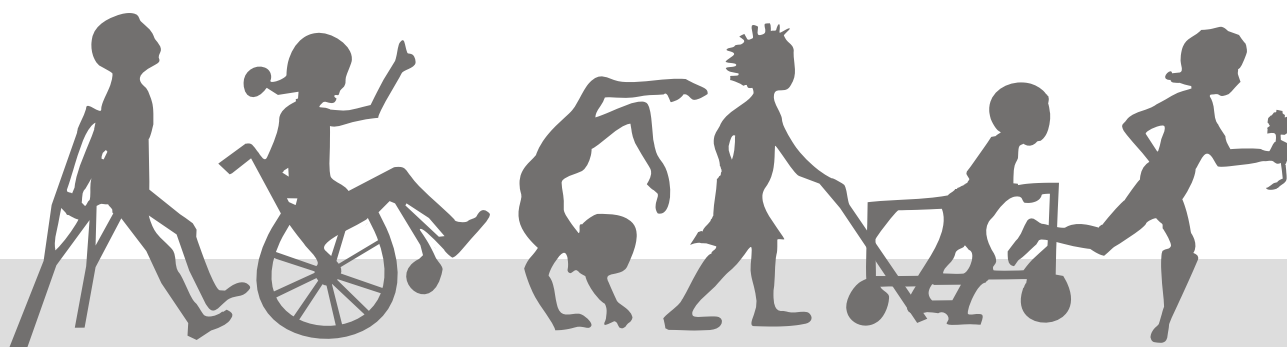# Behinderung und internationale Entwicklung

Disability and International Development

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Impressum/Masthead

Editorial

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,

der Jahresausklang 2016 war von zahlreichen Debatten über die Themen Behinderung, UN-BRK und soziale Inklusion gekennzeichnet – nicht zuletzt, weil die Konvention über die Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderungen 2016 ihr 10-jähriges Bestehen feiern konnte. Diese Entwicklungen werden in der Ausgabe 1/2017 reflektierend aufgegriffen. So befasst sich Klaus Lachwitz, Präsident von Inclusion International, mit den Auswirkungen der UN-BRK und der UN-Agenda 2030 auf die Lebensbedingungen von Menschen mit geistigen Beeinträchtigungen in den Ländern des Globalen Südens.

Eine Bezugnahme zu aktuellen Debatten erfolgt auch in dem nachfolgenden Artikel: Mit einem Fokus auf Kenia reflektieren Kathrin Schmidt et al. soziokulturelle Aspekte im Kontext von Behinderung. Sie werfen dabei einen kritischen Blick auf vorhandene (empirische) Arbeiten.

Ingeborg Hedderich widmet sich in anderer Weise aktuellen Fragestellungen: Ihr Beitrag verknüpft den Themenbereich Flucht und Migration mit Inklusionsdebatten zum Thema Behinderung. Im Fokus steht die Situation von Kindern.

Den Ausblick und den Übergang zur kommenden Ausgabe bietet der Artikel *Reclaiming unused land into an inclusive public space* von Janett Jimenez. Die Ausgabe 2/2017 wird sich inhaltlich der nachhaltigen Stadtentwicklung (Habitat III) widmen.

Wir wünschen Ihnen eine interessante Lektüre!

Ihr Redaktionsteam

Dear Readers,

The end of the year 2016 was characterised by numerous debates about the topics disability, UN-CRPD and social inclusion – this was mainly due to the fact that the Convention could celebrate its 10th anniversary in 2016. These developments are taken up and reflected upon in our issue 1/2017. Klaus Lachwitz, President of Inclusion International, therefore deals with the implications of the CRPD and the 2030 Agenda on the living situtions of persons with intellectual impairments in countries of the Global South.

Reference to current discussions is also made in the following article: With a focus on Kenya, Kathrin Schmidt et al. examine socio-cultural aspects in the context of disability. They take a critical look on existing (empirical) studies.

Ingeborg Hedderich deals with topical questions in a different way: Her contribution links the thematic area of flight and migration with discussions on inclusion and disaiblity. The focus is on the situation of children.

The outlook and transition to our upcoming issue is offered by Janett Jimenez and her article regarding *Reclaiming Unused Land into an Inclusive Public Space*. The issue 2/2017 will deal with sustainable urban development (Habitat III).

We wish you an interesting read!

Your editorial board

Auswirkungen der UN-Behindertenrechtskonvention und der UN-Agenda 2030 auf die Lebensbedingungen von Menschen mit einer geistigen Behinderung in den Ländern des Globalen Südens

Klaus Lachwitz

Inclusion International ist eine globale Nichtregierungsorganisation (NGO), die die Interessen von Menschen mit geistigen Behinderungen und deren Familien vertritt. Der Präsident von *Inclusion International*, Klaus Lachwitz, beschreibt wesentliche Auswirkungen der *UN Konvention über die Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderungen* und der *UN Agenda 2030*. Lachwitz hebt hervor, dass die digitale Revolution sehr hilfreich für den Zugang zu wichtigen Informationen über die Konvention und die Agenda für Menschen mit Behinderungen weltweit war. Mehr und mehr bekommen Menschen mit Behinderungen und ihre Familien die Möglichkeit, ihre Rechte auszuüben. Um *sichtbar* zu werden sind die Aktivitäten von Selbstvertretern sehr wichtig. Klaus Lachwitz betont zudem, dass bei allen bislang gemachten Fortschritten noch viel zu tun bleibt. Insbesondere Menschen mit geistigen Behinderungen gehören weltweit zu den gefährdetsten Gruppen der Gesellschaft. Im Globalen Süden haben sie einen eingeschränkten Zugang zu Bildung, Arbeit, Gesundheitsversorgung und anderen grundlegen Rechten und Infrastrukturen. Lachwitz erörtert, dass die Verabschiedung der *Agenda 2030* ein neues Zeichen der Hoffnung ist, da sie einen neuen Impuls für die Umsetzung der UN Konvention und Behindertenpolitik weltweit setzen kann.

Einleitung

Das Übereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen über die Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderungen (UN-BRK) wurde im Dezember 2006 von der UN-Generalversammlung verabschiedet und feiert damit in diesem Jahr sein zehnjähriges Bestehen. Es wurde inzwischen von 173 Staaten ratifiziert und hat weltweite Verbreitung gefunden. Der in der UN-BRK verankerte Leitgedanke der Inklusion und Partizipation von Menschen mit Behinderungen hat die Öffentlichkeit erreicht und bewirkt, dass in zahlreichen Ländern über eine Reform des Behindertenrechts diskutiert wird. Ziel der meisten Reformvorhaben ist es, Menschen mit Behinderungen nicht mehr als Personen einzustufen, die an Defiziten 'leiden', sondern als gleichberechtigte Bürger, die sich auf alle Menschenrechte berufen können, die von den Vereinten Nationen seit 1948 entwickelt und für verbindlich erklärt worden sind.

Doch wie sieht die Lebenswirklichkeit in den Ländern des Globalen Süden aus? Profitieren auch Menschen mit einer geistigen Behinderung und ihre Familien, die in ärmeren Ländern leben, von der mit der UN-BRK erstrebten Neuausrichtung der Behindertenhilfe?

Die positive Nachricht

Die Digitalisierung und die Verbreitung von Computern, Tablets, Smart Phones und I-Phones haben dazu geführt, dass alle Informationen, die sich mit der Umsetzung der UN-BRK befassen, sehr schnell auch entlegene Winkel dieser Erde erreichen. Ich war im Jahr 2014 Zeuge des ersten nationalen Treffens von etwa 150 Selbstvertretern (Self-Advocates) mit einer geistigen Behinderung in New Delhi, Indien. Sie waren aus allen Teilen des Landes angereist und mit Jeeps, Bussen, Bahn und Pkw teilweise drei Tage unterwegs, um in einem scheinbar heillosen Durcheinander an verschiedenen Sprachen und Dialekten Wünsche und Forderungen zu diskutieren, die nahezu identisch sind mit den Anliegen, die in Deutschland und anderen Industrie- und Schwellenländern von Menschen mit einer geistigen Behinderung vorgebracht werden: Mehr persönliche Unabhängigkeit und Mitsprache bei der Gestaltung des Alltags, Einbeziehung in das Leben der Gemeinschaft mit entsprechenden Hilfen lokaler Stellen und Organisationen, Abbau von Vorurteilen und diskriminierenden Verhaltensweisen, Aufgeschlossenheit und Geduld beim Zusammentreffen von behinderten und nichtbehinderten Menschen usw. Auch bei ähnlichen Treffen in Sao Paulo, Brasilien, und Nairobi, Kenia, haben *Self-Advocates* deutlich gemacht, dass sie in ihrer jeweiligen Gesellschaft *sichtbar* sein wollen. Einige von ihnen haben um ihr politisches Wahlrecht gekämpft, das zahlreichen Personen mit einer geistigen Behinderung in vielen Ländern – darunter auch in Deutschland – vor-

enthalten wird. So haben Menschen mit Down Syndrom in Peru darauf hingewiesen, dass gemäß Art. 29 UN-BRK kein Mensch wegen seiner Behinderung von der Teilnahme an Wahlen ausgeschlossen werden darf. Sie sind vor Gericht gezogen, waren erfolgreich und haben mit ihrer Klage erreicht, dass das Wahlrecht heute in Peru allen Menschen mit Behinderung uneingeschränkt zusteht.

Derartige Nachrichten erreichen uns in Sekundenschnelle. Die meisten der etwa 200 nationalen Organisationen aus 115 Ländern, die von *Inclusion International*, dem Weltverband von Menschen mit einer geistigen Behinderung und ihren Familien, international vertreten werden, sind gut miteinander vernetzt und lernen voneinander, wie man sich auf lokaler Ebene organisiert und auf Politik und Gesellschaft Einfluss nehmen kann. Sehr hilfreich sind dabei insbesondere zwei Institutionen:

Zum einen der von den Vereinten Nationen eingesetzte Ausschuss über die Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderungen (Art. 34 UN-BRK), der die nationalen Berichte der UN-Vertragsstaaten zur Umsetzung der UN-BRK kritisch überprüft und einzelne Artikel, wie Art. 24 der UN-BRK (Recht auf Inklusive Bildung), in Allgemeinen Kommentaren (General Comments) ausführlich interpretiert. Er besteht aus 18 Personen aus allen Erdteilen – darunter auch ein Self-Advocat aus Neuseeland – mit verschiedenen Behinderungen und unterschiedlichen Erfahrungen und steht in enger Verbindung mit Behindertenorganisationen und -gruppen in aller Welt.

Zum anderen die International Disability Alliance (IDA), Weltdachverband mit Sitz in Genf und New York, der aus den großen Weltverbänden (Weltblindenverband – WBU, Weltgehörlosenverband – WFD, Inclusion International usw.) und Regionalverbänden (EDF – Europäisches Behindertenforum, ADF – Afrikanisches Behindertenforum usw.) besteht und gegenüber den Vereinten Nationen und ihren Agenturen als Sprachrohr der internationalen Behindertenbewegung auftritt.

Die negative Nachricht

Das Wissen und der Grad an Informationen über die Lebenslagen von Menschen mit Behinderungen im weltweiten Vergleich sind im Zeitalter der Globalisierung enorm gewachsen. Doch auf diese Weise wird auch deutlich, dass vor allem Menschen mit einer geistigen Behinderung und Menschen mit einer psychosozialen Behinderung im globalen Süden häufig ein Leben am äußersten Rand der Gesellschaft führen

müssen. Während in Deutschland heftig um die Frage gestritten wird, ob Kinder und Jugendliche mit einer geistigen Behinderung in Zukunft nicht mehr in Förderschulen/Sonderschulen, sondern in Regelschulen unterrichtet werden sollen, treffen im UN-Ausschuss über die Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderungen immer mehr Informationen ein, die deutlich machen, dass die Mehrheit aller jungen Menschen mit einer geistigen Behinderung in den Ländern des Globalen Südens überhaupt nicht beschult wird und ein Leben unter äußerst kargen, teilweise menschenunwürdigen Bedingungen fristet. Human Rights Watch zeigt immer wieder erschreckende Bilder – jüngst aus Ghana und Indonesien – von Menschen mit geistigen oder psychosozialen Behinderungen aller Altersgruppen, die in großen anstaltsähnlichen Einrichtungen untergebracht sind und dort teilweise angekettet in verschmutzten Räumen dahinvegetieren.

In weiten Teilen Afrikas sind Menschen mit einer geistigen Behinderung oft lebenslang auf die Hilfe ihrer Familien angewiesen. Es gibt kaum ambulante Dienste und Einrichtungen, die Menschen mit einer geistigen Behinderung fördern und die Familien entlasten. Ähnliches wird aus vielen Teilen Lateinamerikas berichtet: Die Familie ist und bleibt die wichtigste Stütze behinderter Menschen und ihr Ruf nach kommunaler, regionaler und staatlicher Hilfe erfährt oft keinerlei Resonanz.

