

*Inclusion, disability,
international cooperation*

INCLUSION, DISABILITY, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

THE ITALIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION EXPERIENCE 2009-2014



This report was edited by Giampiero Griffo (DPI Italia Onlus), Mina Lomuscio, Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGCS) of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and Francesca Ortali (AIFO), Rete Italiana Disabilità e Sviluppo – RIDS (Italian Disability and Development Network).

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Giampiero Griffo, Mina Lomuscio, Francesca Ortali

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FOREWORD

The link between “Disability and Development” is now fully acknowledged by the 2030 Agenda, which represents the universal pathway towards sustainable development, integrating the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainability. Inspired by a new vision of development, the 2030 Agenda requires us to pursue a global, regional and local effort, all at the same time, in order to ensure adequate monitoring and to measure concrete progress.

The basic idea that is at the core of the 2030 Agenda, already well understood by those people who work in the sector of disability, is to promote inclusive and participatory development. This can only be achieved through a coordinated strategy among States, national and international organizations of civil society, as well as supranational Institutions such as the European Union. At the same time, it is essential to have reliable data, common and shared indicators, expressing the unwavering commitment of each country in the critical field of disability.

This is precisely the spirit of this publication, made possible thanks to the activities and research conducted by the Working Group on “Data Collection and Analysis”, which includes experts of the Italian Development Cooperation and representatives of the Italian Disability and Development Network (RIDS - Rete Italiana Disabilità e Sviluppo). The publication is also part of the actions indicated in the “Italian Cooperation Disability Action Plan”, adopted back in 2013 by the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Therefore, the contents of this publication provide an overview of the initiatives promoted and financed by the Italian Cooperation in the field of disability from 2009 to 2014. The final aim of this work is to offer useful data and statistics, as well as qualitative information, on the strong commitment of the Italian Cooperation towards inclusive development, that will ultimately be useful also for future endeavors in the field.

Amb. Giampaolo Cantini
Director General of DGCS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIFO (Associazione Italiana amici di Raoul Follereau): Italian Association Friends of Raoul Follereau.

CAHPAH: European Co-ordination Forum for the Council of Europe Disability Action Plan 2006-2015

CBID: Community-Based Inclusive Development

CBR: Community-Based Rehabilitation

CeRC: Centre for Governmentality and Disability Studies “Robert Castel”, Centro Interdipartimentale di Progettazione e Ricerca di Ateneo “Scienza Nuova”, Università Suor Orsola Benincasa.

COHAFA: The Council working party on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid

COP 21: The 21th annual session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and the 11th session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol of 1997

CRPD: UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

DESA/DSPD: Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Division for Social Policy and Development

DGCS (Direzione Generale Cooperazione allo Sviluppo): Directorate-General for Development Cooperation

DPI Italia Onlus: Italian branch of Disabled Peoples’ International

DPOs: Disabled People’s Organizations

EDF: European Disability Forum

EU: European Union

FISH (Federazione Italiana Superamento Handicap): Italian Federation Overcoming Handicap.

ICF: International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health

IDDC: International Disability and Development Consortium

IOM: International Organization for Migration

MAE (Ministero degli Affari Esteri): Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MAECI (Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale): Italian

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

MDGs: Millennium Development Goals

NGOs: Non Governmental Organizations

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OECD-DAC: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development -
Development Assistance Committee

OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

PdA (Piano di Azione sulla disabilità della Cooperazione Italiana): Italian
Development Cooperation Disability Action Plan

PROCIV (Protezione Civile): Italian Civil Protection

PwDs: People with Disabilities

RIDS (Rete Italiana Disabilità e Sviluppo): Italian Disability and Development Network

UN: United Nations Organization

UNDESA: United Nation Department for Economic and Social Affairs

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNISDR: UN Office for Disaster Risk

UNMAS: United Nations Mine Action Service

UTC (Unità Tecnica Centrale): Central Technical Unit of DGCS – MAECI

UTL (Unità Tecnica Locale): Local Technical Unit of DGCS - MAECI

WHO: World Health Organization

SUMMARY

This report, prepared by the Technical Group “Collection and Data Analysis” within the activities of the Working Table MAECI - RIDS, is structured in three parts: (i) the evolution of the International framework concerning the promotion and protection of rights of persons with disabilities; (ii) the documents and key instruments of the commitment of the DGCS for the promotion and protection of rights of persons with disabilities; (iii) the initiatives of development cooperation and emergency that MAECI funded from 2009 to 2014 to support the implementation of the Convention UN on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with examples of innovative appropriate practices for the implementation of actions in the field of disability and in the process of *mainstreaming* disability of the Italian Cooperation for Development.

The analysis carried out, which shows the commitment of the Italian Cooperation in the field of disability, takes into account a number of variables, such as: the overall financing volume in the period 2009-2014 and the actual number of approved initiatives on disability; the structure of funding for geographic areas, typology of initiative, execution mode and implementing agencies; the qualitative aspects of funded initiatives, such as the typology of activities carried out, the beneficiaries and the classification based on the OECD-DAC categories; some initiatives approved in the period 2009-2014, prior to those of this mapping, added for their ability to identify “appropriate practices”.

In line with the biopsychosocial approach to disability, the initiatives funded, during the period under review, illustrate the multidimensionality of the areas of action, related to the five pillars the Italian Development Cooperation Disability Action Plan and in particular to the following aspects: access to rights, goods and services for persons with disabilities; the consideration and attention to their needs, even in programs of humanitarian aid and in emergency situations; investment strategies for training of local workers; the activities in support to local development, institutional strengthening, processes of empowerment of Organizations of persons with disabilities and, more generally, processes of social inclusion, with particular attention to inclusive education.

Part A
CONTEXT

CHAPTER 1

EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK REGARDING THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

INTRODUCTION

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) was adopted by the UN on December 13th 2006. Since then, 160¹ United Nations member countries have adopted CRPD, the first major human rights treaty of the third millennium.

This document advocates a new approach to disability and it is an important tool for the promotion and protection of human rights of persons with disabilities based on the fundamental principles of equal opportunities, social inclusion and non-discrimination.

CRPD, under art. 1, defines people with disabilities as *“those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various attitudinal and environmental barriers, hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”*. In this way, it undermines a strictly medical approach to disability in favour of a bio-psycho-social approach, whereby social and environmental factors – in conjunction with certain health conditions – are regarded as the causes of disability.

To provide a concrete example, persons with reduced mobility can experience a condition of greater or lesser disability depending on whether they live in a physically accessible and barrier-free environment or environment full of architectural barriers, whether they live in an inclusive or discriminatory society, whether they live in a culture in which equal opportunities are effectively guaranteed to all or not.

The States Parties to the Convention are bound to abide by the implementation of the Convention and to establish monitoring mechanisms at the international level (article 33). Hence, States Parties commit themselves to eliminating any discrimination and taking all appropriate steps to ensure equal opportunities for all people with disabilities (art. 5).

According to WHO, disability is a life condition that all human beings may experience in a more or less lasting way at some stages of their lives. In fact, the percentage of people with disabilities in the world is constantly growing, for a number of reasons,

1. Updated in November 2015 from the website: <http://www.un.org/disabilities/>

such as: longer life expectancy (especially in middle and high-income countries), an increase in the occurrence of natural disasters and war crises, as well as progress in the medical field.

According to the latest estimates, people with disabilities account for 15%² of the world population, of whom 80%³ reside in low and middle-income countries.

In the light of these findings, International Cooperation plays a relevant role with regard to the specific issue of disability in order to break the chain that grips poverty and disability in the world in a vicious circle. CRPD itself recognizes International Cooperation as a tool to achieve its goals, dedicating to it an entire article.

UN (2006) “CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES”

Article 32 International cooperation

1. States Parties recognize the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the present Convention, and will undertake appropriate and effective measures in this regard, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities. Such measures could include, inter alia: (a) Ensuring that international cooperation, including international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities; (b) Facilitating and supporting capacity-building, including through the exchange and sharing of information, experiences, training programmes and best practices; (c) Facilitating cooperation in research and access to scientific and technical knowledge; (d) Providing, as appropriate, technical and economic assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer of technologies.

2. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the obligations of each State Party to fulfill its obligations under the present Convention.

Article 32 of CRPD introduces new principles in the activities related to development cooperation, such as: the value of working in partnership and, in particular, in cooperating with organizations of persons with disabilities, the importance of including persons with disabilities in development programmes and in making disability a *mainstreaming* issue, with a view to ensuring accessibility and equal opportunities for a billion persons with disabilities in the world. The term *mainstreaming* refers to the integration of disability issues in all social, economic, legislative, political and cultural policies and

2. WHO and World Bank (2011). “World Report on Disability”, WHO Press, Geneva.

3. Braithwaite, J., and Mont, D. (2008). “Disability and Poverty: A Survey of World Bank Poverty assessments and Implications”, World Bank Social Protection discussion paper, Washington.

practices. To do this, it is first of all necessary to develop specific skills in the world of cooperation, through adequate personnel training and exchange of appropriate knowledge and practices. Secondly, it is necessary to share scientific and technological knowledge, through an adequate technical support to development seeking countries.

