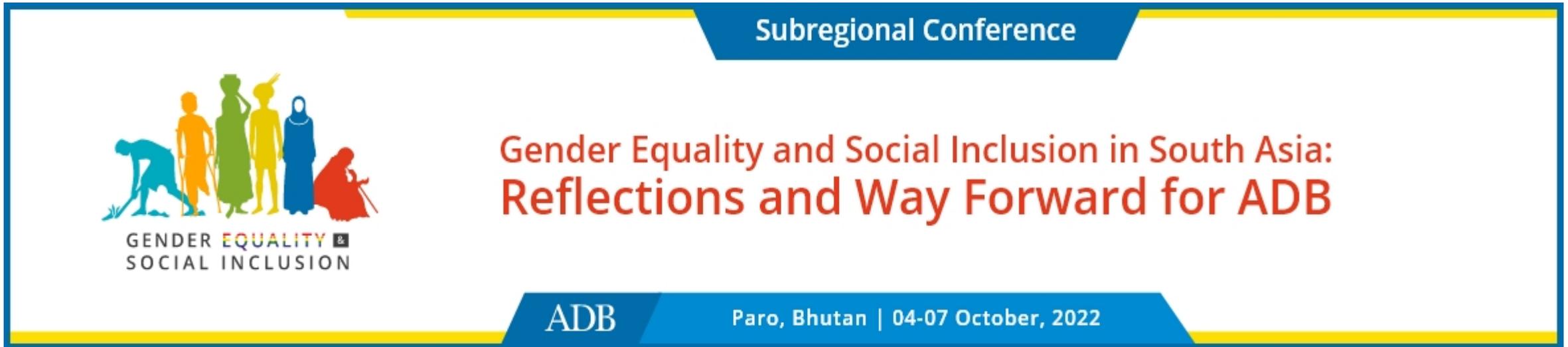


Session # 2

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Subregional Conference

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in South Asia:
Reflections and Way Forward for ADB

GENDER EQUALITY &
SOCIAL INCLUSION

ADB Paro, Bhutan | 04-07 October, 2022

Ten 'moments' to shape our work on disability inclusion

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- We deliver teaching, research and ideas – creating new knowledge and products from our UCL based Academic Research Centre and our Community Interest Company
- We bring a new perspective and use bold approaches to accelerate change
- Co-creation, participation and collaboration powers everything we do
- Working in 40+ countries, we've reached more than 28 million people globally
- Working with ADB since 2018 to accelerate inclusion