Doch es gibt Hoffnung

Im September 2015 haben nahezu alle Vertragsstaaten der Vereinten Nationen die Agenda 2030 verabschiedet; ein umfassendes weltpolitisches Programm, das an die Stelle der Millenniumsziele 2000–2015 (Millennium Development Goals) getreten ist. Während die 8 Millenniumsziele mit keinem Wort auf die Belange von Menschen mit Behinderungen eingegangen sind, enthalten die der Agenda 2030 zugrunde liegenden 17 Nachhaltigkeitsziele (Sustainable Development Goals – SDGs) an mehreren Stellen konkrete Hinweise dafür, dass weltweit 15 % der Weltbevölkerung, d.h. etwa eine Milliarde Menschen, von den Vereinten Nationen als behindert eingestuft worden sind. Menschen mit Behinderungen werden deshalb in den SDGs mehrfach als wichtige Zielgruppe benannt. Hervorzuheben sind insbesondere Ziel 1 (Keine Armut), Ziel 4 (Hochwertige Bildung) und Ziel 17 (Partnerschaften zur Erreichung der Ziele). Insbesondere Ziel 4 hat große Bedeutung auch für die Umsetzung der UN-BRK, denn die Staaten werden aufgefordert „ein inklusives und hoch-

wertiges Bildungssystem sicherzustellen und lebenslange Lernmöglichkeiten für alle zu fördern". Dies soll dazu führen, dass weltweit vor allem der Teil der Bevölkerung mit Bildungsmaßnahmen erreicht wird, der bisher von den für Bildung und Erziehung zuständigen Stellen vernachlässigt wurde oder sogar ganz vom Besuch der Schule und anderen Bildungsstätten ausgeschlossen ist. Dies sind vor allem arme Menschen und darunter wiederum Menschen mit geistiger oder psychosozialer Behinderung, die in vielen Ländern des Globalen Südens zu den Ärmsten der Armen zählen. Dass Menschen mit Behinderungen im Blickpunkt der Agenda 2030 stehen, ist vor allem der International Disability Alliance und den diesem Dachverband angeschlossenen Weltverbänden für Menschen mit Behinderungen zu verdanken, die unermüdlich für eine Öffnung der 17 Nachhaltigkeitsziele für Menschen mit Behinderungen und ihre Familien gekämpft haben. Und dieser Kampf wird weitergehen. Ansatzpunkt ist Ziel 17, das die UN-Mitgliedsstaaten nicht nur dazu aufruft, erhebliche finanzielle Mittel zur Verwirklichung der Agenda 2030 zur Verfügung zu stellen, sondern sich auch zur globalen Partnerschaft (Global Partnership) bekennt, d.h. zur engen Zusammenarbeit von Staat und Zivilgesellschaft (Civil Society) und anderen Partnern zur Mobilisierung aller der Gesellschaft zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel. Alljährlich sollen die Organisationen von Menschen mit Behinderungen wie andere Nichtregierungsorganisationen die Möglichkeit haben, ihre Anliegen und Forderungen den Vereinten Nationen und ihren Mitgliedsstaaten vorzutragen, und zwar nicht als Bittsteller, sondern als Partner, die auf gleicher Augenhöhe mit den Delegierten der UN-Mitgliedsstaaten verhandeln. Treffpunkt ist das Hochrangige Politische Forum für Nachhaltige Entwicklung (High Level Political Forum), das im Juli 2016 zum ersten Mal in New York stattgefunden und sich dem Thema gewidmet hat: Niemanden zurück lassen! (Ensuring that no one is left behind!). Die International Disability Alliance (IDA) hat den Teilnehmern des Forums einen Zwischenbericht über die Lebenslage von Menschen mit Behinderungen vorgestellt und auf die besonderen Probleme von Menschen mit einer geistigen Behinderung und ihren Familien in den Entwicklungsländern hingewiesen. Sie wird auch in den nächsten Jahren darauf bestehen, dass die Agenda 2030 diesem Personenkreis besondere Aufmerksamkeit schenkt, wenn finanzielle Mittel zur Umsetzung insbesondere der SDG-Ziele 1 (Bekämpfung der Armut) und 4 (Hochwertige Bildung) zur Verfügung gestellt werden sollen.

Abstract: Inclusion International is a global NGO representing the interests of persons with intellectual disabilities and their families. The president of Inclusion International, Klaus Lachwitz, describes important impacts of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the UN Agenda 2030. Lachwitz emphasises that the digital revolution has helped a lot in providing access to important information about the Convention and the Agenda for persons with disabilities all over the world. More and more, persons with disabilities and their families get the opportunity to exercise their rights. In order to become visible, the activities of self-advocates are very important. Klaus Lachwitz also highlights that despite the progress made to date, much remains to be done. Especially people with intellectual disabilities belong to the most vulnerable groups in societies all over the world. In the Global South, they have restricted access to education, labor, health and other basic rights and infrastructures. Lachwitz argues that the adoption of the Agenda 2030 is a new sign of hope, as it can create a new momentum for the implementation of the UN Convention and disability policy worldwide.

Résumé: Inclusion International est une organisation non gouvernementale (ONG) mondial, qui représente les intérêts des personnes mentalement handicapées et de leurs families. Le président de Inclusion International, Klaus Lachwitz, décrit les implications importantes de la Convention des Nation Unies relative aux droits des personnes handicapées et de l'agenda 2030 des Nations Unies. Lachwitz souligne que la révolution numérique était très utile pour l'accès aux informations importantes sur la convention et l'agenda pour personnnes handicapées partout dans le monde. De plus en plus les personnes handicapées et leurs familles reçoivent la possibilité d'exercer ses droits. Pour devenir visible les activités de des auto-représentants sont très important. Klaus Lachwitz en plus souligne que malgré les progrès réalisés, il reste encore beaucoup à faire. En particulier des personnes mentalement handicapées forment une groupe social vulnérable. Dans les Pays du Sud leur accès à l'éducation, au travail, aux soins et aux autres droits fondamentaux et aux infrastructures est limité. Lachwitz examine que l'adoption de l'Agenda 2030 est un nouveau signe d'espérance puisqu'il peut donner un impulsion pour la réalisation de la convention des Nations Unies et de la politique des handicapés dans le monde entier.

Resumen: Inclusión Internacional es una ONG internacional que representa los intereses de las personas con discapacidad intelectual y sus familias. El presidente de Inclusión Internacional, Klaus Lachwitz, describe los impactos importantes de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre los derechos de las personas con discapacidad y la Agenda de las Naciones Unidas 2030. Lachwitz subraya que la revolución digital ha ayudado mucho en el acceso a la información importante acerca de la Convención y las programas para las personas con discapacidad en todo el

mundo. Cada vez más, las personas con discapacidad y sus familias tienen la oportunidad de ejercer sus derechos. Para llegar a ser visible, las actividades de autogestores son muy importantes. Sin embargo, todavía queda mucho por hacer. Especialmente las personas con discapacidad intelectual pertenecen a los grupos más vulnerables de las sociedades de todo el mundo. En el hemisferio sur el acceso a la educación, al trabajo, a la salud y otros derechos básicos, y a las infraestructuras todavía es restringido. Lachwitz enfatiza que la adopción de la Agenda 2030 es una nueva muestra de la esperanza, ya que puede crear un nuevo impulso para la aplicación de la Convención de la ONU y la política de discapacidad en todo el mundo.

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Relevance of Socio-Cultural Aspects in the Context of Impairment and Disability: A First Critical Look into Literature about Kenya

Kathrin Schmidt/Yvonne Wechuli/Stanley Wanjala

Intercultural comparisons point out the relativity of the construct *disability*. The German-Kenyan team of authors therefore examines the relevance of socio-cultural as well as economic factors on social practice and knowledge production in the context of impairment and disability via a country study of the Republic of Kenya: To contextualise cultural beliefs, available data on the living situation of persons with impairments in Kenya is elaborated. The paper ends with a reminder of the wide-spread Eurocentric approach in research and publications.

Impairment and Disability in Intercultural Comparison

International and intercultural comparative studies on social phenomena prove that concepts we commonly perceive as *self-evident*, *given* or *real* can, in fact, be understood differently. When we try to look at *disability* from an international and intercultural comparative perspective, it becomes apparent that this broad concept *disability* does not exist in all societies (Groce 2000, Whyte/Ingstad 1995). The construct *disability* was shaped by a certain cultural-historical background and is associated with developing social security schemes in nation states (Whyte/Ingstad 1995, Hirschberg 2009). For many different societies around the world, there is a tendency to group together individuals by a specific type of impairment. Reactions to individuals can then be quite different within a certain society, depending on the type of impairment (Groce 2000). The presence of a certain type of impairment does not necessarily lead to a reduced participation of the individual in society. Many comparative studies have shown that the social interaction with persons with different forms of impairments rather depends on the value system of a given society and the competencies a specific society values highly, and thus, the degree to which persons with disabilities can fulfil societal roles and related expectations. Looking at impairment and disability always implies looking at what is meant by *normal*. Thus the phenomenon *impairment-disability* can only be understood in its relativity and cultural-historical context (Groce 2000, Whyte/Ingstad 1995, Waldschmidt 2005). At the same time, the overarching concept *disability* has become disseminated worldwide via research projects, rehabilitation pro-grams, initiatives of international development cooperation and global policy processes (Whyte/Ingstad 1995).

The context *culture* should be understood as a historically evolved scope of interpretation. A group of people perceives their reality as meaningful on the basis of *culture* and (re)produces this basis to regulate and structure their coexistence (Parekh 2006, Bettmann/Roslon 2013, Moebius 2009). Culture is neither static nor homogenous but characterised by diversity and mutual influence of interpretation patterns, knowledge and practice.

The Living Situation of Persons with Impairments in Kenya

A glance into national statistics reveals that persons with disabilities in Kenya are confronted with a diversity of living situations in terms of different socio-cultural, economic and spatial conditions. More than 40 ethnicities live in Kenya (NCAPD/KNBS 2008). 37 % of the population live in urban areas, whereas 63 % live in the countryside, where agriculture and livestock are the main sources of income (KNBS 2014). 43 % live on less than 1.25$ a day, whereas the richest 20 % of the population gain more than half of the national household income (UNICEF 2015).

The Kenyan Disability Survey 2008 declares that 4.6 % of the population has some sort of impairment. The majority of persons with impairments live in rural regions. Environmental factors like access to transport, information or health care pose big problems to 65 % of the respondents (NCAPD/KNBS 2008). Barriers to education are apparent as well. Even when primary schools do not charge school fees, parents have to pay for accompanying costs. Those costs can be more expensive for students with

disabilities than for their siblings without disabilities. Furthermore, the accessibility of school buildings, transport and lessons is problematic (Grut/Olenja/Ingstad 2011).

Interpretation Patterns in the Context of Impairment in Kenya

Whereas the behavioural aspects of the interaction with persons with impairments are observable, underlying interpretation patterns that produce meaning are elusive as they manifest themselves most often in a subtle manner (Parekh 2006).

Different studies describe different culturally shaped interpretation patterns concerning *causes of disability*. For instance, besides explanations following the biomedical model, different forms of impairment are associated with sin, virtue and charity in Christian contexts (Otieno 2009). The assumption of an association with witchcraft is also frequently cited (KNBS 2014, wa-Mungai 2009). In a study of the experiences of care-givers of children with disabilities in the Kenyan Coastal region, respondents stated that other community members often speculate about the causes of the child's impairment, e.g. divine punishment, evil spirits or witchcraft. Many caregivers combine biomedical with traditional explanations and treatment options, especially when they do not have access to easily understandable information (Gona et al. 2010).

Interpretation patterns concerning the causes of impairments, influence if and how persons with impairments are *supplied with health care, auxiliaries and medicine*. Relatives of epilepsy patients might under-utilise anti-epileptic drugs due to differing ideas of health, e.g. when they regard epileptic shocks either as an untreatable disease or as a temporary condition of a child that is otherwise healthy (El Sharkawy et al. 2006).

Studies describe a variety of positive and negative *attitudes towards persons with impairments*. Negative attitudes are often associated with a perception that persons with impairments cannot fulfil specific performance standards. Thus, they are perceived as dependent and – especially in terms of time and financial resources – burdensome by other community members (Abdi 2008). On the other hand, a potential for positive attitudes could be found in several rural communities. The participation in community life depends rather on the fulfilment of role expectations than on the *western* biomedical diagnosis of a certain impairment (KNBS 2014).

Attitudes towards persons with impairments are also reflected in the *linguistic structures that describe impairments*. In Swahili, persons with impairments are referred to with the prefix *ki*. For instance, *kiziwi* describes a deaf person and *kiwete* a person with mobility impairment (Wali-aula 2009). This prefix has a diminutive and demeaning connotation. Otherwise, the prefix *m* is used to talk about persons.

With regard to the *interaction with persons with impairment*, Ingstad and Grut (2006) criticise the frequent citation and reproduction of reports that proxies supposedly hide away their family members with impairments because of culturally shaped negative attitudes. A closer look reveals that specific reactions have to be reflected upon in the context of other factors like gender, economic conditions, education level, availability of professional support and access to work or other income generating measures. Those other factors determine the range of decisions proxies can take when interacting with their family members with impairments (Groce 2000, Whyte/Ingstad 1995). Against this background, it seems advisable not to judge too quickly in declaring behaviour of family members as neglect or even abuse. On the contrary, reactions of this sort should be reflected upon as possible coping strategies in a resource-poor setting (NCAPD/KNBS 2008).