1.1 - DISABILITY IN THE NEW UN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

In order to outline a holistic overview of the conditions underlying the crisis and development worldwide, the United Nations identified three main action areas: poverty, humanitarian emergencies, the occurrence of natural disasters and climate change. The development of the United Nations CRPD system in the field of international cooperation is raising awareness about disability issues in all these three areas of global action.

Compared to the issue of global poverty, the UN recently concluded the lengthy debate that preceded the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the new Development Agenda “*Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*”⁴, on September 25th 2015. This document contains seventeen new Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030 replacing the previous 2015 Millennium Goals. The UN 2030 Agenda is a global program designed to eradicate poverty in the world and to build a decent life for all without leaving anyone behind (Ban Ki-moon⁵). It is, therefore, a universal reference framework to help all countries to eradicate poverty and to achieve sustainable development by 2030, pursuing an ambitious set of 17 sustainable development goals.

During his speech on the final day of the summit in New York, Italian Premier, Mr. Renzi stressed that the new 2030 Agenda is “the best opportunity to turn fear into hope.” Mr. Renzi stated, “it is high time to overcome poverty and hunger and to ensure a sustainable ecosystem for our future generations. The 2030 Agenda is an opportunity but, at the same time, a responsibility and each country is required to live up to this important challenge.” The Prime Minister emphasized the so-called “five P’s” (people, prosperity, partnership, planet, peace). As for the development financing, Mr. Renzi reiterated the need for Italy to become “one of the leading countries among international donors, in view of the G7 summit that will be chaired by our country in 2017”⁶.

4. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

5. <http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=8877>

6. http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=12801:transforming-our-world-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development&catid=329:focus&Itemid=878&highlight=WyJhZ2VuZGEiLCJhZ2VuZGEucyIsMjAzMCwicmVuemkiLCJhZ2VuZGEgMjAzMCJd

The document focuses on human rights and it commits itself to ensuring, protecting and realizing them. They include the rights enshrined in the CRPD. Therefore, several explicit and implicit references are made to people with disabilities. They often refer to the more general category of “people in vulnerable situations”, including people with disabilities, along with women, children and the elderly.

All this stems from the entry into force of the CRPD Convention, and the dissemination of its principles at the international level. It is also an important result of the thrust provided by civil society within the UN. In particular, a few actions have been undertaken by the major associations of persons with disabilities - such as the International Disability Alliance, the European Disability Forum and the International Disability and Development Consortium, that groups DPOs and NGOs working together in the field of disability and development cooperation –, which have highlighted the link between poverty and disability, making it clear that global poverty cannot be eradicated without explicitly and concretely including 15% of the world population, who mainly lives in development seeking countries and appears to be the poorest population bracket. The previous Millennium Development Goals did not explicitly refer to persons with disabilities and this failure was reported by many people as a significant obstacle preventing the achievement of the goals themselves, since they did not take fully into account an important part of the problem.

Goal no. 4 of the new 2030 Agenda is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all, also widely focusing on inclusive education. Item no. 4.5 states, in fact, the need to eliminate gender disparities in education and to ensure equal access to education for the vulnerable, including people with disabilities.

Item no. 4.a emphasizes the need to build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive, also with respect to disability (UN, 2015).

2030 AGENDA: GOAL 4.5

“By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.” “Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.”

Goal no. 8 promotes full and productive employment and decent work for all and sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Item no. 8.5 states the right to social inclusion and equal opportunities for all and decent work and equal pay for work of equal value for all, including persons with disabilities (ibid).

2030 AGENDA: GOAL 8

“By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.”

Goal no. 10 states the need to reduce inequality within and among countries.

Item no. 10.2 stresses the importance to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of any status, referring to disability as one of the possible types of discrimination (ibid).

2030 AGENDA: GOAL 10

“By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.”

Goal no. 11 intends to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and to provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, public transport, green and public spaces, in particular for persons with disabilities (ibid).

2030 AGENDA: GOAL 16

“Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development”

Even if goal no. 16 does not specifically mention persons with disabilities, it stresses the importance of building inclusive societies, in which laws are not discriminatory and the participation of all should be promoted – also in decision-making processes – at all levels.

The issue of disability is, therefore, clearly mentioned throughout the document, considering persons with disabilities among the primary target groups to be directly involved in the fight against global poverty and stressing the need for collecting specific statistical data, as stated by the goal 17, dedicated to “Strengthening global partnership for sustainable development”.

In particular, item no. 18, among other systematic issues, stresses the need to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by several categories, including disability (ibid).

2030 AGENDA: GOALS 17.18

“By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.”

Transformation in data collection methodology (“Data Revolution”) is essential for transparency, monitoring and evaluation of the processes that have been started and for the results that have been achieved (accountability), in turn critical for the success of the United Nations 2030 Agenda.

«We are paying an unprecedented attention to statistics and indicators to monitor progress in implementing the Agenda».

By this statement, DGCS Director General, Giampaolo Cantini, stressed the importance of the role played by statistical data for the implementation of the new sustainable development goals⁷ on the occasion of the “Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data” event.

The inclusion of persons with disabilities among the targets of the new UN Development Agenda and the *mainstreaming* of disability in this document are the starting point for designing the right approach to a fully inclusive and sustainable development taking the three dimensions of disability into account: economic, social and environmental. An Action Platform⁸ was built at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development held in Addis Ababa (13-16 July 2015) to build the 17 new development goals, in which Italy fully committed itself to increasing its international responsibilities regarding the promotion of human rights, security and prosperity, in the wake of a new trend that, over the past two years, has increased the Italian funding to official development assistance.

7. Taken from: see note nr. 6

8. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/CONF.227/L.1

1.2 - DISABILITY IN CRISIS AND EMERGENCY CONTEXTS IN THE NEW UN PERSPECTIVE: THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

The United Nations' commitment to incorporating CRPD principles into its system also extends to crisis and emergency situations under Article 11 of the Convention dedicated to situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies:

“States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters” (UN, 2006).

October 13th has been declared the International Day devoted to *“Disaster Risk Reduction”* by the UN and in 2013 this event focused on the theme of *“Living with disability and disasters”*, with the aim to raise people's awareness about the critical issue of the inclusion of persons with disabilities in drafting the UN document *“Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction”*⁹.

UNISDR¹⁰ facilitated this process, which culminated into the adoption of the *“Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030”*¹¹ at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. The Conference was attended by 8000 people from 130 countries, including about sixty representatives of associations of persons with disabilities and NGOs gathered in a *caucus* (“meeting”). A special session within the Conference was dedicated to persons with disabilities¹².

The *final document* states that “Disaster risk reduction practices, as a result of disasters, need to be multi-hazard and multisectoral, inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective. While recognizing their leading, regulatory and coordination role, Governments should engage with relevant stakeholders, including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, poor people, migrants, indigenous peoples, volunteers, the community of practitioners and older persons in the design and implementation of policies, standard plans. Disaster risk reduction practices require a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on easily accessible, up-

9. <http://www.unisdr.org/2013/iddr/#.ViPhrH7hDIU>

10. <http://www.unisdr.org/who-we-are>

11. http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf

12. <http://www.superando.it/2015/03/17/disastr-naturali-e-disabilita-ce-tanto-da-imparare/>

to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by usual information”.

Furthermore, paragraph 4 of the document sets the priorities for action in the event of disasters to provide an effective response preparedness and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. It is also highlighted that “empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key. Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of a disaster, is a critical opportunity to “Build Back Better”, including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, making nations and communities resilient to disasters”.

Finally, it is recognized that “Persons with disabilities and their organizations are critical in the assessment of disaster risk and in designing and implementing plans tailored to specific requirements, taking into consideration, inter alia, the principles of universal design”¹³.

The third important milestone in the *mainstreaming* of disability is the twenty-first Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was held in Paris from 30 November to 11 December 2015. The conference was aimed to conclude, for the first time in over 20 year-long mediation by the United Nations, a universal and binding agreement on climate, accepted by all nations. Given the interrelationship between global poverty, disaster risk and environmental disasters due to climate change, the importance of including people with disabilities in this international initiative has been stressed, according to the CRPD spirit, which over a decade has led the United Nations to include disability in a number of previously unthinkable contexts: in actions related to development cooperation (Article 32 of the Convention); eradication of poverty (Article 28); promotion of inclusive education (Article 24); protection of children’s rights (Article 7); equal recognition before the law (Article 12).