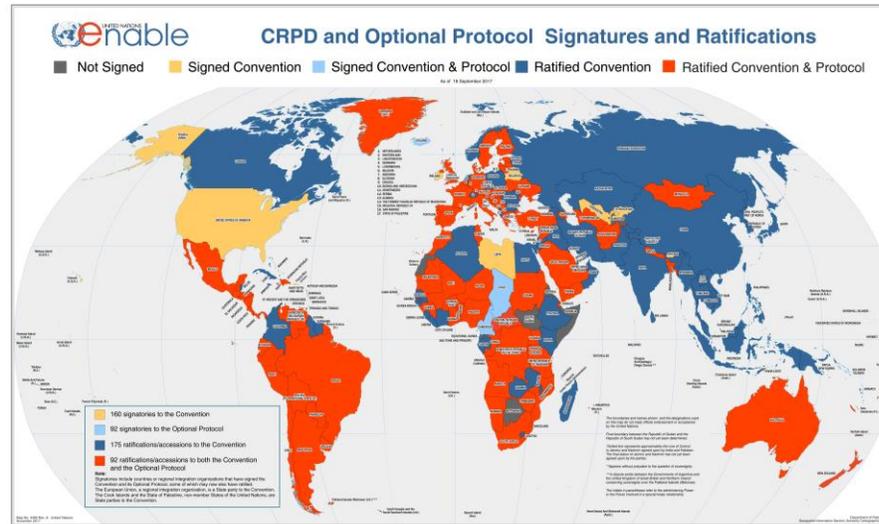


Introduction: Disability is not a minority concern

- Estimated that **more than one billion people worldwide**, who are considered 'Persons with Disabilities' (WHO)
- UN DESA suggest the figure is 15% world, the **worlds largest 'disadvantaged' group.**
- The World Bank estimate that **20% of the worlds poorest people** are persons with disabilities
- **80% of persons with disabilities live in developing countries** (UNDP) and poverty and disability are mutually reinforcing (Grove and Kett, 2013).
- **70% of persons with disabilities live in Asia, 690m people**
- Mortality for children with disabilities may be as high as 80% (FCDO) and up to **90% of children with disabilities in developing countries do not regularly attend school** (UNICEF).
- An estimated **386 million of the world working age population** have some kind of impairment, but **unemployment is as high at 80%** (ILO)
- In India NCPED found only **100,000 of 70,000,000 persons with disabilities had got jobs** despite the 3% govt commitment. UK study of top 100 FTSE companies do not web accessibility **costing \$147m.**
- Living without access to Assistive Technology can **cost a family up to \$100,000** over a lifetime (ATscale)
- It is estimated that the value of the **Purple Pound in the UK is up to £249 billion**
- It is estimated that persons with disability have a **disposable income of £1 trillion globally.**
- If we are lucky, all of us will live with impairment, one day.

1. RIGHTS: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006

- CRPD is the guiding global treaty and gives rise to most other activity on disability, beneath it.
- Harmonised Human Rights legislation
- Changed the game (tone and momentum) a vital line in sand
- Recourse to justice is still hard
- Countries sign, ratify and embed in legislation, reporting progress. Many countries in region have done so.
- How can we use it as a level to encourage more action to embed commitments to delivery?



*“Persons 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....Consequently, the notion of “disability” is not fixed and can alter, depending on the prevailing environment from society to society and **disability is not considered a medical condition**, but by dismantling attitudinal and environmental... ‘persons’ can participate as active members of society and enjoy the full range of their rights. ...the Convention identifies persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual and sensory disabilities as beneficiaries under the Convention.*

(United Nations, 2006)



2. POLICY: World Report on Disability, 2011

- First global report, followed CRPD with more data, evidence and policy recommendations
- Paradigm shift, first attempt to quantify issues and identify clarity of action
- WRD is to be updated, by International Disability Alliance, moving it out of Health/WHO space to tackle broader issues of development.
- ADB has a Disability Inclusion Roadmap which tackles these issues
- What do we want and need a new WRD to say for South Asia?
- How can we contribute toward this?



*“The World Report on Disability (WRD), is an astonishing achievement – not because it singlehandedly shifts paradigms, makes utterly novel recommendations or raises issues never before considered by people with disabilities: **its achievement is that it is fastidious about evidence, conscious of the reliability of its assertions and recommendations, and transparent about the enormous gaps that exist in evidence about disability, especially in low and medium resource countries of the world.**”(Bickenbach, 2011, p. 654)*



3. CULTURE: London 2012 & Paralympic Legacy

- Most accessible Olympic and most successful Paralympic Games
- Raised the bar and changed the perceptions of disability, culture & sport
- #Wethe15 campaign in Tokyo 2021 reached 4.5 billion people
- Important because Asia has the development in the world, with the chance to embed inclusion now
- ADB has partnered with GDI on a strategic TA to support projects and strategy.
- How can we use culture celebrations to overcome stigma about disability?
- How can we build and develop places and programmes inclusively?



4. REGIONAL PRIORITIES: Incheon Strategy, 2013-2022

- The Incheon Strategy to 'make the right real' for persons with disabilities in region – decade of action. A first!
- Goals cover development areas including poverty reduction, employment generation, political participation, ensuring accessibility in comprehensive terms, social protection, early intervention, education, and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction
- It provides Asia and Pacific with commonly agreed disability inclusive development goals and indicators affecting 700m people.
- ADB is contributing to the review led by UN ESCAP – new commitments and support.
- How can this be coordinated into development interventions?