Critical Reflection on Fundamental Influence Factors in the Context of Research and Knowledge Production

Not only are the development of methods and theories, knowledge production and opportunities to publish distributed extremely unequally in global comparison (Keim 2013), but so are the resources that people can count on to organise their lives and the lives of their family members. This unequal distribution requires caution when referring to the issue of impairment and disability in Kenya: As mentioned before, the overarching concept *disability* was developed on the basis of a certain socio-cultural background. The UN-CRPD further clarifies that a homogenous definition of disability is especially difficult to formulate in the international, respectively intercultural, context. Which forms of impairment or – to formulate it even more openly – of *difference* result, in interaction with different context factors, in reduced participation? This needs to be analysed afresh in view of the respective societies, and again and again. This urgently requires knowledge production, methods and theory development which take specific (and where applicable *non-western*) socio-cultural factors as a starting

point – in the sense of an emic strategy.

When reactions of *western* societies towards the phenomenon impairment/disability are brought into a dichotomous opposition to supposedly *foreign* reactions towards this phenomenon this opposition revalues the *western* reaction in a positive way. The dichotomous opposition suggests a model of development that implies the existence of a *perfect*, *developed* and *modern* human being who interacts with her or his fellow human beings in the *right* way. Besides the criticism of a one-sided definition of what should be understood as *right* and *good*, it remains often unmentioned that these reactions and interactions that are supposedly *western* are possible because of wealth and not because of other factors often associated with the West, such as Christian charity or enlightened reason (Attia 2013).

For instance, Mohamed Ibrahim (2014) claims that a clear distinction between *own* and *other* or *foreign* is possible in neither practice nor theory. Regarding persons with psychological impairments in Kenya, he explains the strong influence of the colonial regime on the emergence of separating structures of service provision. At the same time, he criticises the subdivision of knowledge into relevant (biomedical) and non-relevant (traditional) knowledge. A big part of the Kenyan population considers traditional healing methods and explanations as relevant and utilises them in the context of psychological health (Ibrahim 2014). This fact clarifies how important it is to view this traditional knowledge as relevant and necessary to understanding practical reactions and interactions and underlying interpretation patterns.

Conclusion

World views and explanatory models have a tremendous influence on living conditions of persons with impairments. At the same time, they are not static but change over time – they are influenced by new perspectives and explanations that a society is confronted with. Additionally, they are also influenced by new experiences that community members gain. Especially in international comparison, judgments about the attitudes towards and interaction with persons with impairments deserve reflection in a broader context. Relevant context factors might not be evident at a first glance from a certain perspective. A relational concept of impairment/disability and the reflection of the origin and perspective of the researcher seem to be substantial in this case.

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Zusammenfassung: Interkulturelle Vergleiche zeigen die Relativität des Konstrukts ‚Behinderung' auf. Das deutsch-kenianische Autorenteam analysiert daher die Relevanz von sozio-kulturellen und ökonomischen Faktoren auf die gesellschaftliche Praxis und die Wissensgenerierung im Kontext von Beeinträchtigung und Behinderung durch eine Länderstudie der Republik Kenia: Um kulturelle Überzeugungen in einen Kontext zu setzen, wurden verfügbare Daten über die Lebenssituation von Menschen mit Beeinträchtigungen in Kenia herausgearbeitet. Der Aufsatz schließt mit einer Erinnerung an die weite Verbreitung des eurozentrischen Zugangs in der Forschung und in Publikationen.

Résmué: Les comparaisons interculturelles indiquent la relativité de la construction culturelle du handicap. L'équipe d'auteurs allemand-kenyan donc analyse la pertinence des facteurs socio-culturels et économiques sur la pratique sociale et la production de connaissance dans le cadre de déficience et de handicap selon une étude comparative nationale de la République de Kenya : Pour placer des croyances culturels dans un contexte des données disponibles sur la situation de vie des personnes handicapées au Kenya étaient étudies. L'article conclut en rappelant la grande diffusion de l'accès eurocentriaue dans la science et les publications.

Resumen: Comparaciones interculturales apuntan a la relatividad de la construcción de discapacidad. Por lo tanto, el equipo de autores alemán-keniano investigó la relevancia de los factores socio-culturales y económicos para la práctica social y la generación de conocimiento en el contexto de deficiencia y minusvalía por un estudio nacional de la República de Kenia: se ha elaborado la contextualización de las creencias culturales y los datos disponibles sobre las condiciones de vida de las personas con discapacidad. El artículo termina con la crítica del enfoque eurocéntrico que se encuentra todavía en las investigaciones y publicaciones.

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Flight and Migration in the Context of Disability: Current State of Research with Special Regard to Children

Ingeborg Hedderich

In this article the current state of the relatively young field of research of migration and disability will be presented. Empirical studies clearly point out that there is no sufficient support available to disabled migrants. Furthermore, the perspective will be widened by introducing the current issue of flight with special regard to children. First scientific investigations on the above topic focus on the issues of language barrier and the need for professional support in case of a trauma. As a consequence of the refugee crisis, a stronger focus on the contexts of flight and further research in the area of the field of migration and disability is necessary.

The Refugee Crisis at Present

The movement of refugees to this extent – like those from 2014 – is taking place for the first time since World War II. The humanitarian disaster – especially in Syria but also in many other countries – will become unbearable for more and more people and as a result they embark on a highly risky journey to Europe. Whereas Germany is among the top destinations of those taking this journey, most refugees find protection in the neighbouring countries, which represent some of the most fragile economies (Luft 2016: 10). UNICEF (Berthold 2014) estimates that half of the people fleeing their homes worldwide are under 18 years of age. A new report from Word Vision (2016) shows that about one third of the applications for asylum in Germany come from underage persons. These applicants are children with their families as well as unaccompanied adolescents. They are reliant on basic physical protection and supplies, such as shelter, food, clothing, and the respect of their human rights such as dignity, hope for a more prosperous future and a peaceful environment. Every child and every family, who has fled, carry within them an individual life story to be interpreted and understood in the context of the country they fled from.

Terminology: Flight and Migration

The 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees (protocol 1967) defines a refugee as a person, who

"owing to well- founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his formal habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it" (UNCHR 1951: 2).

Flight is a special type of migration; an enforced migration under difficult conditions. Sociological definitions of migrations focus in particular on the aspects of change and move. Treibel (2011) presents a broad definition: "Migration is a permanent or a becoming permanent change into another society or another region of individual or various people" (Treibel 2011: 21). It is important that migration is related to a relatively long-term situation of change and not to a touristically motivated stay. With regards to the geographic dimension of migration one has to differentiate between an internal migration within a country and an international migration outside of the borders of a state. The term *migration background* serves in this context as a nation-state classification criterion and describes populations who immigrated to a state, or their children. The term does not presuppose one`s own immigration but is rather concerned with that of his family of origin.

State of Research: Migration and Disability

The young research field of migration and disability shows a great demand for further research in this area. First research studies can be found in the fields of special education as well as social work (Hedderich 2016: 414 f.). Kohan (2012) analyses qualitatively the life situation of Jewish families with cognitively impaired relatives. The question whether this results in double discrimination for the affected people, is often asked in the theory-based debate about disability and migration. Contrary to the theoretical assumption, there is no double discrimination empirical verifiable. Much more he identifies patterns of thinking and attitude, such as

religious affiliation or the integrity of the family, with which help they try to cope with their new daily lives (ibid.: 340). Subjects of one multi-methodical field study are accessibility and use of disabled programs` supply in the region of Berlin (Seifert 2010). The results of the study show a high demand for consulting and support services for people with migration background and disability. Greater support is needed for information about one's rights and possibilities. This study emphasises that the present support systems are structurally and conceptually inadequately attuned to this group of persons` interest. For support to be effective, it has to consider real life attitudes and expectations of the persons concerned. It also has to vary according to level of education, story of migration and family context (Seifert 2014: 154). Another qualitative study of migration and complex disability in Germany shows, that people only make use of the support system's offerings to a low extent (Halfmann 2012/2014). Factors explaining this are primarily the lack of language skills and different cultural interpretations and forms of coping. In addition, the qualitative, biographical-reconstructive study could not identify any general type of behaviour and coping. However, complex disability and consequently the high level of need for support usually require an early involvement with the German disabled program's system (Halfmann 2012: 195 f.). Furthermore, there is a large number of asylum seekers waiting to be notified about their immigration status while not having access to the regular health and disability services.

Main Focus: Children, Who Have Experienced Flight

Within the young research field of migration and disability, the refugee crisis points out the need for new, up-to-date research. Currently, there are only a few studies focusing on child refugees and those with disabilities. The situation of refugee children from a humanitarian perspective was first documented in a symposium (2014) by *MenschenKind*, department for the care of chronically ill and care-dependent children.

Based on case studies, the following issues emerge: The expertise of the responsible department are either about asylum rights or care needs and disability, only rarely they can draw upon a broad base of knowledge and expertise, as would be necessary. Sustainable support planning is made more difficult through frequent changes in children`s place of living, due

to their unresolved asylum status (from the first point of admission to the resulting establishment). This results in the processes of support, treatment and consultation being interrupted. Educational staff alone cannot deal with the consequences of traumatisation (MenschenKind et al. 2014: 4f).

Another study (World Vision: 2016) focuses on the adult family member, who accompanies children and discusses the perspectives of children on their past, present and future. The selection of children for the interview aim to represent the greater heterogeneity of the children who fled to Germany. In this research paper children aged 10-13 were interviewed, as they can already look back and reflect on their life story. Seven biographical profiles present a wide range of backgrounds and histories. The different reasons for flight include lack of medical care, experiences of exclusion, war, violence and persecution. Drawing on these profiles, a detailed picture emerges as to exemplify more the needs of this group of children (World Vision 2016: 44ff).

Family and friends are central dimensions in everyday life of the children. Good quality relationships are on one hand the basis for their well-being, while on the other hand, its lack makes them particularly vulnerable. In the World Vision study (2016), discontinued relationships emerge quickly as central topics in the interviews, especially when it is not clear where nearest family members are located. In addition to family relationships, friendships with other children are especially important in the children's narratives. Throughout fleeing they make friends with each other and once in Germany, these friendships are of special importance. It is also obvious, that the new language is a challenge after the flight. Even though the place of education is also often associated with violence, defined by their experiences in their home country, all children articulate the importance and need of learning the new language and the need for attending school. Language learning and school attendance are central symbols of children's future prospects. Experiencing discrimination because of their different language or different skin colour are also part of their everyday experiences in Germany. In the interviews, statements referring to these experiences are only present to a small extent (World Vision 2016: 52)

During the asylum seeking process, children often experience insecurity and lack of perspective. Parents' existential fear impacts the stress levels of the whole family. Especially worry some is for children to experience the resurfac-

ing of their fear of death, which they experienced during the flight, as a response to uncertain situations during the asylum process. Many of the interviewed children witnessed war, death and violence, but only some of them visit the refugee ambulance, where traumatic disorders can be treated.

Finally, the need for privacy and autonomy is like a red thread of children's narratives while their experience as a refugee is marked by dependence and based on the result of these interviews, the following courses of action are recommended:

- Establishing coordinated networks of support and insurance, which are oriented towards children's needs.
- Ensuring inclusive housing for social participation.
- Ensuring access to education upon arrival: Development of comprehensive offers for the preschool and school education systems, suitable training offer for professionals.
- Promoting participative research, to ensure inclusion of children's perspectives (World Vision 2016: 54-55).

Creating Awareness in Research and Society

Taking a first inventory of this current and – from special education's perspective – rather new topic, we can say that research interest in the topics of disability and migration is on the rise. Particularly as a consequence of the refugee crisis, a stronger focus on this research field will be necessary. Special attention is to be paid to the perspectives of the persons affected in the participative research. Following the rather humble role of this research approach in the past decades, the research style, at which centre it is to conduct research with, and not just about people (Hedderich/Graf/Reisel/Reppin/Zahnd 2016), has been gaining momentum only since recent years among special needs educators. A central explanation for the increasing recognition of p.r. is certainly the changing awareness in societies about the participation possibilities and the need for social participation of marginalised groups. For the intercultural situation itself are intersubjective access, dialogues and social contact crucial (Merz-Atalik 2008: 36). For intercultural questions to be developed, it is necessary to pose the right questions about one`s own cultural perspective, rather than objective, factual knowledge of another culture. The analysis of the foreign culture may create a foundation of understanding of cultural differences. Mostly, provi-

sion of basic human rights in the face of the refugee crisis requires both the provision and strengthening of refugees' protection. To achieve permanent social integration, not only political and economic factors are to be provided, but the creation of a heightened awareness in society. Consequently, an enormously important task of successful integration is to define refugees in their host culture not as threats but to recognise them for their cultural heritage and thus should be seen as a form of cultural enrichment to the host society.

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Zusammenfassung: In diesem Artikel wird die aktuelle Situation des relativ jungen Forschungsgebietes zum Thema Migration und Behinderung dargelegt. Empirische Studien weisen eindeutig darauf hin, dass es keine ausreichende Unterstützung für Migranten mit Behinderung gibt. Darüber hinaus wird die Perspektive durch die Einführung des aktuellen Themas der Flucht mit besonderer Berücksichtigung von Kindern erweitert. Erste wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum obigen Thema konzentrieren sich auf den Aspekt der sprachlichen Barrieren und der Notwendigkeit professioneller Unterstützung im Falle von Traumata. Als Folge der Flüchtlingskrise ist eine stärkere Orientierung auf die Kontexte von Flucht und auf weiterführende Forschungsarbeiten auf dem Gebiet von Migration und Behinderung notwendig.