1.3 - EVOLUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF DISABILITY IN THE EUROPEAN LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The European Union ratified the Convention in early 2011. This has strengthened the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities both in the legal framework and within the European policies, thanks to the binding nature of the UN Convention, which being an international law must be abided by the States that have ratified it.

13. <http://www.superando.it/2015/05/08/finalmente-inclusi-negli-interventi-di-emergenza/>

Shortly before that event, on Nov. 15th, 2010, the new “European Disability Strategy 2010-2020: a renewed commitment to a barrier-free Europe”¹⁴ was launched by the EU. The new European Strategy *for people with disabilities aims at improving their social inclusion and wellbeing and at enabling them to fully exercise their rights*. To this end, the strategy involves complementary actions at national and European levels. It is a ten-year action plan which aims at eliminating barriers to the full integration of persons with disabilities and to enable these people to exercise their rights on an equal footing with other citizens.

The **official document** identifies eight priority areas of action:

1. Accessibility
2. Participation
3. Equality
4. Employment
5. Education and training
6. Social protection
7. Health
8. External action of the rights of people with disabilities.

Specific measures shall be adopted in these areas at EU level, to complement the efforts made by Member States. The main actions include, for example: the promotion of new European standards and more focused application of public procurement and State aid rules, in order to optimize the accessibility to all goods and services; the integration of the “universal design” principle in the development of products and services; the promotion of a greater availability of websites and books in an accessible format; mutual recognition of national disability cards, to ensure that citizens with recognized disabilities can enjoy the same benefits they had in their countries of origin, should they decide to settle down in another EU country (for example, free public transportation or available at reduced costs).

Important steps have also been taken to promote policies aimed at improving access and integration into the labour market of people with disabilities, with a special emphasis on youth, and the promotion of adequate and inclusive quality education and training for all.

To implement this strategy, the Commission has highlighted the need to ensure continuity and capitalization on the use of EU funding instruments (EU programmes and Structural Funds) that concern people with disabilities and the disability sector. It is also important to raise public awareness on disability issues and to ensure that people

14. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=URISERV:em0047&from=IT>

with disabilities have a better knowledge of their rights and know how to exercise them, and to keep the situation of these people under review at a European level, through information and data collection and analysis¹⁵.

The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 was designed as an ideal continuation of the previous “2004-2010 Action Plan on Disability”¹⁶, whose impact was subject to monitoring. Among the important conclusions that have emerged, there is evidence of the fact that the activities and strategies targeted to the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the economic, political and social areas produce significant positive effects both on the economies of countries, by enhancing the resources of persons with disabilities, and on technological development, thanks to the contribution that might be provided by people with disabilities in finding solutions to overcome barriers.

However, numerous challenges have also emerged from the previous Action Plan, including, above all, the still too low increase in the employment rate of people with disabilities.

The 2010-2020 Strategy is therefore intended to address these challenges, taking CRPD as a starting point and acting as a link between the principles outlined by CRPD itself and the concrete actions taken by the European countries, to turn these principles into a real improvement in the quality of life of persons with disabilities.

A special attention has been paid to the consistency between the Strategy and the UN Convention by the technical staff of the European Union in drafting this document and mapping the results obtained in the European countries and the new roadmaps to be launched or completed, towards a full implementation of the principles set forth by the Convention.

Some of the main problems highlighted by this mapping, in some countries, include the delay in the promotion of equal opportunities for particularly vulnerable groups (*women with disabilities, people with mental disabilities*), in addition to the ongoing infrastructural barriers that limit accessibility and the delay in the full recognition of the legal capacity, freedom of movement and political participation of persons with disabilities.

Hence, the new European Strategy aims at overcoming these delays, by speeding up the process of full inclusion of people with disabilities into the social, economic and political life of every European country¹⁷.

Of particular interest, for the purpose of this analysis, are the external actions, under Priority Area 8 of the Strategy, given the special powers that the European Union has

15. <http://programmicomunitari.formez.it/content/commissione-europea-presenta-nuova-strategia-europea-sulla-disabilita-2010-2020>

16. Piano di Azione per la Disabilità 2004-2010 - <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=URISERV:c11414>

17. <http://www.superando.it/2010/11/30/la-nuova-strategia-europea-ponte-tra-la-convenzione-e-gli-stati/>

in the field of International Cooperation. These actions have been drafted thanks to the contribution by EDF and IDDC, in compliance with Article 32 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, regarding the inclusion of the disability perspective in Development Cooperation programmes.

Actions envisaged in this area by the European Strategy include, inter alia:

- the adoption of specific initiatives targeted to people with disabilities in emergency and humanitarian aid programmes, even in cases of disability caused by war;
- the commitment to making sure that Development Cooperation of the European Union and of Member States is disability-friendly and inclusive;
- the commitment to promoting the implementation of the Convention in partner States of Development Cooperation programmes;
- the commitment to promoting accessibility of infrastructures involved in cooperation programmes.

Italy encourages European Union actions towards the inclusion of the disability dimension into the international level and, during the Italian Presidency of the EU (1 July - 31 December 2014), it promoted the inclusion of the topic “Disability and Humanitarian Aid” among the themes covered by the COHAFA programme¹⁸. During the subsequent Latvian presidency, the European Council adopted the document “*Council Conclusions on disability-inclusive disaster management*”¹⁹, thus defining the actions undertaken by Member States and by the European Commission to ensure that emergency preparedness plans take into account the needs of people with disabilities.

Finally, the document entitled “*Council of Europe Disability Action Plan 2006-2015 designed to promote the rights and full participation of people with disabilities in society: improving the quality of life of people with disabilities in Europe*”²⁰ is noteworthy, testifying to the commitment undertaken by the Council of Europe on the subject of disability.

This plan is intended to help Member States to strengthen anti-discrimination and human rights protection measures to ensure equal opportunity and independence for people with disabilities, allowing them to participate actively in community life; 15 priority areas have been set out:

(i) participation in political and public life, (ii) participation in cultural life, (iii) information and communication, (iv) education, (v) employment and training, (vi) urban environment, with specific attention to the safety of persons with disabilities with respect

18. Working Party on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA)

19. <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-6450-2015-INIT/en/pdf>

20. http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/disability/ActionPlan/PDF/Rec_2006_5_English.pdf

to emergency procedures and evacuation plans, (vii) transport, (viii) community living, (ix) health services, (x) rehabilitation, (xi) social protection, (xii) legal protection, (xiii) protection against violence and abuse, (xiv) research and development, (xv) awareness. The implementation of the Plan has been monitored through the European Coordination Forum for the Council of Europe Disability Action Plan 2006-2015 (CAHPAH). The Plan is now being finalized and the Council of Europe is preparing for a final evaluation in order to define a new strategic policy paper addressing the challenges ahead.

On the subject of emergency and humanitarian aid, in line with the Sendai Framework, a further document has been drafted by the Council of Europe “*Ethical Principles on Disaster Risk Reduction and People’s Resilience*”²¹, which is based on the non-discrimination principle. Drawing inspiration from this new emergency management cultural framework, whereby every intervention strategy is designed in respect for human rights, in October 2013 the Council of Europe drafted the “*Recommendation on the inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster preparedness and response*”²², based on consultation with all relevant institutions and civil society. Work in this area has continued with the drafting of guidelines²³ and the presentation of a publication²⁴ and a toolkit²⁵ on “*Major Hazards and People with Disabilities*” during a major thematic conference²⁶, with examples of good practices, summarizing the efforts being done in Europe and in the Mediterranean countries to improve inclusiveness in emergency preparedness.

21. https://www.coe.int/t/dg4/majorhazards/ressources/pub/Ethical-Principles-Publication_EN.pdf

22. <https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016800c3052>

23. COE (2014) Guidelines for Assisting People with Disabilities during Emergencies, Crises and Disasters

24. COE (2014) Major Hazards and People with Disabilities. Their involvement in Disaster Preparedness and Responses

25. COE (2014) Major Hazards and People with Disabilities TOOLKIT

26. <http://www.coe.int/en/web/europarisks/conference-on-including-people-with-disabilities-in-disaster-preparedness-and-response>

CHAPTER 2

THE COMMITMENT OF DGCS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

INTRODUCTION

With the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2009²⁷, Italy has finally embraced the new vision on disability based on a bio-psycho-social approach promoted by the WHO. In 2001, WHO published the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)²⁸, to provide a scientific basis to health studies as an interaction between the individual and the context. ICF is therefore a tool to analyze disability no longer and not only from the medical point of view, but rather as the result of interaction between multiple factors of functional, structural, social and environmental impacts that provide the framework of how society respects and promotes the rights of persons with disabilities.

