

**Inclusion of Disability Aspects
in Danish Development Co-operation, 2004**

**Status since the Nordic Ministers' meeting
in
Copenhagen**

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction.....	1
1.1.	The Background for the Nordic Ministers' Meeting in 2000.....	1
1.2.	Changes in the Approach to Disability: from Charity to Inclusion.....	2
1.3.	Conceptual Developments in Defining Disability	4
2.	New Conditions for Priority-setting in Danish Development Co-operation.....	5
3.	Review Methods	5
3.1.	Review Process and Data Collection	5
3.2.	Scope of the Review	6
4.	Policy Development.....	7
5.	Bilateral Development Assistance	9
5.1.	Sector Programmes	10
5.1.1	Education Sector.....	10
5.1.2	Health Sector	11
5.1.3	Water and Sanitation	12
5.1.4	Other Sectors	12
5.2.	Embassy Local Grants	12
5.3.	Private Sector Programme	13
5.4.	Danida's Information Grant.....	13
6.	Multilateral Development Assistance	14
7.	Collaboration with DPOs and NGOs.....	15
7.1.	Non-Governmental Organisations - NGOs.....	15
7.2.	Disabled People's Organisations - DPOs.....	16
8.	Other areas	17
8.1.	Humanitarian Assistance.....	17
8.2.	The Neighbourhood Programme.....	17
8.3.	Research, Good Practices, and Evaluation.....	17
9.	Conclusion	18
10.	Annexes.....	19

Annexes:

- I Communiqué from the Ministers at Nordic Ministers' meeting in Copenhagen, November 2000
- II Summary of disability specific and disability related activities funded by Danida since 2000 (Danida's Project Database)
- III Summary of disability specific activities since 2000 in the database administered by the Neighbourhood Programme
- IV Summary of WHO's conceptual framework of disability
- V Questions sent to Danish embassies in programme countries
- VI List of people consulted
- VII List of documents reviewed
- VIII Terms of Reference

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Danida	Danish International Development Assistance
DKK	Danish Kroner (EUR 1 = DKK 7.43)
DPO	Disabled People's Organisation
DSI	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (The Danish Council of Organisations of Disabled People)
EFA	Education For All
EUR	Euro
Finnida	Department of International Development Cooperation, Finland
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MS	Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke (Danish Association for International Co-operation)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SIDA	Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency
UN ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WEDC	The Water, Engineering and Development Centre, Loughborough University
WHO	World Health Organisation

1. INTRODUCTION

This report offers an overview of the inclusion of disability aspects into Danish development policy and activities since 2000, where the Nordic ministers for development co-operation met in Copenhagen, Denmark, to discuss ways and means of including disability into development co-operation. The meeting resulted in a communiqué that set out policy suggestions for future Nordic collaboration on disability and development. This review maps out status since the meeting in two ways:

- The main report assesses the way disability aspects have been included in bilateral and multilateral policies and strategies as outlined in the ministers' communiqué. The contents of the communiqué form the basis for each section in the review.
- Four text boxes offer more detailed examples of Danish activities and illustrate four different modalities for the organisation of this support.
- Annex II lists both disability specific activities and activities with explicit disability components funded by Danida since 2000. Selected activities are mentioned in the main report.

A similar review process takes place in Norway, Sweden and Finland and the results will be submitted to the Norwegian DPO (Disabled People's Organisation) 'The Atlas Alliance' which will produce a shared report on progress. A new meeting with the Nordic ministers for development cooperation and the DPOs is planned for 2005.

1.1. The Background for the Nordic Ministers' Meeting in 2000

The Nordic ministers' meeting was part of a process which began already in May 1988 when the Nordic Ministers of Development Co-operation recommended that development administrations in the Nordic countries should i) advocate for attention to inclusion in multilateral fora, ii) work through private organisations to strengthen DPOs in developing countries and iii) integrate the needs of persons with disabilities in planning and implementation of particularly education and employment initiatives.

In March 1991 Finnida, SIDA, NORAD and Danida supported a seminar in Hanaholm, Finland, which was attended by bilateral donors, development workers, and representatives from the Nordic Disabled Persons Organisations (DPOs) and other NGOs. The seminar issued a resolution recommending that disability aspects should be considered in all development co-operation and that the Nordic countries should coordinate their efforts in the area.

Following the Hanaholm Resolution the Nordic countries proposed and co-sponsored the UN Special Rapporteur on Disability to the Commission for Social Development under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations, who also reports to the Third Committee of the General Assembly (social, humanitarian and cultural affairs)¹. Danida funded a development advisor to The Danish Council of Organisations of Disabled People (DSI), who also advised Danida on disability issues. Furthermore, Danida appointed a disability focal point in the Development Policy Office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which covers both bi- and multilateral aspects of disability in development. During the nineties Danida supported a number of specific international initiatives and bilateral programmes meeting the needs of persons with

¹ Denmark supported the UN Special Rapporteur on Disability with USD 200,000 from 1995 to 2000.

disabilities², and the first Mini Framework Agreement between Danida and the Danish Council of Organisations of Disabled People (DSI) was developed.³

In 1998 the Nordic countries began preparing for the ministers' meeting in 2000 through four thematic seminars based on reports that mapped out Nordic activities in the fields of education (Denmark was responsible for the report), health (Norway), gender and children (Sweden) and multilateral organizations (Finland). Please refer to www.disability.dk for reports and other materials from the seminars.

At the meeting in 2000 the Nordic ministers for development co-operation issued a communiqué in which they declared their resolve to address disability issues at policy level in bilateral and multilateral development co-operation and to continue dialogue with private organisations on lessons learned (see annex I). At the meeting it was decided to review activities within five years after the meeting in order to have a basis for future planning in the area.

1.2. Changes in the Approach to Disability: from Charity to Inclusion

The Nordic initiatives throughout the nineties were closely related to radical changes in international thinking about disability from being an issue of charity to a matter of inclusion. Inclusion is the ability of individuals to participate fully in the political, economic, social and cultural functioning of the society in which they live. It implies equal opportunities, empowerment and active citizenship in mainstream society.⁴ Two main orientations can be identified in the movement for inclusion: one orientation takes the rights-based approach as a starting point and the other makes the business case of pointing to the economic benefits of including people with disabilities, who are often among the poorest, into local production.

The rights-based approach takes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from 1948 as its starting point and holds states accountable for safeguarding them and the international Human Rights conventions that are based on the original Declaration. As it is stated in the Nordic ministers' communiqué, persons with disabilities are implicitly included in a number of legally binding human rights instruments, of which Denmark has ratified all:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979
- Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

A number of disability specific, but non-binding instruments have also been adopted at international level. The Nordic ministers endorsed the following programmes and declarations:

2 A few examples of this work: Within the framework of Education for All (EFA), an International Working Group on Disability and Development received financial and technical support from Danida in the mid-nineties. Danida contributed to the publication of the 'Early Assistance Series' by The Hesperian Foundation. A Danida Special Needs Education Project 1994-1998 in Mongolia was continued by Save the Children UK and resulted in the establishment of an Inclusive Education Unit in the Ministry of Education.

3 The DSI Mini Framework Agreement funded by Danida makes it possible for DSI's member organisations to initiate development projects below DKK 400,000 without going through Danida approval procedures, but following standard administrative procedures.

4 <http://www.eurofound.eu.int/publications/files/EF0335EN.pdf>

- World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled People, 1982
- UN Standard Rules on Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, 1993
- Vienna Declaration and Programme for Action, 1993
- Salamanca Statement and Framework for Action on Special Needs Education, 1994
- The Commission of Human Rights of the United Nations, Declaration 2000/51, 2000

In spite of these international measures, persons with disabilities and their families often face systematic discrimination, stigma, and social marginalization. They are often denied access to basic social services and opportunities to contribute economically to their households and communities. Acknowledging this situation an Ad Hoc Committee was established under The UN General Assembly in 2001 to work on the development of a 'Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities', which is expected to be finalised in 2007-08 (for a review of the Danish contribution to the process, please refer to section 4 below). The Convention, which by definition will become legally binding, does not set out to define new rights for persons with disabilities, but offers guidelines on how existing human rights can be better activated for and by persons with disabilities.

From an economic perspective the most common observation about persons with disabilities is that they are among the poorest of the poor in developing countries.⁵ It has been estimated that persons with disabilities constitute between 7 and 10% of any population⁶, and that disabled people are estimated to make up 15-20% of the poor in developing countries.⁷ Even though a small group is not able to partake directly in income generating activities, there is still a considerable mass of people, whose productive potential is overlooked. Disability affects more than 600 million people worldwide.⁸ This means that prevention, rehabilitation and inclusion are structural and cross-sectoral issues, which are beginning to be addressed in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, sector programmes and action plans.

In principle both the rights-based approach and the economic orientation are accommodated in Danish development policies. The overall purpose of Danish development co-operation remains poverty reduction through growth and innovation as it is stated in the strategy papers 'Partnership 2000', 'A World of Difference' from 2003 and 'Security, Growth – Development' from 2004. The road to poverty reduction is seen as going through democratisation and respect for human rights, which includes the rights of people with disabilities.

In practice the inclusion of disability aspects could take several forms. At one end of the spectrum inclusion could happen through systematic mainstreaming guided by policies, strategies, guidelines and best practice papers, and at the other end of the spectrum it

5 Ann Elwan: Poverty and Disability. A Survey of the Literature. 1999, Social Protection Discussion Papers no. 9932, World Bank.

6 Einar Helander: Prejudice and Dignity - An Introduction to Community-Based Rehabilitation, UNDP, New York, NY, USA, 1999.

7 Personal communication with P. Dudzik, World Bank, referred in Ann Elwan: Poverty and Disability. A Survey of the Literature. 1999, Social Protection Discussion Papers no. 9932, World Bank.

8 <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTDISABILITY>

could take the shape of coincidental inclusion at any level of planning or implementation guided by individual actors' dispositions.

This spectrum is combined with an on-going discussion of principles about when and whether persons with disabilities should be explicitly singled out as a specific group or not. On the one hand it ought not be necessary to emphasize the rights of persons with disabilities since they are covered by the general attention to upholding human rights. On the other hand people with disabilities are often without visibility and voice. Disability could benefit from a temporary special status, just like gender, until the voice of people with disabilities is automatically included in planning and implementation of activities that have consequences for them as members of local communities. This discussion has preceded the work on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and it is a potential issue in many levels of development co-operation. The discussion may be regarded as one of academic interest only, but the outcome of such negotiations often has profound consequences for the way resources are allocated. A third perspective from the level of local communities observes the many ways in which disability identities can be defined through the international disability movement in specific national and local contexts, where there was no group identity before.⁹ But certain linkages between national policies, local situations and socio-economic resources of local actors need to be in place for conventions to transform into opportunities, respect and recognition for all disabled persons.¹⁰ Even with a strong local disability movement it takes an extra effort to include the poorest and most voiceless persons with disabilities.

1.3. Conceptual Developments in Defining Disability

In parallel with the shift from charity to inclusion the understanding of disability has also changed. Disability is often seen as a physical or mental abnormality in individuals, but it is increasingly considered a social characteristic of a community, which is not sufficiently geared towards accommodating difference. Recognising this move from the individualized and medical perspective to the social perspective of disability, WHO introduced a new conceptual framework for classifying disabilities in 2001,¹¹ which describes disability along a number of dimensions from bodily functions to social participation (see annex IV). WHO defines disability as 'the outcome of the interaction between a person with an impairment and the environment and attitudinal barriers she or he may face.' For the purposes of this review, disability includes not only the multitude of congenital or attained physical, visual, and hearing impairments, but also learning and chronic mental disabilities as well as epilepsy and disabilities caused by various medical conditions. Please refer to section 3 for a description of the way this operational definition has consequences for the scope of the review.

9 Misfortune and Hope: Global Language and Local Lives. Susan Reynolds Whyte in Conerly Casey & Robert Edgerton (eds). *A Companion to Psychological Anthropology: Modernity and Psychocultural Change*. Oxford: Blackwell, 2004

10 Wheels and New Legs: Mobilization in Uganda. Susan Reynolds Whyte and Herbert Muyinda. In Benedicte Ingstad and Susan Reynolds Whyte (Eds). *Disability in Local and Global Worlds*. Berkeley, University of California Press (forthcoming)

11 The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (commonly known as the ICF).

2. NEW CONDITIONS FOR PRIORITY-SETTING IN DANISH DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The framework for planning and implementing development co-operation was already in the process of substantial change when the Nordic ministers issued the communiqué on disability in 2000. Decision-making processes have been decentralised, and this has consequences for the political, organisational and administrative channels through which the intentions of the Nordic ministers' communiqué may be realised.

One major change, particularly in the health sector, is the move away from stand-alone programmes and projects towards the sector wide approach (SWAp). Funds are either given as budget support to a sector or as support for selected components in the overall sector programme. Priorities are often set by international and national goals for the sector and the Danish contribution is negotiated with national governments and other donors. Technical assistance usually focuses on overall structures and planning processes. Earmarking of funds is often avoided.

Furthermore, programmatic aspects of Danish development co-operation are currently in a process of decentralisation. Since September 1st 2003 Danish embassies are responsible for formulation and implementation of new sector programmes and projects, and the embassies' local grant authority has increased from DKK 3 to 5 mill.

From January 1st 2005 multilateral co-operation will be decentralised in much the same way to Danish representations in Washington, New York, Rome, and Geneva. A consequence of these changes is that Danish sector policies for health, education, agriculture etc. are given lower priority as focus is shifting to the development of national sector policies in the programme countries. However, Danish development assistance will still be guided by strategies, guidelines and action plans for the three cross-cutting issues, i.e. human rights and democratisation, gender aspects and regard for the environment as well as for special topics such as good governance, hiv/aids and children and youth. It is the intention that these and other topics will be discussed in the newly established knowledge networks and planned project groups, which will cut across sectors and offices.

3. REVIEW METHODS

3.1. Review Process and Data Collection

The review was initiated by meetings with staff of the Ministry's development policy office and technical advisory service staff, a representative from DSI and the consultants.¹² Data for the two main tracks of this review, i.e. the inclusion of disability aspects into development policies and the mapping of disability related activities presented in Annex II, were collected through a combination of four methods which served as complementary entry points:

- Danida's *project data base* (PDB) was searched for disability related activities initiated in 2000 and later.¹³ The database includes activities in all countries with

¹² The review was carried out by anthropologist Birgitte Bruun and chief consultant Esben Sønderstrup, Carl Bro International, with assistance from Mette Øllgaard Jakobsen, Jens Oluf Petersen and Rune Winkler from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The consultants remain responsible for the findings, contents and conclusions of the report.

¹³ Search words used in both title and activity description columns were 'andicap', 'nvalid', 'nkklus', 'ehabil', 'enoptøren', 'jælpemid', 'isab', 'pecialundervis' (Initial letters were omitted because the search engine is upper-case

an allocation of more than DKK 100,000. A similar search was done in the three databases currently administered by the Neighbourhood Programme¹⁴ and in the programme and project orientation section of the Danida annual report from 2002 (allocations of more than DKK 100,000) and 2003 (allocations above DKK 3 mill.). The first search was followed up by a second and third round based on information from embassy reports and leads given in interviews with staff in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NGOs/DPOs.

- Brief *questionnaires* on disability related activities at policy level, sector programme level and embassy grant level were sent to the Danish embassies in the 15 programme countries and to South Africa. See annex V for the list of questions.
- *Interviews* with staff in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and consultations with key resource persons in NGOs and DPOs dealt with policy and technical aspects of disability in development. Findings from the embassy reports and the PDB searches were clarified.
- Following leads from these interviews *overall policy papers, strategies for cross-cutting issues and priority themes as well as country strategies, selected reports, and original Ministry of Foreign Affairs files* were screened for information on policy development and activities.

Limitations to this combination of methods are that staff at the embassies, in the Ministry and in NGOs/DPOs may be relatively new to their desk, which may lead to possible gaps in the information and the leads provided. Filing systems have changed in the review period and their records may not be complete. Activities with a disability component, which was not explicitly mentioned in the PDB project summary, or with an allocation of less than DKK 100,000, are not included in the list unless interviews supplied a lead to the activity. However, the combination of entry points listed above should ensure comprehensive coverage of activities.

Comments and suggestions to the draft report from the Ministry's development policy office, technical advisory service, and a representative from DSI were discussed and incorporated before the final report was submitted.

3.2. Scope of the Review

The review is based on an operational definition of disability which includes the multitude of congenital or attained physical, visual, and hearing impairments, learning and chronic mental disabilities, as well as epilepsy. The review systematically addresses activities for and with persons with these disabling conditions. The review does not systematically include rehabilitation of soldiers, torture victims or victims of acid attacks, female genital mutilation or other violence. Projects and interventions undertaken to prevent disabilities, such as mine clearing activities, road safety and occupational health initiatives, prevention of leprosy, blindness, polio, and diabetes, are not included. General initiatives aimed at the poor and the vulnerable, which in principle would often include persons with disabilities, are not systematically addressed, unless these are explicitly mentioned as a target group.

sensitive).

¹⁴ Specifically for the databases administered by the Neighbourhood programme, the search engine was only able to search on activity titles and not project summaries.

4. POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The Nordic Ministers' Communiqué establishes that the ministers will work to 'collate experience derived from disability related field activities and define ways and means of ensuring that persons with disabilities are included when combating poverty' and 'enhance efforts for the inclusion of the disability aspect in development co-operation policies.'

Denmark has been very active in international policy development on disability and human rights, which is also the area where Nordic collaboration on disability and development has been most fruitful. The legally binding 'Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities' is currently being developed with Danish participation by a Minister Counsellor from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a representative of the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs, a delegate from the Danish Representation to the UN in New York and a DPO representative, whose expenses are covered by Danida. Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed DKK 350,000 in 2004 to the voluntary UN fund in support of the convention also supported by Sweden with the purpose of enabling more delegates from developing countries to participate in negotiations. Negotiations on the Conventions began under the Danish chairmanship of the EU, and together with the other Nordic countries, Denmark is still among the most active countries in the negotiations. The next meeting in the ad hoc Committee will be in January 2005. A Danish ratification of the coming Convention might not formally oblige Denmark to apply disability dimensions in development assistance, but when the convention is in place it will have an influence on Danish development assistance to the extent that it is ratified in the countries where Danida works and to the extent that these countries wish to put disability on the agenda.

Danish bilateral development assistance is guided by 'Partnership 2000' adopted by the Parliament in October 2000, which sets out the long-term and relatively detailed guiding principles for Danish development assistance.¹⁵

Poverty reduction is the overall goal of Danish development assistance, and this goal is seen as closely interrelated with three cross-cutting issues in all Danish development assistance: human rights (strategy from 1993), environment (2004) and gender equality (2004). Furthermore, a number of priority themes have separate programmes of action, such as conflict prevention (2000), children and youth (2004), and HIV/AIDS (2001).

Disability is explicitly mentioned several times in Partnership 2000 and the analysis paper behind it:¹⁶ The analysis section mentions persons with disabilities as among those particularly vulnerable to poverty (p. 22), and having unequal access to education (p. 34). The analysis points to children and young people as a new priority area in Danish development assistance and refers to children with disabilities as follows: 'A special effort must be made to support children and young people in particularly difficult circumstances, for example, disabled children and children orphaned as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic or from other causes, so that these children are also given the

¹⁵ Since 2000 the Government has issued two other policy papers, 'A World of Difference' from June 2003 and 'Security, Growth – Development' from August 2004, which chart the present Government's additional policy priorities.

¹⁶ During the process of formulating the Partnership 2000 Strategy an external reference group on children and youth, including representatives from DPOs, was involved in discussing the chapter on education.

opportunity to develop their resources and contribute to the development of society. Such activities can be supported both bilaterally, for example, in connection with the sector programmes, and through the international organisations' (page 66).

It is further specified that disability will not become a cross-cutting issue in its own right: 'In development policy debate there will occasionally be proposals or insistence that other areas are also of such fundamental importance to development efforts that they should therefore be incorporated as cross-cutting issues. In particular, attention has been called to the need to incorporate the conditions faced by vulnerable groups, notably the elderly and the disabled. However, it is important to underscore the importance of the three cross-cutting issues in order to be able to achieve the overriding objective of poverty reduction. The position adopted is that concern for the conditions of a specific population group, for example, is not of the same fundamental nature as the broader issues. At the same time, it must be strongly emphasised that this position does not mean that the conditions of particularly vulnerable groups, and especially those of the disabled and the elderly, will not be included in the design of Denmark's development assistance activities.' (page 51)

In the strategy paper itself it is stated that Denmark will 'involve *ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups*, such as the *disabled and the elderly*, in development co-operation' to reduce poverty (page 26). In the section on children and young people it is stated that Denmark's development policy will 'contribute to support for *children and young people in particularly difficult circumstances*, for example, disabled children and children orphaned as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic or in consequence of armed conflict. Both bilaterally and through the international organisations Denmark will support programmes that protect and improve the situation of these children. It must be ensured that they have the opportunity to grow up in surroundings that offer them health, socialisation and care.' (page 49)

Disability is not mentioned explicitly in the new guidelines on gender equality (nor are ethnic minorities). The guidelines on children and youth, which had a DSI representative in the external resource group, mention children with disabilities in the analysis chapter and when referring to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

At sector level the education policy from 2001 explicitly mentions disability in a section on special needs education, which builds on the international Salamanca Statement from 1994 and the Danish Partnership 2000 Strategy. Since the sector wide approach is gaining ground, and attention focuses on national strategies in the developing countries, the Danish sector policies are not applied as guidelines to the same extent as before. Instead Danida is moving towards application of guidelines and good practice papers available at a web-based resource centre, which also refer users to other resource bases.