Résumé: Cet article expose la situation actuelle du domaine de recherche relativement récent en sur la question des migrations et le handicap. Les études empiriques relèvent clairement qu'il n'existe pas d'assistance appro-priée pour les personnes immigrées et handicapées. En plus, la perspective est élargie par l'introduction du thème actuel de la fuite avec une attention particulière pour les enfants. Les premières études scientifiques sur ce sujet sont concentrées sur la dimension des barrières linguistiques et sur la nécessité de soutien professionnel en cas des traumatismes. En conséquence de la crise de réfugiés une orientation plus forte aux contextes de la fuite et de la migration et aux recherches complémentaires sur le sujet de migration et handicap sera nécessaire.

Resumen: En este artículo se presenta el estado actual de la investigación del contexto de migración y discapacidad, que es un campo relativamente joven. Los estudios empíricos indican claramente que no hay un apoyo adecuado disponible en los aeropuertos para los migrantes con discapacidad. Además, la perspectiva se amplía al considerar los anuncios de vuelos en los aeropuertos, con especial atención a los niños. Los primeros estudios sobre el tema se centrarán en las preguntas de la barrera del idioma y la necesidad de apoyo profesional en casos de trauma. Como resultado de la crisis de refugiados se necesita un mayor énfasis en el contexto de vuelos y seguir investigando el campo de la migración y la discapacidad.

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Reclaiming Unused Land into an Inclusive Public Space (Mexico)

Janett Jimenez-Santos

An emerging international framework for sustainable urbanisation has resulted in initiatives to create more accessible and inclusive environments for persons with disabilities. A case study in Mexico City shows how unused land can be transformed into an inclusive public space. Lessons learned from the implementation of the project illustrate the need for interventions at relevant stages of the design and construction process.

International Background

The United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG) (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, n.d.) refers to making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The SDGs represent a universal call to adopt measures to end poverty, protect the planet and make sure the needs of all inhabitants are met, including persons in vulnerable situations. They are built upon the concepts of inclusion and human rights.

Following the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), several treaties, declarations and other human rights instruments came about to ensure that universal standards were applied to those particular groups which are the most likely to face vulnerable situations. For example, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, United Nations Principles for Older Persons, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The aim is to link these human rights instruments with the SDGs. Efforts have been made with the CRPD, with documents such as the *Disability Indicators for the SDG framework* (UN DESA/DSPS/Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2015) or Promoting the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Strengthening the Mainstreaming of Disability in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN Economic and Social Council 2017).

The New Urban Agenda (United Nations General Assembly 2017) adopted by Habitat III, has an inclusive urban development approach (Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016) and SDG 11.7 states that "by 2030, [governments should] provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities". The indicator for this goal refers to the "percentage of public green spaces meeting the minimum national standards for accessibility by persons with disabilities" (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, n.d.).

Mexican Background

Mexico signed and ratified several human rights instruments, including the CRPD in 2007. In response to Habitat III, Mexico published a federal law in November 2016 (Diario Oficial de la Federación 2016), and it refers to creating standards for public spaces and equipment in urban development plans or programs, for example the Public Space Rescue Program (Secretaria de Desarrollo Agrario, Territorial y Urbano, n.d.) where reclaiming public spaces and accessible infrastructure for persons with disabilities are addressed.

There are challenges to creating new public spaces or transforming existing ones, which can integrate the concepts mentioned above. A project in Mexico City will be described below as an example of how to approach urban regeneration by reclaiming unused land and by implementing policies for inclusion. Metro Tezozomoc Park can serve as a reference for the design and construction of other public spaces.

Project's Location

Azcapotzalco is one of Mexico City's 16 municipalities with approximately 400,000 inhabitants (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, n.d.), where 37.4 % of its land is for industrial use. Most houses are of two or three floors and apartment buildings average five floors. Infrastructure is in poor condition, especially the asphalt, water networks, drainage and public lighting. Due to its industrial character, there is heavy vehicle traffic, air pollution and few open public spaces.

A parcel of land with a surface area of about 1,400 square meters owned by the municipality

of Azcapotzalco in Mexico City was identified as an unused plot and a candidate to be transformed into a public park. Previously, the land was used as a parking lot with a floor surface of concrete slab but it was later abandoned and a fence was put around to keep trespassers off. The land is located at a block corner between two residential buildings in front of the Metro transport system station Tezozomoc, at a neighbourhood named Colonia Pasteros.

Design Process of the Project

The project was considered under the Program of Decisions by Neighbourhood (Gobierno de la Ciudad de México, n.d.), a local government program that aimed to regenerate run-down spaces and create urban public spaces. Public parks were promoted by the government of Mexico City (Gobierno de la Ciudad de México, n.d.), and their guidelines (Secretaria de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda, n.d.) were used as a tool for the design phases of the park.

Phase 1. Establish the criteria to create the public park. These were the lack of public spaces and social life for different age groups around the neighbourhood, and the concentration of housing near the plot. The plot is located between secondary streets, with high pedestrian transit to reach the Metro station Tezozomoc (which is the access point to the public transport network for the City) and bus stops. The project needed to address the urban image of an area that was run down and littered with abandoned vehicles and graffiti.

A well-known developer funded the park as part of its larger commitment to urban sustainability. The park was seen as a mitigation measure to environmentally enhance that specific piece of land. Negotiations during the process were carried out between the Department of Environment and the developer.

Phase 2. A site analysis of the land was done to better understand the needs of users and their interactions with the physical surroundings through direct observation on different days and at different times of day. Information was gathered about issues such as function (e.g. land use around the site, pedestrian and vehicle flows), formal factors (e.g. topographic land survey), social life (e.g. identifying current and possible users, socio-demographic data, types of activities available around the area, perception of insecurity, and risky behaviours), environmental factors (e.g. existing vegetation, amount of trash, smells, visual pollution, noise, and wind).

Phase 3. Have community participation to listen to the needs and desires of those who live in the area or otherwise work or visit there. It took time to encourage them to get involved in the process. Neighbours wanted a safer environment with opportunities for recreational activities for a wide range of users, for example, neighbours felt unsafe due to groups of skateboarders that gathered in the area. This phase helped to link the community with the local government.

Phase 4. Establish a program and design proposal with the information gathered at previous stages based on the three pillars of sustainability to ensure a bearable, viable and equitable space (Thwink.org, n.d.).

Pillar 1. Social. Since early stages, inclusion for all persons was considered. Universal design principles were used in the design proposal. For example, a pedestrian ramp to the children´s playground, tactile walking surface indicators (TWSI), tactile-visual maps for orientation, visual contrast for different building elements, and functional handrails. An access consultant made sure that access features were integrated into the design concept.

Picture 1: Tactile walking surface indicators and tactile map. – Photo by Janett Jimenez-Santos

The activities to promote recreation, social interaction and fun, were defined in four zones, creating a separate friendly space for each activity. The zones were linked together but divided as follows: central plaza with seating areas and fountain, skate park for youths, and a safe playground for children with age-appropriate play components.

Making a safe place was a priority. The park was designed to allow the entire space to be visible from any standing point within it. In addition, lighting was designed to fully light the open space at night. Also, the design of entrances and circulation inside the park were considered according to the type of users for each zone.

Picture 2: Central Plaza and Skate Park at night. – Photo by Ulises Escobar

Pillar 2. Environmental. **Green areas were incorporated into the design by planting 22 trees to provide oxygen and increase permeable floor surfaces. An automated irrigation system was installed for watering the green areas with minimal use of water. Solar-powered lightings were installed.**

Pillar 3. Economic. **There was a cost-benefit analysis of the design proposal. The key factor was to provide a design with materials that required little ongoing maintenance. Compromises had to be made to choose which existing elements would be kept and which removed, for example, the utility poles or manholes. The existing plot and the sidewalks around were agreed to be intervened, but not the pedestrian crossing of the intersection and the connection with public transport.**

Phase 5. Community validation. The design proposal was presented by the urban landscape design firm to the community. The local government organised meetings to do so, however the level of participation was low. At this stage, there were time constraints, so this phase had to be done quickly. More feedback was needed to make sure that the design met its future users' needs and the presence of community engagement.

Phase 6. Government approval. Once the executive project was finished, different government departments had to approve the design project, such as the department of the environment, urban development, public space authority, the mobility agency of Mexico City, and the department of building and public works of Azcapotzalco.

The six design phases overlapped and took two months with many negotiations involving the different stakeholders.

Construction Process of the Project

The construction phase started with the building of the design elements, including walls, floor, ramps of the skate park, ramp to the play area and drainage. Afterwards, furniture such as handrails, solar street lighting, and seating benches were installed along with children´s play components and, at last, the planting of the vegetation.

During the process of execution unexpected issues arose. Regarding access features, molds had to be made by the supplier in order to comply with the TWSI building standard of Mexico City. The developer agreed to the extra cost. The installation criteria followed the standard and the best practices approved by visually impaired persons. It took three months to finish the construction process.

Ribbon Cutting

The major of Mexico City, the head of the Department of Environment of Mexico City, the local authority and other government agencies presided at the opening ceremony[1]. They became interested in the project, not only because it was to reclaim unused land through the construction of a public park, but also because the concept of inclusion was thought through from the beginning and accessible features for persons with disabilities benefited other users. It was the first park with TWSI and with tactile maps in Mexico City.

There was a media release and a local government report of the new public park to disseminate the achievement to the citizens. This publicity provided political capital to the major.

Changes Achieved

1. Awareness was raised among the stakeholders that creating inclusive public spaces is in the best interest of everyone.
2. The developer became aware that investing in accessible features benefited different users.
3. The urban and landscape designers became familiar with the universal design principles and gained knowledge of local products and materials available for accessible features.
4. The neighbours believed that they gained something good for the community. Residents use the park as a meeting point, particularly the young skate boarders.
5. Neighbours are involved in the maintenance of the park and they keep it clean by sweeping the floor and preventing people from t-

Picture 3: Sitting area at Central Plaza. –
Photo by Janett Jiménez Santos

hrowing trash in the area.

6. The government uses the park as the first example of how an unused land was transformed into an inclusive public space.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The park was opened in September 2014 and it has not been monitored or evaluated formally. The project got off to a good start and observations during the first six months indicated that neighbours were caring for their park. For example, one of the play components broke and the neighbours themselves fixed it with their own resources.

Challenges in the Implementation of the Project

1. Including universal design principles and change the traditional paradigms throughout the project with the different stakeholders involved.
   The urban landscape designers had to make efforts to convince others to build an inclusive space with accessible features. For example, they pressured the developer to install the TWSI guide route.
2. Finding a supplier for some accessible features was not an easy task.
   Stainless steel tactile maps were selected as part of the design but no suppliers were found to do the job, so acrylic and aluminium were the materials used for it. To lower the costs, recycled material was used to support the tactile maps.
3. Convince the developer to invest in the surroundings of the park.
   Sidewalks around the park were intervened, however accessible pedestrian crossings were not considered inside the budget.
4. Organising and motivating the neighbours

to participate during the design process. This took time and they still need support to keep unified and responsible, so that they feel that the public space was created for them and belongs to them. This is key to keeping the space in good conditions.

Other Lessons Learned

1. Need to consider accessible routes, such as the desire line for pedestrian crossings both at the intersection and within the park.
2. Neither the regular maintenance of the park nor management of the plan were considered during the process.
3. Need to incorporate more environmentally friendly features such as pervious floor surfaces or bio-filter landscaping beds or opportunities for environmental education.
4. It is important to involve neighbours with disabilities and others groups in the park design process, and to establish partnerships within residents and with the public and private sectors.
5. Need to optimise the different phases during the design and construction process, with a proper organisation and methodology, in order to cope with time constraints.

Conclusions

When intervening in a public space, it is important to identify and address gaps during the design and construction process, which may impact the use by persons with disabilities and other beneficiaries of universal design. Such gaps occur at different stages, for example, in legislation including urban rules and regulations, in urban planning and the creation of clearer design guidelines, in the use of *universal design* principles from an early stage of the process, and in the use of municipal and/or private sector sources of funding. There is a need to identify the implementation gaps between policies and practice to achieve inclusive urban spaces. Involvement of the different stakeholders during the process is essential, but must be supplemented by an understanding of the concept of long-term sustainability. A comprehensive approach – linking buildings, public spaces, pedestrian crossings, and public transport – will achieve inclusive cities. An approach in cities could be to use the unused land and transform it to public spaces to reach the SDG 11.7.

Notes

1   http://lasillarota.com/entrega-mancera-a-azcapot-zalco-nuevo-concepto-de-parque-de-bol-sillo#.WNFm3Y6jk0o The category of others is not specified. It may include causes unknown to households.

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UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (2017): Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 23 December 2016, A/RES/71/256, New Urban Agenda. Available at https://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/. Visited on 27. May 2017.

Zusammenfassung: Ein neu entstehender internationaler Rahmen für nachhaltige Stadtentwicklung hat Initiativen hervorgerufen, die mehr zugängliche und inklusive Umwelten für Menschen mit Behinderungen gestalten. Eine Fallstudie in Mexico City zeigt wie brach liegende Flächen in inklusive öffentliche Plätze umgewandelt werden können. Die im Umsetzungsprozess gewonnenen Erkenntnisse des Projekts verdeutlichen die Notwendigkeit für Maßnahmen in relevanten Phasen des Entwurfs- und Bauprozesses.