The Italian legislative framework in the field of disability is one of the most advanced in the world. With the support of the national experience, DGCS has long been committed to promoting and respecting the rights of persons with disabilities in all international forums in which it is called upon to represent Italy, allowing our country to play a dynamic role during the drafting of CRPD at the UN, giving an effective contribution also to the drafting of Article 32, introducing new principles in activities related to development cooperation, identifying an active role to be played by people with disabilities in the drafting and implementation of projects and policies.

This commitment is reflected in the production of different documents and tools, by DGCS, inspired from the highest international standards and principles in this field.

27. Ratification took place according to the Italian law no. 18 dated March 3, 2009 "Ratification and implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with the Optional Protocol, signed in New York on 13 December 2006 and establishment of the National Observatory on the Status of persons with disabilities" published in the Official Journal no. 61 of 14 March 2009. The text of the Convention in Italian can be downloaded from the Government website. (www.lavoro.gov.it/NR/rdonlyres/9768636A-77FE-486D-9516-8DF667967A75/0/ConvenzioneONU.pdf).

28. https://www.reteclassificazioni.it/portal_main.php?portal_view=public_custom_page&id=25

The drafting of these documents was ultimately characterized by participatory DGCS methods, involving civil society, DPOs, NGOs, local authorities, universities and other national institutions.

2.1 - THE NEW SECTORAL GUIDELINES ON DISABILITY OF 2010

Within the course of the disability inclusion process in the Italian development Agenda, in June 2010, the first step taken to fulfil the commitments arising from the Italian membership to the Convention was the mapping of all the initiatives on disability funded by the MAECI from 2000 to 2008. The MAECI document on *“Disability, International Cooperation and Development. The 2000-2008 Italian cooperation experience”*²⁹, drafted by DGCS, in collaboration with the World Bank, has been the launching platform of a lively debate among the Italian Cooperation stakeholders to reshape their work in favour of inclusive development able to take into account people with disabilities and their rights.

At the end of 2010, this debate led to the publishing of the *“Guidelines for the introduction of the disability issue into the Italian Cooperation policies and activities”*³⁰. For the drafting of the guidelines, DGCS had availed itself of a working group composed of DGCS experts, members of other ministries (Ministry of Welfare and Institute for Social Affairs), external consultants who have worked in cooperation projects, and experts from the World Bank, as well as extensive consultation with representatives of regional and local authorities, civil society, universities, and of the Italian associations of persons with disabilities. This document updates the previous MAECI sectoral guidelines on disability published in 2002, introducing the principles enshrined in the CRPD in the form of practical recommendations. The 2010 Guidelines draw inspiration from a concept of promoting the rights of persons with disabilities based on the centrality of the human person, on the promotion and inclusion of people with disabilities, so that they can fully participate in the social, economic, political and cultural context of a society that welcomes and respects their differences.

29. http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/pubblicazioni/AltrePubblicazioni/Pdf/Vol.2_Italia_Cooperazione_ENG.pdf

30. http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/documentazione/PubblicazioniTrattati/2010-07-01_GuidelinesDisability.pdf

“Guidelines for the integration of the disability issue into the Italian Cooperation policies and activities”, document approved by the Executive Committee by Resolution no. 163 of 8 November 2010.

Thus, the Italian Cooperation incorporates all the most advanced disability policies planning and monitoring tools at both national and international level. It recognizes, for example, the importance of providing training on issues related to disability and development for all those working in the field of cooperation and the importance of working according to a “twin-track approach”, i.e. promoting the *mainstreaming* of disability in all types of activities promoted by DGCS, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, continuing with the implementation of initiatives specifically targeted at people with disabilities and appropriately disaggregated data collection to allow the monitoring of these activities.

The guidelines also clearly stress the importance of promoting an operating modality in the Italian Cooperation sector, in order to directly involve and strengthen DPOs in the promotion of inclusive development, the issue of “accessibility” guidelines and the design of actions in emergency situations (wars and environmental disasters) that can also meet the needs and rights of persons with disabilities (CRPD, Art. 11).

The document ends by suggesting a number of actions needed to monitor and evaluate the application of Guidelines, including the drafting of a Development Cooperation Action Plan in the field of disability.

2.2 - THE ITALIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION DISABILITY ACTION PLAN

In compliance with the participatory methodology already adopted by the DGCS for the drafting of sectoral guidelines, the Italian Development Cooperation Disability Action Plan resulted from a consultation process launched on Sept. 5th, 2011 when the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Franco Frattini, met with the representatives of the Italian Disability and Development Network, sanctioning the creation of a “RIDS and MAECI/DGCS Working Table” in the press conference held on 11 October 2011³¹.

The Working Table was chaired by Min. Plenipotentiary Pier Francesco Zazo who was succeeded by the Director General for Development Cooperation, Mr. Giampaolo Cantini in October 2013. The Work Table manager is Mrs. Mina Lomuscio from the Central Technical Unit of DGCS.

31. <http://www.ridsnetwork.org/focus/piano-di-azione-disabilita-e-cooperazione/>

RIDS

The Rete Italiana Disabilità e Sviluppo (RIDS), which encompasses AIFO, DPI Italia Onlus, EducAid and FISH, was established to leverage on a wealth of experiences and projects primarily focusing on respect for human rights of persons with disabilities, international standard for all programmes targeted to development seeking countries, in compliance with CRPD principles. RIDS activities abide by the following principles:

- The strategic alliance between organizations that deal with development cooperation and relevant associations of persons with disabilities, recognizing their knowledge and skills;
- The inclusion of persons with disabilities in projects, making interventions accessible to them, also in the framework of international development programs;
- Attention to the rights of persons with disabilities in national and international projects devoted to the fight against poverty (Millennium Development Goals);
- Strengthening the powers and role (empowerment) of persons with disabilities and their representative bodies in development seeking countries, i.e. an essential element for the sustainability of CRPD, based on the principle “Nothing about us, without us”;
- Support for inclusive development policies in all sectors (health, education, work, etc.);
- Enhancement of local and national development strategies (Community Based Rehabilitation, Disability Action Plans) based on CRPD and appropriate monitoring systems;
- Promoting training and leveraging on cooperators with disabilities who become experts, within development cooperation activities;
- Promotion of appropriate practices and innovations in inclusive policy of persons with disabilities;
- Awareness-raising of local, national and international, public and private agencies and institutions promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities based on CRPD.

From the onset, the Working Table was organized by thematic groups according to a participatory strategy, with the involvement of the various representatives of Italian institutions at local and national level and civil society, active in the disability field, as well as Italian universities, research centres and enterprises, with the task of drawing up the Italian Development Cooperation Disability Action Plan (PdA).

Various technical groups meetings led to the final draft of the document, which was approved by the DGCS management committee in July 2013.

The PdA establishes the disability principle inclusion at every stage of development policies and practices and includes all the actions aimed at promoting equal opportunities for people with disabilities.

The Action Plan rests on five pillars:

1. Policies and strategies. National disability policy planning and monitoring tools;
2. Inclusive project planning & design;
3. Accessible and usable environments, goods and services;
4. Humanitarian aid and emergency situations including persons with disabilities;
5. Capitalizing on the experience and skills acquired by civil society and companies in the area of disability.

Each pillar includes objectives and concrete actions. Furthermore, specific investments are provided for some actions, such as, for example, information, training and data collection.

VISIBILITY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

On May 26th, 2014, the PdA was presented in Brussels³² at the European Economic and Social Committee with the aim of sharing best practices with the EU key institutions and Member States and of promoting the debate on disability and inclusive development, in compliance with the post-2015 agenda.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON THE STATUS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The National Observatory on the Status of Persons with Disabilities has been established by the same CRPD ratifying resolution (cf. Art. 3 of Law No. 18 of 3 March 2009), and performs, among others, the following duties: 1. promote the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and process the detailed report on measures taken under Article 35 of the Convention, in collaboration with the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights; 2. prepare a two-year action programme for the promotion of the rights and the integration of persons with disabilities, in the implementation of national and international legislation; 3. promote the collection of statistics illustrating the situation of persons with disabilities, also with reference to different territorial situations; 4. promote the development of studies and research that can help identify priority areas to which specific actions and interventions can be targeted for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities.

32. <http://www.iddcconsortium.net/events/presenting-italian-development-cooperation-disability-action-plan-sharing>

The National Observatory entered the PdA into the objective of Guideline 7 - International cooperation – of the “Two-year Action Programme for the promotion of the rights and inclusion of people with disabilities”, which has become a Decree of the President of the Republic. MAECI appointed its own representative at the agency. As for measures provided for by art. 7 the working group responsible for “International cooperation and international projection of disability policies” was set up to draft an operational plan.