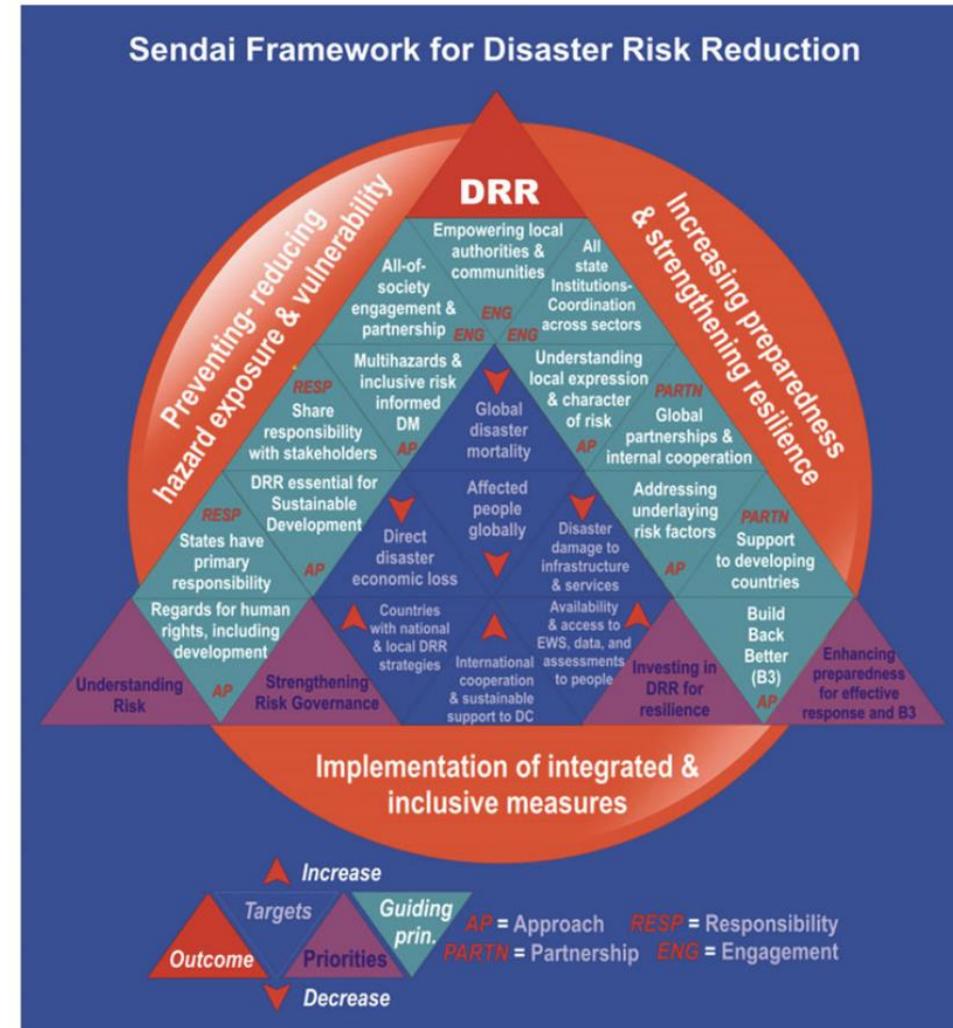
5. DEVELOPMENT GOALS: A commitment to 'leave no one behind', 2015

- SDG highlighted the need to 'leave no one behind' and mentioned disability for the first time
- 17 goals and 169 targets.
- Important because it formalised disability on the global UN agenda. Relates to almost all goals.
- ADB has a new tool to measure the disability inclusion of all of its projects, as well as a variety of specific investments, trailing new modalities e.g. Mongolia.
- When considering the SDG's in programme planning, we can also ask how we can further inclusion.
- DMCs might question their own work toward 'leaving no one behind'?



6. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: Sendai Framework 2015 - 2030

- 15 year agreement with 7 targets and 4 priorities, adopted in Japan, as successor to Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
- Focus on understanding disaster risk management, rather than only disaster management – Build back better.
- ADB and GDI are working on evidence around inclusive climate responses
- How does this inform your planning? How do you ensure no one is excluded?



Source: Alacantra-Ayala, 2017



7. URBAN DESIGN: New Urban Agenda & G20 Quality Infrastructure Principles

- Focus on urban growth - largest in the region
- New *Social Contract*
- Informality and challenges; overrepresentation of disability, women headed households
- G20 Global Infrastructure Principles relate to Inclusion
- ADB and GDI have developed a new bootcamp and e-learning program for DMC's to make inclusive design the way of doing business
- DMCs can use this and draw on support to embed disability inclusive responses into urban planning.



The ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy (ASUS)



Around half of all ASEAN people live in urban areas, and an additional 70 million are forecast to live in ASEAN cities by 2025.