Résumé: Un nouveau cadre international pour le développement urbain durable a généré des initiatives pour construire plus d'environnements accessibles et inclusifs pour personnes handicapées. Une étude de cas à Mexico City montre comment terres laissées peuvent être transformées en espaces inclusifs et publics. Les connaissances acquises pendant le processus de réalisation du projet illustrent la nécessité des interventions aux phases pertinents pendant le processus de conception et de construction.

Resumen: Un marco internacional emergente para la urbanización sostenible ha generado iniciativas para crear entornos más accesibles e inclusivos para personas con discapacidad. Un estudio de caso en la Ciudad de México muestra cómo la tierra no utilizada puede ser transformada en un espacio público inclusivo. Las lecciones aprendidas de la implementación del proyecto ilustran la necesidad de intervenciones en las etapas relevantes del proceso de diseño y construcción.

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Kurzmeldungen/Announcements

9th Conference of States Parties: Side Event on the Employment of Persons with Disabilities

At a side event on the employment of persons with disabilities during the 9th session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the increasing interest among companies in developing countries to promote the employment of persons with disabilities was discussed. This interest stands in contrast with the wide held belief that the only option for people with disabilities to have a job in developing countries is through being self-employed, usually in the informal economy. Employment of persons with disabilities is still seen as something *unusual*. Participants found that there remains much to be done not only to increase the awareness of employers on the advantages of becoming disability-inclusive, but also to ensure that people with disabilities and businesses are provided with the adequate support services to ensure the right to decent work of people with disabilities. The objectives of the side event were to provide information on different initiatives at global and national levels that seek to promote private sector employment of persons with disabilities, with particular attention to the situation in developing countries. Furthermore, the side event aimed at promoting collaboration among different stakeholders so that the environmental conditions become more conducive for persons with disabilities to find employment in the private sector. Participants highlighted that decent work is integrally linked to the reduction of inequalities and the empowerment and voice elevation of persons with disabilities. Decent jobs in the formal economy are currently *unusual* for people with disabilities but have to become usual and common practice. Currently a Guide for Business on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is developed in collaboration with the ILO. A good practice is the promotion of networks made up of employers and businesses which support sensitising employers towards the inclusion of people with disabilities in the workplace. An example that was pointed out at the side event is the Zambia Business and Disability Network.

Information: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/disability-and-work/WCMS_493377/lang--en/index.htm, http://www.jcpbusiness.com/zfe/the-zambia-business-and-disability-network-2/.

5th Global Reporting Initiative Conference: Disability and Sustainability

On 18-20 May 2016, the 5th Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Global Conference entitled "Empowering Sustainable Decisions" took place in Amsterdam. Disability was, for the first time, a visible part of the agenda. Disability even became subject of a specific session entitled Disability in Sustainability Reporting. Main discussion points were disability-related practices on how organisations approach the topic of disability and what is the state of the disability market globally and disability-related reporting practices on how organisations approach the topic of disability through their reporting; what is the future of disability reporting, and what are the latest international developments.

Information: http://www.businessanddisability.org/index.php/en/news-and-events/featured-initiatives/428-disability-and-sustainability-a-binomial-promoted-by-the-global-reporting-initiative-and-fundacion-once, https://www.globalreporting.org/5th-gri-global-conference/Pages/default.aspx, https://www.globalreporting.org/5th-gri-global-conference/program/Pages/Sessions-day-2.aspx.

High Level Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development

The UN DSPD/ DESA High-Level Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development was held in Quito on 16 October, a day prior to the opening of HABITAT III. The Forum on Disability and Development, officially launched in July 2013, is an initiative of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (DESA). The aim of the Forum is to contribute to inclusive, equitable and sustainable development efforts, through the exchange of experiences, expertise and innovative ideas and development of practical solutions for pressing issues with regard to disability in development and society. This year, the High Level Forum consisted of three round table meetings in addition to opening and closing sessions. The Forum reviewed the background, identified opportunities and challenges faced, and resulted in a set of key findings and recommendations on advancing disability inclusion and accessible urban development and also explored strategies and ways to further strengthening urban policy and practices to promote an accessible and disability-inclusive urban development, and to provide concrete contributions to the Habitat III processes and the implementation of the outcome of the New Urban Agenda.

Key findings were that promoting accessibility as a collective good and a key component in urban policy, design, planning and development, is critical to the success of the New Urban Agenda. Accessible housing and built infrastructures, accessible transportation, public spaces and public services and accessible information and communication technologies (ICTs) are key elements for building inclusive, resilient and smart cities and communities. Full and active participation of persons with disabilities and broad- based multi-stakeholder partnerships is needed for

advancing inclusive and accessible urban development. The Forums' recommendations will work to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.
Information: http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/quito/desa_forum_ecuador_oct16_report_unedited.pdf, www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/desa-forum-ecuador-oct2016.html, http://globalaccessibilitynews.com/2016/10/11/high-level-forum-on-disability-inclusion-and-accessible-urban-development/.

HABITAT III Concludes with an Accessible and Inclusive New Urban Agenda

At HABITAT III, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development held in Quito, Ecuador from 17 to 20 October, Governments adopted a New Urban Agenda that will guide future sustainable and inclusive development of the world's cities. The report of the Forum is now available. The informal Global Network on Accessible and Disability Inclusive Urban Development, a multi-stakeholder network of policy-makers in Government, urban development and disability professionals, academics, disability rights advocates and development cooperation partners, carried out concerted efforts to include disability in all Habitat III processes, including the text of the new urban agenda.
Information: http://bit.ly/unenable_urbandev, https://www2.habitat3.org/bitcache/99d99fbd0824de50214e99f864459d8081a9be00?vid=591155&disposition=inline&op=view, https://www2.habitat3.org/bitcache/462d74cfb2e04878ff43c8fc-ca48037daf73d84f?vid=582559&disposition=inline&op=view.

Humanitarian Partnership Conference Focuses on Inclusive Practices

Including persons with disabilities and the aged in humanitarian practices was the theme for the 4th annual International Humanitarian Partnership Conference in Nairobi on 21-22 September. The theme was Disability and Age Inclusion in Humanitarian Practice: Scaling up Inclusive Practices toward the Achievement of Agenda 2030. The conference allowed participants to reflect on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework commonly referred to as Agenda 2030. The agenda, with its own theme "leave no one behind," recognises disasters as a major challenge that humanity faces and a threat to sustainable development.

Further, it recognises that development cannot be sustainable without having every person on board. The 2011 World Report on Disability by the World Health Organisation and the World Bank states that 15% of the world's population is made up of persons with disabilities. Globally, one in eight people are over the age of 60. Yet conference participants agreed that these parts of society have been largely overlooked in humanitarian response.

Accounts from the way humanitarian response has been handled during disaster and emergency time in most parts of the world indicate that disability and age are yet to be considered as a crosscutting and developmental concern by both public and private sectors. Participants discussed how inclusion of persons with disabilities and the older persons is possible. Together, they defined disability and inclusion, referring to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in relation to emergency situations. Participants also had the opportunity to share what they were doing to reach out to persons with disabilities and older persons in times of crisis. The role of communication and media relations during humanitarian response was also explored. Conference participants called on humanitarian groups and government officials to undertake deliberate actions to ensure that persons with disabilities and older persons affected by crisis have access to basic aid and specific support services essential for their survival, protection and recovery. These groups should also participate in planning, implementing and evaluating humanitarian practices, recommended conference-goers. A major highlight of the conference was the launch of the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action in East and Central Africa. The charter had already been endorsed by the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016 and hailed as a major step in ensuring inclusion of persons with disabilities and the aging in humanitarian practice.
Information: http://globalaccessibilitynews.com/2016/09/28/humanitarian-partnership-conference-focuses-on-inclusive-practices/, http://handicap-international.org/fileadmin/Charter.pdf.

Disability Organisations Develop Standard Protocols

The Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations (GFD) has developed national standards for determining disabilities in the country to ensure services provided by agencies sufficiently guarantee inclusion of persons with disabilities. The protocols are expected to go through exhaustive stages of consultation, validation and user testing, culminating in a final set of standards being produced to apply across a broad range of circumstances. This is meant to address individual and complex needs of persons with disabilities. The standards would promote ease of access by the disability community to public and private buildings. The standard protocol development process is part of a two-year capacity building support project for the Federation and disability in Ghana. Uniformed criteria would be used to weigh programs, services and organisations' compliance to the law and needs persons with disabilities to prevent abuse, harm, neglect and violence. Standards for assessing how agencies work with the principles underlying inclusive development will be established, a process that will empower persons with disabilities and look at policies, programmes and projects comply with the law. Local assemblies must be proactive in their planning and

execution of projects and programs to ensure the needs of persons with disabilities were fused into their planning processes. Standard protocols would help evaluate disabilities and properly appraise development needs as well as guide planners. Disability experts say though persons with disabilities have a legal entitlement and a right to access mainstream opportunities, services, programmes, public events and infrastructure, many in Ghana experience profound exclusion and less access. The situation leads to poor health services delivery, lower levels of education, poor training, lack of employment participation, social exclusion, and failure to access basic goods and facilities.

Information: http://globalaccessibilitynews.com/2016/08/15/disability-organizations-develop-standard-protocols/.

ASEAN TripAbility project Launched

A collaborative project on culture and tourism for persons with disabilities was launched on Wednesday, October 26, 2016, during the Project Showcase of ASEAN Conference on Social Entrepreneurship 2016 in Jakarta. The project, TripAbility: Travel for all Abilities is an online tourism platform initiated by three social enterprises – Kerjabilitas (Indonesia), Epic Arts Cafe (Cambodia) and DNetwork (Indonesia) – providing advice to people with disabilities on accessible tourism destinations and facilities, as a stepping stone towards a barrier-free tourism movement in SEA region. Like a TripAdvisor for people with disabilities, TripAbility will enable peer reviews/ratings of businesses and eventually offer tailor made tours, holiday packages and bookings directly on the platform. In doing so, the TripAbility aims to promote accessible tourism destinations and disability-friendly social enterprises, expand the market size in tourism and create a more inclusive society.

Information: http://globalaccessibilitynews.com/2016/10/31/asean-launches-social-enterprises-collaborative-projects/.

Including Women and Girls with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

On 19 September, the UN General Assembly convened a high-level meeting to address large movements of refugees and migrants – The Refugee Summit. Although the international normative framework has broadly recognized the importance of addressing the needs of persons with disabilities in the fields of human rights and development, it has historically overlooked disability subgroups in the context of migration, including migrant workers with disabilities and refugees with disabilities. In conflicts and disasters, women and girls with disabilities face enormous challenges for survival. The adversities faced in crisis due to gender are exacerbated by limits to mobility and communication. At a side event on 16th September 2016, in conjunction with the UN Summit on Refugees and Migrants at UN Headquarters in New York, representatives

from Member States, civil society organisations, and UN Agencies discussed the need to include women and girls with disabilities in development and humanitarian responses. Today, out of more than 65 million refugees displaced globally, about 8 million refugees have some form of impairment. Displaced persons with disabilities usually find themselves in low-income countries, and suffer from limited access to services and social stigmas associated with their disability. In humanitarian and development frameworks, refugees and asylum seekers at the intersection of gender and disability are often left behind. To realise the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the risks women and girls with disabilities caught up in crises must be understood and targeted in humanitarian actions. Too often, this vulnerable group is only seen for its vulnerability; not for the valuable input they have to offer through their experiences and challenges. This regularly leads to exclusion and marginalisation that hinder aid and relief efforts. The panellists called for better data collection on displaced persons that can be disaggregated to recognise women and girls with disabilities. This is necessary for the identification of the kind of aid needed and to respond to changing needs. Data collection and inclusion can have a huge impact on women and girls with disabilities caught up in crisis. Recognising and responding to the structural inequalities that cause disadvantages for this group, even in times without crisis, are essential for their social inclusion. To realise the 2030 Agenda, including them in humanitarian action not only respects their fundamental human rights, but strengthens their overall participation in society.

Information: http://unsdn.org/2016/09/19/including-women-and-girls-with-disabilities-in-humanitarian-action/.

Status of Refugees and Migrant with Disabilities

Migration and displacement are important issues for both human rights and development policy-makers and practitioners. According to estimates, the number of international migrants had reached 232 million globally in 2013; of the 59.5 million people forcibly displaced worldwide in 2014, about 19.5 million are refugees and 1.8 million were asylum seekers. Moreover, there is an overwhelming majority of people who migrate inside their own country, the number of which approaches to 740 million, almost four times as many as the international migrants. With regards to disability, however, there is a lack of data regarding the situation and numbers of migrants with disabilities. In the context of conflicts or natural disasters where people are displaced to flee insecurity and violence, the relation between disability and forced displacement is complicated. On one hand, disability may be a consequence of forced displacement; on the other hand, refugees with disabilities are more likely to be sidelined in every aspect of humanitarian assistance due to physical, environmental

and societal barriers against accessing information, health and rehabilitation services and human rights protection. Furthermore, forced displacement also amplifies the risk experienced by refugees with disabilities in violence, including sexual and domestic abuse, exploitation by family members, discrimination and exclusion from access to education, livelihoods, a nationality and other public services. Too often, States have addressed migration solely through the lens of sovereignty, border security or law enforcement, sometimes driven by hostile domestic constituencies. Although the international normative framework has broadly recognised the importance of addressing the needs of persons with disabilities in the fields of human rights and development, it has historically overlooked the subgroups within the disabled people in the context of migration, including migrant workers with disabilities and refugees with disabilities. The Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in Article 18, calls upon States Parities to recognise the rights of persons with disabilities to liberty of movement, to freedom to choose their residence and to a nationality, on an equal basis with others; Article 11 specifically addresses protection of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters. Currently, the international mandates on migrants have not yet directly integrated a disability dimension into the normative language. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their families (ICRMW) recognises the equal right of migrant workers to health and urges the States to ensure their access to both health and social services required for the prevention of irreparable harm to their health on the equal basis with others. Moreover, the Secretary-General in his report (A/68/190) on international migration and development recommends that States need to tackle the challenge faced by migrants to access health care and to improve data on health conditions of migrants to inform effective policy-making. Furthermore, in order to identify the protection and assistance needs, States, UNHCR and relevant partners should ensure a swift and systematic identification and registration of refugees and other persons with disabilities, with particular attention to those who cannot communicate their own needs. It is also encouraged to include refugees with disabilities in relevant policies and programmes in an accessible way. The 2030 Development Agenda recognises the importance of empowering people in vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, refugees and internally displaced persons. In particular, Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth includes a specific target to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for migrant workers. Goal 10 on reducing inequalities embraces two separate targets to empower persons with disabilities, and to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people. As the global attention to the intersectionality issues has been increasing, it is essential to enhance the linkage between disability and migration in the future international dialogue.