A joint delegation, made up of the DGCS and MAECI representatives and of the Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, actively participated in the eighth Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, held in New York from 9 to 11 June 2015 under the South Korean presidency and Vice-Presidency of Italy, Poland, Tanzania and Brazil. A member of the Italian Disability and Development Network (representing civil society) was also invited to join the delegation.

The first day of the conference was entirely devoted to the general debate on the issue of the rights of persons with disabilities in the new 2030 Development Agenda; the second day, two panel discussions focused on the collection of statistical data and on the issues of poverty and inequality; the third day an informal panel, co-chaired by Italy and a representative of civil society met on the theme: *“Addressing the vulnerability and exclusion of persons with disabilities: the situation of women and girls, children’s right to education, disasters and humanitarian crises”*.

The Italian delegation also organized two side events on vulnerability arising from natural hazards (with DESA/DSPD) and on independent living (with OHCHR), which made it possible to enhance the Italian policies on the rights of persons with disabilities and in particular the 2013 PdA and the biennial Action Programme for the promotion of the rights and integration of persons with disabilities adopted by the Italian government in 2013³³.

2.3 - THE TECHNICAL GROUPS WORK: THE PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION DISABILITY ACTION PLAN

In January 2013, five technical groups were established to support the implementation of measures envisaged by PdA, to ensure the *mainstreaming* of disability issues and to promote, with the various *stakeholders*, the national debate and the exchange of experiences, knowledge and best practices, within their respective mandates:

33. <http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/news.shtml>

- i) Launching the discussion on the processing of a document on the revision of the OECD-DAC categories, in order to give visibility to disability;
- ii) Data collection and analysis of the initiatives funded over the last five years;
- iii) Inclusive education;
- iv) Accessibility and usability of environments, goods and services;
- v) Inclusive humanitarian aid and emergency situations including people with disabilities.

OECD-DAC TECHNICAL GROUP

As part of the actions covered by PdA an intervention strategy is defined in European and international forums to provide visibility to disability and to promote a monitoring system of actions and projects.

Cooperation initiatives in the field of disability are currently placed in the OECD-DAC categories relating to “Social and welfare services” (No. 16010 and No. 160”other social services and infrastructure”) and “Human Rights” (No. 15160) as there is no specific reference to the issue of disability. It is important to promote a debate on a clearer identification and visibility of initiatives focused on disability, within the OECD-DAC classification scheme.

For these reasons the strategy’s goals are twofold:

- Promoting the establishment of working groups with other cooperation agencies to integrate the OECD-DAC categories with a specific disability category;
- Participate in the review process of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to introduce the theme of disability by 2015.

For the same reason the disability marker was identified for data detection in the DGCS IT system, in place since 1 May 2014.

The “Effectiveness Marker” is a tool used by MAECI for a more complete implementation by the DGCS of: i) Aid Effectiveness and Development principles in accordance with the principles established in Rome, Paris, Accra and especially Busan; ii) the policy guidelines provided by OECD-DAC. The marker will apply to initiatives pending approval and it is a “dynamic” tool designed to facilitate interaction between the various DGCS offices and the Technical Evaluation Unit.

TECHNICAL GROUP IN CHARGE OF DATA ANALYSIS AND MAPPING

A database of all initiatives funded by the Italian Cooperation is now being updated, based on the PdA strategies. As a follow up to the previous mapping³⁴, this Technical Group has collected, processed and performed the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data relating to the initiatives funded by the DGCS from 2009 to 2014, producing this publication.

TECHNICAL GROUP ON INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

PdA intends to promote the integration of the Italian inclusive education good practices into international cooperation programmes, considering it a pivotal point for a new approach towards the condition of people with disabilities and their inclusion in society. To this end, the technical group has drafted a document on “Inclusive education and development cooperation”, which specifies how the Italian approach to this issue can be interpreted in the development cooperation interventions. This is intended to encourage thinking among experts of the field on the issues related to: (i) human rights, the right to inclusion and the right to education of persons with disabilities; (ii) inclusion and education in schools and in society; (iii) International cooperation and inclusive education. The document includes a practical toolkit for initiatives dedicated to this topic and was adopted by DGCS on November 19th, 2015.

TECHNICAL GROUP ON ACCESSIBILITY AND USABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTS, GOODS AND SERVICES

In accordance with the provisions set forth by the third priority action of the PdA, the technical group on “Accessibility and usability of environments, goods and services” has created a collection of Italian rules and regulations regarding the issue of security and accessibility for the drafting of a practical toolkit: “Guidelines on accessibility standards for buildings funded by the DGCS”³⁵. This document was adopted by the DGCS Executive Committee on July 24th, 2015.

The guidelines are intended to provide reference standards for new buildings and renovations carried out under the initiatives funded by the Development Cooperation, to allow full use of the facilities by all people, including those with disabilities.

The document draw inspiration from the Italian national regulations for the removal of architectural barriers and take into account the best practices implemented by other cooperation agencies, translating them into key principles that will be adopted by the DGCS to ensure the accessibility of buildings, as part of the funded initiatives.

34. See note nr. 29.

35. “Linee guida sugli standard di accessibilità per le costruzioni finanziate dalla DGCS”

TECHNICAL GROUP ON HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS INCLUDING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Under the PdA fourth priority action, the Technical Group on “Humanitarian aid and emergency situations including persons with disabilities” has promoted the inclusion of the topic “Disability and Humanitarian Aid” into the COHAFA programme promoted by the Italian six-month Presidency of the EU³⁶. A Concept paper on the objectives of the Presidency on the issue of disability has been published, Member States and the Commission have been informed and sensitized and the exchange of best practices was encouraged.

Following all this, under the programme of the Latvian Presidency of the EU, the theme “Disability in disaster management” was regarded as a priority by the PRO-CIV group, in coordination with COHAFA. In January 2015, an experts’ meeting was organized for the drafting of the Conclusions of the Council of Europe on such activities³⁷.

In particular, the issue of disability has been included in the section dedicated to humanitarian aid of the Triennial Guidelines: *“Specific actions for the protection of persons with disabilities will be launched in emergency situations, and specific studies on the best practices in the sector will be carried out in the implementation of the Disability Cooperation Action Plan”*.

The technical group mapped as well all inclusive emergency initiatives financed in the 2009/2014 period containing activities in favour of persons with disabilities. Finally, awareness raising campaigns on the issue of disability in emergency situations were launched, in particular in the mission addressed to the Syrian crisis.

In the DGCS three-year Guidelines, the section devoted to humanitarian aid actions was updated with the planning of specific actions in the field of disability and humanitarian aid.

Addressing the needs of persons with disabilities in emergency situations requires appropriate skills, given the highly differentiated target group due to various (social, environmental and individual) factors and to differences in sensory, motor, intellectual and social capabilities. To improve the technical skills and the ability to design actions in specific humanitarian aid and emergency situations and to spread good practices, the technical group drafted the document: “Humanitarian aid and disability Vademecum”, adopted by DGCS Steering Committee on November 19th, 2015.

36. Results of the COHAFA Working Party during the Italian Presidency

37. Conclusions formalized in the document: http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/Documentazione/DocumentiNew/MAE_Guidelines%202014-2016_ENG.pdf

This Vademecum makes reference to the international framework and the principles in the field of humanitarian aid and disability and it illustrates how to consider the specific vulnerabilities of persons with disabilities in emergency situations and the disabilities that might be caused by such situations. It also suggests concrete proposals and good practices to include disability in the humanitarian aid programme management.

THE INFOEAS PROJECT “COOPERATE TO INCLUDE ITALY’S COMMITMENT TO DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION”

The financing of the INFOEAS project “Cooperate to Include. Italy’s commitment on disability and development cooperation” is a further tool developed by DGCS to perform some activities scheduled by PdA.

The project stems from a partnership between the RIDS members and is mainly intended to raise the awareness of the development cooperation sector on the issue of disability, providing an effective contribution to the training of cooperation stakeholders on PdA contents – especially within the second priority action devoted to inclusive design – and information addressed to a wider audience, through information/ training tools.

The project supported the work carried out by technical groups and the drafting of the present publication edited by MAECI and RIDS, as well as the publication and dissemination of the following information/ training tools³⁸:

- The Manual of appropriate practices “Disability & Development: how to include persons with disabilities in development cooperation”, a useful tool successfully presented, thanks to the collaboration of UTLs, in Palestine, Tunisia and Mozambique. Being available in English, French and Portuguese, RIDS members are spreading it at national, European and international level.
- A photo & video travelling exhibition “Accessible Rights. The participation of persons with disabilities to an inclusive development”, which illustrates initiatives founded by MAECI in the period 2009-2014 and the processes of inclusive development supported by members of RIDS in the last twenty years, in Italy and abroad. During 2015 the exhibition was organised in the following towns: Imperia, Roma, Ostuni, Torre Santa Susanna, Napoli and Castel Maggiore, winning the interest of hundreds of visitors, including Institutions, DPOs, schools, civil society associations.