Seven country strategies for programme countries mention disability. The Danish country strategy for Benin observes that possibilities for education are very limited for children and young people with disabilities and that Danish assistance will target this vulnerable group. In Ghana Denmark intends to have a dialogue with the Ghanaian government on 'increasing public expenditure and decentralise the administration of financial resources to the benefit of the poor (in the Northern region, small farmers, women and persons with disabilities etc)'. In Nepal, Danish education sector programme support includes special needs education. In Nicaragua the pre-appraisal for future Danish support to the education sector will assess the need for a special focus on integration of children with disabilities into the education system. In Tanzania Denmark supports the establishment of a human rights commission and it is the intention to set up

a permanent committee for the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. The draft Danish Country Strategy to be adopted in 2005 points out that persons with disabilities in general constitute a group vulnerable to poverty. In the section on poverty issues, the country strategy for Uganda from 1996 notes that every fifth family in Uganda is estimated to have a disabled family member, and continues "To date the disabled have not been incorporated into Uganda's education system. By and large no concerted rehabilitation efforts have been made to involve the disabled in the labour market or to treat the afflictions facing the disabled from a medical standpoint. The disabled are therefore relegated to the poorest groups in Uganda with limited opportunities to participate in society. The disabled often place a strain on family finances and other resources instead of being offered an opportunity to contribute positively to the overall development of the family." The country strategy goes on to describe how the only bilateral activity in the education sector will be support for a training project for children with disabilities, which has now been transferred to a Ugandan University (see box below). In Zambia the Danish country strategy states that Denmark is ready to support a special effort for integrating children with disabilities into public schools.

Following the Nordic ministers' meeting in 2000 DSI shared the ministers' communiqué with the President of the World Bank and the Executive Directors of UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO and ILO. It has not been possible to track the internal distribution of the communiqué in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and it appears that the Danish embassies in the programme countries only received the communiqué with the questionnaires for the current review. It appears that the process of preparing the communiqué was an integrated part of the work in the Ministry, but that it has not had any boosting or practical effect. During the review, the Communiqué, and the process of preparing it, was never referred to as the basis for any initiative. The Nordic dimension to the communiqué has materialised in Nordic meetings, often initiated by Nordic DPOs, with the participation and active support by Danida technical staff. However, the Nordic Director Generals for bilateral development cooperation meet twice a year to discuss sector programmes and other issues, but disability has not been raised as an issue in recent years. Some Nordic technical advisors from sectors other than education meet annually or in connection with EU meetings, but have not discussed disability aspects in development.

At country level disability has mainly been addressed in the countries where sector programmes include disability aspects. In Tanzania the PRSP singles out persons with disabilities among the groups particularly vulnerable to poverty. In Bangladesh the Danish embassy supported the participation of NGOs in the consultations for developing the PRSP and annual development plans that raised the issue of disability.

5. BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

In 2003 Denmark spent DKK 5.8 billion or 55% of its development assistance on bilateral activities. 68.2% of bilateral assistance is concentrated in 15 so-called programme countries. Of this amount more than half is allocated to long-term sector programmes within agriculture, transport, water and sanitation, health, environment, education, energy, private sector development, urban development, fisheries, and indigenous people/civil society.

5.1. Sector Programmes

Below is a table of the 15 programme countries and the three most relevant sectors to this study, which receive Danida support. Support is provided as sector budget support or as support for specific components in the sector.

Table 1: Danish Support in Selected Sectors

Shaded cells mark Danish sector programme support, and an X indicates that a disability component is included:

	Education	Health	Water and Sanitation
Bangladesh			
Benin	X ¹		
Bhutan	X	X	
Bolivia	X ²		
Burkina Faso	X ³		X
Egypt			
Ghana			X ⁴
Kenya ⁵			
Mozambique	X		
Nepal	X		
Nicaragua	X ⁶		
Tanzania			
Uganda	X ⁷		
Vietnam			
Zambia	X		
South Africa ⁸	X		

- 1 Danish support to the education sector began with a pilot phase in 2004.
- 2 Denmark plans support to the education sector with Sweden through the basket fund already established by The Netherlands. Inclusive Education will be integrated into the activities.
- 3 A pilot phase for sector programme support in education is currently implemented. Denmark will raise the issue of disability with Burkinabè authorities and other donors when the sector programme support is prepared
- 4 Denmark has supported the instalment of a disability friendly elevator and toilets in the construction of the Commercial Court under the Business Sector Programme Support. Disability will become an issue in future discussions on ethical and moral aspects of the business practices of Ghanaian companies.
- 5 Country Strategy under development.
- 6 Danish support to the education sector will begin in 2005.
- 7 See box below.
- 8 South Africa is not a programme country, but receives support in selected areas.

5.1.1 Education Sector

Disability aspects are currently included in Danida's education sector programmes in Benin, Bhutan, Nepal, Zambia, and South Africa. Education sector programmes with disability components are under development in Bolivia, Burkina Faso, and Nicaragua and was also included in the Danish support to education in Eritrea, which is no longer a programme country since 2002. A considerable effort based on the principles of Education for All is beginning to take shape in Afghanistan, which is not a programme country. Inclusive education is usually the overall strategy and activities primarily take the form of various pilots for special needs education.

In Mozambique Denmark supports the education sector, which promotes inclusive education, through sector budget support. No funds are earmarked for disability related aspects.

In Benin the Danish pilot of an education sector programme (2004-2005) aims at including 200 children with disabilities into public schools. Improving the possibilities for children and young people with disabilities is one of the four goals and indicators for Danish assistance to the education sector. Assistive devices will be procured, campaigns aimed at schools and parents will be run and each child with disability will get a tutor. Furthermore, funds will be reserved to co-finance a national policy for persons with disabilities, with a special focus on access to education.

Danish assistance has also been directed at adjusting physical infrastructure to accommodate students with disabilities in the activities of a Vocational Training Sector Programme in Zambia.

5.1.2 Health Sector

Danida has supported successful activities to prevent disability in India through three major health projects to eradicate leprosy (1986-2003), control blindness (1977-2003) and immunize against polio (1996-2003). All three projects have been handed over to the Indian health authorities, as all Danida support to India will be phased out by end of 2005.

Disability is indirectly addressed in Danida's current health sector support in Bhutan and Ghana.¹⁷ In Bhutan the second health sector programme from 1997 till 2002 contained a community based rehabilitation component. In the current health sector programme support in Bhutan about 20-30% of Danida's sector budget support is set aside for human resources development. Some of this has been spent on upgrading human resources in community based rehabilitation and mental health.

Special needs education in Uganda – the catalyst function

In 1991 Danida agreed to support the establishment of the Uganda National Institute for Special Education (UNISE) where mainly primary school teachers and other professionals would be educated to teach children with special needs. The school offers diplomas and degrees and has capacity for up to 180 students. From 1992 a countrywide network of centres at district level was established to address and coordinate special needs education locally (Special Needs Education/Educational Assessment and Resource Services - SNE/EARS). The mandate has expanded during the lifetime of the programme from targeting children with disabilities to also seeking to address the needs of orphans, traumatised children and children with HIV/AIDS.

By programme design the support for UNISE had in-built synergies with the SNE/EARS programme. UNISE was the main provider of the training and teacher up-grading for the SNE/EARS personnel. The constellation of a specialised institute with increasing research capacity coupled with a nationwide network of service centres working directly with children has been innovative and sustainable.

Danida support continued until 2003 when the Institute was merged with the University of Kyambogo. The Ugandan Ministry of Education has guaranteed that the initiatives supported by Danida will be maintained in the national education budgets. Both UNISE and SNE/EARS are also defined as integral structures within the national education system.

Since 2002 Danish Deaf Association, with the Uganda National Association of the Deaf, has had a co-operation agreement with UNISE about preparation of a sign dictionary and establishment of a 2-year education of Sign Language interpreters. The dictionary project is proceeding very fast - approx. 1,200 signs have already been collected in the electronic base. Also the Sign Language education has the potential of growing success. The first class of students is expected to complete their education in 2004.

In Ghana 75% of Danida's contribution to the health sector takes the form of general budget support. Since there is a disability component in the national health sector plan Danida indirectly supports these activities.

5.1.3 Water and Sanitation

Disability is not on the checklist in water and sanitation, but disability friendly toilets in schools and marketplaces are beginning to appear as pilot components in sector programmes. This has happened in Burkina Faso inspired by the work of the Water, Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC), Loughborough University, UK (<http://wedc.lboro.ac.uk>)¹⁸ on the integration of disability in water and sanitation programmes in Uganda and elsewhere. The Danish Association of the Disabled has inquired whether results from the report can also be used in Danida's activities in Ghana. Danida's

technical advisory service is open to posting a good practice paper coming from the DPOs on the inclusion of disability aspects in water and sanitation projects (particularly for latrines in schools) in the Ministry's newly established web-based resource base (see Danida's Centre for Competence Development: www.danida-dccd.dk).

5.1.4 Other Sectors

So far there is no experience with inclusion of disability aspects in the agriculture, environment, or transport sectors. Nor do micro-credit programmes explicitly include persons with disabilities.

5.2. Embassy Local Grants

Danish embassies have a local grant authority and can fund projects with a budget below DKK 5 mill. The Human Rights and Democracy Framework is commonly used for disability specific activities which are primarily implemented by local private organisations. 14 of the 16 embassies included in this review

Prevention of disability in India – past project approaches

Since 1977 Danida has allocated DKK 261 million for cataract surgery and to prevent the spread of leprosy and polio in India. Early detection and health education were integral parts of the activities whereas rehabilitation was included as a smaller component of the polio eradication project.

All three vertical projects have been characterized as successes in terms of bringing down the prevalence of the targeted diseases, and in terms of providing models for interventions, but the sustainable integration of the prevention activities into the overall health system has at times been complicated. These stand-alone, vertical projects, which are sometimes preferred when a disease is very widespread, can be very effective. On the other hand there is a risk that the interventions do not support the coordination of activities and capacity within the local and national health system to control the diseases in the long run.

The Ghanaian Health Sector Programme Support – a growing mode of support

In its third phase from 2003 to 2007 Danida will support the Ghanaian Health Sector Programme with DKK 340 million. 75% of this amount will be channeled through the common Health Account for all Ministry of Health expenditure items except staff salaries.

In the Danida Health Sector Programme Support Document persons with disabilities are mentioned among those particularly vulnerable to poverty. In the section on the Programme Strategic Framework a package of priority health interventions is described, which includes rehabilitation and development programmes to increase access for the disabled, the vulnerable and the poor.¹⁸

This example illustrates how disability has been addressed in the national health sector plan which receives budget support from Danida. This mode of support is becoming an important part of Danish bilateral support. In principle the monitoring of progress is the responsibility of the national ministries, but the task can be shared with donors upon agreements between actors in the field.

¹⁸ See also 'Water Supply and Sanitation for Disabled People. A Resource Book' Draft Version. Hazel Jones and R.A. Reed 2004. WEDC, Loughborough University, UK.

support disability specific activities through embassy local grants. Activities are very diverse and span advocacy work to include persons with disabilities in a national census, vocational training for women and girls with disabilities, voter mobilisation of persons with disabilities, and support for the local production of wheel chairs. A total of at least 55 million DKK million has been allocated to disability specific activities in nine countries since 2000. Embassies play a significant role as bridges between Danida and civil society in the developing countries. In the countries where DPOs are well organised the embassy grants can play an important catalyst role as in Egypt, where the embassy supported a workshop organised by a local NGO, The National Center for Human Rights for the Disabled, for members of the Egyptian parliament, the Egyptian Ministry of Labour, Trade Unions, party members, lawyers and journalists. A new labour law was under development, which would further limit the rights of persons with disabilities, but the workshop resulted in a law that safeguards the rights of persons with disabilities. Furthermore, the workshop, which had considerable media attention, led to more general interest in rights of persons with disabilities. A part of the Danish support was also earmarked for organisational development of the NGO.

5.3. Private Sector Programme

Following the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002, where Public Private Partnerships were acknowledged as a supplement to traditional development assistance, a new Danish initiative for Public Private Partnerships has been established to contribute to the social and economic development in the local communities through partnerships between the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and enterprises in selected developing countries. One such initiative is the partnership between the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and The World Diabetes Foundation (WDF) established by Novo Nordisk, which screens for diabetes and diabetes-related visual impairment in hospitals in India and Bhutan. The Ministry has operated as an intermediary between national and local authorities and the WDF since 2003. Five programmes for Public Private Partnerships are in preparation for the next five years and the Ministry welcomes initiatives from the business sector in this regard. Among them there is a training programme for social responsibility, which aims at supporting activities for broadly promoting social responsibility in the business sectors of the developing countries. Danish partners could be human rights organisations among others, who could implement broader educational activities and capacity building. Disability is not mentioned in the programme, but proposals including such initiatives will be regarded positively.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Private Sector Programme has supported a project to employ persons with disabilities and orphans for binding fishing flies that was initiated by a Danish private company.

5.4. Danida's Information Grant

Danida makes funds available for initiatives to inform the Danish public about development co-operation. In 2000 a grant of DKK 150,000 was given to the production of a film on DPOs in Uganda with DSI. In 2004 DKK 100,000 was allocated to x3/Tv-Glad with the Danish Association of Disabled People for producing a TV programme on life as a person with disabilities in South America.¹⁹

¹⁹ Allocations from Danida's Information Grant are not included in the project database in annex II.

6. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

In May 1988 the Nordic Council of Ministers recommended that disability should be actively raised in the UN and other international organisations. Twelve years later, in November 2000, the Nordic ministers reaffirmed their resolve to “take new and reinforced actions to ensure that the United Nations and other multilateral agencies give increased attention to persons with disabilities in all relevant aspects of development co-operation, including improved resource allocation to the disability dimension. These efforts should be pursued in relevant UN organs such as the ECOSOC, the Commission on Social Development and the General Assembly, in particular its Third Committee” and to “act in relation to multilateral agencies, to promote the integration of disabled persons in all relevant aspects of development co-operation.”

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs funds the participation of a DSI representative in the annual meeting in the General Assembly's Third Committee (social, humanitarian and cultural affairs), where DSI is a member of the official Danish delegation. The products of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are discussed in this forum after it has been processed in the Commission for Social Development under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The Danish representation in Geneva is very supportive of disability issues discussed in the Human Rights Commission, where DSI is also included in the official Danish delegation through support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Furthermore, the Danish representation in Geneva take an active role in coordinating disability issues raised in the EU.²⁰

During preparations and proceedings of the UN Special Summit on Children in 2002 Denmark was active in ensuring that the needs of disabled children were explicitly reflected in the resolution. At their own request DSI was represented in the working group preparing the Danish position. The Ministry did not include the needs of disabled in the Istanbul +5 in 2001, as it was suggested in the Ministers' Communiqué.

In 2003 39% of Denmark's development assistance of DKK 10.5 billion was channelled through 24 multilateral organisations. ILO and the World Bank have disability units at head quarter level. WHO has a small technical unit for Disability and Rehabilitation. UNESCO monitors progress in the Education For All initiative, which explicitly includes children with disabilities. The remaining multilateral agencies do not have organisational provisions for persons with disabilities, but may include disability as a component into larger frameworks, such as social protection schemes, assistance for vulnerable children, poverty reduction initiatives, or activities to strengthen the safeguarding of human rights.²¹

With a few exceptions,²² Danish financial support to multilateral organisations is based on organisation strategies, which define expected goals and results of the Danish

²⁰ Through the Danish general contribution to the EU, Denmark has supported a 'Guidance Note on Disability and Development for EU Delegations and Services' published in July 2004.

²¹ Denmark seconded a senior advisor to UNICEF's Office for Child Protection from 1999 to 2001 in order to strengthen UNICEF's work for vulnerable children, including children with disabilities. The terms of reference for the position were developed in consultation with DSI. The advisor discontinued work before the end of the contract and the office did not appear accommodating to the offered input. Danida chose not to renew the secondment.

²² Denmark's biannual Financing and Priority Setting Framework with ILO (DKK 20 mill.) specifies how Danish funds will support the elimination of child labour, support the rights of indigenous and tribal people and the

contribution, but do not earmark resources as such. Goals and results are discussed in annual negotiations with the organisations, which will be decentralised from January 2005. The needs of children with disabilities was raised in the annual negotiation with UNICEF and the annual meeting in UNICEF's board in 2000, but has apparently not been raised since. Denmark does not earmark funds to UNICEF and has agreed to the general policy lined out at the latest Board meeting in 2004, which does not specify disability. Denmark has supported WHO's vaccination programmes, which also includes polio vaccines, but not WHO's disability unit. Disability issues are not included in any other organisational strategies. However, the annual Danish contribution to UNESCO of DKK 5 million is primarily linked to the implementation of the EFA, which implies inclusive education for children with disabilities. Denmark is interested in following up on developments in inclusive education and special needs education, and Denmark is active in supporting UNESCO in coordinating the EFA initiative and developing strategies in this regard.

Denmark does not specifically support the Trust Fund attached to the World Banks' Disability Unit, but following an initiative by Danish DPOs Danida funds a Danish Senior Advisor to the World Banks Disability Unit from 2004 for two years initially. Furthermore, the Danish trust fund in the World Bank has financed a situation analysis of disability aspects in Bangladesh in 2004. There are no specific disability related initiatives regarding the other development and regional banks.

7. COLLABORATION WITH DPOs AND NGOs

The Nordic ministers' communiqué from 2000 states the ministers' resolve to 'sustain the on-going dialogue between NGOs, public authorities and government departments of the interchange of knowledge and experience relating to the work for the inclusion of disabled persons in the context of international development co-operation.' This section will first review disability related NGO and DPO activities funded by Danida and then assess the dialogue through which their experience is shared with other actors in the area.

Danida's collaboration with private Danish development organisations, both NGOs and DPOs, is guided by the Civil Society Strategy from October 2000. In 2003, DKK 866 mio. was channelled through Danish NGOs and DPOs through framework agreements, mini-programme agreements or single projects. Danida has financed disability specific activities implemented by NGOs and DPOs of approximately 142 million since 2000. Of these, around DKK 18 million has been spent in Eastern Europe and Russia.

7.1. Non-Governmental Organisations - NGOs

Several Danish NGOs funded through mini-programmes or framework agreements with Danida have carried out a number of significant disability related (preventive) activities, such as mine clearing (DanChurchAid), supply and transport of assistive devices (MS²³), initiatives to protect vulnerable children (Save the Children), hygiene training in connection with eye infections (Danish Red Cross) and rehabilitation of torture victims (Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims)²⁴.

integration of the decent work agenda into PRSPs. In principle, the latter priority area includes persons with disabilities.

²³ MS is on the Danish Government budget and not supported through a framework agreement.

²⁴ The Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims is a private organisation, which receives support from Danida, but not through a framework agreement.

Disability specific activities have been carried out by DanChurchAid (a center for disabled children in Jerusalem), Ibis (organizational development in Nicaragua), Save the Children DK (awareness campaign to avoid the unnecessary institutionalisation of children with disabilities in Kirgistan) and the development section of the Danish Mission Council (education of children with learning disabilities in Armenia).

Other private organizations, such as the Project Counselling Service, the Centre for Higher Education in Copenhagen, Danish Friendship, and ASF Danish Peoples' Aid, have received Danida support for disability specific activities – the latter three in Eastern Europe.

Danida does not wish to request the inclusion of disability into the activities of the NGOs, but would regard NGO strategies in this area positively.

7.2. Disabled People's Organisations - DPOs

Disability related activities were first carried out by Danish DPOs in the late eighties and caught momentum after the Hanaholm seminar in 1991. A development advisor to DSI was financed by Danida from the early 90s to 1999 when DSI took over the full financing of the position. This initiative led to the first framework agreement in 1994 of DKK 5.4 mill. in which DSI member organisations could carry out initiatives of up to DKK 400,000 for a maximum of four years. Today the mini-programme is in its third phase and has an allocation of DKK 39 mill. Initiatives usually come from the DPOs and Danida use the publication 'The Way Forward for Disability Support through Danish NGOs' from June 2000 as a guideline in assessing the proposals.

Activities in the mini-programme cover a wide spectrum of activities in ten focus countries. An increasing number of DPOs carry out larger activities outside the mini-programme. The Danish Association for the Disabled have just had a third phase of DKK 19.720.485 approved for a Human Rights project in Nicaragua. Muskelsvindfonden (a DPO for persons with neuromuscular diseases) has supported the capacity building of a similar organisation in South Africa since 1997. In 2002 a second phase for DKK 6 million were approved by Danida. See Annex II for more examples.

Danish DPOs have received Danida support for activities in Central and Eastern Europe. In Kosovo a Danish DPO established an orphanage for children with disabilities and supported the organisational development of an umbrella organisation for DPOs, which advocated for adjustments to the national laws. All activities has been phased out after the recipient countries have become part of the EU.

The Danish DPOs are regarded as very successful in terms of results and efficiency in the Ministry. If anyone, the Danish DPOs have operationalised the principles in Danida's Civil Society Strategy in their support for organisational development of local DPOs and umbrella organisations in developing countries. They are also seen as valuable partners for technical input, when designing various interventions. The Ministry generally welcomes initiatives to address disability issues in developing countries. The DSI mini-programme has grown considerably with every phase and embassies have supported many activities. However, it seems that, except for the education sector, there is a tendency for the Ministry and the embassies to altogether leave both the initiative and the guiding strategy for the interventions to the DPOs.

8. OTHER AREAS

8.1. Humanitarian Assistance

In Bangladesh the Danish embassy has specifically assisted persons with disabilities after floods. There are no other examples of specific interventions for persons with disabilities in acute humanitarian aid interventions, but Danida would welcome such initiatives from UN agencies and NGOs in the longer and more complex crisis situations.

8.2. The Neighbourhood Programme

Danish assistance to Central and Eastern Europe has covered a wide range of sectors and has been channelled through several programmes. Up to 2004 assistance was channelled through a number of programmes, of which some were planned with the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs. A number of activities addressed the needs of persons with disabilities

particularly in the area of establishing homes and resource centres for people with various types of disabilities. During the years 2001 to 2004 a total of DKK 13.5 million has been allocated through the annual National Budget for supporting the transport of humanitarian supplies to Eastern Europe. It is estimated that a quarter of this amount has been spent on disability specific transports with supplies for orphanages in Romania, hospitals, and other institutions.

People with disabilities have mainly been considered under programmes focusing on vulnerable populations. One project entitled 'Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities' beginning in July 2004 as part of the Peace and Stabilisation Fund will examine the status of human rights protection of persons with disabilities in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro and develop policy recommendations for its improvement. The Danish contribution to this activity is EUR 39.215,50. Please refer to annex II b for a list of activities in Central and Eastern Europe.