Information: https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/refugees_migrants_with_disabilities.html.

Resolution on Disability and the SDGs

The Third Committee of the General Assembly is discussing a draft resolution on realising the Sustainable Development Goals and other international efforts for persons with disabilities. The resolution encourages Governments and other stakeholders to take measures to implement all aspects of the 2030 development agenda for persons with disabilities. The resolution is also expected to strengthen data collection and statistics on disability. The Committee also reviewed the following key reports on disability including the report of the Secretary-General on realisation of internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities and progress made in the implementation of the outcome document of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Disability and Development (A/71/214) and the report of the Secretary-General entitled Toward the Full Realisation of an Inclusive and Accessible United Nations for Persons with Disabilities (A/71/344). The Assembly also reviewed the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (A/71/314) and the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/71/304), as well as the report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism (A/71/255).

Information: https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/resources/general-assembly.html.

Helping Survivors of Mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)

At the sixteenth session of the Meeting of the Committee on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) highlighted that every day, more than ten people fall victim to landmines and other explosive remnants of war. UNMAS is working with affected states to develop their capacity to assist survivors. For instance, in 2015, the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan completed five projects in support to victims and persons with disability in 49 communities.

Information: http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2015/landmine-monitor-2015/casualties-and-victim-assistance.aspx, http://www.macca.org.af/macca/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/1394-MAPA-Annual-Report.pdf.

Launch of the Inter-Sessional Expert Group on Disability

The first meeting of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Inter-sessional Expert Group on Disability was held on 20-21 September 2016 at the UN-House in Beirut. The group was formed as a result of a call by the Committee on Social Development (CSD), which oversees the work of the Social Development Division of ESCWA, to intensify cooperation on disability policy between ESCWA and its Member States. The meeting brought together officials and disability experts nominated by their Governments from seven countries across the Arab region. Given the high levels of commitment in Arab countries to better integrate persons with disabilities in society, the network will work to exchange experience and information on national approaches towards implementing the CRPD.
Information: https://www.unescwa.org/news/inaugural-meeting-escwa-inter-sessional-expert-group-disability.

World Bank – Implementing a New and Inclusive Safeguards Framework

On August 4, 2016, the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved a new Environmental and Social Framework that expands protections for people and the environment in Bank-financed investment projects. The safeguards review involved nearly four years of analysis and engagement around the world with Governments, development experts, and civil society groups including Disabled Persons' Organisations (DPOs), reaching nearly 8,000 stakeholders in 63 countries. The new framework makes several direct references to safeguarding the interests of persons with disabilities and protecting them from unsafe working conditions. It encourages Borrowers to undertake reasonable accommodation measures to adapt the workplace to include workers with disabilities, as well as to provide all information in accessible formats. Furthermore, the safeguards framework also requires Borrowers to undertake a process of meaningful consultation in a manner that provides stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures. In addition, the World Bank has issued a directive on addressing project risks and impacts on disadvantaged groups, which also addresses the inclusion of persons with disabilities.
Information: http://consultations.worldbank.org/consultation/review-and-update-world-bank-safeguard-policies.

Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The regional plan has been developed through the IAP and an Advisory Working Group (AWG) mechanism set up by the UNISDR secretariat in Asia Pacific. Three informal Advisory Working Groups were established to ensure the

actions for all priority areas of the Sendai Framework are developed with engagement of key partners – the primary implementers of the Sendai Framework from the public, private and local level. This aligns with: the outcome of the 6th Asian Ministerial Conference; and further deliberations in the IAP. The AWG comprised individuals with expertise in public policy, private sector engagement and local level implementation respectively. They consulted governments, stakeholder groups and partners and provided the necessary implementation focus of the regional plan through inputs to the policy direction, road map, and in particular the two-year action plan.
Information: http://www.unisdr.org/files/50912_finalasiaregionalplanforimplementat.pdf.

WHO Liste der Priority Assistive Products

Auf der Basis einer weltweiten Umfrage hat die WHO eine Liste der 50 wichtigsten Hilfsmittel veröffentlicht (WHO List of Priority Assistive Products / APL). Die WHO möchte mit diesem Dokument – wie zuvor mit der Liste der wichtigsten Medikamente (List of Essential Medicines / EML) – weltweit eine größere öffentliche Wahrnehmung der Anwendung von Hilfsmitteln für Menschen, die auf solche Hilfen angewiesen sind, erreichen. Die APL soll in den WHO-Mitgliedsstaaten nationale Entwicklungen anregen, wie beispielsweise nationale Listen der wichtigsten Hilfsmittel, die Menschen im Bedarfsfall erhalten müssen. Zugleich will diese Initiative die Mobilisierung von nationalen Ressourcen zur Beschaffung, Versorgung und Erstattung von Hilfsmitteln anregen. Hilfsmittel sollen für Jedermann und überall in guter Qualität und bezahlbar zur Verfügung stehen. Nutzer und ihre Familien, Pflegekräfte und Dienste für Menschen mit Behinderungen sollen sich über Hilfsmittel und ihre Anwendungsmöglichkeiten informieren können. Die APL ist ein wichtiger Schritt zur Verwirklichung der GATE-Initiative der WHO.
Information: http://www.who.int/entity/phi/implementation/assistive_technology/global_survey-apl/en/index.html, http://www.who.int/entity/mediacentre/factsheets/assistive-technology/en/index.html, http://www.dvfr.de/index.php?id=78&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=919&cHash=18202a43fbe70a5e93baeade55b3bada; http://www.dvfr.de/uploads/media/WHO_Priority_Assistive_Products_List_2016.pdf.

Streubomben-Monitor 2016: Alarmierender Anstieg von Streumunitionseinsätzen im Jemen und in Syrien

Der am 1. September in München vorgestellte Streubomben-Monitor 2016 berichtet von massiven und wiederholten Einsätzen von Streubomben in Syrien und im Jemen im Jahr 2015. Deshalb ruft Handicap International alle Staaten auf, internationales Recht anzuwenden und auf die Krieg führenden Parteien Druck auszuüben, damit sie den Einsatz dieser barbarischen Waffe einstellen. Der

Streubomben-Monitor 2016 fasst die Umsetzung des Oslo-Abkommens in der Zeit von Januar 2015 bis Juli 2016 zusammen. Das Abkommen verbietet den Einsatz, die Herstellung, die Weitergabe und die Lagerung von Streubomben. Der Bericht zeigt, dass Einsätze von Streumunition in Syrien massiv zugenommen haben: Zwischen September 2015 und Juli 2016 wurden 76 Angriffe mit Streumunition gezählt. Syrien gilt ohnehin als schwer betroffenes Land: Seit Juli 2012 wurden auf 10 der 14 Gouvernements des Landes 360 Angriffe mit Streumunition verübt. Die Dunkelziffer ist vermutlich noch wesentlich höher. Laut Streubomben-Monitor wird aus Syrien fast täglich über neue Angriffe mit Streumunition berichtet. Im Jemen wurde von April 2015 bis Februar 2016 bei mindestens 19 Angriffen Streubomben eingesetzt, seitdem eine Koalition unter der Führung Saudi-Arabiens am 25. März 2015 eine Intervention gegen die Ansar Allah (Huthi) startete. Wie in Syrien waren bei zahlreichen dieser Angriffe im Jemen Ziele in Wohngebieten betroffen, wie Märkte, Schulen und Krankenhäuser. Weltweit sind laut Streubomben-Monitor 24 Staaten und drei Gebiete durch Blindgänger von Streumunition verseucht. Zwischen Januar 2015 und Juli 2016 wurden in mindestens drei weiteren Staaten Streumunition verwendet: in der Ukraine, im Sudan und in Libyen; vermutlich auch in Bergkarabach. 2015 waren 97% der Opfer von Streumunition Zivilpersonen, 36% davon Kinder.
Information: www.the-monitor.org, http://bit.ly/2bG8HeQ.

WDU Mobile Application for Persons with Disabilities

The World Disability Union (WDU), in accordance with the principle of *from commitment to action* will soon launch their WDU Mobile Application that aims to provide a resource for people with disabilities to easily and quickly access valuable information on topics concerning their rights. People with disabilities and their families will also be able to access rights-based and quality services anywhere, whenever needed. The App will also allow people with disabilities to connect, interact with each other and build social networks. It will provide a smart and connected ecosystem for individuals in terms of health, education, recruitment, culture, sport, accessing physical environment, rehabilitation services, accessible tourism, technical/medical daily life products, banking and shopping services. The WDU E-Mobility Application Project is expected to be presented on 3rd December, as well as at a COSP10 side-event in 2017 and the WDU General Assembly in Turkey.
Information: http://www.worlddisabilityunion.org.

Large Companies in Brazil Sign Pact for Inclusion of People with Disabilities in the Labour Market

Nine members of the Business Network for Social Inclusion in Brazil have signed a pact to promote a disability-welcoming internal culture and an inclusive and accessible environment in business. Further it aims to promote a diagnosis and progressive monitoring of organisations with a view to greater inclusion. The signing of the accession letter was the highlight of the 24th Meeting of the Business Network for Social Inclusion (Rede Empresarial de Inclusão Social - REIS). REIS was created in 2012 at a meeting hosted by Serasa Experian. Up until now, 102 companies have joined the REIS. Some of the key achievements of REIS include a web site that shares legislation-related news and best practices, a guide on disability determination under the Brazilian disability quota law as well as a best practices guide for human resources professionals. The accession letter to the Pact for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities sets out goals and guidelines to promote a unique culture of an inclusive and accessible environment in the workplace. It also creates a diagnosis and progress assessment of the companies in relation to their inclusion efforts.
Information: http://www.businessanddisability.org/index.php/en/news-and-events/featured-initiatives/449-large-companies-in-brazil-sign-pact-for-inclusion-of-people-with-disabilities-in-the-labor-market.

First Ever Session on Persons with Disabilities in the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights

During the first day of the 2016 UN Forum on Business and Human Rights, on 14 November, the first ever session on the topic of disability rights discussed trends and challenges in the realisation of disability rights by the private sector. Main takeaways of the session included: Importance of peer to peer company support, benefits of collaboration between the private sector and civil society, as exemplified by the work of Fundación ONCE, significant positive impact of private sector employment in developing countries, Need for companies to comply with legislation but also to go beyond in order to benefit from the business advantages of disability inclusion.
Information: http://www.businessanddisability.org/index.php/en/news-and-events/featured-initiatives/453-first-ever-session-on-persons-with-disabilities-in-the-un-forum-on-business-and-human-rights.

Mehr weltweites Engagement für Menschen mit Behinderungen

Die deutsche Entwicklungszusammenarbeit will eine der weltweit am meisten benachteiligten Gruppen stärker in den Blick nehmen: Menschen mit Behinderungen. Dies ist eine der Kernaussagen des parlamentarischen Staatssek-

retärs im Bundesministerium für Entwicklung und wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (BMZ), Hans-Joachim Fuchtel, auf einer Fachtagung am 29. November 2016 in Berlin. Die Fachtagung fand anlässlich des zehnten Jahrestags der Verabschiedung der UN-Behindertenrechtskonvention statt. Auf Einladung des BMZ und VENRO, dem Dachverband der entwicklungspolitischen und humanitären Nichtregierungsorganisationen in Deutschland, diskutierten Fachleute über die konkrete Umsetzung der Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderungen auf der ganzen Welt. Staatssekretär Fuchtel betonte in seiner Eröffnungsrede die Bedeutung der UN-Behindertenrechtskonvention und die Verantwortung, die sich daraus auch für die deutsche Entwicklungszusammenarbeit ergibt. Der Staatssekretär hob auch die dringende Notwendigkeit von mehr und besser aufgeschlüsselten Daten zur Lebenssituation von behinderten Menschen hervor. Anhand entsprechender Statistiken können Menschen mit Behinderungen sichtbar gemacht und Veränderungen ihrer Lebenssituation gemessen werden. Staatssekretär Fuchtel kündigte auf der Veranstaltung außerdem eine Inklusionsstrategie seines Hauses an. In die Umsetzung soll auch die Zivilgesellschaft verstärkt mit einbezogen werden. Kooperationen mit der Privatwirtschaft leisten ebenfalls einen Beitrag zur Teilhabe von Menschen mit Behinderungen. Als erfolgreiches Beispiel nannte Staatssekretär Fuchtel ein Berufsbildungs- und -vermittlungsprojekt in Bangladesch.
Information: https://www.cbm.de/infothek/presse/pressemeldungen/Mehr-weltweites-Engagement-520067.html.