38. For a more detailed overview of all project activities please visit:

<http://www.ridsnetwork.org/en/who-we-are/>

<http://amicidiaifo.org/2015/09/30/aifo-disabilita-e-sviluppo-cooperare-per-includere-limpegno-dellitalia-su-disabilita-e-cooperazione-allo-sviluppo/>

- A teachers' guide "Disability, school and cooperation: guidelines for teachers", which offers to primary and secondary school teachers interesting theoretical reflections on the issue of inclusion of people with disabilities, in addition to practical and research-action educational courses, and a wide bibliography, webliography and filmography.
- Information and awareness-raising brochures and two videos, one in Italian and one in English, in order to spread the results of the International Conference "Including Disability in Development Cooperation: Experiences of collaboration between Governments, NGOs and DPOs".

The project also organized the following activities:

- In collaboration with the DGCS- MAECI, it managed the international conference "Including Disability in Development Cooperation: Experiences of collaboration between Governments, NGOs and DPOs", held on November 18th, 2015, in Rome, at the MAECI headquarters, with the objective to offer an opportunity for exchanging information and discussion among stakeholders working in the sector of cooperation in the field of disability, and with the important participation of the European Commission, of United Nations (UNDESA and UNHCR) and of several Italian and international NGOs and DPOs dealing with disability and development³⁹.
- In collaboration with DGCS (UTC and UTL), it carried out three seminars informing and spreading the Guidelines for the introduction of the disability issue within the policies and activities of the Italian Cooperation and the Italian Development Cooperation Disability Action Plan in some countries in which RIDS works and/or developed good practice (Palestine, Mozambique, Tunisia) involving officials from MAECI/UTL, EU Delegation, local national institutions, local and Italian NGOs and international agencies⁴⁰.
- In collaboration with the Italian universities of Bologna (Department of Science Education) , Florence (Department of Sciences for Economics and Business and the Association "Laboratorio ARCO") and Naples (University Sister Orsola Benincasa, CeRC and Allario Foundation), it carried out three advanced seminars on inclusive development issues for students, teachers and civil society workers.
- Three webinars (on-line seminars) intended for civil society in order to divulge the CRPD and the PdA and in particular to offer further details about three issues to which RIDS is working with peculiar energy and expertise: inclusive education

39. <http://www.ridsnetwork.org/progetti-in-rete/infoeas/conference-including-disability-in-development-cooperation-experiences-of-collaboration-between-governments-ngos-and-dpos/>

40. http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=12802:02-10-2015-tunisia-final-conference-of-the-project-support-for-the-social-integration-of-people-with-disabilities&catid=117:news-en&Itemid=913&highlight=WyJ0dW5pcylslmRpc-2FiaWxpdHkiXQ

(1st webinar carried out also with the participation of the University of Bologna), appropriate practices on Empowerment, Advocacy and Accessibility (2nd webinar carried out also with the participation of the informing agency Superando), appropriate practices on Community-based Inclusive Development (3rd webinar carried out also in connection with India).

- Six training and awareness-raising meetings on inclusive development for teachers, educational executives and representatives of civil society engaged within municipalities of the Union Reno-Galliera, Imperia, Ostuni, Napoli, Rimini, and an awareness-raising campaign on the media and on social networks, at local, national and international level.

2.4 - THE ITALIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION THREE-YEAR GUIDELINES

The commitment undertaken by DGCS to include disability in the Italian Development Agenda is also reflected in a further important planning tool: the Italian Development Cooperation three-year Guidelines.

PdA is widely mentioned in the previous programming document: *“The Italian Development Cooperation in the 2014-2016 Three-Year Period: Updated Programming Guidelines: March 2014”*⁴¹. A specific attention is paid to people with disabilities included as part of the commitment to the protection of vulnerable groups, as well as in specific “emergency and humanitarian aid” actions, in the document entitled *“A world in common: solidarity, partnership, development. The new Italian Development Cooperation. Three-year programming guidelines (2015-2017)”*⁴².

PdA therefore becomes a useful design tool in the three-year programming period of the Italian Cooperation.

The inclusion of the disability issue within the MAECI programming document proceeds along with, and sometimes acts as a driving force to, the international debate, which has marked the shift from MDGs to SDGs, and is also parallel to the disability *mainstreaming* work carried out in this field by DPOs worldwide.

Disability, even in three-year Guidelines, is increasingly becoming a cross-cutting issue included in the Italian Development Cooperation priorities, rescheduled according to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations⁴³.

41. http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/Documentazione/DocumentiNew/MAE_Guidelines%202014-2016_ENG.pdf, p. 6-7-8 and p. 19.

42. Three-year programming document (Inter-Ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation, CICS Resolution no. 2/2015), p. 25-26. [http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/Documentazione/DocumentiNew/UN%20MONDO%20IN%20COMUNE%207%20agosto%20\(senza%20nota%20p.3\).pdf](http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/Documentazione/DocumentiNew/UN%20MONDO%20IN%20COMUNE%207%20agosto%20(senza%20nota%20p.3).pdf)

43. Cf. Documento triennale di programmazione e di indirizzo (CICS Resolution no. 2/2015).

2.5 - THE ITALIAN COOPERATION REFORM

Upon the approval of the new text of law “General rules on international development cooperation” (Law 125/2014), significant changes were introduced into the Italian cooperation system: the new name “Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation” (MAECI), the integral and qualifying character of cooperation in the framework of the Italian foreign policy, the role played by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the inclusion of new civil society entities among cooperation stakeholders, new financial instruments managed by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP, Deposits and Grants Fund), a renewed role played by the profit-making private sector.

The establishment of the Italian Development Cooperation Agency is one of the most relevant structural interventions. In general, the next three years will be extremely important to redesign the profile and objectives of the Italian Development Cooperation.

From the disability point of view, as part of the reform, it will be fundamental to give a general consistent approach to the policies promoted internationally by the Italian Cooperation. In this scenario, the PdA could be confirmed as a general tool to be applied across the board in the field of disability and inclusive development in the international cooperation promoted by Italy.

A further key role will be played by the Italian Development Cooperation Agency, the implementing body that intersects its scope of action with that covered by DGCS/MAECI. The documents produced in the context of disability by MAECI - especially the PdA - should ensure the maintenance of a good level of attention to disability issues and development cooperation at a time of such an important structural change.

Part B
THE ITALIAN COOPERATION EXPERIENCE

CHAPTER 3

MAPPING OF THE INITIATIVES FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES 2009-2014

INTRODUCTION

“Guidelines for the introduction of the issue of disability in the policies and activities of the Italian Cooperation” of 2010 and, consequently, the “Action Plan on Disability of the Italian Cooperation”⁴⁴ of 2013 state the need for a systematic data collection and processing activity on the conditions of persons with disabilities. A concrete action in this regard is the traceability of all MAECI activities on disability, through the set up of a special database containing all information both on the actions funded with a disability component and on those that contain activity components on disability in the framework of broader projects.

It is important to develop a system capable of collecting qualitative data that are relevant for identifying and developing appropriate practices in line with CRPD and with the most advanced international standards.

The previous mapping⁴⁵ testified to MAECI’s commitment to ensuring disability inclusion into the Italian Development Agenda, following CRPD ratification by Italy. Since then, this pathway has been enriched by further milestones - as shown in the previous chapter - based on the appropriate participatory and inclusive methodology practice.

This mapping is the continuation of that path. Thanks to the contribution by the technical group on “Data collection and analysis of the initiatives funded over the last five years”, it is the result of one of the INFOEAS AID 10305 project activities “Cooperating to include” co-funded by MAECI and promoted by RIDS, aimed at implementing some of the activities scheduled in the PdA.

This document is designed to highlight:

- the efforts made by DGCS to collect and disaggregate data on disability;
- PdA impact on the allocation of MAECI funds for the Italian Cooperation initiatives in the field of disability.

44. Cf. paragraph 2.2

45. Cf. note 34

To do so, the analysis is intended to illustrate:

- the economic investment supported by the Italian Cooperation in the field of disability in the 2009-2014 period;
- the joint funding on disability by type of intervention, by geographical area, by implementation modality and by implementing agencies;
- the quality of the initiatives funded by type of activity and beneficiaries.

3.1 - METHODOLOGY

Data related to the five-year period under review is not comparable with data collected during the previous mapping, since the one made by DGCS, in collaboration with the World Bank, could take advantage of more time and of a broader group of experts, who could thoroughly analyze the initiatives funded by MAE on disability from 2000 to 2008, in a qualitative and quantitative way, through interviews, questionnaires and analysis of project documents, including final reports and assessments.

1. From February to June 2015: data collection;
2. From July to August 2015: data processing and analysis;
3. From September to December 2015: drafting and publication of the final document.