With the recent expansion of the 10 new countries into EU Danish assistance will be channelled through the newly established Neighbourhood Programme. One of three components in the Danish framework strategy is contributions to democratisation processes, respect for human rights, good governance, civil society development and free media.

8.3. Research, Good Practices, and Evaluation

The ministers' communiqué states the ministers' intention to 'continue the process of compiling best practices, and identifying and elaborating principles for development co-operation, which includes persons with disabilities.' While the Ministry has

Enacting the rights of persons with disabilities in Uganda – mobilizing civil society

Uganda has written history with regard to the representation of persons with disabilities in decision-making bodies. The rights of people with disabilities are explicitly included in the Ugandan Constitution. Five people with disabilities are represented in the parliament. The Local Government Act has a clear and specific recommendation on the rights of people with disabilities. It ensures that there is a special provision for one seat in elected councils at all levels and governing bodies of all public institutions for a person with disabilities. In effect, this means that persons with disabilities participate in the monitoring of sector plan implementation in all sectors. The Land Act has provisions to ensure that persons with disabilities are not denied their rights to own land and the Communication Act supports the use of Braille and other sign languages in public and other media. A child with disabilities must be among the four children in each family who receive free schooling. NGOs supported by Danida have had an important catalyst role in preparing for this systematic representation of people with disabilities at all levels of society. Furthermore, as a result of dialogues with Danida supported NGOs, the Parliament has passed a bill establishing the National Disability Council, which is charged with monitoring government and NGOs to ensure that persons with disability can enjoy their rights and are not discriminated against.

commissioned evaluations of individual projects and capacity assessments of organisations as part of the regular procedure for extending support, no best practices have been produced. Disability as such has not been addressed in any of the larger evaluations carried out by Danida's evaluation office.

9. CONCLUSION

The review has shown that disability is increasingly recognised as an important element in some aspects of development co-operation at the policy and strategy level as well as the project and programme level.

The carefully worded Communiqué is a statement of intent rather than a call for action. This review shows that in a number of ways Danida has lived up to the intentions expressed in the Communiqué: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays an important role in the preparatory works on the coming UN Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, and Danida's overall strategy, Partnership 2000, includes statements on the importance of including disability into development work. Several strategy papers do the same, especially the education strategy and the strategy on Children and Youth. Likewise, several country strategies include intentions on activities that benefit people with disability. It has been decided not to include disability as a cross-cutting issue or a priority theme because concern for a special population group (such as persons with disabilities) is considered of a less fundamental nature than the broader issues of gender equality, regard for the environment, and human rights and good governance.

Disability aspects are included in a number of sector programmes. Education sector programmes figure prominently; in other sectors disability aspects are rare.

In negotiations on Denmark's contribution to the multilateral agencies disability is not given a high profile. Only few multilateral UN organisations have clear disability policies (ILO, UNESCO and the World Bank being exceptions), and there is no evidence that this has changed since 2000.

In Danish support to civil society in developing countries, disability aspects have a high profile. Danida's practice of involving Danish and developing country NGOs and DPOs - and letting them initiate projects - has proven very successful, and the change from charity to advocacy and rights-based approaches has been much in evidence. The NGOs and DPOs have proven able to face the challenge, and there are many good examples of effective projects in this area of development co-operation - whether funded by Danida through mini-programmes, special NGO grants or embassy grants.

One intention in the Communiqué has received little attention, namely that of collating experiences. The above-mentioned good examples of effective NGO-projects would seem ideal for inclusion in a dynamic, web-based best practice collection that could inspire other international actors, especially as regards the preparation for the launch of the Convention. Additionally, such a move has the potential of augmenting the impact of Danish initiatives in the field of disability. In discussing this draft report the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expressed the intention to follow up on this suggestion.

10. ANNEXES

- I Communiqué from the Ministers at Nordic Ministers' meeting in Copenhagen, November 2000
- II Summary of disability specific and disability related activities funded by Danida since 2000 (Danida's Project Database)
- III Summary of disability specific activities since 2000 in the database administered by the Neighbourhood Programme
- IV Summary of WHO's conceptual framework of disability
- V Questions sent to Danish embassies in programme countries
- VI List of people consulted
- VII List of documents reviewed
- VIII Terms of Reference

Annex I



Disability Dimension in

Nordic Development Co-operation

Communiqué from the Ministers

"Towards a clear inclusion of disability aspects in international development co-operation"

The international development ministers from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden met with NGO representatives from the Nordic countries, recipient countries and international organisations in Copenhagen on 13 November 2000 at the Nordic Conference on Disability and Development Co-operation to discuss ways and means of reaching a clear inclusion of disability in international development co-operation.

The ministers stress that human rights are universal. However, some groups are more exposed to discrimination than others. One such group is persons with disabilities. In order for all disabled persons to enjoy their rights, special measures are needed to create accessibility and participation in society.

In all societies, there is a risk of persons with disabilities being excluded, made invisible and objectified. Such risks can be counteracted through deliberate strategies for securing participation in the democratic processes, accessibility to the community and special measures to improve the living conditions of disabled persons. The Ministers stress that this work should continue to be guided by the UN Standard Rules on the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities.

Taking into consideration the United Nations Millennium Declaration the Ministers considered it urgently necessary to take steps within the framework of the various development co-operation policy objectives in order to strengthen the possibilities of all disabled persons to exercise their human rights.

The Ministers find the inclusion of disability in development co-operation to be in accordance with the overarching objective of combating poverty, thus recognising that the elimination of world poverty is unlikely to be achieved unless the rights and needs of people with disabilities are taken into consideration. Persons with disabilities most often belonged to the poorest of the poor - the primary target group of development co-operation.

The Ministers accentuate that limited access to education and prejudice and ignorance on the part of employers, coupled with practical impediments, such as lack of adequate assisting devices and accessible premises, make the path to employment and self-sufficiency longer and harder for persons with disabilities. Only when there are genuine opportunities for participation in working life will prejudice disappear and participation increase.

Recognising that women and girl children with disabilities are subjected to triple discrimination - due to disability, poverty and gender - the Ministers recognise that special attention should be granted to the promotion of disabled women and girl children's opportunities to enjoy their human rights.

The Ministers agreed that combating poverty, as well as other core aspects of development policy, has a profound bearing on the prevention of disability. This applies to the work to extend vaccination programmes and health and maternity care, to improve hygiene and sanitation and to make working and living conditions less dangerous. It further applies to the work for preventing wars and conflicts, mine clearance and work against the use of child soldiers. Nonetheless, once a disability has materialised, rehabilitation and accessibility measures will give many disabled persons the possibility of earning independent livelihoods.

The Ministers stress the importance of societies being inclusive and accessible for children with disabilities to be able to enjoy their human rights. The Ministers find that development co-operation measures to this effect should be anchored in the rights of all children - that is to play, to have their families, to health and education and to participate actively in the community - as well as in disabled children's specific need for special support. The Ministers agreed that enhanced efforts in this field call for further experience in interchange and information sharing, as well as an enhanced focus in development activities on the possibility of the disabled child to enjoy its human rights.

The Ministers refer to the various instruments that have been adopted within the United Nations framework concerning the inclusion of persons with disabilities. Some are legally binding on states, while others are merely morally binding. The following instruments form a common basis for the promotion of equal rights and opportunities for people with disabilities:

- * The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- * International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- * International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- * Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979
- * World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled People, 1982
- * Convention of the Rights of the Child, 1989
- * UN Standard Rules on Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, 1993
- * Vienna Declaration and Programme for Action, 1993
- * Salamanca Statement and Framework for Action on Special Needs Education, 1994
- * The Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations, Declaration 2000/51, 2000

The Ministers find that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the United Nations commissions and the General Assembly provide useful forums for standard setting. Within this setting and in other multilateral forums the Ministers agree that the common values of the Nordic countries provided a sound basis for efforts to promote the disability dimension in development co-operation. The Ministers find the common statement on human rights of persons with disabilities presented at the

Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations earlier this year as an example hereof.

The Ministers confirm that the Nordic countries, will continue to co-ordinate their efforts in the follow-up processes of the world summits regarding the inclusion of the disability dimension into relevant development activities. Following Copenhagen+5 and Beijing+5, the next summits on the agenda will be the Istanbul+5 Summit in June 2001 and the Child Summit it follow-up in September 2001.

Acting within the United Nations family of organisations, the international financial institutions and regional organisations the Ministers stated that the Nordic countries would work to ensure that the disability dimension is incorporated into the policy and practice of the organisations.

The Ministers, at the Nordic conference on Disability and Development Co-operation to discuss ways and means of a clear inclusion of disability in international development co-operation, declare their resolve to:

Collate experience derived from disability related field activities and define ways and means of ensuring that persons with disabilities are included when combating poverty.

Enhance efforts for the inclusion of the disability aspect in development co-operation policies.

Continue the process of compiling best practices, identifying and elaborating principles for development co-operation, which includes persons with disabilities,

Take new and reinforced actions to ensure that the United Nations gives increased attention to persons with disabilities in its activities, including improved resource allocation to the disability dimension. These efforts should be pursued in relevant UN-organs such as the ECOSOC, the Commission on Social Development and the General Assembly, in particular in its Fifth Committee.

Act, in relation to multilateral agencies, to promote the integration of disabled persons in all relevant aspects of development co-operation,

(Find ways of) Sustain the ongoing dialogue between NGOs, public authorities and government departments for the interchange of knowledge and experience relating to the work for the inclusion of disabled persons in the context of international development co-operation,

Evaluate, within five years, what has been achieved and lay down future plans for continuing Nordic co-operation concerning these questions.

Annex II INCLUSION OF DISABILITY ASPECTS IN DANISH DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

This table summarises disability specific activities receiving Danish funding after 2000. It is divided into three main parts: sector programmes, embassy grants and activities implemented by NGO/DPOs. The table is based on searches in Danida's Project Database (search words were: 'andicap', 'nvalid', 'nklus', 'ehabil', 'enoptræn', 'jælpemid', 'isab' og 'pecialundervis'. The list includes only projects with a total allocation of more than DKR 100,000 (EUR 13,440). The database is only available in Danish). Information from embassies could not always be located in the project database and is entered into the table manually (see column to the far left on source of information).

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
Sector programmes and other activities approved in Copenhagen							
104.Benin.813-0-3.	Uddannelsesmuligheder for handicappede børn, PASEB pilot	Danida	2004	2006	3,000,000	2004	The embassy reports this pilot as included in the Benin Sector Programme, PASEB Pilot 2004-2006 (total allocation: DKK 27,600,000)
104.Bhutan.813.	Uddannelsessektorprogram i stand i Bhutan	Danida	2003	2008	80,500,000	2003	<p>The embassy reports that inclusive education is a component of the Danish support to the education sector in Bhutan. Through the sector budget support Danida educates special needs teachers and supports the finalization of a policy on special needs education.</p> <p>Programmet blev startet 15. december 2003 efter underskrivelse af regeringsaftalen. I begyndelsen af 2004 vil programmets Styrekomite blive oprettet, og en inception periode på 4 til 6 uger vil blive iværksat for at udmønte programdokumentet i detaljerede budgetter og arbejdsplaner og for at specificere udnyttelsen af langtids- og korttidsrådgivning.</p> <p>Sektorprogramstøtten til uddannelsessektoren i Bhutan, med et budget på 90,5 mio. kr. over 5 år, blev påbegyndt december 2003. Det moderne undervisningssystem blev etableret i Bhutan i 1960'erne samtidig med udarbejdelsen af landets første femårs udviklingsplan. Fra 1500 elever i 1960 er der i dag 125.000 elever fordelt på 325 skoler. Forløbet fra børnehaveklasse til og med 10 klasse betragtes som grunduddannelse, og det er regeringens plan i indeværende planperiode at kunne tilbyde en 11-årig grunduddannelse til alle børn gratis. Bhutan føler sig rimelig sikker på at kunne nå 2015-målet (MDG) om primær uddannelse for alle. Fra 1990 til 2000 steg antallet af samtlige børn, der starter i 1. klasse fra 55% til 72%. Parallelt med udbygningen af skolekapaciteten har regeringen ambitioner om at kunne hæve kvaliteten af undervisningen op på internationalt niveau. Programmet for ny- og efteruddannelse af lærere på alle niveauer vil således være en af de største udfordringer for udviklingen i undervisningssektoren. Programmet har to hovedkomponenter: 1. Generelle bidrag til Undervisningsministeriets femårsprogram (60 mio. kr.)</p> <p>Komponenten vil yde ikke øremærket budgetstøtte til regeringens udviklingsbudget for undervisningssektoren. Komponentens målsætning er identisk med målsætningen for</p>

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
							Undervisningsministeriets femårsprogram. 2. Øremærket støtte til træning og monitorering (15 mio. kr). Komponenten vil støtte gennemførelsen af Undervisningsministeriets uddannelsesplan. Støtte vil kunne gives til træning såvel i som udenfor Bhutan, til teknisk rådgivning og støtte til Undervisningsministeriet inden for nogleområder som undervisningsplanlægning, ledelse og støttefunktioner. Der er endvidere afsat 5 mio. kr. til programadministration herunder de årlige programgennemgange, der vil blive gennemført fælles med Undervisningsministeriet og med andre betydende donorer i sektoren, samt 10,5 mio. kr. til Danida-rådgivere.
104.Bhutan.810-3/2	Øremærket støtte til kapacitetsudvikling og monitorering	Danida	2003	2008	9,400,000	2003	The embassy reports that part of Danish support to the health sector is set aside for human resources development as needs develop. Some of these funds are used for upgrading staff for community based rehabilitation and mental health care.
104.BKF.814-200	Vand- og sanitetssektorstøtte, fase 2 (PADSEA II)	Danida	2005	2009			The embassy reports that disability friendly toilets will be established in selected schools and public markets as part of the wider sector programme.
104.Eritrea.813	Støtte til uddannelsessektoren	Danida	2000	2005	267,300,000	1999	Et nationalt initiativ fra 2002, som har til formål at gøre uddannelsessystemet mere arbejdsmarkedsrelevant, resulterede i behov for at reformere læseplaner og lærebøger på alle niveauer. Ved hjælp af lokal og international konsulentbistand er redigering og siden trykning af lærermanualer iværksat. Et pilotprojekt til styrkelse af konceptet om inklusiv uddannelse er iværksat under medvirken af Københavns Amt og DPU. Afslutning af det tidligere iværksatte byggeri af grundskoler samt Pedagogical Ressource Centres (PRC) fortsatte planmæssigt, og koordinatorene for sidstnævnte påbegyndte et certificeret efteruddannelsesforløb. Endvidere blev gennemført en to-årig diplomuddannelse i modersmålsundervisning samt en række øvrige videreuddannelsesforløb. Et pilotprojekt med det formål at etablere et nationalt skolevedligeholdelsesprogram er påbegyndt. En national plan for Technical and Vocational Training er udarbejdet, og arbejdet med færdiggørelsen af den store Massawa Commercial and Technical School skrider frem. Samarbejdet mellem Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet og Asmara Universitet er etableret. Resultater for 2003: 1. Udvikling af læseplaner og lærebøger: 10.800 lærermanualer redigeret og trykt. 2. Skolebyggeri: tre grundskoler færdigbygget og seks PRC udstyret med møbler og materialer. 3. Læreruddannelse og kapacitetsudvikling: Pilotprojekt i inclusive education på syv skoler. 30 PRC-koordinatører påbegyndt certificeret efteruddannelsesforløb. 20 studerende færdiggjort to-årig diplomuddannelse i modersmålsundervisning. 343 grundskolelærere og 343 mellemskolelærere færdiggjort moduler af videreuddannelsesforløb. 4. Tekniske og kommercielle uddannelser: Skolen i Massawa ca. 80% færdig. 15 lærere i tekniske fag gennemført seks-måneders kurser (herunder i pædagogik). Fire lærere i kommercielle fag gennemførte pædagogiske kurser. 138 lærermanualer udarbejdet.

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
							Formålet med sektorprogrammet er at bidrage til udviklingen af en veluddannet befolkning gennem støtte til Eritreas nationale program for styrkelse og udbygning af grundskolesektoren. Den langsigtede målsætning er at sikre lige adgang til en otteårig grundskole, der tager højde for Eritreas etniske, religiøse og sproglige mangfoldighed. Der lægges stor vægt på undervisning i lokalsprog i de første fem år (modersmålsundervisning) samt pigers adgang til uddannelse. Sektorprogrammet bidrager endvidere til udvikling af de tekniske og kommercielle uddannelser. Sektorprogrammets formål er at forbedre betingelserne for: 1. Udvikling af læseplaner og lærebøger, 2. Skolebyggeri, 3. Læreruddannelse og kapacitetsudvikling og 4. Tekniske og kommercielle uddannelser. Herudover skal et samarbejde mellem Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet (DPU) og Asmara Universitet støtte uddannelse og kapacitetsopbygning inden for skolevæsenet og de højere uddannelser i Eritrea.
104.Ghana.810-1.	Generelle bidrag til Sundhedsministeriets femårsprogram	Danida	2003	2007	246,700,000	2002	The embassy reports disability is included in the Ghanaian health sector plan, which Denmark supports with 75% of the Danish sector budget support.
Ghana, Ambassade indberetning	Business Sector Programme Support				?		A disability friendly elevator and toilets have been installed in connection with the construction of the Commercial Court. Disability will become an issue in future discussions on ethical and moral aspects of the business practices of Ghanaian companies.

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.Ghana.814-200.	Vand- og sanitetssektorprogram fase II	Danida	2004	2008	371,083,000	2004	<p>The embassy reports that Danida has included the establishment of disability friendly toilets in a Ghanaian radio station and two hubs connected to the radio station, which are run by a local DPO supported by DSI.</p> <p>Programmet startede officielt 1. januar 2004 men det er ikke forventet at rådgiverne vil være på plads før tidligst midt februar 2004. Ambassaden følger op på spørgsmålet om oprettelse af et vanddirektorat i Ministeriet for Offentlige Arbejder som er en forudsætning for at starte kapacitetsopbygningskomponenten. Status per 6. januar 2004 er at oprettelsen af direktoratet er godkendt og de fysiske rammer (fire kontorer) bliver indrettet. Regeringsaftalen blev underskrevet 5. januar 2004.</p> <p>Anden fase af sektorstøtten (WSSPS II) er beregnet på at støtte gennemførelsen af vandforsyning og sanitetsforanstaltninger i distrikterne, forsat støtte til vandressourceforvaltningen, støtte til at forbedre skolebørns hygiejnevener samt en kapacitetsopbygningsstøtte til ministeriet der har det overordnet mandat for Ghanas vandforsyning og vandressourcer. Tilgangen vil være decentraliseret og deltagerorienteret, med specielt sigte på de fattige og med udgangspunkt i distrikternes egne udviklingsplaner for vand og sanitet. Det forudses, at sektorbudgetstøtte i stigende grad vil blive brugt som et finansieringsinstrument i takt med, at de centrale samarbejdsinstitutioner bliver bedre til at varetage økonomistyringen og andre opgaver. Programmet støtter i overensstemmelse med Danidas strategi for ligestilling mellem kønnene og vandsektorstøtten tage udgangspunkt i kvinders og mænds rettigheder og kvinders ret til adgang til økonomiske ressourcer og politisk medindflydelse.</p>
104.Mozambique.50-94.	Forberedelse af undervisningssektorprogram i Zambezia-provinsen	Danida	2000	2002	3,000,000	2000	<p>Støtten har til formål gennem en række studier at bidrage til forberedelsen af den kommende danske bistand til uddannelsessektoren, som udover støtte til sektorprogramtilgangen på centralt niveau også vil indeholde støtte til provinserne Tete, Zambezia og Cabo Delgado. Bevillingen omfatter studier i Zambezia provinsen inden for primær- og sekundærundervisning, specialundervisning, voksenundervisning samt vurdering af de administrative systemer på provins- og distriktsniveau. Enkeltrapporter er løbende blevet fremsendt til ambassaden og har dannet baggrund for udarbejdelse af sektorprogramdokument for det nye uddannelsesprogram. I 2001 er ubrugte midler anvendt til afholdelse af planlægningsseminarer for stab på provins- og distriktsniveau, samt rejseaktivitet i forbindelse med kortlægning af skoler. Afsluttende projektrapport og slutregnskab afventes.</p>
104.Nepal.813-3	Undervisning til Alle, 2004-09	Danida	2004	2009	200,000,000		

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.Nepal.813-1.	Sektorprogram for uddannelse, Nepal: Udvidelse med sekundær uddannelse- SESP	Danida	2003	2008	283,900,000	2002	<p>In addition to the present programme, the embassy reports that the previous Danida supported Basic Primary Education Programme BPEP II (1999-2004) also included support to special needs education covering 3,400 children with disabilities. 35 District Assessment Centres were established with the objective to support the inclusion of students with disabilities into local community schools.</p> <p>Programmet påbegyndtes i 2. halvår 2003. Forinden var der udarbejdet udvælgelseskriterier for de 10 distrikter, der skal modtage intensiv støtte, og for de 15 skoler i disse distrikter, der vil få ekstra støtte til reparationer og nykonstruktioner. Der var desuden udarbejdet en rapport om formativ forskning, der skal understøtte programmets gennemførelse i de 10 udvalgte distrikter, en plan for sammenlægning af skolebogsudviklingsadministrationen, samt en række rapporter om bl.a. mulighederne for lærertræning i lokalt regi, udvikling af skoleplaner og af menneskelige ressourcer. De fællesfinansierede aktiviteter var på grund af administrative hindringer først ved at komme i gang ved årsskiftet. Under direkte dansk finansiering blev der de første måneder gennemført en række praktiske programforberedelser, bl.a. iværksættelse af en undersøgelse af skolelegater og af eksaminationssystemet, forberedelse af bygnings- og vedligeholdelsesdelen i programmet, støtte til styring af lærer-ressourcerne og et enstrengt fagligt støttesystem for lærerne, udvikling af et nye læseplaner og revision af de retlige rammer for sekundær uddannelse. Der er etableret et koordineringsforum mellem parterne, den nepalesiske undervisningsstyrelse, Den Asiatiske Udviklingsbank og den danske ambassade, der følger programmets gennemførelse.</p> <p>Programmets overordnede formål er at medvirke til at øge adgangen til undervisning og at forbedre undervisningsstandarden i det offentlige skolesystem for 6.-10. klassetrin, for dermed at bidrage til at sikre de nødvendige menneskelige ressourcer til langsiget udvikling, reduktion af fattigdom og økonomisk vækst. De umiddelbare formål er, at: 1. forbedre adgang til undervisning for alle børn med særlig vægt på piger, børn med handicaps og børn fra underprivilegerede kår, herunder lavkaste og kasteløse børn, 2. forbedre undervisningens kvalitet og relevans, 3. forbedre den institutionelle kapacitet til at støtte et decentraliseret undervisningssystem, hvor skolen prioriteres højt. Programmet finansieres i fællesskab med den Asiatiske Udviklingsbank og er tæt integreret med den øvrige danske støtte til uddannelsessektoren i Nepal.</p>
Nicaragua, Ambassade indberetning	Education				?		The embassy reports that inclusive education is to become the sector strategy to be finalised in October 2004. A study on Disability and Inclusive education was carried out by the Embassy and the Ministry of Education.
5.X.3.Serbien-Montenegro.2.	Implementation of sports for disabled in Kosova -	Danish Ministrv of	2003	2003	28,210	2003	