Sexual Reproductive Health Rights for the Disabled Meeting in Bangladesh

Share-net Bangladesh, a knowledge platform, organised the first discussion of its kind that focused upon SRHR (Sexual Reproductive Health Rights) for the disabled. It also shed light upon the need to create an inclusive approach to the underscored needs of SRHR for people with disabilities. One of the main outcomes from this meeting was the need to collaborate amongst organisations that work on the said topic and also advocate for the cause to relevant stakeholders. Globally, many discussions have been held on SRHR on different contexts. However, in Bangladesh, focusing primarily on disabled people is still a new concept. Representatives from various development organisations were present during the meeting. Many of them belong to the disabled community themselves. Thus, they were able to shed light upon the subject matter based on personal experiences. A number of members stressed upon issues like the importance of inclusion, social stigma, physical barriers, discrimination, lack of advocacy, information rights and their needs and more. They also expressed the desire to speak for themselves instead of others doing it for them. Working for SRHR has now become recognised and is seen as an essential subject to ponder upon in the context of Bangladesh. However, when it comes to disability inclusion, there is still a great

lack in awareness and of course, in implementation. To eradicate these, lobbying with policy makers and acknowledging the fact that disabled people also have rights, including SRHR, would help in solving the issue.
Information: http://www.thedailystar.net/star-weekend/accepting-diversity-1362262.

WHO Meeting – Rehabilitation 2030: A Call for Action

There is a substantial and ever-increasing unmet need for rehabilitation worldwide, which is particularly profound in low- and middle-income countries – on this occasion the WHO Meeting on Rehabilitation 2030 took place from 6 to 7 February 2017 in Geneva, Switzerland. The availability of accessible and affordable rehabilitation is necessary for many people with health conditions to remain as independent as possible, to participate in education, to be economically productive, and fulfil meaningful life roles. The magnitude and scope of unmet rehabilitation needs signals an urgent need for concerted and coordinated global action by all stakeholders. Bringing stakeholders together in the Rehabilitation 2030: A Call for Action meeting provided an invaluable opportunity for discussing the strategic direction for coordinated action and establishing joint commitments to raise the profile of rehabilitation as a health strategy relevant to the whole population, across the lifespan and across the continuum of care. With the rising prevalence of noncommunicable diseases and injuries and the ageing population, there is a substantial and ever-increasing unmet need for rehabilitation. In many parts of the world, however, the capacity to provide rehabilitation is limited or non-existent and fails to adequately address the needs of the population. As such, the availability of accessible and affordable rehabilitation plays a fundamental role in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages. The barriers to scaling up rehabilitation indicate a need for greater awareness and advocacy, increased investment into rehabilitation workforce and infrastructure, and improved leadership and governance structures. The magnitude and scope of these unmet needs signals an urgent need for concerted and coordinated global action by all stakeholders.
Information: http://www.who.int/disabilities/care/rehab-2030/en/; http://www.who.int/disabilities/care/Rehab2030MeetingReport.pdf?ua=1.

Women and Girls with Disabilities. Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. General Comment No. 3 (2016). Article 6.

International and national laws and policies on disability have historically neglected aspects related to women and girls with disabilities. In turn, laws and policies addressing women have traditionally ignored disability. Article 6 serves as an interpretation tool to approach the responsi-

bilities of States parties across the Convention, to promote, protect and fulfil the human rights of women and girls with disabilities, from a human rights-based approach and a development perspective.
Information: www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/ CRPD/GC/Women/CRPD-C-GC-3.doc.

Right to Inclusive Education. Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. General Comment No. 4 (2016). Article 24

States parties must ensure the realisation of the right of persons with disabilities to education through an inclusive education system at all levels, including pre-schools, primary, secondary and tertiary education, vocational training and lifelong learning, extracurricular and social activities, and for all students, including persons with disabilities, without discrimination and on equal terms with others. The difference between exclusion, segregation, integration and inclusion is highlighted. Core features of inclusive education are set out. Disability-inclusive indicators must be developed and used consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
Information: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CRPD/GC/RighttoEducation/CRPD-C-GC-4.doc.

Literatur/Reviews

UN DESA
Good Practices of Accessible Urban Development
The publication provides case studies of innovative practices and policies in housing and built environments, as well as transportation, public spaces and public services, including information and communication technology (ICT) based services. The publication concludes with strategies and innovations for promoting accessible urban development.
Bezug: http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/desa/ good_practices_urban_dev.pdf, http:// globalaccessibilitynews.com/2016/09/07/desa-publicati-on-on-good-practices-of-accessible-urban-development/.

Yvonne Kuhnke/Sellah Lusweti/Halimu Shauri/ Elisabeth Wacker
Social Impact Assessment of Livelihood Promotion Programmes in Coastal Kenya
This exploratory study carried out in Coastal Kenya by TUM – funded and supported by CBM – draws attention to monetisable social factors in the measurement of impacts of livelihood promotion. When NGOs in development cooperation try to capture the effects of livelihood promotion programmes for the target group (e.g. persons with disabilities) and their families, it is not enough to only look at the individual's income or consider common business economics measurements (like Return on Investment) but to look more widely on the changes in the Quality of Life. This study tried to apply the so called Social Return on Investment (SROI) approach in the field of livelihood promotion. For this goal a general formula was developed and field-tested to account for a broad range of (social) impacts.
Bezug: http://www.cbm.org/article/downloads/54741/ SIA_SROI_Inclusive_Livelihood_Promotion_Study_Kenya_Full_Report_062016.pdf.

Bruce Curtis/Jennifer Geagan
Disability Inclusion Among Refugees in the Middle East and North Africa: A Needs Assessment of Libya, Egypt, Yemen, Jordan, and Turkey
This report was released in October 2016 based on research conducted in August – September 2016 by members of the Arab Forum for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (AFPRD). The current refugee crisis in the Middle East presents incredible challenges for the humanitarian aid community. This is especially true when it comes to meeting the complex needs of refugees with disabilities, whose numbers have grown dramatically due to years of active conflict in Syria, Yemen, Libya, Iraq, and Sudan. Despite the scale of the crisis and the scarcity of resources to fund ongoing humanitarian aid, more must be done to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities (PWDs) within existing relief efforts and to use existing resources to better serve the needs of PWDs. Doing more in this regard does not necessarily have to mean spending more. There are low-cost ways to improve the lives of displaced PWDs through inclusion: By way of example, this report is the product of rapid needs assessment research conducted by five DPOs in Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, and Turkey in August-September 2016. Each organisation received

training, mentorship, and a small amount of funding to conduct community-based research on the needs and access to services of displaced PWDs in their country. The key findings of their research and practical recommendations are divided by sector or topic, including protection, registration, health and rehabilitation, income, education, and access to basic needs such as shelter, food, and clean water.
Bezug: https://xa.yimg.com/kq/groups/22418800/419894801/name/DPO+Report+FINAL.pdf.

OHCHR
Using Laws and Policies to Include Persons with Disabilities
The easy-to-read version of the Report, published annually, provides recommendations to support countries implement the CRPD at local and national levels, to ensure the full participation of persons with disabilities in society.
Bezug: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disability/A-71-314_EasyReadVersion.pdf.

World Enabled/ CBM
The Inclusion Imperative: Towards Disability-Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development
This publication presents examples of disability-inclusive urban development, features the voices of people with disabilities claiming their rights as well as key recommendations to help ensure that cities respond to the needs of everyone, including persons with disabilities. Urbanisation is one of the most important global trends of the 21st century. It has the potential to contribute to the *re-design* of our world supporting the creation of sustainable and inclusive cities for all. About 6.25 billion people, 15% of them with disabilities, are predicted to be living in urban centres by 2050. Urban environments, infrastructures, facilities, and services, depending on how they are planned and built, can impede or enable access, participation, and inclusion in society. As of today, persons with disabilities living in urban areas all around the world continue to face dramatic challenges to participate in their communities due to a widespread lack of accessibility to the built environment. Barriers to the physical environment and to accessible information and communication impede their enjoyment of basic urban services; from housing to roads and public spaces, from public buildings to basic urban services such as sanitation and water, health, education, transportation, emergency and disaster response and resilience. These barriers directly impact on the disproportionate rates of poverty, deprivation and exclusion faced by persons with disabilities, but also affect the development of their communities as a whole.
Bezug: http://www.disabilityinclusivedevelopment.org/system/files/the-inclusion-imperative-towards-disability-inclusive-and-accessible-urb.pdf, http://worldenabled.org/the-inclusion-imperative-towards-disability-inclusive-and-accessible-urban-development/.

Inclusion International
Global Report: Self-Advocacy for Inclusion
Over the last 2 years Inclusion International has been building a picture of what self-advocacy looks like around the world. The report provides a snapshot of work, and has some useful information for self-advocates, supporters, organisations and families.
Bezug: http://inclusion-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Global-report-on-self-advocacy.pdf, http://inclusion-international.org/selfadvocacyforinclusion/.

UNICEF
Annual Report 2015
UNICEF's efforts in 2015 recognised that children with disabilities are among those disproportionately denied their right to education and that their work on education promotes inclusive education and puts high priority on children with disabilities. Further, the 2015 Annual Report reflects the need to address harmful social norms and encourage inclusion of the most marginalised children. Social inclusion and inclusive education are two significant keys to breaking down barriers and ensuring that children with intellectual disabilities have the opportunity to live typical lives and learn and develop alongside their peers.
Bezug: https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_Annual_Report_2015_En.pdf; http://inclusion-international.org/unicef-stands-inclusive-education-social-inclusion/.

Plan International
Protect Us! Inclusion of Children with Disabilities in Child Protection
The study documents the extremely high levels of school-based violence against children with disabilities and identifies important barriers within the child protection system which stop children with disabilities from reporting violence and getting support, and also offers recommendations.
Bezug: https://plan-international.org/file/10771/download?token=L4Jspzjs; http://plan-international.org/protect-us.

Human Rights Watch
It is My Dream to Leave This Place - Children with Disabilities in Serbian institutions
Human Rights Watch (HRW) issued a new report that highlights the lives of children with disabilities in Serbia who are placed in State institutions. The report is based on 118 interviews with children and young people with disabilities, their families, staff at institutions, experts, and Government officials. HRW finds that health professionals often advise parents to place their child with a disability in an institution, stating reasons such as poverty, stigma, discrimination, and the lack of access to health care and support services in the community. HRW notes that while

some progress has been made in protecting the rights of children with disabilities, more should be done to end the routine placement of children in state institutions, and to provide support so that children with disabilities can live with their families or in other family-like settings.
Bezug: https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/serbia0616web_0.pdf; https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/06/08/it-my-dream-leave-place/children-disabilities-serbian-institutions.

Werning, R./Artiles, A.J./Engelbrecht, P./Hummel, M./Caballeros, M./Rothe, A. (Eds.)
Keeping the Promise? Contextualising Inclusive Education in Developing Countries

Inclusive education became a global promise corroborated by international declarations such as the Salamanca Statement (1994) and the Incheon Declaration (2015). Most countries worldwide have committed to the goal of inclusive education, putting a lot of pressure on so-called developing countries. Against this backdrop, the threefold purpose of this book is to: Generate research evidence on the development and implementation of inclusive education in developing countries; contextualise inclusive education in specific developing countries and contexts, and reflect on the future of inclusive education in developing countries.
Bezug: http://www.klinkhardt.de/verlagsprogramm/2113.html.

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Good Practices of Accessible Urban Development – Making Urban Environment Inclusive and Fully Accessible to ALL

About 6.25 billion people, 15 per cent of them persons with disabilities, are expected to be living in urban centres by 2050. Urbanisation has the potential to be an engineer for achieving sustainable and inclusive development for all. The current lack of environmental accessibility faced by people with disabilities, in particular in many cities in the world, presents a major challenge. This report is a compendium of promising initiatives and good practices that have emerged in recent years successfully promoting accessibility and inclusion of persons with disabilities, their rights, aspiration and contributions in the contexts of urban development. It contains findings and recommendations which were adopted at a UN expert group meeting, that may be helpful in informing the ongoing Habitat III discourses, the development of the New Urban Agenda as well as in furthering accessible and inclusive urban development.
Bezug: http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/desa/good_practices_in_accessible_urban_development_october2016.pdf; https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/2016/10/21/good-practices-of-accessible-urban-development/#more-14276.

Mizunoya, S./Mitra, S./Yamasaki, I.
Towards Inclusive Education – The Impact of Disability on School Attendance in Developing Countries

The paper aims to reduce the global knowledge gap pertaining to the impact of disability on school attendance, using cross-nationally comparable and nationally representative data from 18 surveys in 15 countries that are selected among 2,500 surveys and censuses. These selected surveys administered the Washington Group Short Set (WGSS) of disability-screening questions, covering five functional domains of seeing, hearing, mobility, self-care, and remembering, and collected information on educational status.
Bezug: https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/IWP3%20-%20Towards%20Inclusive%20Education.pdf; https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/845/.