Despite having a restricted timeframe, this mapping has been refined from different points of view:

- The spectrum of keywords has been extended, thus making a more suitable filter available.

LIST OF KEYWORDS USED TO QUERY MAECI/DGCS DATABASES

PREVIOUS MAPPING KEYWORDS: able, accessibility, barriers, blinds, deficits, disabled, education, vulnerable groups, exclusion, disability, inclusion, involvement, integration, leprosy, spinal cord injury, mental, mines, disease, motor, mutilation, deaf, visually impaired, paraplegic, prevention, prosthetics, psyche.

NEW KEYWORDS ADDED: diagnosis, marginalization, group, injuries, mobility, permanent, demining.

- Thanks to the work done by the Technical Group on “Humanitarian aid and emergency situations including people with disabilities”, only the items related to disability (dedicated funds to vulnerable groups) have been identified, in emergency initiatives.

VULNERABLE GROUPS

By “vulnerable groups” component of emergency and demining projects we mean any project activity for children, victims of mines, women victims of sexual violence and persons with (physical, psychological, sensory) disabilities who are already disabled or who may have acquired a disability as a result of conflicts or natural disasters. The “vulnerable groups” component, which is taken into account in this mapping, also these categories.

- Thanks to the “disability marker”⁴⁶, included in 2014, specific information was retrieved from DGCS internal software for an additional data review. This enabled us to map not only the initiatives specifically aimed at disability, but also *mainstreaming* ones, i.e. those integrating the disability perspective into ordinary policies and practices, in favour of a fully inclusive development, in compliance with the twin-track approach.

RATIO BETWEEN TOTAL GRANTS AND GRANT INITIATIVES FOR DISABILITY

From 2009 to 2014, total grants approved by DGCS in different sectors amounted to Euro 1,310,729,584⁴⁷, of which grants addressed to disability initiatives amounted to about thirty-five million Euro (35,074,563), accounting for 2.68% of total funding.

This data also includes individual components of activities for persons with disabilities, as part of these broader initiatives (eg. in emergency or ordinary projects targeted to the most vulnerable brackets of the population).

46. Cf. Chap. 2, par. 2.3 OECD/DAC Technical group.

47. “Data given by the office DGCS/VIII”. They do not include funding for which DGCS could not provide a specific allocation (eg. some contributions earmarked for International Organizations).

3.2 - DATA ANALYSIS

In order to learn about the commitments undertaken by DGCS in 2009-2014 and monitor their trends, data analysis was carried out on new initiatives approved in the respective reference years during the 2009 - 2014 period, including information on:

1. Economic investment providing information on the total volume of grant initiatives for disability in the 2009-2014 period and the actual number of initiatives deliberated on in the area of disability;
2. Financing broken down by geographical area, type of initiatives, implementation modality and implementing agency;
3. Qualitative aspects of the funded initiatives: type of activity and beneficiaries, classification according to the OECD-DAC categories;
4. Some initiatives, under way in the 2009-2014 period, but approved prior to the period covered by this mapping (see BOX on El Salvador).

3.2.1 The economic investment

Data reported under item 3.1 (*Grant initiatives for Disability*), is related to all the funding for ongoing initiatives dedicated to disability in the period under review (2009-2014).

More specifically, the analysis refers only to data relating to the investment budget for the new initiatives on disability approved by the DGCS in the period 2009-2014 (Table 1), for a total of 58 initiatives, amounting to a grant of Euro 27,623,575.02.

TABLE 1: Initiatives on disability approved by DGCS

YEAR OF APPROVED RESOLUTIONS	GRANTS €	NUMBER OF INITIATIVES
2009	4.236.368,34	9
2010	4.389.686,02	9
2011	3.292.300,00	10
2012	1.447.977,00	5
2013	9.395.640,96	14
2014	4.861.602,70	11
	27.623.575,02	58

Table No. 1 shows the increase in the number of initiatives and their financing approved in 2013. This figure is to be related, in general, with the gradual recovery of resources

allocated for Development Cooperation⁴⁸ after the sharp decline occurred during the period 2009-2011 and, probably, thanks to approval of PdA in July 2013, which had a positive impact on programming guidelines and funding in this sector by MAECI.

3.2.2 The funding structure

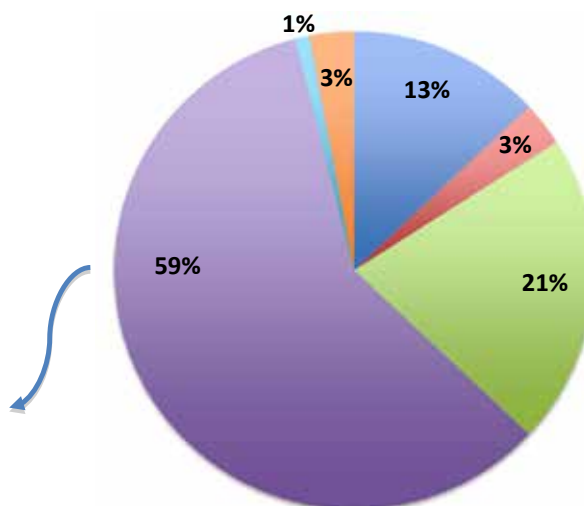
GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Graph 1 shows the geographic distribution of grants approved by DGCS for disability initiatives. The geographical areas under review were identified taking into account the geographical breakdown used by DGCS⁴⁹.

GRAPH 1: Geographical distribution of grants approved by DGCS for 2009-2014 disability initiatives

■ ASIA AND OCEANIA ■ LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBEAN ■ AFRICA
 ■ MEDITERRANEAN AREA AND THE BALKANS ■ ITALY ■ NON-DIVISIBLE

ALBANIA	5,7%
JORDAN	6,4%
KOSOVO	7,0%
LEBANON	5,2%
SYRIA	4,9%
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	57,6%
TUNISIA	13,2%



48. Cf. Development Co-operation Report 2014: Mobilising Resources for Sustainable Development, OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2014-en>

49. The geographical breakdown used in this analysis is summarized in the following areas: AFRICA (Sub-Saharan Africa, West Africa, East Africa, the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa); MEDITERRANEAN area and the BALKANS (North Africa, Middle East and the Balkans); ASIA and OCEANIA (South Asia and Southeast Asia); LATIN AMERICA and THE CARIBBEAN (Andean, Central America countries and the Caribbean), as described in the Guidelines and programming document “LA COOPERAZIONE ITALIANA ALLO SVILUPPO NEL TRIENNIO 2014–2016 Linee guida e indirizzi di programmazione Aggiornamento: marzo 2014” and in the Report “Relazione annuale sull’attuazione della politica di cooperazione allo sviluppo nel 2014”.

The geographical area of the Balkans, the Mediterranean and the Near East is the one with the largest concentration of grants deliberated on by DGCS in the disability sector, accounting for 59% out of the total amount.

Funding allocated for the geographic area of Africa accounts for 21%. The geographical area of Asia-Oceania has received 13% of funding.

Non distributable initiatives, namely those addressed to more countries, have received 3% of grants.

TABLE 2: Distribution of DGCS-funded disability initiatives by country 2009-2014

	COUNTRY	FINANCING €
UP TO 1 MILLION	BRAZIL	17.828,02
	COLOMBIA	52.804,00
	GUATEMALA	79.200,00
	NICARAGUA	156.357,00
	REP. DEM. CONGO	186.504,00
	ITALY	191.578,00*
	VIETNAM	255.558,00
	LIBYA	350.000,00
	RWANDA	350.000,00
	KENYA	468.254,00
	EQUADOR	520.675,70
	SOMALIA	732.303,00
	ALBANIA	754.000,00
	SYRIA	947.885,00
	SOUTH SUDAN	973.000,00
BETWEEN 1 AND 3 MILLION	MADAGASCAR	1.032.455,00
	JORDAN	1.242.968,34
	LEBANON	1.373.255,00
	TUNISIA	1.748.940,00
	SUDAN	1.761.888,40
	KOSOVO	1.852.213,00
OVER 3 MILLION	AFGHANISTAN	3.380.000,00
	PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	8.485.757,56
subtotal		26.913.424,02
	Non-divisible	710.151,00
TOTAL		27.623.575,02

* *InfoEas Development Education Projects*

1% of funding earmarked for Italy refers to InfoEas projects that are aimed at awareness-raising and development education relating to relevant Italian Cooperation experiences or development issues. In this case, reference is made to the support given to the NGO AIFO in partnership with the NGO Educaid, in collaboration with the two associations of persons with disabilities, FISH and DPI Italia Onlus (RIDS) for the implementation of the PdA.

Funding for disability has been addressed to 23 countries. Table 2 illustrates in detail the distribution.