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
d0083	Inception phase	Foreign Affairs (FRESTA)					
104.Sydafrika.44.	Pilot-projekt vedrørende integrering af elever med særlige behov i det almindelige uddannelsessystem	Danida	2000	2001	16,100,000	2000	<p>Projektet er blevet gennemført i tæt samarbejde med Undervisningsministeriet, der har sekunderet personale på nationalt- og provinsniveau. Projektpersonalet vil i vid udstrækning ved projektets afslutning være integreret i Undervisningsministeriet. Projektet har med henblik på at styrke den generelle kapacitet, viden og forståelse inden for området bl.a. gennemført orienteringsmøder for lokalsamfundet i de tre udvalgte provinser; 360 embedsmænd på provins- og distriktsniveau har modtaget undervisning; der er etableret lokale støttegrupper; 12 embedsmænd og 90 undervisere, der alle arbejder inden for området, har modtaget studielegater og gennemført tillægsuddannelser. Endvidere er der blevet afholdt 36 seminarer med deltagelse af mere end 700 trænere vedr. fremme og forståelse for integration af elever med særlige behov i det almindelige uddannelsessystem samt 1 seminar for nøglepersoner. Endelig er der blevet etableret to ressource centre, som bistår lærere med gennemførelse af integrationsprocessen i hvert af de udvalgte distrikter. Under den regionale SADC komponent er der blevet udarbejdet en strategi for samarbejdet vedr. integration af elever med særlige behov samt afholdt to regionale seminarer. Pilotprojektet er i princippet afsluttet og flere af aktiviteterne vil blive fortsat i nationale programmer. Projektperioden er imidlertid forlænget til 31. marts 2004, med henblik på at der afholdes en række workshops, som vil bidrage til at sikre kvaliteten af de igangværende nationale aktiviteter.</p> <p>Med nærværende pilotprojekt sikres støtte til at 1. Udvikle lærerkapaciteten mhp. at integrere elever med særlige behov i det almindelige uddannelsessystem i tre provinser: KwaZulu-Natal, North West og Eastern Cape. 2. At opbygge kapaciteten i det sydafrikanske undervisningsministerium på nationalt niveau, provinsniveau og distriktsniveau. 3. at etablere og afprøve modeller for handlingsorienteret forskning der kan styrke undervisernes indsats. 4. At sikre udbredelse af erfaringerne fra pilotprojektet inden for SADC-landene. Den primære målgruppe for projekt vil være "educators", dvs. lærere, forældre samt NGO'er og administrativt personel indenfor uddannelsesområdet.</p>
104.Uganda.38.	Undervisning af børn med særlige undervisningsbehov, "Special Needs Education-SNE", "Educational Assessment Ressouce Centre-EARS" og "Uganda National Institute of Special Education-UNISE	Danida	1991	2003	29,200,000	2000	<p>Den danske støtte til UNISE og SNE/EARS blev afsluttet i juni 2003. Ugandas parlament godkendte at overføre specialuddannelsen (UNISE) til Kyambogo Universitet. Dermed er der opnået institutionel bæredygtighed af programmet. Uddannelsessektoren har godkendt den udarbejdede undervisningspolitik for ringe stillede børn. Undervisningsministeriet har garanteret, at de forskellige dansk-finansierede aktiviteter vil fortsætte med at blive finansieret over Ugandas uddannelsesbudget. Der blev i samarbejde mellem Københavns Amt og SNE/EARS gennemført undervisning af børn med særlige behov i maj 2003.</p> <p>Formålet med programmet er at medvirke til, at børn med særlige undervisningsbehov inkl.</p>

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
							handicappede, får adgang til grundskole-uddannelse. Første fase omfattede opførelse af et institut med henblik på at uddanne lærere og andre professionelle, der beskæftiger sig med specialundervisning. Derudover etableredes et landsdækkende system af centre til koordinering af specialundervisning på distrikts niveau. I 1997 lancerede regeringen en politik vedrørende undervisning for alle, hvilket medførte, at indmeldelsen i grundskolen steg fra 2,5 mio. i 1997 til over 7,0 mio. elever i 2003. Målgruppen er i dag langt bredere defineret, end det var tilfældet i begyndelsen af 1990'erne og omfatter ikke kun handicappede børn, men også en stor gruppe af børn, som har særligt vanskelige kår. I tredje og afsluttende fase, lægges der vægt på fortsat styrkelse af kapacitet, opdatering af undervisnings- og informationsmaterialer, indarbejdelse af ligestilling imellem kønnene, samt sikring af finansiell og strukturel bæredygtighed.
104.Uganda.38	Som ovenfor	Danida	1991	2003	2,324,000	2000	Som ovenfor
104.Uganda.38	Som ovenfor	Danida	1991	2003	91,000	2001	Som ovenfor
104.Zambia.813.	Sektorprogramstøtte til den zambiske grundskolesektor	Danida	2000	2004	216,000,000	1999	<p>2003 har været præget af den vanskelige omlægning fra BESSIP til gennemførelse af den samlede strategiske plan. En række nye procedurer og retningslinier er blevet udarbejdet, men endnu ikke fuldt integreret i Undervisningsministeriets arbejde. Dette har medført, at gennemførelsen af en række aktiviteter har været forsinket, og at ministeriets planlægning og rapportering for 2003 har været mangelfuld. De danskstøttede aktiviteter har været en del af omlægningsprocessen og er i 2003 væsentligst blevet støttet gennem en samlet donorfond for støtte til grundskoleuddannelsen. Enkelte komponenter støttes dog fortsat direkte. Således er rehabiliteringen af 10 lærerseminarier afsluttet i 2003 (yderligere 1 afsluttes primo 2004), og der er gennemført kurser i vedligeholdelse. 58 lærerstøttecentre er færdigbyggede, og yderligere 12 er under opførelse. De resterende 40 centre vil blive finansieret gennem donorfonden og byggeriet administreret gennem Undervisningsministeriets egne systemer. De nye læseplaner for grundskolen blev trykt og træning af lærerne påbegyndt. Træning i specialundervisning i udvalgte distrikter blev fortsat. Med omlægningen af den danske støtte består den væsentligste indsats nu i påvirkning af den samlede planlægning og gennemførelse af aktiviteter i Undervisningsministeriet. I samarbejde med de øvrige donorer er dialogen med ministeriet om forbedringer af den aktivitetsmæssige og finansielle rapportering blevet skærpet. De Danida-finansierede rådgivere har udvidet deres arbejdsfelt fra de direkte danskstøttede aktiviteter til rådgivning vedrørende den samlede sektorplan. Planlægningen af næste fase af dansk bistand, der forventes væsentligst at bestå i støtte sammen med de øvrige donorer til den strategiske plan, blev påbegyndt i efteråret 2003.</p> <p>Sektorprogramstøtten blev indledt i 2000 og indgik som en del af et omfattende sektorprogram, Basic Education Sub-Sector Investment Programme (BESSIP), der havde til formål at forbedre kvaliteten af</p>

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
							<p>grundskoleuddannelsen. BESSIP bestod af syv komponenter, hvoraf Danida støttede de tre: Lærerudvikling, lighed og kønsroller samt udvikling af grundskolens læse- og undervisningsplaner. Den danske støtte var delt op i seks underkomponenter: 1. Udbredelse af en ny læreruddannelse til alle landets seminarer for at forbedre kvaliteten af skoleundervisningen og fordoble antallet af lærere. 2. Integreret specialundervisning i otte distrikter. 3. Renovering af lærerseminarier og opførelse af 110 lærerstøttecentre. 4. Udvikling af nye læseplaner. 5. Kvindelige læreres repræsentation på alle niveauer i undervisningssystemet. 6. Forbedring af grundskolelærernes forhold og muligheder i samarbejde med universitetet og lærerforeningen. Hertil kom et generelt bidrag til budgettet for BESSIP. I 2003 er BESSIP blevet erstattet af en samlet strategisk plan for alle områder under Undervisningsministeriet. De danskstøttede aktiviteter er også omfattet af denne plan og støttes nu dels direkte, dels gennem en fælles donorfond for grundskolen.</p>

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.Zambia.816.	Sektorprogramstøtte til den faglige uddannelsessektor	Danida	2001	2006	120,000,000	2001	<p>Ambassaden rapporterer at man fra dansk side har rejst spørgsmålet om tilgængelighed for handicappede studerende på erhvervsuddannelserne og at dansk støtte har bidraget til justeringer af den fysiske infrastruktur på skolerne, så handicappede studerende kunne bevæge sig rundt.</p> <p>Siden programmets start i 2001 har den organisatoriske konflikt mellem ministeriet og den nyoprettede styrelse i vid udstrækning umuliggjort en effektiv implementering af sektorens reformprogram. 2003 blev heller ikke året, hvor den organisatoriske konflikt fandt sin endelige løsning. Der er derfor fortsat grund til at stille spørgsmålstegn ved den zambiske tilslutning til den decentraliseringstankegang, som udgør et af programmets centrale omdrejningspunkter. Det var ikke mindst på denne baggrund, at der i slutningen af 2003 blev gennemført et fælles donorreview, som netop fokuserede på den organisatoriske opbygning. Reformprogrammets fremtid - herunder spørgsmålet om fortsat dansk engagement - vil afhænge af, i hvilket omfang det viser sig muligt effektivt at følge op på reviewets anbefalinger. På det implementeringsmæssige niveau kan følgende noteres: De i 2002 udviklede principper for indkøb, lagerføring, elevoptagelser, lønbehandling, rapportering og regnskabsføring blev konsoliderede i 2003. Aftaler og kontrakter blev indgået med rådgivende ingeniører og entreprenører med henblik på færdiggørelse af nybygninger og renovationsarbejder i 2004. Nye strukturer i organisationen og de administrative processer blev etableret på en af institutionerne med henblik på senere at blive anvendt på andre. Den nationale styrelse har gennemført en omfattende kortlægning af institutionernes uddannelsesmæssige og administrative kapacitet, samt iværksat programmer for forbedringer. Bl.a. management systemer og opdaterede læseplaner.</p> <p>Formålet med programmet er, i samarbejde med lokale myndigheder og andre udenlandske bistandsorganisationer, at bidrage til iværksættelse af en arbejdsmarkedsorienteret håndværker- og teknikeruddannelse. Hovedsigtet er at skabe en balance imellem udbud af en fagligt veludannet arbejdsstyrke og de behov, erhvervslivet har for kvalificerede håndværkere og teknikere. Balancen skal skabes ved at inddrage repræsentanter for erhvervslivet i de beslutningstagende organer på centralt såvel som på regionalt plan. Desuden skal erhvervslivet på sigt bidrage til omkostningerne ved uddannelserne igennem en uddannelsesafgift, der skal pålægges lønsummen og administreres i den nationale styrelse for erhvervsuddannelser. Der ydes direkte støtte til fire uddannelsesinstitutioner, udvikling af uddannelses tilbud til den uformelle sektor, den nationale styrelse for erhvervsuddannelser og til begrænsning af følgerne af hiv/aids epidemien.</p>
Embassy Local Grants							
104.Banglades	Støtte til	Danida	2000	2000	213,000	2000	Projekt til støtte for produktion af en film som oplysningskampagne om handicappede, således at der

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
h.125.a.2-75.	informationskampagne						skabes større forståelse for handicappedes vilkår. Filmen blev produceret og fik en positiv modtagelse. Danida har støttet med fremstillingen af kopier. Projektet blev afsluttet oktober 2000 inden for planlagte tidsramme og afsluttende rapport fremsendt.
104.Banglades h.125.a.3-11	Støtte til Fortsættelse og videre udvikling af aktiviteter ved Centret for Rehabilitering af Paralyserede	Danida	2001	2004	2,995,008	2001	Projektet har følgende formål: behandling og rehabilitering med speciel fokus på de fysiske, følelsesmæssige, sociale, psykologiske og økonomiske aspekter; udvikling af programmer for handicappede børn med fokus på tidlig identificering, terapi og uddannelse; at fremme udviklingen af uddannet personale i sundhed og rehabilitering, samt forskning; at organisere og fremme programmer for forebyggelse af handicap; at fremme rehabiliteringsprogrammer i samfundet; udvikling af regionale centre og sub-centre i forskellige dele af landet. Projektimplementeringen forløber tilfredsstillende.
104.Banglades h.125.a.3-14.	Rehabilitering af handicappede	Danida	2001	2004	2,735,450	2001	Formålet med projektet er at medvirke til at forsøge at forebygge handicaps, samt at rehabilitere mennesker, der har udviklet en eller anden form for handicap. Der vil især blive fokuseret på kvinder og børn. Der vil blive arbejdet meget på at inddrage lokalsamfundene i arbejdet. Projektimplementeringen forløber tilfredsstillende.
104.Banglades h.125.a.3-15.	Rehabilitering af handicappede via lokalgruppes involvering	Danida	2001	2004	677,390	2001	Formålet med projektet er dels at afstigmatisere holdningen lokalt til handicappede; dels at inddrage handicappede mere i lokalsamfundene, herunder bl.a. at sikre at børn med handicap også kommer i skole og får undervisning; og dels forbedre behandlingstilbuddene for handicappede, herunder assistere ved fremskaffelse af hjælpemidler. Implementeringen af projektet går planmæssigt.
104.Banglades h.125.a.3-07.	Forbedre den socio-økonomiske status for blinde i Patuakhali distriktet og i nabo distrikter	Danida	2001	2004	627,380	2001	Formålet med projektet er at sætte blinde børn og unge i Patuakhali distriktet og i nabadistrikterne bedre i stand til at klare sig selv. Dette forsøges opnået ved at undervise og træne dem i færdigheder inden for bogbinding og paraply-produktion. Projektet gennemføres som planlagt
104.Banglades h.125.a.3-16.	Braille transkription og lydassetter for blinde studenter	Danida	2001	2006	490,760	2001	Formålet med projektet er at forbedre studiemulighederne for blinde skoleelever, og studerende på højere niveauer. Projektet er det første af sin art i Bangladesh. Aktiviteterne vil omfatte fremskaffelse af Braille materialer, lydassetter. Eksisterende lærebogsmateriale vil i vid udstrækning blive udgivet Braille format. Projektet er gået ind i en anden fase, der skal forløbe fra december 2003 til november 2004
104.Banglades h.125.a.3-16.	Braille transkription og lydassetter for blinde	Danida	2001	2006	319,670	2003	Som ovenfor

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
h.125.a.3-16.	studenter						
104.Banglades h.182.	Styrkelse af underprivilegerede børns rettigheder (UCEP)	Underprivileged Children's Educational Project Bangladesh	1979	2004	2,900,000	2000	<p>Udover det eksisterende uddannelsesprogram er der blevet iværksat aktiviteter i relation til en udvidet målgruppe, herunder bl.a. i relation til børn i konflikt med loven, misbrugte børn og handicappede børn. Der er desuden blevet lagt vægt på at styrke det eksisterende samarbejde med andre NGO'er, der arbejder inden for børnerettighedsområdet, og med myndighederne. En undersøgelse af projektet blev gennemført i marts 2003. På den baggrund fremkom en række væsentlige anbefalinger, bl.a. vedrørende styrkelsen af UCEP's ledelse og i relation til forbedringer af uddannelsesprogrammerne. Den fornødne opfølgning er under gennemførelse, ligesom der er taget højde for anbefalingerne i UCEP's ansøgning om støtte til en fornyet fase af programmet. Foruden Danida støttes UCEP i indeværende fase, der er blevet forlænget til udgangen af juni 2004, af Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Swiss Development Agency (SDC) og Department for International Development, UK (DFID).</p> <p>Projektets formål er gennem information, socialt arbejde, undervisning, faglig træning og arbejdsformidling at forbedre de sociale og økonomiske forhold for udsatte børnegrupper i byområder, herunder bl.a. arbejdende børn, gadebørn og børneprostituerede. Ca. 24.000 børn er i dag optaget på UCEP's skoler rundt om i landet</p>
104.Banglades h.182.	Styrkelse af underprivilegerede børns rettigheder (UCEP)	Underprivileged Children's Educational Project Bangladesh	1979	2004	21,900,000	2001	Som ovenfor
104.Bhutan.3-51	Forbedring af kontorforhold – Kuensel	Danida	2001	2001	8,000	2001	Projektets formål er at forbedre arbejdsmiljøet i Kuensel Corporation for en fysisk handicappet ansat. I 1997 bevilligede LoD en elektrisk kørestol, som har gjort det daglige arbejde muligt for den ansatte. Den aktuelle bevilling finansierer nye batterier til kørestolen.
104.Bhutan.3/46	Støtte til specialundervisning for handicappede børn	Ambassade	2000	2002	1,028,000	2000	Projektet søger at forbedre specialundervisningen for handicappede børn i Bhutan. Dette vil ske gennem opbygning og forbedring af skolefaciliteter for handicappede børn og efteruddannelse af lærere på Changangkha Junior High School i Thimphu. Hvis pilotprojektet er en succes, forventes lignende aktiviteter gennemført på andre skoler i Bhutan. Projektet er forløbet planmæssigt, dog med en forsinkelse i træning af en handicapplærer, der skal forestå efteruddannelsen af de øvrige lærere i undervisning af handicappede børn. En egnede kandidat er nu identificeret og træningen vil blive afsluttet i 2003.
104.Bolivia.21-40	Terapeutiske haver for handicappede børn	Danida	2000	2000	172,000	2000	Projektet har støttet opbygningen af terapeutiske haver indenfor instituttet, hvis primære formål er at styrke fysisk og psykisk sundhed og sociale relationer og give arbejdsforhold for handicappede børn.

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
40.	handicappede børn.						styrke fysisk-handicappede børn i deres udvikling og deres behov for fysisk udfoldelse. Derudover har oprettelsen af haverne lettet og øget sikkerheden for beboerne. Projektaktiviteterne er afsluttet. Organisationen er anmodet om at fremsende en afsluttende rapport. Herudover udestår aflæggelse af revideret regnskab.
104.BKF.43-59.	Inclusion International	Danida	2004	2004	819,402		Støtte til international konference om mentale handicappede organiseret af Inclusion Afrique Océan Indien
104.BKF.43-15.	Støtte til forberedelserne af det panafrikanske seminar om mentalt handicappede i Afrika.	Danida	2001	2002	835,000	2001	Den modtagende organisations, FEPAPHAM, formål er at medvirke til integrationen af mentalt handicappede i Afrika. Støtten har til formål at dække en del af udgifterne i forbindelse med forberedelsen af det seminar, der afholdes i Ouagadougou den 21. til 28. marts 2001. En del af beløbet anvendes til revision af de totale udgifter i forbindelse med såvel forberedelse som gennemførelse af seminaret. Aktiviteterne udført planmæssigt. Afventer afsluttende rapporter. Seminaret co-finansieres af den burkinske regering, andre bilaterale og multilaterale donorer samt internationale NGOer. Aktiviteterne er udført.
104.Ghana.12-164	Ghana National Center for Democratic Development	Ambassaden	2002	2003	477,121	2002	Seks rundbordssamtaler med forskellige temaer vil blive afholdt af Ghana National Center for Democratic Development. En af dem har titlen: Towards an enabling Disability Legislation in Ghana.
104.EGY.8-36.A	Handicappedes rettigheder i forhold til ny arbejdsmarkedslovgivning i Egypten	Danida	2002	2002	148,000	2002	Formålet med projektet var at fremme respekten for handicappedes rettigheder i Egypten, herunder på arbejdsmarkedet, ved at medvirke til ændringer i den egyptiske arbejdsmarkedslovgivning. En ny arbejdsmarkedslovgivning er således under udarbejdelse i Egypten og i den forbindelse er det blevet anført, at handicappedes rettigheder med den nye lov vil blive yderligere forringet. På baggrund heraf afholdte NCHRD i juni 2002 en workshop med deltagelse af medlemmer af det egyptiske parlament, det egyptiske arbejdsministerium, fagforeninger, partier, jurister og journalister m.fl. med henblik på generelt at orientere om handicappedes forhold i Egypten og konkret at sætte fokus på manglerne i den nye lov. Den nye lov er endnu ikke vedtaget, men det er opfattelsen, at der nu er kommet en væsentlig større politisk opmærksomhed omkring handicappedes rettigheder. Workshoppen - og behovet for også at fokusere på handicappedes rettigheder - fik også stor omtale i de egyptiske medier. Som et delelement af projektet blev der ydet støtte til kapacitetsopbygning af NCHRD. Projektet er afsluttet.
104.Indien.143-110.	Kampagne om handicappede i forbindelse med 2001 folketælling	Danida	2000	2001	142,000	2000	Projektet har til formål gennem den indiske private udviklingsorganisation Det Nationale Center til Fremme af Beskæftigelse af Handicappede Personer at sikre at "handicap" blev inkluderet som klassificeringskategori i folketællingen i 2001 i Indien. Hensigten hermed er at fremme beskæftigelsessituationen for handicappede ved at afmystificere forestillinger om handicappedes muligheder for aktiv beskæftigelse. Projektet blev planmæssigt og tilfredsstillende gennemført over en ca.