ASUS provides the framework to address urbanisation challenges and improve the living standards of our people. It is one of ASEAN's initiatives under the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) 2025 to improve the way we live, work, and travel.



ASUS provides two toolkits for ASEAN cities to prioritise action and design high quality action plan. These toolkits can be customised to cities' local context.



Principle 1	Maximizing the positive impact of infrastructure to achieve sustainable growth and development
Principle 2	Raising economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost
Principle 3	Integrating environmental considerations in infrastructure investments
Principle 4	Building resilience against natural disasters and other risks
Principle 5	Integrating social considerations in infrastructure investment
Principle 6	Strengthening infrastructure governance

8. GLOBAL COORDINATION: Global Disability Summits, 2018. 2022. 2025...

- Disability Inclusive Development Summit – provoking major stakeholders to make commitments
- International Disability Alliance led
- ADB made commitments in London (2018) and Norway (2022) and is delivering them now.
- Offers momentum and a focus for global action.
- What for regional participation ahead of next summit 2015
Germany and Jordan?



9. CRISIS: Covid 19, and global response

- Differential impact on persons with disabilities
- Longer lasting affects of risk and illness
- Mental health crisis
- Build back better a chance to be inclusive and intentional.
- ADB is investing in vaccine equity and strengthening health systems, like here in Bhutan.
- Have we done enough to ensure persons with disabilities are not left behind?
- How can we be more intentional about building in inclusion?



10. ASSISTIVE TECH: Global Report on access to AT

- Global Report on AT published this year – up to 2.5 bn people in need
- Return on Investment \$9:1
- Foundational building block of all other aspect of participation and development
- Tools for Govts to estimate need and procure appropriate products – many have been used already in South Asia.
- Assistive Tech and Tech that Assists/Helps
- Future tech is a key investment sector
- ADB/GDI regional analysis on Accessible and Assistive Tech: growing sector and enterprise opportunities for investment.
- What would regional procurement of AT look like?
- How could we consider building in digital access to programmes?



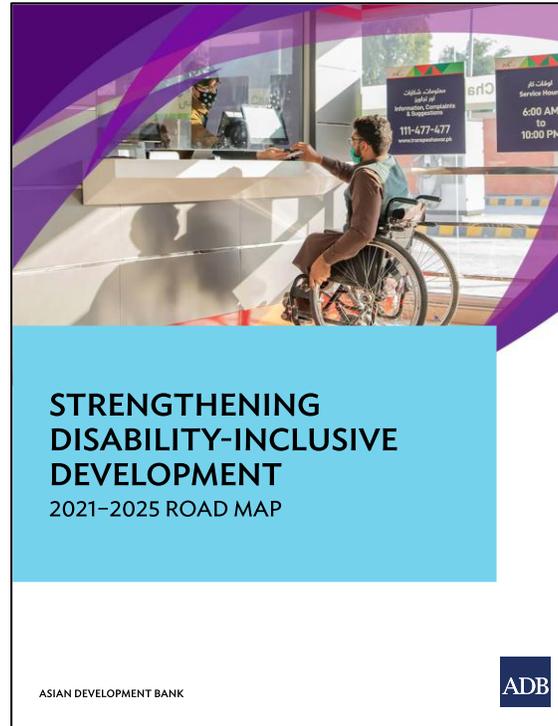
- Strong policy framework for action on disability
- Capable regional DPOs & NGOs
- Great practice examples
- Learning what doesn't work
- Tools, guidance and technical assistance

- **Butthere is much more to do**
- Social Inclusion is not a minority concern
- Now is the time re-double efforts



ADB is taking strategic action:

- GDS commitments, 2018
- Review of all projects for Disability Inclusion and adoption of indicator 2020/1
- Disability Inclusive Development Roadmap, 2021
- Disability Inclusion Reference Group, 2022
- Strategic mapping of DPOs in the region
- Flagship programmes e.g. Mongolia \$23+3m; Georgia accessible tourism.
- Data – Social Protection Indicator Disability benefits: coverage and expenditure



ADB-GDI partnership based on evidence-based, strategic interventions to drive change

- Inclusive (Universal) Design Bootcamp
- E-learning module
- Assistive and Accessible Technology regional analysis
- Inclusive Climate Response research
- Inclusive Education research
- Project support
- Strategic Next steps
- Disability Inclusive Finance

What more can we do together?

Thank you

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