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Leaving No One Behind – Report on the World Social Situation

The focus of the 2030 Agenda on inclusiveness underscores the need to identify who is being left behind and in what ways. This is what the Report on the World Social Situation 2016 sets out to do. Specifically, the report contains an examination of the patterns of social exclusion and consideration of whether development processes have been inclusive, with particular attention paid to the links between exclusion, poverty and employment trends. Key challenges to social inclusion are highlighted along with policy imperatives to promote it. It is recognised in the report that promoting inclusion will take time and political determination. Raising awareness about the consequences of leaving some people behind and recommending actions that Governments can take to avoid doing so can help generate political will.
Bezug: http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/rwss/2016/full-report.pdf; https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/report-on-the-world-social-situation-rwss-social-policy-and-development-division/rwss2016.html. assistance-in-the-context-of-the-use-of-explosive-weapons-in-populated-areas.

Lynch, A./Berliner, T./Marotti, C./Bhaktal T./Rodriguez Takeuchi L. et al.
Who is Being Left Behind in Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Latin America?

The commitment to 'leave no one behind' has been a key feature of all the discussions on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Here are three papers setting out the first step to implementing this agenda – the step of identifying marginalised communities. The focus is on two case study countries for each of the three regions, sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the papers identify gaps in achieving a number of outcomes relating to key SDGs targets for marginalised groups. The paper on Asia highlights people with disabilities in Bangladesh.
Bezug: http://www.odi.org/publications/10288-left-behind-africa-asia-latin-america-sdgs.

Women Enabled International
Enabling a Global Human Rights Movement for Women and Girls with Disabilities: Global Disabled Women's Rights Advocacy Report

WEI's Report is the first-ever report and map and it includes data, analysis and infographics of the leaders, venues, and locations where women's disability rights advocates and organisations are especially active, where the gaps are, and where there are opportunities for collaboration, and helps in achieving greater collective impact. Through an online survey launched on August 18, 2015 and interviews conducted in January and February 2016, WEI produces this mapping report of the field of advocates for the rights of women and girls with disabilities globally and nationally.

Bezug: http://www.womenenabled.org/pdfs/mapping/Global%20Disabled%20Women's%20Rights%20Advocacy%20Report%20March%2020th%202016.pdf; http://www.womenenabled.org/mapping.html.

Iemmi, V./Kuper, H./Blanchett, K.
Community-Based Rehabilitation for People with Disabilities – Systematic Review Summary

There are an estimated one billion people with disabilities globally, corresponding to about 15 per cent of the world's population (WHO 2011). Among them, 80 per cent of people with disabilities live in low- and middle-income countries. People with disabilities include 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 (UN 2008; WHO 2011). People with disabilities are often excluded from education, health, employment and other aspects of daily life, and are generally poorer. It is therefore widely argued that the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 targets cannot be achieved without integrating disability issues into the agenda. This study is a systematic search for evidence on the effects of community-based rehabilitation (CBR) on health, education, livelihoods, social and empowerment outcomes.

Bezug: http://disabilitycentre.lshtm.ac.uk/files/2014/07/Community-based-rehabilitation-for-people-with-disabilities-in-low-and-middle-income-countries.pdf.

Heijnen-Maathuis, Els
Inclusive Education: What, Why, and How – A Handbook for Program Implementers

This handbook has been developed specifically for Save the Children programme staff, implementing partners, and practitioners supporting education programmes in any context – development, emergency, or protracted crisis. The Inclusive Education Working Group (IEWG) recognised that inclusive education begins with the work being done by education staff in the field, and designed this handbook specifically with them in mind. Guidance has also been structured along the project cycle, so that it may be useful to programmes regardless of their current stage of implementation. This handbook is designed to provide guidance through the different attitudes and barriers that could be causing educational exclusion, as well as to identify key strategies to address them. The project steps are situational analysis, programme design, implementation design, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation and lessons learnt. Case studies presented include: community-based EMIS in Tajikistan; designing for gender equality in Sierra Leone; probing questions lead to deeper analysis and improved programmes (in Uganda); education in emergencies (in Syria); school self-evaluation in Lao PDR. Quick reference charts and further resources are offered for each step.

Bezug: http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/inclusive-education-handbook_high_resolution.pdf; http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/library/inclusive-education-what-why-and-how-handbook-program-implementers.

Skelton, P./Sykes, C. et al
WCPT Report: The Role of Physical Therapists in Disaster Management

This report has two main aims: to highlight the need for physical therapist involvement in disaster management and particularly in Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs); and to brief physical therapists who want to work in the field, and national and international agencies who are already working in the field. Following an introduction to the topic of disasters, the paper outlines in separate sections the three phases of disaster management most relevant to physical therapists: preparedness; response; and recovery. Each section includes information on the role of physical therapists and details guidelines and resources to support practice in disaster management. Case studies include: Nepal, 2015 April earthquake; 2011- great East Japan earthquake; integration of rehabilitation professionals into the UK Emergency Medical Team; Nepal, 2011 onwards; Phillipines, typhoon Sendong, 2011; Phillipines, typhoon Haiyan, November 2013; Haiti, 2011- physical therapy in post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction; Pakistan, earthquake Oct 2005; Phillipines, typhoon Bopha 2012-2013.

Bezug: http://www.wcpt.org/sites/wcpt.org/files/files/resources/reports/WCPT_DisasterManagementReport_FINAL_March2016.pdf.

Light for the World
Roads to Inclusion – A Tool for Identifying Progress in Community-Based Rehabilitation Projects

The roads to inclusion tool has been developed by Enablement (the Netherlands) and Light For The World on the basis of an action research programme carried out in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and North East India. Communities in two sites of each country were asked to define what inclusion meant to them and those definitions were used as a basis for developing this tool. Light For The World and Enablement hope this tool will support CBR teams in assessing communities' progress in becoming more inclusive of persons with disabilities and planning activities to further the inclusion process. It promotes reflection on changes related to inclusion rather than judging projects

on the impact of their work, and is thus not a tool for impact evaluation or comparing inclusion between different countries and cultures. The tool can be used in a variety of contexts.
Bezug: https://www.light-for-the-world.org/file/991/download?token=t_xA3ys; https://www.light-for-the-world.org/roads-inclusion.

Inclusion International
Self-Advocacy for Inclusion: A Global Report
The global report captures a snapshot of self-advocacy around the world. It stems from efforts over the last two years to build a picture of what self-advocacy looks like around the world. The report explores what self-advocacy means, what good support looks like, how organisations can be more inclusive and the vital role that families play in empowering self-advocacy. It also provides practical tips and concrete actions for supporting and building self-advocacy.
Bezug: http://inclusion-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Global-report-on-self-advocacy.pdf; http://selfadvocacyportal.com.

Empower Us
A Global Resource to Support Self-Advocacy
Empower Us provides the platform to help make self-advocacy a reality. Individuals, self-advocacy groups, and organisations are invited to be contribute to building this global resource. Empower Us will provide a hub of information, practical tips and strategies.
Bezug: http://selfadvocacyportal.com.

Handicap International
Situation of Wage Employment of People with Disabilities (Ten Developing Countries in Focus)
One of the fundamental rights that is often denied to persons with disabilities is the right to employment. This qualitative study gives very useful information about country teams' vision of decent work for persons with disabilities in those environments where specialised resources are rare and inclusive policies remain in their infancy. Despite many obstacles, it identifies some positive promises and future tracks for better practices and efficient services.
Bezug: https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/handicapinternational/pages/1479/attachments/original/1480713329/EmploymentWhitePaper-WEB_Dec2.pdf?1480713329; http://www.asksource.info/node/71750/.

International Campaign To Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (Icbl-Cmc)
Landmine Monitor Report 2016
Landmine Monitor 2016 provides a global overview of the landmine situation. Landmine Monitor covers mine ban policy, use, production, trade, and stockpiling, and also includes information on contamination, clearance, casualties, victim assistance, and support for mine action. The report focuses on calendar year 2015, with information included up to November 2016 when possible.
Bezug: http://www.the-monitor.org/media/2386748/Landmine-Monitor-2016-web.pdf; http://www.asksource.info/node/71732/.

Save the Children
Unsichtbare Wunden. Was sechs Jahre Krieg in der Psyche der syrischen Kinder anrichten
Am 15. März 2017 jährt sich der Beginn des Syrien-Kriegs zum sechsten Mal. Im Vorfeld veröffentlichte Save the Children die bisher umfassendste Studie zur psychischen Gesundheit der Kinder innerhalb Syriens. Unter dem Titel *Unsichtbare Wunden. Was sechs Jahre Krieg in der Psyche der syrischen Kinder anrichten* warnt die Kinderrechtsorganisation, dass immer mehr syrische Kinder psychosomatische Stresssymptome entwickeln und in ständiger, teils panischer Angst vor Gewalt leben.
Bezug: http://www.savethechildren.de/fileadmin/Berichte_Reports/Invisible_Wounds_FINAL_020317.pdf; http://www.savethechildren.de/fileadmin/Berichte_Reports/Invisible_Wounds_Report_DE.pdf; http://www.savethechildren.de/fileadmin/Berichte_Reports/Uebersicht_Bericht_Unsichtbare_Wunden.pdf.

Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte
Katastrophenhilfe muss inklusiv sein
Menschen mit Behinderungen sind von Gefahrensituationen und humanitären Notlagen unverhältnismäßig stark betroffen. Auch Hilfsprogramme sind für sie häufig nicht zugänglich. Dies führt zu weitreichenden Menschenrechtsverletzungen. In einer Studie untersucht das UN-Hochkommissariat für Menschenrechte die Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderungen in Gefahrensituationen und humanitären Notlagen und formuliert Empfehlungen.
Bezug: http://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Publikationen/Weitere_Publikationen/Information_4_Katastrophenhilfe_muss_inklusiv_sein.pdf; http://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/publikationen/show/katastrophenhilfe-muss-inklusiv-sein/; http://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/aktuell/news/meldung/article/katastrophenhilfe-muss-inklusiv-sein/.

ADD International
Disability and Gender-Based Violence
Around one in five women worldwide has a disability. For disabled women gender-based violence and disability discrimination intersect to create brutal barriers to wellbeing. ADD International has launched a new paper on the invisible violence against women with disabilities.
Bezug: https://www.add.org.uk/sites/default/files/Gender_Based_Violence_Learning_Paper.pdf; https://www.add.org.uk/protecting-disabled-women-and-girls?platform=hootsuite.

VERANSTALTUNGEN/EVENTS

07.08. - 09.08.2017   5th Afrinead Conference, Kumasi, Ghana.
Disability and Inclusion in Africa: The Role of Assistive Technology.
Information: http://blogs.sun.ac.za/afrinead/conference/
Kontakt: Afrinead@sun.ac.za.

09.10. - 11.10.2017   Pacific Rim International Conference on Disability and Diversity - Sustainability, Hawaii.
Information: http://www.pacrim.hawaii.edu.
Kontakt: Charmaine Crockett, 1410 Lower Campus Rd., #171F;
Tel: (808) 956-7539; Fax: (808) 956-4437; E-Mail: cccrocke@hawaii.edu

08.11. - 10.11.2017   3rd International Conference of the World Federation of the Deaf,
Budapest, Hungary.
Information: http://wfdbudapest2017.com.
Kontakt: Ms. Bea Golovanova, H-1065 Budapest, Révay köz 2., HUNGARY;
Tel: +36 1 429 0146; Fax: +36 1 429 0147; E-Mail: golob@congressline.hu

16.11. - 17.11.2017   2nd World Disability & Rehabilitation Conference, Colombo, Sri Lanka.
Inspiring Possibilities - Enhancing Opportunities for Ability.
Information: http://disabilityconference.co/WDRC/
Kontakt: International Conference on World Disability & Rehabilitation , Conference Secretariat, #288/1/1, Old Kottawa Road, Embuldeniya, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka; Tel: +94 113 098 521/2; Fax: +94 112 835 571; E-Mail: info@disabilityconference.co.

05.12. - 06.12.2017   4th International Conference on Poverty and Sustainable Development,
Colombo, Sri Lanka.
Information: http://povertyconferences.com.
Kontakt: ICPSD 2017, Conference Secretariat, #288/1/1, Old Kottawa Road, Embuldeniya, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka; Tel: +94 113 098 521/2; Fax: +94 112 835 571; E-Mail: info@povertyconferences.com.

Schwerpunktthemen kommender Ausgaben der Zeitschrift
Focal Topics of Upcoming Issues

2/2017:   Inklusive und nachhaltige Stadtentwicklung/Inclusive and Sustainable Urban Development (verantwortlich/responsible: Christine Bruker/Isabella Bertmann)

3/2017:   UN-CRPD after 10 Years: Implementing Equal Rights and Participation in the Health Sector under Conditions of Poverty (verantwortlich/responsible: Sabine Schäper)

1/2018:   Behinderung und Forschung/Disability and Research (verantwortlich/responsible: Jana Offergeld)

Interessierte Autorinnen und Autoren mögen sich für nähere Informationen und unseren *Leitfaden für AutorInnen* bitte an die oben genannten Verantwortlichen wenden. Darüber hinaus sind Vorschläge für weitere Schwerpunktthemen willkommen unter info@inie-inid.org.
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Deadlines for the upcoming issues:

	2/2017	3/2017	1/2018
Hauptbeiträge/Focal articles	15.07.2017	15.10.2017	15.01.2018
Kurzbeiträge/Other contributions	15.07.2017	15.10.2017	15.01.2018

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