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
							6 måneders periode fra slutningen af 2000 til begyndelsen/midten af 2001. Projektet har til formål gennem den indiske private udviklingsorganisation Det Nationale Center til Fremme af Beskæftigelse af Handicappede Personer at sikre at "handicap" blev inkluderet som klassificeringskategori i folketællingen i 2001 i Indien. Hensigten hermed er at fremme beskæftigelsessituationen for handicappede ved at afmystificere forestillinger om handicappedes muligheder for aktiv beskæftigelse.
104.Indien.143-117.	Nationalt netværk for handicappede	Danida	2001	2004	1,438,000	2001	Projektet forløber tilfredsstillende. Hensigten med etableringen af dette nationale netværk for handicappede er at oplyse beslutningstagere i Indien om handicappedes forhold for derved at sikre en forbedring af forholdene. Der arbejdes gennem en række indiske NGO'er og andre organisationer i civilsamfundet. Et delmål vil bl.a. være etablering af 50 selvhjælpsgrupper fordelt i hele Indien.
104.Jordan.1.b.MRD.1-4.	Al Safsaf Rehabilitation Center	Danida	2003	2004	200,000	2003	Centeret har til formål at rehabilitere psykiatriske patienter og stofmisbrugere efter indledende behandling samt voldsramte kvinder og konfliktofre. Det danske bidrag var et øremærket engangsbidrag til aflønning af lønudgifter for centerets faguddannede medarbejderstab.
Kenya, Ambassade indberetning					?		The community capacity Support project aims at strengthening vulnerable groups' (including persons with disabilities) influence on the local development agenda.
104.Mozambique.50-97.	Støtte til butikker der underviser og ansætter handicappede	Ambassade	2000	2000	54,000	2000	Projektet vil møblere et træværksted samt et metalværksted, der vil undervise handicappede i Mozambique. Værkstedet vil desuden reparere kørestole. Projektet vil skabe mobilitet for ofre for landminer og andre som ikke kan transportere sig rundt med hjælp af krykker, proteser eller lignende. Projektet vil overføre egenskaber, undervise samt ansætte handicappede. Derved vil projektet føre individers følelse af selvværd og stolthed. Reviderede regnskaber og projektafslutningsrapport afventes.
104.Nepal.5/mi ni/57	Undervisning af handicappede i Birendranager	Ambassade	2000	2001	72,000	2000	Projektet omhandler faglige træningsaktiviteter for handicappede.
Nepal, Ambassade indberetning					1.452.354		(2001-2004 second phase) Support to self-help groups for children with cerebral palsy.

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
Nepal, Ambassade indberetning	Institutional Linkage – Inclusive Education Program		2001	2004	5,000,000		The embassy reports support for an Institutional Linkage Program between the Danish University of Education, Copenhagen County and Department of Education. Activities were pilot development of Inclusive Education at twelve school sites and a formative research program which recorded examples of good practice.
104.Nepal.5/mi ni.62	Støtte til de handicappedes blad 'Disability Voice'	Danida	2002	2002	70,000	2002	Bevillingen støtter de handicappedes blad 'Disability Voice', samt træning af 10 handicappede personer i journalistik og etablering af kontor.
104.Nep.5.Mini .64	Støtte til Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Centre	Danida	2002	2002	67,000	2002	
Nicaragua, Ambassade indberetning	Law				?		The embassy reports support to a Children and Adolescents Code, which includes the rights of all children to education and health (nine districts in Northern Nicaragua)
104.Palæstina. 1.MRD.0-16.	Gaza rehabilitering af handicappede børn (NCCR)	Danida	2001	2002	321,000	2001	Projektet har til formål at skabe et nødhjælps- og rehabiliteringsprogram for børn, som p.g.a intifadaen er blevet handicappede. Programmet skal modvirke, at børnene isoleres hjemme uden muligheder for tilpassede uddannelser eller integration i samfundet. Der vil blive ydet psykologhjælp, hjælp til genoptræning og medicinsk hjælp. Aktiviteterne skal endvidere styrke de mindre lokale samfunds forståelse for problemerne og deres deltagelse i at løse dem. Der blev gennemført 415 hjemmebesøg med lægetilsyn, inklusiv anskaffelse af 10 specialsenge for handicappede, tre workshops for skolelærere (børnemålgruppe 3-12 år) og tre workshops for forældre med deltagelse af 56 forældre. Projektaktiviteterne er afsluttet. De afsluttende regnskaber og rapporter er under gennemgang.
104.Sydafrika.4 .a.180.	Støtte til handicappede menneskers udvikling	Danida			3,000,000	2003	Projektet er et af mange i den sydafrikanske regerings samlede program for økonomisk udvikling og styrkelse af rettigheder og muligheder for handicappede mennesker. Projektet formål er at etablere mindst fire beskyttede arbejdsværksteder i alle Sydafrikas ni provinser og at sikre at disse værksteder inden midten af 2005 vil være omdannet til bæredygtige arbejdspladser for handicappede. Ligesom man også ved træning i lederskab og management på værkstederne vil sikre, at handicappede mennesker her igennem får mulighed for at starte egne små virksomheder. Projekter støtter endvidere kapacitetsopbygning i det departement, der er ansvarlig for at føre regeringens program ud i livet. Gennemførelsen af projektet påbegyndes i januar 2004.

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.Tanzania.1 60-211.mini.	Fond for Iringa Development, Youth Disabled and Child Care (IDYDC)	Danida	2001	2002	24,000	2001	
Tanzania, Ambassade indberetning	Legal Clinic for Disabled Persons	Ambassade			2,331,072		From March 1998 till October 2003 the Embassy supported three phases of the legal clinic implemented by the human Rights Centre for Disabled Persons.
Tanzania, Ambassade indberetning	Vocational Training	Ambassade			?		The embassy reports that under the Refugee Host Areas Programme vocational training of refugees and people from the Tanzanian host community, including specifically disabled people, is undertaken from July 04 to June 06 to impart the trainees with livelihood skills and enable them to engage in legal gainful activities.
Uganda, Ambassade indberetning		Ambassade			74.800		(2004-2005) Support to Lisa Care Association, which offers support to people with leprosy and polio through training to become self-dependent and through provision of medical care.
104.Vietnam.3 0.m/29.	Erhvervsuddannelse af fattige og/eller handicappede kvinder i Thai Binh	Ambassade	2000	2001	372,000	2000	Thai Binh er en tæt befolket provins med 1,8 mio. indbyggere, hvor en tredje del kan kategoriseres som fattige. Af provinsens økonomiske grundlag stammer 70% fra landbrug, specielt risdyrkning. Grundet jordmangel er provinsen plaget af arbejdsløshed. Projektet støtter kvinder - som i Thai Binh udgør 64 % af arbejdsstyrken - til at få en erhvervsfaglig uddannelse, såsom skrædder, broderisyerske og frisør. Det forventes, at ca. 480 fattige og handicappede kvinder får en uddannelse gennem projektet. 8 uddannelseskurser gennemførtes i første halvår af 2001, og 150 ud af 240 piger gennemførte kurserne og de 110 kom i arbejde umiddelbart i forlængelse af uddannelsens afslutning. Projektet blev få uger forsinket i sin opstart pga. den traditionelle Tet. Enkelte elever har ikke været i besiddelse af midler til dækning af testgebyr, som er nødvendigt for at få job på bestemte tekstilfabrikker. Herudover afvikles projektet som planlagt.
104.Vietnam.3 0.m/38.	Støtte til center for handicappede børn i Thai Thuy distriktet, Thai Binh provinsen	Danida	2001	2001	70,000	2001	Projektet er kommet i stand efter et forslag fra The Vietnam Save Disabled Children Association. Støtten skal gives til et center i Thai Binh provinsen, med støtten kan centret yde fysisk genoptræning og medicinsk service til handicappede børn. Udstyret og faciliteterne vil gøre centret i stand til at organisere flere job-trænings kurser, som senere vil hjælpe børnene til at kunne ernære sig selv og blive integreret i samfundet. Det overordnede mål med projektet er at forbedre livsforholdene fysisk og økonomisk samt

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
							samfundet. Det overordnede mål med projektet er at forbedre livsvilkårene fysisk og økonomisk samt dermed forbedre mulighederne for intergrere børnene i samfundet.
104.Zambia.18-34.	Støtte til undervisning af børn med særlige indlæringsbehov	Ambassade	2000	2003	1,290,000	2000	Formålet er at fremme integration af børn med særlige indlæringsbehov i en lokalskole. Den ydede støtte er anvendt til opførelse af klasseværelser, sovesale og undervisningsmaterialer for de mest udsatte børn. Bygningen er inspiceret og det afsluttende certifikat udstedt. Der har imidlertid vist sig problemer med at få udstedt et endeligt skøde på den jord, som bygningen står på. Ambassaden har derfor hjulpet de involverede organisationer med finansiering af juridisk assistance for at få løst problemet. Projektet kan først endeligt afsluttes, når disse udestående juridiske spørgsmål er afklaret.
104.Zambia.18-44.	Behandling af fysisk handicappede børn	Ambassade	2001	2001	686,000	2001	Det zambisk-italienske ortopædiske hospital udbyder gratis behandling, herunder kirurgisk, til mindre bemidlede fysisk handicappede børn i Zambia. Målsætningen for projektet er at bidrage til en mere effektiv kirurgisk behandling på hospitalet med henblik på at sikre, at flere børn kan modtage behandling, og at operationerne gennemføres med størst mulig sikkerhed. Projektet støtter indkøbet af en "C-Arm Image Intensifier", der er et væsentligt hjælpemiddel i moderne ortopædisk behandling. Apparatet vil muliggøre flere forskellige kirurgiske indgreb og samtidig mindske risikoen ved operationer, ligesom det vil afkorte behandlingen og dermed øge hospitalets effektivitet. Projektet er afsluttet og afventer endelig rapportering samt regnskab.
104.Zambia.18-46.	Høre- og talecenter	Ambassade	2001	2002	183,000	2001	Zambia National Association for Hearing Impaired driver en mobil enhed, som undersøger hørehæmmede i hele landet. Herudover sørger enheden for at distribuere og vedligeholde diverse hjælpemidler for hørehæmmede. Den mobile enhed er imidlertid afhængig af upålideligt og forældet udstyr, som tidligere er blevet doneret til den. Den aktuelle støttes formål er at bidrage til enhedens drift og gøre den i stand til at indkøbe reservedele til at opgradere det eksisterende udstyr. Herudover vil midlerne øge foreningens mulighed for at påtage sig rollen som fortaler for de hørehandicappedes interesser i det zambiske samfund.
104.Zambia.18-47.	Informationsteknologi for synshandicappede	Ambassade	2001	2001	198,000	2001	Touch for Progress driver et teknologicenter for mennesker med synshandicap. Centrets formål er tre-delt: 1) at træne synshandicappede i brugen af syntetisk sprog via computer, 2) at stille de nødvendige ressourcer til rådighed for synshandicappede, så de bliver i stand til selv at skrive, læse og udprinte dokumenter på computer, og 3) at fremstille og distribuere punktskriftdokumenter og bøger. Projektet har i første række gjort det muligt at anskaffe printere, oversættelsessoftware og papir til punktskrift. Det forventes, at produktionen af undervisningsbøger m.v. på længere sigt vil give indtægter, som kan være med til at finansiere centrets fortsatte drift.

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.Zambia.18-62.	EU Trust Fund for NGO-valgprojekter	Ambassade	2001	2001	1,200,000	2001	Som led i EU-kommissionens valgprojekt etableredes en Trust Fund for støtte til lokale NGOers "mikro-projekter" i relation til valget. Trust Fonden var oprindelig finansieret med EURO 200.000 under EU-bevillingen. Antallet af ansøgere til fonden oversteg imidlertid fondens formåen, idet i alt 180 ansøgninger fremkom. Af disse kunne i første omgang 27 projekter finansieres. Flere af ansøgningerne var samtidig indsendt direkte til ambassaden. For at sikre en ensartet behandling af ansøgninger om mikro-projekter fra NGOerne overførtes et dansk bidrag til fonden med henblik på at finansiere udvalgte projekter. Flere andre EU-medlemslande valgte at gøre tilsvarende, og der oprettedes et koordinerende udvalg. For de danske ekstramidler støttedes projekter til mobilisering af unge vælgere gennem mobile musikarrangementer, handicaporganisationers vælgermobiliseringskampagner, forskellige radio og TV-produktioner, kampagnehåndbog for kandidater, en opinionsundersøgelse, mangfoldiggørelse af vælgerregistre, m.m. EU Electoral Unit vil koordinere og forestå rapportering og endelig regnskabsaflæggelse for alle projekter i 2003.
104.Zambia.18-62.	EU Trust Fund for NGO-valgprojekter	Ambassade	2001	2001	473,000	2001	Som ovenfor
104.Zambia.18-62.	EU Trust Fund for NGO-valgprojekter	Ambassade	2001	2001	45,000	2001	Som ovenfor
104.Zambia.18-64.	Indkomstskabende aktiviteter gennem kunsthåndværk	Ambassade	2001	2002	166,000	2001	Projektet har til formål at øge indtægter i landområder i det vestlige Zambia gennem forbedret kvalitet og markedsføring af lokalt kunsthåndværk. Mumwa Crafts Centre støtter lokale kunsthåndværkergrupper med i alt 1.250 medlemmer, overvejende kvinder, unge og handicappede. Organisationens arbejde har været hæmmet af mangel på transport. Projektet har til formål at indkøbe en bil til brug ved markedsføring og gruppekontakt. Projektbilen er indkøbt, og det ønskede resultat er opnået. Afsluttende regnskab er under udarbejdelse.
104.Zambia.18-68.	Støtte til handicaporganisations produktion af kørestole	Ambassade	2001	2002	300,000	2001	Disacare er en organisation bestående overvejende af bevægelsehandicappede. Organisationen har til formål at producere hjælpemidler til handicappede og samtidig skabe indtægter for medlemmerne. Disacare producerer og tilretter bl.a. ortopædiske hjælpemidler og kørestole. Den danske støtte har til formål at indkøbe supplerende råvarer og redskaber for at øge den månedlige produktion fra nuværende 15 kørestole til 25. Projektet er blevet forlænget frem til medio 2003 som følge af problemer med fremskaffelse af reservedele til kørestolene.

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
Activities by DPOs and NGOs							
104.B.39-39.	"Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty - First Century"	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2000	2001	805,000	2000	DSI er en dansk organisation der i mere end 60 år har været handicapbevægelsens samarbejdsplatform i Danmark. Den finansielle støtte er til DSI's internationale afdelings støtte til deltagelse for afrikanske kvinder med handicap, i FN's særlige samling Beijing+5, og opfølgning herpå i Uganda i 2001. Den ansøgte støtte er til DSI's afrikanske samarbejdspartnere National Union of Women with Disabilities og National Union of Disabled Persons in Uganda, hvor DSI har en medarbejder placeret. Aktiviteterne der søges støtte til falder i 2 faser: Til første fase søges støtte til 14 personers deltagelse i den særlige samling af FN's generalforsamling, Beijing+5. De 14 personer er NGO-delegater fra 10 engelsktalende afrikanske lande (Sydafrika, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Eritrea og Ghana). Udover deltagelse i Beijing+5 udvides opholdet 2 dage til brug for påbegyndelsen af et regionalt netværk for handicappede kvinder i engelsktalende afrikanske lande. Til anden fase søges støtte til at samle det regionale netværk til en 3 dages workshop i Uganda til udveksling af erfaringer og planlægning af fremtidige strategier.
104.N.288.b.1	Distriktsbaserede handicaporganisationer	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	1996	2004	12,800,000	2000	Projektet støtter den ugandiske handicapbevægelse i bestræbelserne på at opbygge et system af decentrale handicaporganisationer i alle landets distrikter. Foranlediget af regeringens decentraliseringspolitik har handicapbevægelsen taget en beslutning om at blive repræsenteret på distriktsniveau for at sikre, at der bliver fulgt op på de nationale sektorprogrammer. Dette sker i form af dannelse af distriktsafdelinger. Projektet omfatter støtte til valg og uddannelse af lokale handicappede politikere (ca. 1.800). I projektet indgår en komponent med hjælpemidler til handicappede politikere. I 2003 er der uddelt 274 cykler til mobilisering af handicappede i 13 distrikter og gennemført træningsworkshops for tillidsfolk i 25 distrikter. På nationalt niveau har NUDIPU været inddraget i evalueringen af regeringens nationale fattigdomsbekæmpelsesplan. Internationalt har NUDIPU deltaget aktivt i FN's Ad Hoc Komite for en handicapkonvention. NUDIPU deltog aktivt i den panafrikanske konference i 2003 vedrørende det afrikanske handicaptiår 1999-2009. Projektet blev evalueret medio 2002, hvor det blev anbefalet at ansøge om en ny fase, hvor NUDIPU skal koncentrere sig om færre distrikter. Sikkerhedssituationen i det nordlige Uganda forværredes i 2003 og konflikten mellem regering og rebeller fra LRA bredte sig til det østlige Uganda. Dette har vanskeliggjort implementeringen af projektet i de 13 berørte distrikter.
104.N.1-27	Distriktsbaserede handicaporganisationer, fase 3	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2004	2008	12,855,000		

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.N.325.b.2.	Spedalskheds- og TB-kontrolprojekt	Spedalskhedsmissionen	1992	2004	12,000,000	2002	<p>I 2003 blev 1.417 nye spedalskhedstilfælde og 1.485 nye TB-tilfælde opsporet og sat i behandling i projektperioden. 197 af de nye spedalske blev fundet gennem masseundersøgelser, hvor 137.692 personer blev undersøgt. Der blev produceret 4.322 par beskyttende fodtøj og 291 par fodtøj blev repareret. Der er blevet givet 16.373 fysioterapeutiske behandlinger, og 4.406 fik oplæring i beskyttelse pga. manglende følesans i hænder og/eller fødder. Rehabilitering blev givet som rentefri lån til 1.281 tidligere patienter. 3 patienter fik uddannelse som cykelmekaniker, 34 som skræddere, 3 som hønseavlere, 20 som landbrugsmaskinmekanikere, 6 fik elektrikeruddannelse, 16 håndarbejdsuddannelse, der blev givet hjælp til 10 brøndboringer, reparation af 14 huse, etablering af 39 latriner, tøj til 500 mennesker, ligesom der blev plantet 1.165 træer. Endelig lærte 245 voksne at læse og skrive under indlæggelsen. I samarbejde med de bangalske sundhedsmyndigheder integreres kontrolarbejdet i det almindelige sundhedsservicetilbud. Integration finder sted, når forekomsten af spedalskhed upazila for upazila (administrativt område) når under 1/10.000 indbyggere. Dette mål forventes for størstedelen af projektet inden 5 år. Det forventes, at kun upazila til den tid stadig vil have en højere forekomst af spedalske end den af WHO satte eliminationsgrænse.</p> <p>Projektets formål er at reducere hyppigheden af spedalskheds- og TB-tilfælde, øge almenviden om smitteveje samt forbedre allerede handicappedes revalideringsmuligheder. Spedalskhedsmissionen har siden 1997 haft ansvaret for projektet, der i 1976 blev oprettet af Dansk Santalmission. Det opsøgende og forebyggende spedalskhedskontrolarbejde er intensiveret i distrikterne Nilphamari, Rangpur, Thakurgaon og Panchagar, mens TB-kontrolarbejdet er intensiveret i de to sidstnævnte distrikter. Der lægges øget vægt på oplysningsaktiviteter, og i 2003 har 1.462.400 personer overværet 56.077 forskellige aktiviteter fordelt i hele projektområdet. Spedalskhedsmissionens folkelige forankring kan ses af, at organisationen modtager støtte fra omkring 1.400 enkeltpersoner og grupper, samt at der i en fjerdedel af landets kirker samles ind til Spedalskhedsmissionens arbejde.</p>
104.N.139.PDB.235	The Jerusalem Princess Basma Centre for Disabled Children (JCDC)	Folkekirkens Nødhjælp	2000	2001	400,000		Formålet er at uddanne og styrke handicappede børn og deres mødre. Og i det hele taget styrke den handicappede del af befolkningen i Øst Jerusalem, mhp. ligeværdig deltagelse i samfundet.
104.N.139.PDB.334	Kapacitetsopbygning i YMCA, Palæstina	Folkekirkens Nødhjælp	2001	2001	146,000	2001	Formålet med dette projekt er at støtte tre af YMCA's programmer på Vestbredden 1) Rehabiliteringscentret i Beit Sahour, 2) Håndværkerskolen i Jericho og 3) Kvinderådgivningsprogrammet i Ramallah. Der skal igangsættes en proces, der skal føre til udarbejdelse af langtidstrategier og aktivitetsplaner. Processen indebærer organisationsudvikling og strategisk planlægning og har til formål at forbedre og styrke YMCA's kapacitet.
104.N.26.PDB.111.	Projekt Mosaik - Undervisning af børn med intellektuelle handicap	Dansk Missionsråds Udviklingsafdel	2001	2002	355,000	1998	Projektets formål er at give børn på armenske specialskoler en hensigtsmæssig undervisning og støtte. Det sker gennem introduktion og test af moderne pædagogiske metoder. Projektets målgruppe er børn og unge på 2 skoler, men det indgår i projektet, at lærere har etal videregående uddannelse til de

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
	indlæringsvanskeligheder	Udviklingsafdeling					lærere på 2 skoler, men det indgår i projektet, at lærerne her skal videregive deres erfaringer til de resterende 15 specialskoler i Armenien. Blandt aktiviteterne er undervisning af personalet, forbedring af de fysiske omgivelser og placering af børnene på de rette niveauer. Der er blevet udarbejdet særligt undervisningsmateriale, og på de 2 skoler er de fysiske rammer blevet hensigtsmæssigt indrettet. Det nye undervisningsmateriale er taget i brug i 1. klasse på de 2 skoler og lærere er blevet undervist i og bruger nye metoder. Lærerne udnytter den erhvervede viden til en korrekt vurdering af de enkelte elevers læringsmuligheder. Staben på yderligere 3 skoler vil modtage undervisning.
104.N.266.PDB.544	Støtte til organisationsarbejdet i Foreningen af Krigsskadede og Handicappede i El Salvador	Ibis	2001	2002	89,000	1999	Projektets formål er blandt andet at styrke organisationskapaciteten hos bestyrelserne på departementsniveau gennem arrangementer i træning i indflydelse, lobbyisme og mobilisering.
104.N.288.80.	Styrkelse af kvinder med handicap - DAWN projekt	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2004	2005	100,030	2000	Gennem projektet vil man forsøge at øge kvinders deltagelse i handicapbevægelsen med henblik på øget opmærksomhed på kvinders lige rettigheder. For at nå dette mål vil følgende aktiviteter blive igangsat: Træning i organisering, fortaler- og lobbyvirksomhed. Styrkelse af kvinders kapacitet til at foretage lokal organisering og research. Kursusforløb sammen med mænd for at øge forståelsen for kønnenes lige rettigheder. Tilførelsen af viden om nationale og internationale regelsæt i forhold til handicappede kvinders rettigheder.
104.N.288.PDB.22.	Etablering af Ghana Disabled Children's Parents Association (PACID).	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2001	2004	400,000	2000	Projektets formål er at etablere en paraplyorganisation for forældre med børn med forskellige former for mentale handicap. Organisationens formål skal være at advokere for handicappedes børns rettigheder i Ghana. Foreningen etableres som demokratisk og repræsentativ, med lokalafdelinger i alle fem regioner og et mindre centralt sekretariat. Blandt aktiviteterne er workshops og produktion af nyhedsbreve om målgruppens specielle forhold og behov.
104.N.288.PDB.24.	Support to Parents Association for Mentally Retarded Children	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2002	2004	392,000	2000	Projektets mål er at etablere en velfungerende, repræsentativ og demokratisk forening for forældre til mentalt handicappede børn: at skabe samarbejde med tilsvarende grupper internationalt; at skabe opmærksomhed omkring forældre til handicappede børn; at skabe accept og forståelse for gruppens vanskeligheder på alle niveauer.
104.N.288.PDB.33.	Strengthening the National Federation of Disabled	De Samvirkende Invalideorgani	2002	2005	400,000	2000	projektets mål er, ved at opgradere faciliteterne på NFD's kontor i Kathmandu, at etablere et velfungerende sekretariat. At styrke den daglige funktion i organisationen. At udvikle kommunikationen med såvel medlemsorganisationerne som andre nationale og internationale org. At forberede 1. udkast til

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
		sationer (DSI)					en omfattende handicappolitik for Nepal.
104.N.288.PDB .35	Bevidstgørelse af handicappede i Uganda	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2001	2001	218,000	2000	Egmont Højskole rejste i 2001 til Uganda med 17 handicappede og ikke handicappede, for at vise debat- og bevidsthedsskabende teater vedr. handicappedes rettigheder. Uganderne var overrasket over at se, at hvide også kunne være handicappede, en oplevelse der brød mange grænser og myter omkring race og kulturforståelsen. Mange ugandere udtrykte, at det var en udfordrende oplevelse, at vi bragte de stærkt handicappede frem i lyset. Den ugandiske handicapbevægelse, NUDIPU, der var vores værter i Uganda udtrykte, at mødet med Egmont-højskolens arbejde, var med til at styrke organisationens arbejde. Eleverne fik i mødet med uganderne en forståelse for mange af de problemstillinger, der er knyttet til det at leve i et tredje verdensland.
104.N.288.PDB .36	Udbygning af netværk for MDAZ	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2001	2001	100,000	2000	MDAZ har i 2001 deltaget i flere workshops og seminarer sammen med andre NGO'er inden for handicapområdet. Organisationen deltog bl.a. i en workshop arrangeret af DSI, De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer, med henblik på udarbejdelse af en landestrategi for Zimbabwe på handicapområdet. Organisationen har deltaget aktivt i workshops arrangeret af NASCOH, The National Society for the Care of the Handicapped, hvor temaerne har været strategier for lobbyarbejde på nationalt plan, og regionale workshops om fortalervirksomhed. Organisationen har i 2001 fortsat sit arbejde med rådgivning om muskelsvindsygdommene til medlemmer via hjemmebesøg og workshop, rådgivning til professionelle i sundhedssektoren ved besøg på hospitaler og klinikker og desuden er den brede befolkning blevet oplyst om sygdommene og organisationen gennem radio og TV. Medlemmer har været inddraget i denne del af arbejdet.
104.N.288.PDB .38.	Projektsamarbejde med ZPCDAC - Zimbabwe	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2000	2001	100,000	2000	Projektet som ligger i forlængelse af et tidligere miniprogramprojekt har til formål at fortsætte kapacitetsopbygningen i ZPCDA, i en periode, indtil en ansøgning til Danida om et større projekt kan skrives og evt. bevilges. Målene er fortsat kapacitetsopbygning såvel centralt som lokalt i organisationen. Start af selvhjælpsgrupper. Træne forældre i stimulation af deres handicappede børn. På grund af forsinkelser i forbindelse med overførsel af midler har aktiviteterne ikke omfattet alle målområder. Der har været gennemført kurser i indkomstskabende aktiviteter i 3 provinser. Der har været forskellige interne problemer i de 3 projekter som ZPDCA har medvirket til at løse. I den 4. provins forløber det projekt fint. En generel erfaring er at organisationen mål og midler skal tydeliggøres for at skabe de rigtige forventninger i projekterne.
104.N.288.PDB .39.	Støtte til afholdelse af ungdomskonference	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2001	2001	63,000	2000	Der gives støtte til afholdelse af konference for unge synshandicappede. Formålet er at udveksle erfaringer, at sikre de unges indflydelse på moderorganisationen og styrke informations- og lobbyarbejde udadtil. Den danske organisation er Dansk Blindesamfund.

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.N.288.PDB .40.	Disability Awareness i Sydafrika	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2002	2002	208,000		
104.N.288.PDB .42.	Kapacitetsopbygning af Ghanas Handicap Forbund	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2001	2003	400,000	2000	Formålet er at styrke og opbygge GSPD på regionalt/distrikt niveau. Gennemførte aktiviteter · Styrkelse af kontor faciliteter i Cape Coaste og Accra · Etablering af administrative systemer (bankkonto, samarbejdsaftaler m.m). · Ansættelse af lokal projekt koordinator i Cape Coaste · Networking med stakholders i to distrikter · Intern kommunikations undersøgelse · Udsendelse af nyhedsbrev Projektet forløber som planlagt, der er problemer med styrkelse af lokalafdelingen i Cape Coaste. Medlem-merne er skuffet over de få midler til direkte service/indkomst skabelse. Det har givet konflikter og vigende interesse for projektet. Problemet søges løst gennem møder hvor projekt forklares grundigt af GSPD nationale bestyrelse
104.N.288.PDB .44.	Empowerment and capacity building of women with physical disabilities	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2002	2004	400,000	2000	Projektet mål er at styrke Ghanesiske kvinder med fysisk handicap via organisationsudvikling, her konkret GSPD, Womens' Wing.
104.N.288.PDB .45.	Deaf-blind people Coming together	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2002	2004	400,000	2000	Projektets formål er at samle blinde og døve, da de ofte lever isoleret pga. deres handicap. At bistå med organisering af døvblindegruppen, de dette er et udtalt ønske fra målgruppen.
104.N.288.PDB .56.	NUWODU on the Ground - Reaching out to the grass root women with disabilities	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2002	2004	380,000	2000	
104.N.288.PDB .58.	handicapkonventionen	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2002	2003	350,000	2001	

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.N.288.PDB.62.	Workshop om tilgængelighed	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2002	2002	50,000	2000	Projektets overordnede formål er at sætte fokus på tilgængelighed for mennesker med handicap og få medierne og regeringen involveret i drøftelserne omkring tilgængelighed.
104.N.288.PDB.63.	Workshop om kvinder med handicaps	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2003	2003	70,000	2000	Projektets overordnede formål er at henlede opmærksomheden på kønsdiskrimination. Herudover at udbrede viden om de forskellige former for diskrimination, der udøves over for kvinder med handicaps.
104.N.288.PDB.69.	Lignende men ikke ens.	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2003	2003	81,456	2000	Formålet med projektet er gennem en konference for organisationer af fysisk handicappede at dele erfaringer og skabe kontakter til fremtidigt samarbejde. Ved konferencens afslutning forventes nogle fælles formålsklæringer og konkrete projekter.
104.N.288.PDB.70.	Styrkelse af den nationale forening for fysisk handicappede i Nepal.	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2003	2004	198,365	2000	Formålet med projektet er at skabe bedre muligheder for lobbyarbejde for mennesker med fysisk handicap, således at mennesker med handicap kan deltage i samfundet på lige vilkår med andre borgere i Nepal. Endvidere er formålet med projektet, at medvirke til, at regeringen øger sit kendskab til de problemer, som er forbundet med tilgængelighed for mennesker med handicap og derigennem være med til at sikre, at tilgængelighedsaspektet kan blive indarbejdet i regeringens handlingsplaner og dermed øge integrationen af mennesker med handicap i det nepalesiske samfund.
104.N.288.PDB.71.	Etablering af handicapgrupper i Mekong Deltaet	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2004	2004	95,476	2000	Projektets formål er at støtte oprettelse af handicapgrupper i Mekong Deltaet, Vietnam. Disabled Youth Association of Ho Chi Minh City (DYA) står for gennemførelsen af en handicapkaravane som vil lave oplysningsarrangementer i rutens bysamfund. Oplysningsarrangementerne forventes at medføre etablering af nye grupper i området. DYA vil efterfølgende assistere nye grupper med råd og vejledning.
104.N.288.PDB.73.	Seminar om vidensdeling Workshop om kvinder med handicap	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2004	2004	38,000	2000	Formålet er: - at formidle erhvervet viden fra Global Line kurset til de øvrige bestyrelsesmedlemmer i NDWA med henblik på at styrke organisationen. - at øge kendskabet til diskrimination af handicappede kvinder hos befolkning og offentlige instanser udenfor Kathmandu dalen, samt at søge at samle de mange grupper af kvinder i et fredeligt samarbejde.
104.N.288.PDB.76.	Vision in action Khoai - LEV Projekt 2003	De Samvirkende Invalideorgani	2004	2004	47,242	2000	Projektet retter sig mod etablering af en selvhjælps-forældregruppe med det generelle formål at forbedre de udviklingshæmmede børns vilkår i hjem og skole. I forbindelse med etableringen af gruppen vil der blive tilbudt undervisning til et antal af forældrene i stimulation af udviklingshæmmede børn. Dette ses

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
		sationer (DSI)					som en nødvendig baggrundsviden med henblik på at sætte forældrene i stand til at søge relevante muligheder og stille krav på børnenes vegne. Samarbejdet med undervisningssystemet, i første omgang Rehabiliteringsskolen, koordineres med Hung Yen Provinsen, hvorfra der har været udvist stor interesse for projektideen. Målet er at udruste lærerne til bedre at varetage stimulationen/undervisningen. Der vil blive forsøgt etableret struktureret samarbejde mellem børn, forældre og lærere. Undervisningsforløbene vil blive varetaget af udsendt medarbejder i samarbejde med DSI' Personelprogram.
104.N.288.PDB.77.	Establishment of Parents Self-help Group at Morning Star Center	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2004	2004	55,919	2000	Projektets formål er at medvirke til en forbedring af udviklingshæmmede børns muligheder i første omgang i forbindelse med de børn der for øjeblikket modtager tilbud fra Morning Star Centeret i Hanoi. Aktiviteterne vil bestå i tilbud om undervisning til forældre i organisatorisk arbejde og stimulation af egne børn. Tilbud om introduktion til nye metoder gives til personalet på Morning Star Center. Kommunikation mellem forældre og lærere/personale søges optimeret ved at give dem en mere ensartet baggrund for at vurdere børnenes situation og muligheder. Aktiviteterne gennemføres i fælles forløb med Rehabiliteringsskolen i Khoai Chau. Lærerne forventes at kunne inspirere hinanden og lære af hinandens erfaringer.
104.N.288.PDB.78.	Kapacitetsudvikling af handicaporganisationer i Malawi	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2004	2005	215,404	2000	Formålet med projektet er at styrke kapaciteten og samarbejdet mellem paraplyorganisationen FEDOMA og dens syv medlemsorganisationer, således at de bedre kan varetage de mange udfordringer og opgaver, handicapbevægelsen står over for i Malawi. Det er hensigten, at opbygge kapaciteten hos de ansatte, tillidsfolk og handicappolitikere i de respektive organisationer, således at de bedre kan spille en aktiv rolle i forhold til deres egen forening samt udøve fortalervirksomhed over for de politiske institutioner, der træffer beslutninger, der også berører mennesker med handicap.
104.N.288.PDB.81.	Et modelprojekt for fortalervirksomhed ved brug af radio	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2004	2004	44,110	2000	Radio modelprojektet er opstået i et samarbejde mellem handicapgrupper i Ghana og Danmark, og i samspil med lokale radiostationer i Ghana. Ideen bag projektet er at blinde og fysisk handicappede vil gennemgå træning i at lave radio og derefter på fast basis vil producere radioprogrammer om handicappedes forhold, der udsendes på radiostationerne. Samarbejdet skal på sigt føre til en tydeligere 'stemme' for folk med handicap i Ghana, både ved at de selv producerer radioprogrammer og ved at øge mængden af radioprogrammer med handicaprelateret indhold. I denne første fase af projektet vil de administrative og politiske rammer for træning og radio produktion blive fastlagt i tæt samarbejde mellem de implicerede organisationer. I næste fase af projektet vil de konkrete aktiviteter blive implementeret af de ghanesiske partner organisationer og radio stationer.
104.N.288.b.2	Lokalprogram for handicappedes rettigheder og egenrepræsentation i Sydafrika	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2001	2002	4,851,000	2001	Nærværende projekt havde til formål at styrke kapaciteten af handicappede rådmænd/politikere valgt i lokale regeringsstrukturer i to provinser i Sydafrika til effektivt at repræsentere handicappede voksne, unge og børns behov. Den primære målgruppe var alle handicappede rådmænd i de lokale rederingsstrukturer/kommuner i Western Cape og Northern Province. Den sekundære målgruppe var alle

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
	Sydafrika	sationer (DSI)					mennesker med handicap i de to provinser (ca. 440.000 handicappede). Indsatsen koncentrerede sig på det kommunale plan ved støtte til "Lokalt program for handicappedes rettigheder og egenrepræsentation" (LDRS). Projekt-aktiviteterne bestod bl.a. af træning af de valgte kommunale rådmænd og deres faglige støttepersoner (60). Der blev af University of Cape Town udviklet under-visningsmateriale (4 manualer) vedr. nøgleprocesser, politikker og strategier samt materiale i form af politik og programmerklæringer (5), offentlige præsentationer, programforslag, plakater (5000), pjecer (10.000) og bøger (1000). Der blev afholdt kurser og seminarer i brug af ovennævnte materialer for ca. 500 mennesker med handicap og i at udnytte den ny viden til effektiv politisk indflydelse til gavn for mennesker med handicap. DPSA replicerer programmet i de øvrige provinser i Sydafrika.
104.N.288.b.3.	Det afrikanske handicap-tiårs program, Sydafrika.	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2004	2004	275,000	2004	Projektet er en forundersøgelse af et regionalt projekt på ca. 18 mi. Kr. til implementering af de målsætninger og strategier, der er indeholdt i det Afrikanske Handicap-år (2000-2009) erklæret af OAU i 1999. Projektet vil fokusere på et land fra hver af de fem regioner i den Afrikanske Union. Forundersøgelsen har bl.a. til hensigt, at fastlægge projektets fokuslande og nationale samarbejdspartnere ud fra en række kriterier, herunder målgruppens specifikke behov for ændring af lovgivning og politikker, vurdering af reelle påvirkningsmuligheder og vurdering af partnerorganisationens repræsentativitet og kapacitet.
104.N.318.f	Nedbryd grænser for børn, fase 3	Landsforening en af Polio-, Trafik- og Ulykkes skadede	2004	2007	9,101,667	2003	Projektets overordnede formål er at forbedre levevilkår og udviklingspotentialer for fattige, handicappede børn i Filippinerne. Det umiddelbare formål med denne tredje fase er via kapacitetsopbygning og træning at støtte det nationale netværk af handicaporganisationer – KAMPI – med at hjælpe 5000 fattige, handicappede børn i tre distrikter i Filippinerne (Aklan, Capiz og Pangasinan provinserne). Der er ligelig fordeling mellem piger og drenge i projektets målgruppe, mens det typisk er mødre, men med en stigende andel af fædre, der på forældresiden involverer sig i projektet.
104.N.535.f	Bringe Epilepsi ud af skyggen i Uganda	Dansk Epilepsi forening	2004	2006	3,610,081	2003	Projektets overordnede formål er at ligestille personer med epilepsi med øvrige borgere i Uganda for så vidt angår samfundsdeltagelse og adgang til offentlig service. Dette søges opnået via kapacitetsopbygning af den ugandiske epilepsiforening ESAU. Projektet forventes at tilgodese 6000 medlemmer af ESAU, heraf ca. 3.500 kvinder og 2.500 mænd.
104.N.404.f	Bløderliv i Indien	Danmarks Bløderforening	2004	2006	3,337,442	2003	Projektets formål er at forbedre overlevelsen og livskvaliteten for blødere i Indien via en konsolidering af allerede opnåede mål i projektets første fase med henblik på fremtidig bæredygtighed. Siden 1998 har Danmarks Bløderforening støttet kapacitetsopbygning af den indiske NGO Hemophilia Federation India (HFI), der som den eneste instans i landet sørger for diagnostik, behandling og pleje af blødere i Indien. Organisationen varetager tillige blødernes interesser overfor omverdenen.

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.N.311.b.2.	Vision in Action - Udviklingshæmmede børn	Landsforeningen Lev	2003	2005	3,168,000	2003	Projektets formål er at øge overholdelse og anerkendelse af udviklingshæmmedes (åndsuges) rettigheder på alle samfundsniveauer i Uganda. Dette søges opnået ved 1) at styrke den organisatoriske kapacitet i forældreorganisationen Uganda Parents of Children with Learning Disabilities (UPACLED), 2) at øge viden om metoder til fortalervirksomhed hos forældre/lokale bestyrelsesmedlemmer af UPACLED m.h.p. at arbejde for en forbedret gennemførelse af Ugandas handicapolitik via udvikling af offentlige serviceforanstaltninger for udviklingshæmmede og deres familier og 3) at forbedre viden hos forældre og andre omsorgsgivere til udviklingshæmmede om motorisk, følelsesmæssigt og social stimulering af udviklingshæmmede. Projektadministrationen er etableret i sommeren 2003 og arbejdet pågår som planlagt. En baseline undersøgelse er gennemført. Der er afholdt forældrekurser om handicappede børns rettigheder samt om lobby og oplysning om handicap. Mobilisering af forældre og organisatorisk træning er sket i 14 distrikter.
104.N.371.PDB.229.	Forebyggelse af invaliditet blandt mennesker med spedalskhed.	Projekt Rådgivningen	2004	2006	380,000	2001	Formålet med projektet er, at udvikle en omfattende lokalt baseret forebyggelse af invaliditet forårsaget af spedalskhed samt at forbedre livskvaliteten for de spedalske. Hovedstrategien er kapacitetsopbygning, fortalervirksomhed, bevidstgørelse samt opbygning af støtte fra lokalsamfundet.
104.N.371.PDB.8.	Demokrati og handicappedes rettigheder i Syd og Nord	Projekt Rådgivningen/Egmont Højskolen	2002	2002	312,000	2001	Indsatsens formål er gennem et 18 ugers kursusophold i august - december 2002 i Danmark at styrke udvalgte medlemmer af de to handicaporganisationer NUDIPU og DPSA, således at disse aktive medlemmer på distrikts og provins niveau bliver opkvalificeret og ved tilbagekomsten kan videregive viden og inspiration til deres basisorganisationer.
104.N.371.b.2	Kapacitetsopbygning og erfaringsudveksling med henblik på gensidig styrkelse	Projekt Rådgivningen/Kvinder med Handicap	2004	2006	983,999	2004	Projektets formål er at styrke National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda (NUWODU) på lokalt niveau i det fortsatte arbejde for at skabe bedre vilkår og muligheder for kvinder med handicap i Uganda. Projektet vil udvikle en træningspakke til brug for træning af 1300 kvinder med handicap, som så ville kunne træne andre kvinder. Projektet vil desuden etablere et ressourcecenter for indsamling og udveksling af national, regional og international viden og erfaring om og af kvinder med handicap, som vil tilgodese kvindelige ledere på nationalt og regionalt niveau.
104.N.371.b.2	Kapacitetsudvikling af blindeorganisationen i Rwanda	Projektrådgivningen/Dansk Blindesamfund	2003	2005	488,325	2003	

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.N.419.b.2	Handicaporganisering	Dansk Handicap Forbund	1995	2003	15,800,000	1999	<p>Programmet giver lokale handicaporganisationer mulighed for at ansøge om midler til at gennemføre småprojekter til gavn for organisationernes medlemmer. Gennem småprojekterne lærer organisationerne at arbejde med projekter, og gennem løbende dialog med Dansk Handicap Forbund sker der en styrkelse og udvikling af organisationerne. Projektets første fase og en 8 måneders brobevilling blev afsluttet i 1999. I fase 2 af projektet er der mellem 17 og 20 faste samarbejdspartnere. Disse har i løbet af de sidste 4 år gennemført 272 småprojekter med fokus på jobskabelse, uddannelse organisationsopbygning og oplysning. I fase 2 har projektet indtil videre haft godt 10.000 tilgodesete. Organisationerne er gennem dialog og teknisk bistand fra programmet blevet styrket og har øget deres evne til at formulere og styre projekter og til at foretage fortalervirksomhed. En ekstern gennemgang af projektet i 2003 konkluderede, at programmet er gennemføres som planlagt m.h.t. tidsplan og målopfyldelse.</p> <p>Programmets formål er at styrke integrationen af personer med handicap i Nicaragua for at udnytte disses potentiale som aktive samfundsborgere. Programmet, der dækker hele landet, har flere delmål: øge handicappedes deltagelse i samfundslivet, styrke demokratiske handicaporganisationer, styrke koordinering og erfaringsudveksling mellem organisationerne, øge organisationernes viden om finansieringsmuligheder samt øge viden om og forståelse for handicappede i det øvrige samfund</p>
104.N.419.b.2	Handicaporganisering	Dansk Handicap Forbund	1995	2003	2,000,000	1999	Som ovenfor
104.N.419.b.3.	Dansk Handicapforbunds menneskerettighedsprojekt i Nicaragua	Dansk Handicap Forbund	2004	2008	19,720,485	2004	<p>Projektets overordnede formål er at øge respekten for personer med handicap i det nicaraguanske samfund og bidrage til at organisationer af handicappede bliver væsentlige politiske aktører. Specifikke mål: At otte udvalgte organisationer af handicappede i 2008 kan forsvare menneskerettighederne for personen med handicap på en virksomhedsfuld og med den øvrige handicapbevægelse koordineret vis på nationalt og lokalt plan. At antallet af handicappede med et rehabiliteringsbehov, der er organiseret i organisationer med handicap er steget fra 20.700 til 30.000, således at kvinder med handicap, personer med svære handicap samt personer med handicap fra landdistrikter er proportionalt repræsenteret i organisationerne.</p>
104.N.425.b.1.	Kapacitetsopbygning af DiCAG, forældreorganisation for handicappede børn i Sydafrika	Muskelsvind Fonden	2002	2005	6,000,000	2002	<p>Projektet skal styrke handicappede børn og deres forældre til at tage del i samfundslivet. Dette sker ved at styrke DiCAG i både ved at opbygge kapaciteten i selve organisationen og ved at støtte dens aktiviteter. Vigtige elementer i dette arbejde er at give forældre kompetence i fortalervirksomhed, oplære rollemodeller og undervise forældre i deres børns særlige behov, sociale rettigheder m.m. Kurser i fortalervirksomhed og et mangeårigt fokus på at deltage i politiske udvalg har bl.a. resulteret i, at DiCAG inddrages i spørgsmål, der berører handicappede børn i Sydafrika. DiCAG er på både provins- og nationalt niveau repræsenteret i udvalg omhandlende inklusion i undervisningen. tilbud om hjælpemidler. hiv/aids-</p>

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
							<p>problemer blandt handicappede piger/kvinder, tilgængelighed til transport m.v. I 2002 begyndte DiCAG en omlægning af organisationen til individuelle medlemskaber i stedet for at være baseret på dagcentre. Medlemstallet faldt derfor væsentligt, men er steget igen i 2003 efter omfattende mødeaktivitet og opsøgende arbejde. Det ændrede fokus betyder, at støtten til udvikling af dagcentre for handicappede børn har været nedprioriteret. Kapaciteten i DiCAG's sekretariat har været svingende og viser stadig, at organisationen er sårbar. Få personaleresourcer, for lille uddelegering af opgaver m.m. bevirker, at organisationen har svært ved at opretholde sit høje aktivitetsniveau. I 2004 bør der derfor sættes yderligere fokus på personalesituationen og det organisatoriske arbejde.</p>
104.N.383.b.2.	Udvekslingsprojekt med Ugandas døveforbund	Danske Døves Landsforbund	1995	2005	12,000,000	2000	<p>Projektet skal forbedre døves forhold gennem styrkelse af et nationalt døveforbund, Uganda National Association of the Deaf (UNAD), og udvikling af tegnsprog. Hovedindsatsområderne er etablering af en formel tolkeuddannelse i samarbejde med UNISE, udgivelse af en ugandisk tegnordbog, samt fortsat kapacitetsopbygning og udvikling af døves interesseorganisation i Uganda - herunder særligt det lokale foreningsarbejde og kvindearbejde. Samarbejdet er genoptaget medio 2003 efter at have været stoppet i 2002 på grund af uregelmæssigheder i administrationen hos UNAD. Der er i 2003 ansat en ny direktør og otte nye medarbejdere i UNAD. To tegnsprogskurser for forældre og lærere er gennemført. Både bestyrelse og personale har gennemgået en række kurser i organisations- og bestyrelsesarbejde. Ordbogsarbejdet på UNISE videreføres i 2003, og der blev registreret et stort antal ugandiske tegn. Der er foreløbig udvalgt 1.200 til ordborgen. Det første hold tegnsprogstolkestuderende forventes færdiggjort i 2004, og et nyt hold er påbegyndt uddannelsen i september 2003. Konsulenter fra Danmark bistår løbende UNISE med den igangværende diplomuddannelse. Desuden har UNISE gennemført den sidste del af certifikatuddannelsen for tegnsprogsinstruktører. Det ugandiske parlament bevilgede penge til tegnsprogstolkeuddannelsen på UNISE fra studieåret 2002/2003 - et år før forventet. Konsulenter fra Danmark har bistået UNISE med planlægning af uddannelsen.</p>
104.N.443.b.2	Fokus på syn	Cykler til Senegal	2000	2002	348,000	2000	<p>Projektets formål er at øge viden om forebyggelse og behandling af øjenbetændelse samt afhjælpe synsproblemer ved uddeling af genbrugsbriller. Tredje og afsluttende rejse forløb planmæssigt. Colufifa havde arrangeret besøg på 3 klinikker og 2 store sygehuse. I alt gennem projekttårene er undersøgt ca. 2500 par øjne, ca. 1300 havde brug for briller, ca. 25% havde brug for grå stær operation eller anden øjenlægehjælp. 12 skoler = ca. 2000 børn har fået undervisning i håndhygiejne. Ressourcepersoner fortsætter dette arbejde. Sygeplejersker og lærere bruger de udleverede E - tavler. De 2 optikerlæringer er udlærte og fortsætter selvstændigt projektet. Dette er nu så kendt, at befolkningen søger optikerne for at få briller, råd og vejledning. Projektet sluttede med en veltillrettelagt 3-dages work-shop med diskussion om, hvad har været let /svært, og hvordan der fortsættes. Konklusioner: 2 klinikker bliver oprettet i de landsbyer, hvor optikerne bor. Sygeplejerskerne og lærerne kører videre og henviser til optikerne ved problemer. Vi har kontakt med Sight - Savers, en verdensomspændende organisation, der vil tilbyde optikerne yderligere et 3 måneders skolekursus i øjenpleje. Vi har kontakt med lokal Røde Kors, som samarbejder med Dansk Røde Kors for at styrke hygiejneundervisningen. Vi har kontakt med dansk øjenlæge, der gennem verdensorganisationen SFF vil se på muligheden af at starte grå stær operationer</p>

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
							Projektet er afsluttet i december 2002.
104.N.61.b.1.	Organisationsudvikling og revalidering af synshandicappede	Dansk Blindesamfund	2000	2006	728,000	2000	Projektets formål er at forbedre forholdene for blinde og svagsynede i Ghana gennem hjælp til selvhjælp. Der arbejdes med at styrke GAB som organisation, så de synshandicappede i højere grad kan kæmpe for egne rettigheder, samt med at udvikle en omkostningseffektiv model for revalidering af blinde i Ghanas landdistrikter. GAB tilstræber således at styrke og øge antallet af lokalafdelinger fra 40 til 65 i løbet af projektperioden samt at udvikle, teste og justere revalideringsmodellen, så den er egnet til brug i hele Vestafrika. Desuden tilstræbes et øget samarbejde med paraplyhandicaporganisationen FODA med henblik på at øge presset på lokale og nationale myndigheder. Grundet regeringsskifte i Danmark blev projektets start udskudt fra 01/01 2002 til 01/06 2002. UM bevilligede et mindre beløb til periodens nødvendige driftsomkostninger. Årets resultater er præget af projektets sene start. Adskillige aktiviteter er blevet stærkt forsinkede, især revalideringsarbejdet, da den arbejds- og rejseintensive opstart måtte gennemføres i regntiden. Ikke desto mindre er det lykkedes GAB at etablere 3 nye lokalafdelinger og påbegynde revalideringen af synshandicappede i distriktet Kwaebibirem i det sydlige Ghana. Undervejs er der indsamlet data til en planlagt databank. De største problemer for projektgennemførelsen har været begrænset samarbejdsvillighed hos lokale myndigheder samt forskydningen af de planlagte aktiviteter.
104.N.381.b.2	Idræt for alle	DGI Danske Gymnastik & Idrætsforeninger	1997	2004	4,790,000	1997	Projektet skal via "Idræt for Alle Programmet" etablere bæredygtige demokratiske og organiserede idræts- og fritidsaktiviteter for 20% af hhv. børn/unge/kvinder og handicappede i de 14 største befolkningsområder i Mashonaland East Province. Projektet skal bidrage til det Nationale Idrætsudviklingsprogram. Der dannes en Mashonaland East Sport for All Association (MESFA), som vil være paraplyorganisation, og der oprettes et kontor og kursuscenter. Handlingsplanerne er blevet opfyldt fra 1997-2002. Projektet har lagt vægt på den frivillige foreningsdannelse og organisationsudvikling. Projektet har nu etableret sig med demokratiske strukturer på alle niveauer. MESFA blev i 2000 partner hos MS Zimbabwe og har derigennem stadig tilknyttet en projektrådgiver. Projektfasen er forlænget til udgangen af 2004. DGI støtter MESFA i organisationens bestræbelser på at overleve under de nuværende politiske forhold i landet. Der afholdes årlig generalforsamling i marts, og MESFA har kontor med personale i Marondera. Det oprindelige gymnastikprojekt fra 1994-97 eksisterer nu som en selvstændig organisation, Harare Recreational Gymnastics (HRG). DGI støtter HRG til udgangen af 2004 i en samarbejdsaftale om kulturel udveksling. Der afholdes ca. 4 årlige møder mellem MESFA, HRG, MS Zimbabwe og DGI. I den nuværende politiske situation er der risiko for, at myndighedernes bevågenhed kan resultere i lukning af MESFA og HRG. Ligeledes er organisationerne under opsyn af politiet og krigsveteranerne. Deltagelse i møder er forbundet med fare for efterfølgende forhør og voldelige overfald. Under valgkampe er det ikke muligt at fortsætte organisationens aktiviteter.
104.N.61.b.1.	Som ovenfor	Dansk Blindesamfund	2000	2006	150,000	2002	Som ovenfor

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.N.61.b.1.	Som ovenfor	Dansk Blindesamfund	2000	2006	100,000	2002	Som ovenfor
104.N.61.b.1.	Som ovenfor	Dansk Blindesamfund	2000	2006	968,000	2000	Som ovenfor
104.N.61.b.1.	Som ovenfor	Dansk Blindesamfund	2000	2006	10,047,000	2002	Som ovenfor
104.N.61.b.2.	Kapacitetsopbygning af blindeorganisationer i Vestasien	Dansk Blindesamfund	2002	2003	2,894,000	2002	Projektets formål er at etablere og styrke nationale blindeorganisationer i 6 vestasiatiske lande. 3 mellemøstlige lande og 3 centralasiatiske lande. Projektets sigte er desuden at øge den regionale samhørighed. Dette gøres ved at uddanne et regionalt korps af instruktører, som støtter opbygning og udvikling af demokratiske nationale blindeorganisationer i den første fase. Aktiviteterne består primært af ideologisk, praktisk og administrativ træning af 20 regionale og 120 nationale ressourcepersoner. Dertil kommer produktion af undervisningsmateriale og undersøgelser af forholdene for handicaporganisationer i de respektive lande. Der er gennemført 2 møder i projektets styregruppe, som koordinerer indsatsen. En afklarede rundtur med dataindsamling og opbygning af kontakter i Syrien, Yemen og Iran er gennemført. Træning af 19 regionale instruktører fra 12 lande i projektområdet er gennemført. Alt sammen til tiden og indenfor det givne budget. Men kommunikationen med Syrien og Yemen er foregået uden problemer har dialogen med Iran og især de centralasiatiske lande vist sig mere kompliceret. Den regionalpolitiske udvikling i området indebærer at det kan blive vanskeligt at gennemføre alle aktiviteter efter de opstillede tidsplaner. Forberedelser og gennemførelse foregår imidlertid stadig efter de opstillede planer.
104.N.80.PDB.64.	Børneprojekt i Kumi-distriktet, Østuganda	Red Barnet	2001	2005	12,000,000	2001	Projektets formål er at forbedre levevilkårene for udsatte børnegrupper i Kumi distrikt gennem en bred oplysende indsats om børns rettigheder i hele distriktet, skolerehabilitering, samt forbedret uddannelse og træning af lærere i otte lokalsamfund. Projektet gennemføres i tæt samarbejde med lokale organisationer og grupper samt distriktets myndigheder på social- og uddannelsesområdet. Projektet er en forlængelse af en treårig første fase, der stort set forløb planmæssigt. I fase 2 er udvalgt otte nye områder, som projektet henvender sig til. Et baseline survey blev udført indledningsvist og gav anledning til mindre justeringer af projektaktiviteterne. 34 møder om børn rettigheder er afholdt for børn og forældre samt lokale ledere. 14 børnerettighedsclubber er etableret og 8 offentlige børnekampagner er afholdt. 86 radioprogrammer er udsendt. På uddannelsesområdet er 30 skoleklasser blevet rehabiliteret. 2 undervisningskurser er afholdt for lærere. Desuden er 9 lagerrum til fødevarer blevet opbygget og 11 vandtanke konstrueret. 3 workshops til planlægning og udførelse af mikroprojekter er afholdt og 10 grupper af udsatte børn/familier støttes i indkomstgenererende aktiviteter. Projektet er fase-forlænget fra 2002 til 2005. Projektet samarbejder blandt andre med en organisation af forældre til børn med handicap

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
104.N.80.PDB.64.	Børneprojekt i Kumi-distriktet, Østuganda	Red Barnet	2001	2005	3,084,000	2001	Som ovenfor
104.N.80.PDB.67	Forebyggelse og rehabilitering af forladte børn	Red Barnet	2001	2002	2,935,000	2001	Det overordnede formål er at forebygge at handicappede børn unødigt anbringes på børneinstitution i Kirgistan
104.n.288.PDB.65.	Workshop: Styrkelse af dramagruppen i Kisoro, en ungdomsgruppe i NUDIPU.	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2003	2003	199,752	2000	Den overordnede målsætning for projektet er, at finde måder til at styrke ungdomsarbejdet i handicaporganisationen NUDIPU. Gennem udveksling af erfaringer og informationer mellem to grupper af unge med handicap er den umiddelbare målsætning, at dramagruppen i Kisoro og dets medlemmer kan blive styrket således at de 1) kan skabe større viden om og accept af personer med handicap i deres lokalområder og 2) kan drage bedre nytte af lokale ressourcer og politiske muligheder.
104.N.407.b.1.	Sundhed og udvikling	Frelsens Hær	1999	2005	3,748,000	2002	Projektets formål er at forbedre livsvilkårene for befolkningen i Sadar Thana-distriktet, Jessore. Den anden fase er en konsolideringsfase. Projektets komponenter er uddannelse, primær sundhed, kapacitetsopbygning af lokalbefolkningen samt etablering af et spare- og låneprogram. 290 børn er begyndt i førskole, 1.298 elever er optaget i grundskole og 24 hørehæmmede får specialundervisning. 202 kvindelige elever har fået stipendier til efteruddannelse. Projektets sundhedsdel lægger vægt på mor-barn-klinikker og familieplanlægning. Hele projektområdet er dækket af primær sundhedstjeneste og sundhedsoplysning. Der er etableret 36 brønde og 335 latriner. En handlingsplan mod arsenikforurening er udarbejdet i samarbejde med myndighederne. Der er etableret 18 rådgivende landsbykomiteer, afsluttet 11 alfabetiseringskurser, igangsat 14 nye kurser for i alt 460 kvinder og afholdt 110 menneskerettighedsseminarer. 62 sparegrupper og fire kooperative produktionsenheder er startet. Hidtil er der udlånt 659 smålån. Hverken naturkatastrofer eller valget af en mere nationalistisk og fundamentalistisk regering har påvirket projektgennemførelsen i nævneværdig grad. Med ca. 1.300 medlemmer og ca. 16.700 bidragydere oplever Frelsens Hær stigende folkelig opbakning til sit arbejde. De private indtægter til Frelsens Hærs sociale arbejde har de senere år ligget på mellem 45 og 50 mill. kr., hvoraf en del går til socialt og humanitært arbejde i den tredje verden.
104.N.407.b.1.	Sundhed og udvikling	Frelsens Hær	1999	2005	5,649,000	2002	Som ovenfor
104.N.238.	Renovering og forsendelse	MS - Mellempolkeligt Samvirke	1996	2004	39,500,000	1996	I den samlede aftaleperiode har omkring 200 danske organisationer / enkeltpersoner som brugere af bevillingen udført et betydeligt informationsarbejde og involveret mange mennesker, der ikke traditionelt har været involveret i udviklingsarbejde i Danmark. Brugere er hidtil blevet inviteret af MS til et årligt informationsmøde. Hvis formål er at skabe et forum for styrkelse af netværkssamarbejde vedr.

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
							<p>indsamlings- og renoveringsaktiviteter. I 2003 er ressourcerne anvendt til etablering af hjemmesiden GENBRUG TIL SYD - (www.MS.dk) - hvorigennem brugerne direkte kan kontakte hinanden for erfaringsudveksling. Der udsendes årligt en beretning om renoverings- og forsendelsesordningen baseret på brugernes afrapportering. Denne beretning kan rekvireres ved direkte henvendelse til MS. I 2003 blev 37 ansøgninger om renovering og forsendelse og 51 ansøgninger om forsendelse imødekommet, fordelt på 122 modtagende organisationer i 32 lande. I 2003 blev 34,25 pct. af midlerne anvendt til renoveringsformål, 64,63 pct. til forsendelse og 1,12 pct. til oplysningsarbejde i Danmark. 74,70 pct. gik til aktiviteter vedrørende Afrika, 8,16 pct. til Latinamerika, 14,38 pct. til Mellemøsten og Østeuropa samt 2,76 pct. til Asien. Udstyret anvendes især indenfor sundheds-, handicap- og undervisningssektorerne.</p> <p>Bevillingens overordnede formål er at støtte den sociale og økonomiske udvikling i udviklingslandene ved at yde støtte til mindre forsendelser af brugt udstyr, indsamlet og evt. renoveret i Danmark. Derudover gives mulighed for at skabe nye fora for samarbejde mellem civilsamfundet i Nord og Syd. Bevillingen er siden 1990 blevet administreret af Mellemløst Samvirke (MS) på Udenrigsministeriets vegne.</p>
104.n.288.PDB.66.	Etablering af en enhed som udbreder information omkring handicapaspektet.	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2003	2004	250,000	2000	Den overordnede målsætning er at etablere et ressourcecenter, der indsamler, bearbejder og udbreder information omkring handicapaspektet på nationalt og delstatsniveau.
104.n.288.PDB.67.	Nationalt seminar om en FN Konvention for personer med handicap.	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2003	2003	35,000	2000	Den overordnede målsætning er at involvere den nationale ugandiske handicapbevægelse såvel som den ugandiske regering i diskussionen og formuleringen af en FN konvention for mennesker med handicap jf. anbefalingerne fra FN Generalforsamlingens nedsatte ad hoc komite.
104.n.288.PDB.68.	UNAPD kapacitetsopbygningsprojekt .	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2003	2004	300,000	2000	Den overordnede målsætning med projektet er at forbedre mulighederne for lobbyarbejde og fundraising for fysisk handicappede i Uganda. Den umiddelbare målsætning er en styrkelse af UNAPDs hovedkvarter og lokalafdelinger samt styrkelse af demokratiet i organisationen.
403.Phare.4-0006	HU02/IB-SO-01 TL - Equal opportunity through sport for people with disabilities	CVU-Stor København	2004	2004	48,000	2004	

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
46.FRY.5.b-002.	DSI Bidrag til handicapprojekt i samarbejde med organisationen Handikos i Kosovo	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2000	2001	5,000,000	2000	
46.H.7-105.	AKT99/2000 - DSI, Bidrag til handicapprojekt i samarbejde med organisationen Handikos i Kosovo, fase 2	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer (DSI)	2001	2002	4,800,000	2001	
5.X.10.d0104.	LAVUK/Dansk Handicap Forbunds deltagelse i Kinas Handicap Forbunds 4. nationale kongres	Dansk Handicap forbund	2003	2003	-16,228	2003	To repræsentanter fra Dansk Handicap Forbund er blevet inviteret til at deltage i Kinas Handicap Forbunds 4. nationale kongres. Blandt de øvrige få udlændinge, der er blevet inviteret, er også vicegeneralsekretæren for FN. Under opholdet i Beijing vil de danske repræsentanter drøfte fremtidige projekter med de kinesiske samarbejdspartnere. De danske repræsentanter vil endvidere mødes med repræsentanter fra den kinesiske regering. Som følge af Dansk Handicap Forbunds årelange arbejde i Kina er der blevet etableret et velfungerende samarbejde mellem Dansk Handicap Forbund og Kinas Handicap Forbund (CDPF), som har udtrykt ønske om at fortsætte og videreudvikle dette samarbejde. Formanden for CDPF er Deng Pufang, søn af Deng Xiaoping. CDPF har dermed gode forbindelser til det øverste politiske niveau i Kina og har derigennem politisk indflydelse, der rækker ud over handicapområdet. Dansk Handicap Forbund er blandt de få udlændinge, som er blevet inviteret til at deltage i CDPFs 4. nationale kongres, hvilket understreger den vigtighed, som CDPF tillægger samarbejdet med Dansk Handicap Forbund. Dansk Handicap Forbund/LAVUK meddelte i august 2003, at rejsen var blevet aflyst grundet organisatoriske problemer. Bevillingen er derfor annulleret.
73.Hungary.63.0004	HU03/IB-SO-01 - Enhancement of opportunities for people with disabilities – projektforberedelse	CVU-Stor københavn	2003	2003	28,000	2003	
73.Hungary.63.0004	HU03/IB-SO-01 - Enhancement of opportunities for people with disabilities -	CVU-Stor københavn	2003	2003	104,000	2003	

Source of information (Danida Fileno)	Title (Danish)	Organisation	Start	End	Grant	Signature Year	Description/Status
	projektforberedelse						
73.Hungary.63.0004	HU03/IB-SO-01 - Enhancement of opportunities for people with disabilities - projektforberedelse	CVU-Stor København	2003	2003	76,000	2003	
73.Romania.61.0008	Transport af hospitals og handicapudstyr til Cluj-Napoca, Rumænien.	Donation Denmark-Romania	2001	2001	13,000		
73.Romania.61.0029	Transport af hospitalsudstyr til hospital og handicaporganisation i Cluj-Napoca, Rumænien.	Donation Denmark-Romania	2001	2001	13,000		
73.Romania.61.0045	Transport af udstyr og møbler til handicapinstitution i Rupea, Rumænien	Danish Friendship	2001	2001	44,000		
73.Russian Federation.59.0038	Rehabilitation of Children's Home for mentally retarded in Opotjka City, Pskov	ASF-Dansk Folkehjælp	2002	2004	1,500,000	2002	
73.Russian Federation.61.0005	Transport af traktor, handicapudstyr m.v. til rehabiliteringscenter MOST, Kaliningrad, Rusland.	ASF-Dansk Folkehjælp	2001	2001	25,000		

Annex III Summary of disability specific activities since 2000 in the database administered by the Neighbourhood Programme

Support for activities in Eastern Europe have been channelled through three funding frameworks: the Øststøtte projects, the Democracy Fund and the Peace and Stability Fund (FRESTA). Allocations from the two latter Funds are registered in the Project Database in annex II including selected activities from the Øststøtte programme, which are not included in the list below. Please refer to the last three pages of Annex II.

Recipient Country	Project Id	Project Title	Danish Project Holder	Start dato	Slut dato	Accumulated Commitments	Project Purpose
Bosnia-Herzegovina	BOS0062	BOS0062 - Integration of Visually Impaired Children	Institut for Blinde og Svagsynede	01-01-03	31-12-04	257.000	
Estonia		EST0011 Assessment of methods and process development regarding Protected Jobs for Disabled Persons in Estonia (Tidl. 0111)	FormidlingsCenter Aarhus	01-03-00	30-04-00	65.970	
Estonia	EST0013	EST0013 Establishing a Social Rehabilitation and Resource Center for Persons with a communication Handicap due to Brain Injury	Fyns Amt	01-03-01	31-08-02	427.550	Establishing a Social Rehabilitation and Resource Center for Persons with a communication Handicap due to Brain Injury
Hungary	UNG0004	UNG0004 - HU03/IB-SO-01 - Enhancement of opportunities for people with disabilities - bridging for perioden 1.-17-9-2003 - ca. 2,6 mio. kr.	CVU-Storkøbenhavn	01-01-03	31-12-04	28.000	

Recipient Country	Project Id	Project Title	Danish Project Holder	Start dato	Slut dato	Accumulated Commitments	Project Purpose
Hungary	UNG0004	UNG0004 - HU3/IB-SO-01 - Enhancement of Opportunities for People with Disabilities	Arbejdsmarkedets styrelsen	01-01-03	31-12-03	180.000	
Latvia		T.3051 Transport of equipment for handicapped, school furnitures, etc. in Jelgava	Hjælp Jelgava	23-06-00	30-06-00	11.000	T.3051 Transport of equipment for handicapped, school furnitures, etc. in Jelgava
Latvia	LET0004	LET0004 Day Care Centre for Handicapped Persons, Saldus (tidl. 0067)	Health International	01-04-00	30-04-01	698.474	
Latvia	LET0016	LET0016 Feasibility study for establishing of Day Care Centres for Persons with Mental disorders in Latvia (tidl. 0085)	Health International	01-10-00	31-12-00	96.591	
Latvia	LET0008	LET0008 Feas. Study for proposed project "We for Our Children" - Rehabilitation club for children with mental disorders and their parents in Madona	Health International	01-05-00	30-06-00	59.719	
Lithuania		LIT0011 Bilingual education of deaf children in Lithuania (tidl. 0102)	Center for Tegnsprog og Tegnstøttet Kommunikation	01-03-00	28-02-02	834.700	
Poland	POL0007	POL0007 Development of a day care institution for handicapped children and young people in Szczecin (tidl. 0101)	Fyns Amt	15-01-00	15-01-01	151.844	

Recipient Country	Project Id	Project Title	Danish Project Holder	Start dato	Slut dato	Accumulated Commitments	Project Purpose
Poland	POL0012	POL0012 Starting of Clubhouses in Poland for citizens with severe mental illness handicap	Den Danske Helsingfors Komite	01-04-01	31-03-03	1.522.000	Starting of Clubhouses in Poland for citizens with severe mental illness handicap
Romania		T.2982 Transport of hospital equipment, furniture, etc. to an organization for handicapped	Fyns Amt	01-02-00	31-03-00	97.000	T.2982 Transport of hospital equipment, furniture, etc. to an organization for handicapped
Romania	RUM0008	RUM0008 Transport af hospitals- og handicapudstyr til Cluj-Napoca	Donation Denmark - Romania	01-02-01	31-03-01	12.500	Transport af hospitals- og handicapudstyr til Cluj-Napoca
Romania	RUM0029	RUM0029 Transport af hospitalsudstyr til hospital og handicaporganisation i Cluj-Napoca, Rumænien	Donation Denmark - Romania	01-05-01	30-06-01	12.500	Transport af hospitalsudstyr til hospital og handicaporganisation i Cluj-Napoca, Rumænien
Russia	RUS0020	RUS0020 - Feasibility study concerning educational measures at MOST and other institutions for children in Kali	Socialministeriet	01-03-00	30-04-00	326.344	
Russia		RUS0019 Establishment of hot water installations in MOST in Kaliningrad (Tidl. 0104)	ASF - Dansk Folkehjælp (Forbundskontoret)	01-03-00	31-03-00	112.810	
Russia		T.3061 Delivery of a handicap bus for the AIDS infected children in Constanta	Teddybjørnefonden	01-07-00	31-07-00	10.350	T.3061 Delivery of a handicap bus for the AIDS infected children in Constanta

Recipient Country	Project Id	Project Title	Danish Project Holder	Start dato	Slut dato	Accumulated Commitments	Project Purpose
Russia	RUS0013	RUS0013 Continuation of project MOST - rehabilitation and educational center in Kruglovo for homeless and socially exposed children.	ASF - Dansk Folkehjælp (Forbundskontoret)	01-02-01	31-07-01	1.553.892	Continuation of project MOST - rehabilitation and educational center in Kruglovo for homeless and socially exposed children.
Ukraine	UKR0004	UKR0004 A diabetes assessment & Education Project	Novo Nordisk	01-05-00	02-02-02	495.860	

Annex IV

Summary of WHO's conceptual framework of disability

The definitions below have formed the basis for much work on disability:

Impairment: In the context of a health experience, impairment is any loss or abnormality of psychological or anatomical structure or function

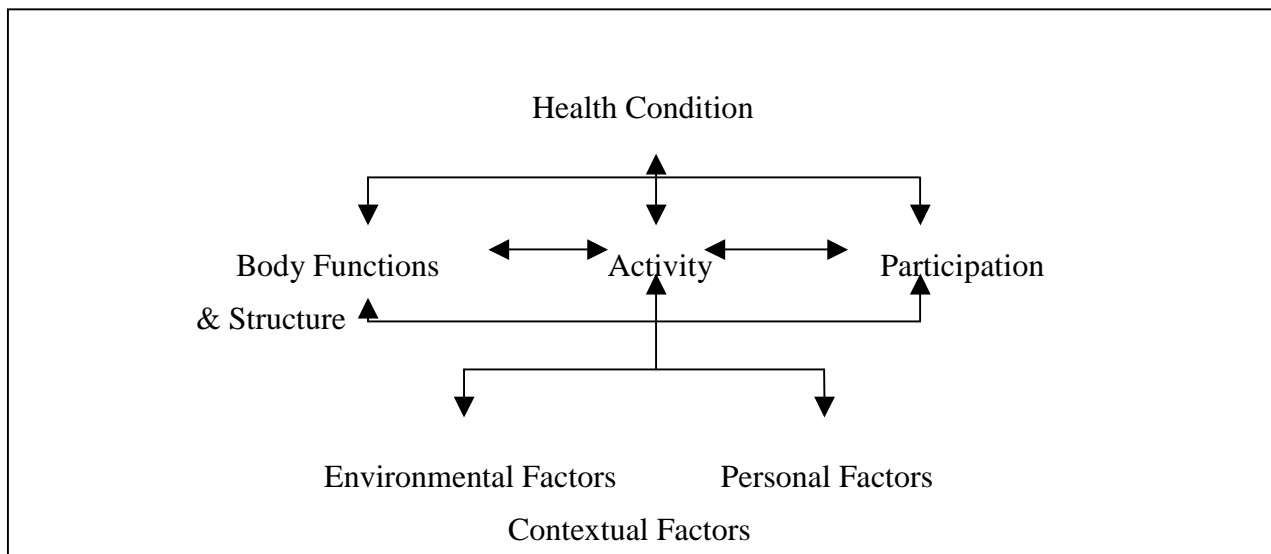
Disability: In the context of a health experience, a disability is any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being

Handicap: In the context of a health experience, a handicap is a disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from an impairment or disability, that limits or prevents the fulfilment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex, and social and cultural factors) for that individual.

Source: International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (Geneva, WHO 1980 and 1993)

These definitions have, however, been criticised for being too medically oriented, for focusing too much on physical impairments and not being sensitive enough to the social aspects of disability. To embrace these criticisms WHO member states decided in 2001 to apply a more flexible and dynamic framework called the **International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health** (commonly known as **ICF**), as the basis for scientific data on health and disability²⁵. One of the major differences from the former model is that it takes a neutral starting point in *human functioning* at both an activities/participation level and at a body functions/body structure level rather than in physical or psychological loss or abnormality of individuals. Furthermore, the model has several 'entry-points' or components, which embrace both the medical and the social aspects of disability, as well as environmental and personal factors. The diagram below illustrates the approach:

²⁵ The medical orientation is, however, still of major importance when it comes to individual cases, since this perspective is the main source of authority when negotiating access to treatment, rehabilitation, pensions, exemptions and other compensations. The medical orientation is also often used as the basis for national statistics, which unfortunately often rely on very limited categories of disabilities. Epilepsy, diabetes, sub-categories of mental illnesses etc are often not included and social aspects such as activities, participation and inclusion are rarely surveyed. Finally, the medical orientation has been used in setting priorities following the calculation of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY).



The formal definitions of each 'entry-point' or component are as follows²⁶:

Body Functions are physiological and psychological functions of body systems

Body Structures are anatomical parts of the body such as organs, limbs and their components.

Impairments are problems in body function or structure such as significant deviation or loss.

Activity is the execution of a task or action by an individual

Participation is involvement in a life situation

Activity Limitations are difficulties an individual may have in executing activities

Participation Restrictions are problems an individual may experience in involvement in life situations.

Environmental Factors make up the physical, social and attitudinal environment in which people live and conduct their lives.

This framework facilitates the systematic exploration of social aspects of disability, such as activities, participation and inclusion. The operationalization of the framework is on-going at several levels. Among others a group, known as the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, formed as a result of the United Nations International Seminar on Measurement of Disability in 2001. For more information please refer to www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm

²⁶ For more information on the ICF, its qualifiers and its possible uses please refer to www3.who.int/icf/icftemplate.cfm

Annex V

Questions sent to Danish Embassies in Programme Countries

Review of the Inclusion of Disability Aspects in Danish Development Assistance

In November 2000 the Nordic ministers issued a communiqué on the inclusion of the disability dimension in Nordic development co-operation. It was agreed that each Nordic country should submit a report in 2005 on the support given to the inclusion of disability aspects in Danish development assistance in the period 2000-2004.

A survey is therefore currently being undertaken to review i) the level of Danish involvement in policy work regarding disability and ii) the extent of Danida-funded support related to disability.

You are kindly requested to respond to the questions below. If you need more information on the Minister's Communiqué or what is covered by the term disability, please refer to the attached documents.

1. Regarding overall policy dialogue with partner countries

1.1 How has disability aspects been addressed by Denmark in the overall policy dialogue, e.g. in annual negotiations, in donor dialogue on PRSPs, Development Plans etc.?

2. Regarding overall Budget Support

2.1 Are you aware of any general budget support from Denmark, which address the needs of people with disabilities?

2.2 If yes, please submit available information on the activity such as a programme document or programme summary - or indicate where such information could be accessed.

3. Regarding Sector Programme Support

3.1 How have disability aspects been addressed in annual negotiations with Danida on sector programmes?

3.2 Are you aware of any Danida-funded sector programmes that include addressing the needs of people with disabilities?

3.3 If yes, please submit available information on the activity such as a SPS document or component description - or indicate where such information could be accessed.

4. Regarding Embassy Local Grant Authority Projects

4.1 Has the embassy funded any projects that address the needs of people with disabilities?

4.2 If yes, please submit available information on the activity such as a project document or project summary - or indicate where such information could be accessed.

5. Regarding Other Areas

5.1 Are you aware of any other area where Danida supports that the needs of people with disabilities are addressed, such as in humanitarian aid, co-financing agreements, or support for advocacy activities?

Please send your response by e-mail to Eva Egesborg Hansen (evahan@um.dk) before October 4th, 2004.

Annex VI

Persons consulted

Marianne Hoffmann	Ministerråd	Human rights
Eva Egesborg Hansen	Fuldmægtig	Development Policy
Camilla Brückner	Fuldmægtig	Development Policy
Winnie Petersen	Fuldmægtig	Development Policy
Karina Hedemark	Fuldmægtig	Development Policy
Mette Thygesen	Fuldmægtig	UN and World Bank
Jens Kåre Rasmussen	Chefkonsulent	Humanitarian Aid and NGO collaboration
Lars Hørmann	Ministerråd	UN Development Assistance
Annemette Hommel	Fuldmægtig	UN Development Assistance
Dorte Chortsen	Fuldmægtig	The Middle East Office
Benedicte Maegaard	Fuldmægtig	The Neighbourhood Programme
Carl Christian Hasselbalch	Souschef	Business Coop. & Tech. Assistance
Henrik Wind-Hansen	Chefkonsulent	Business Coop. & Tech. Assistance
Helle Johansen	Projektadministrator	Business Coop. & Tech. Assistance
Niels Dabelstein	Sekretariatschef	Evaluation
Jørgen G. Jensen	Chefrådgiver	Technical Advisory Service
Mogens Bregnbæk	Chefrådgiver	Technical Advisory Service
Finn Nielsen	Seniorrådgiver	Technical Advisory Service
Torben Lindqvist	Chefrådgiver	Technical Advisory Service
Knud Mortensen	Seniorrådgiver	Technical Advisory Service
Jens E. B. Rasmussen	Chefrådgiver	Technical Advisory Service
Morten Elkjær	Chefrådgiver	Technical Advisory Service
Jan Riemer	Rådgiver	Technical Advisory Service
Leif Christensen	Ministerråd	India
Dorthea Damkjær	Chefkonsulent	International Gender Issues
Hans Wulffsberg	Ulands konsulent	De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer
Kirsten Hjort Andersen	Programadministrator	Folkekirkens Nødhjælp
Lene Steffen	Programadministrator	Red Barnet

Annex VII

List of documents reviewed

Policies and strategies

Partnership 2000, Analysis, Danida 2000

Partnership 2000, Strategy, Danida 2000

A World of Difference, Danida June 2003

Security, Growth – Development, Danida August 2004

Education, Danida sector policy, August 2001

Country strategies for all programme countries

Guidelines, resource books, and manuals

Communiqué from the Ministers at the conference on Inclusion of the Disability Dimension in Nordic Development Cooperation, in Copenhagen 2000.

Public Private Partnerships in the development co-operation – Five new programmes. Danida, May 2004.

The Way Forward for Disability Support through Danish NGOs. A Study of Danish NGO Support to Disability Organisations in Developing Countries. Edited by Kirsten Lund Larsen. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Danish Council of Organisations of Disabled People, 2000.

Water supply and sanitation for disabled people: A resource book. Draft by Hazel Jones and R.A. Reed. Loughborough University, Leicestershire 2004

Guidance Note on Disability and Development for EU Delegations and Services. EU, July 2004.

Building an Inclusive Development Community. A Manual on Including People with Disabilities in International Development Programs. Mobility International USA, USAID 2004.

Reports, analyses, and articles

Danida Annual Reports 2002, 2003

Inclusive Education. A Pilot Project in Nepal. County of Copenhagen and Danida, February 2004.

DSIs Mini-program – støttemuligheder til u-landsprojekter. De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer, 2004

Including the perspective of people with disabilities in Nordic development support of education. Birgit Dyssegaard for Danida, 2000.

Disability in Nordic Development Co-operation. Synthesis Report prepared for the Nordic Conference. Anne Hertzberg for NORAD, August 2000.

Rapport fra Nordisk konference om handicapaspektets inddragelse i udviklingsbistanden. Esben Sønderstrup for Danida, 1999.

Review-cum-appraisal of The Mini Programme. The Danish Association of Organisations of Disabled People (DSI) Katalyst for Danida, 2004.

Undersøgelse af NGO-støtten til Handicapområdet. Udkast til synteserapport. IDP for Danida, Juni 1999.

Dansk Handicap Forbunds Menneskerettighedsprojekt i Nicaragua.
Projektvurderingsrapport af PEM Consult for Danida, December 2003.

Including Persons with Disabilities. A Directory of World Bank Projects. Social protection Unit. Human Development Network, World Bank, June 1999

Poverty and Disability. A Survey of the Literature. Ann Elwan, Social Protection Discussion Papers no. 9932, World Bank, 1999.

Prejudice and Dignity - An Introduction to Community-Based Rehabilitation, Einar Helander, UNDP, New York 1999.

Misfortune and Hope: Global Language and Local Lives. Susan Reynolds Whyte in Conerly Casey & Robert Edgerton (eds). A Companion to Psychological Anthropology: Modernity and Psychocultural Change. Oxford: Blackwell, 2004

Wheels and New Legs: Mobilization in Uganda. Susan Reynolds Whyte and Herbert Muyinda. In Benedicte Ingstad and Susan Reynolds Whyte (Eds). Disability in Local and Global Worlds. Berkeley, University of California Press (forthcoming)

Menneskerettigheder, demokratisering, god regeringsførelse og folkelig deltagelse. Arbejdsrapport 21, Patnerskab 2000, Udenrigsministeriet, Maj 2000.

Other written sources of information:

Project Database search with search terms in Danish, English, French and Spanish (handicap, invalid, inklusion, rehabilitering, genoptræning, hjælpemidler, specialundervisning).

Questionnaires answered by Danish embassies in 15 programme countries and South Africa.

Annex VIII

Terms of Reference for Review of the Inclusion of Disability aspects within Danish Development Co-operation, 2000 to 2004.

1. Background

Since the 1970s the Nordic countries have been active in the promotion of disabilities and development. In 1998 the Nordic Ministers decided to increase their support to the area, initially through support to a Nordic conference on "Inclusion of the Disability Dimension in Nordic Co-operation". In the Conference, which took place in Copenhagen in November 2000, the Nordic Ministers agreed to a "Communiqué" in which the Nordic countries decided to establish national strategies, enhance the knowledge of disabilities and development, and strengthen the co-operation between the respective national organisations for Development Aid (Norad, Sida, Finnida and Danida) and the Disabled Peoples Organisations (DPOs). Further it was the aim to establish a common Nordic platform for the promotion of the inclusion of disability issues within multilateral organisations.

During a Nordic follow-up meeting in Stockholm in May 2004 the partners agreed to the following, which forms the basis for these ToR:

- The Nordic co-operation on disability and development co-operation should continue.
- A follow-up at ministerial level to the Copenhagen meeting could take place during the Nordic Development Co-operation Ministerial Meeting in 2005.
- Each country should prepare a short report on the progress achieved and their national process with regard to disability and development co-operation. The reports should be finalized before the end October 2004.
- ATLAS-Alliansen, Norway, will work out ToR and send them out to all parties involved before the end of June.

Since then, ATLAS-Alliansen has developed the attached TOR's, which has been agreed to by the Nordic Countries. Each individual Nordic country will perform their own review of their respective progress and possible constraints within the area, as an input to a joint Nordic report.

2. Objectives

To review the Danish progress within disability and development, based on the report from the Nordic Ministers' Meeting in Copenhagen November 2004

3. Output

A status report based on the report from the Nordic ministers' meeting in Copenhagen, November 2000 – more specifically: a status on the progress in relation to the *Commitments* specified in *the Communiqué from the Ministers* on page 28 to 30, and to a lesser degree as outlined on the bottom of page 4 to the top of page 6. The report must be written in collaboration with representatives from Danida and the Danish DPOs. The

report, which will be maximum 25 pages excluding annexes, is to include a brief summary of maximum five pages to be submitted as the Danish contribution to the common Nordic report to be compiled by the Atlas-alliance by the deadline.

4. Scope and method of work

The review will cover the period November 2000 to October 2004.

The work will comprise, but not necessarily be limited to the following;

- Extensive literature review
- Interviews of and discussions with key persons within Danish development assistance and people working within Disability and Development.
- Coordinating meetings with S.UDV, BFT and the Danish Umbrella Organisation for Disabled People (DSI)

5. Timing and reporting

The assignment will start on September 16th and the deadline for submission of the report to Danida and the DPO is November 1st 2004. A draft will be delivered to Danida and the DPO one week before the deadline to allow for possible comments. Danida and the DPO will jointly submit their contribution to the Atlas Alliance latest by November 15th 2004. The Atlas-alliance will synthesize the four country reports into one Nordic-report by December 2004.

6. Composition of the team

Esben Sønderstrup, public health specialist, team leader

Birgitte Bruun, anthropologist and disability advisor.

7. Background material

The Common Nordic ToR

The Copenhagen November 2004 Report

PR rev. 16/09/2004