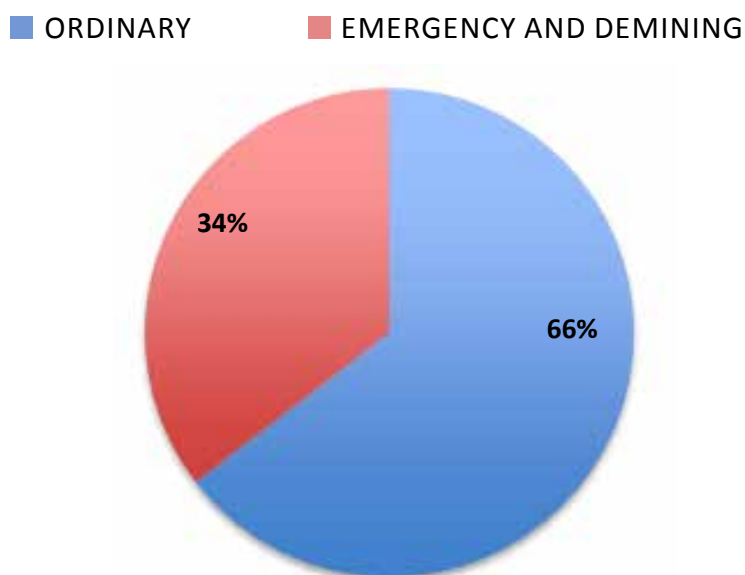
Afghanistan and the Palestinian Territories stand out among them, as the only two countries that have received more than 3 million Euro funding in 2009-2014. In particular, the Palestinian Territories have been awarded a grant amounting to Euro 8,485,757.56, thus confirming the special interest and the continuous commitment by the Italian Cooperation in this geographical region.

This is in line with the priorities set out by the Italian Cooperation in relation to crisis and post-conflict areas and fragile States.

TYPOLOGY OF INITIATIVES

Graph 2 shows that about 2/3 of the grants are intended for ordinary initiatives. Whereas, for emergency and demining initiatives, specific funds have been earmarked for vulnerable groups: i.e. children victims of mines, women victims of sexual violence and persons with (physical, psychological, sensory) disabilities, who

GRAPH 2: Distribution of grants by type of (ordinary or emergency) initiative



already have a disability or who may have become disabled as a result of conflict or natural disaster.

Emergency initiatives have followed the flow of humanitarian crises that have occurred in the period covered by this mapping and are mainly concentrated in the Middle East, in some crisis areas of Africa and Afghanistan, in line with the Guidelines and programming documents.

IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY

Table 3 shows the implementation modality of the initiatives taken into consideration:

1. Directly implemented by DGCS
2. Directly implemented by DGCS + art. 15 (Government implementation)
3. Directly implemented by DGCS (also through funding granted to NGOs⁵⁰, law 80/05⁵¹)
4. Contribution to International Organization
5. Promoted by NGOs

TABLE 3: Distribution of DGCS-funded disability projects by modality of implementation

MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION	N. INITIATIVES	GRANTS €	%
Directly implemented by DGCS	1	1.000.000,00	3,62%
Directly implemented by DGCS + art. 15 (Government implementation)	2	2.255.940,00	8,17%
Directly implemented by DGCS (also through reliance on NGOs, law 80/05)	20	7.462.621,34	27,02%
Contribution to International Organization	11	3.474.804,00	12,58%
Initiatives promoted by NGOs	24	13.430.209,68	48,62%
TOTAL	58	27.623.575,02	100,00%

The analysis of the implementation modalities highlights the importance attached by the Italian Cooperation to the work of NGOs, involved directly in 24 initiatives.

50. Law 49/87, as amended. "NGOs can be given the task of implementing specific cooperation programs whose costs will be financed by the DGCS".

51. Law 80 of 14/5/2005. "For the implementation of emergency operations, as in art. 11, law 02/26/49, as amended, through funds accredited to diplomatic representatives, the Head of Mission may conclude agreements with non-governmental organizations working locally".

3.2.3 Qualitative analysis of funded initiatives

TYPOLOGY OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

PdA highlights the need to develop a design capability to include disability in the projects funded by MAECI and to respect the human rights enshrined in CRPD, keeping the focus on international tools and standards (such as, for example, Community-Based Inclusive Development and the Millennium Development Goals)⁵². This is achieved by designing projects including *capacity building*, *capability* and *empowerment* actions developed by DPOs and by PwDs and their families, recognized as an active part in decision-making concerning their own lives (CRPD, art. 4)⁵³.

Graph 3 shows the type of activities implemented in the framework of the 58 initiatives.

GRAPH 3: Typology of project activities



It is important to note, first of all, that the range of intervention areas of mapped projects is quite varied and diverse. This can be considered a first multidimensionality⁵⁴ index of the actions that are implemented, in compliance with a greater awareness of a bio-psycho-social approach to disability by cooperation agents.

52. PdA, p. 30

53. PdA, p. 31

54. "The aim is to achieve adequate competence to implement an inclusive design in compliance with the twin track approach. At the same time it is important to overcome the medical/individual disability model (health being regarded only as one of the human rights), focused exclusively on often inappropriate and stigmatizing healthcare targeted approaches. Instead, it is important to use appropriate training contents and terminology that take account of the international language evolution, which is more aware of the multi-dimensionality of disability." PdA, p. 30

Accessibility - As provided for in the PdA, various forms of barriers and obstacles hindering access to environments, goods and services are the major obstacle that hinders and often prevents the full participation of people with disabilities in community life. A greater attention should be paid to this activity in international cooperation projects so that public funds help promote the inclusion of all people, without any distinctions.

The mapping records 23 different interventions in the “access to rights, goods and services” category. In particular, this includes all those activities designed to improve the quality of accessibility to basic services in a wide range of sectors: food security, epidemiological surveillance, health care and psycho-social welfare, education, water and sanitation, housing and habitat, social and economic services. An important value was given to physical accessibility improvement of school facilities.

PALESTINE: DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRIMARY CARE SYSTEM

The Italian Cooperation has taken action in the chronic humanitarian crisis affecting Palestine, for years, through annual programmes designed to help the most vulnerable groups (women, children and persons with disabilities). In this context, the strengthening of the primary care system is considered a priority by the Italian Cooperation and the Palestinian Ministry of Health. The POSIT⁵⁵ initiative covers not only the development of infrastructures and the supply of medical equipment, but also the training of social and health care personnel and the development of community activities aimed at increasing accessibility to emergency services and those dedicated to women’s health, non-transmissible diseases, disability and mental health.

55. <http://www.itcoop-jer.org/en/content/posit-strengthening-primary-health-care-system-palestine>

Training - The initiatives aimed at the training of professionals (trainers, teachers, health and welfare sector professionals) are paramount, in accordance with the provisions set out in the Italian Cooperation Guidelines. A special attention is paid to initiatives dedicated both to medical personnel training, with the aim of pursuing the strengthening of the health care system and universal access to health, and to teachers’ training and quality of learning, aimed at pursuing the “Education for All” goals. Furthermore, if all the initiatives in lower and higher education are summed up, it becomes clear that this is the key area of intervention of the Italian Cooperation in the field of disability.

Local development - Capacity building at a local level is an equally important issue, in line with the general goal pursued by the Italian Cooperation, aimed at promoting endogenous development within the institutions and stakeholders of the partner countries to raise their awareness and enhance their means to manage and support development processes⁵⁶. In the field of disability, *capacity building* activities are, for

56. “Local capacity development, connected to the theme of capacity development, essential milestone towards the improvement of governance in partner countries, should not be seen as a mere knowledge transfer; rather it should be achieved through the support of an endogenous change in the institutions

example, to strengthen inclusive education systems or to implement activities providing support to local health systems to improve their accessibility.

Institutional Strengthening - 16 “strengthening initiatives of local communities and institutions”, which are mapped here, are almost entirely concentrated in the last two years of the mapping process (8 in 2013 and 5 in 2014). This shows how this type of initiatives by PdA⁵⁷ has been broadly welcomed, in view of a fully inclusive and sustainable development.

KOSOVO: SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PLAN ON DISABILITY

DGCS has supported Kosovo in the drafting and implementation of a National Action Plan on Disability launched in May 2009 and of a Local Action Plan in the Municipality of Gjilan.

The drafting of the Action Plans resulted from a complex negotiation process between the national institutions at central and local level, associations, organizations of people with disabilities and international organizations based in Kosovo, in accordance with Art. 32 of CRPD.

The Action Plans result from a participatory work methodology, facilitated by officials of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, regarded itself as a good practice. Both documents have been drafted with the direct participation of Kosovo associations and international institutions present in the country, through special working groups consisting of representatives of the Government Office for Human Rights, civil society representatives and DGCS experts.

The pilot project for the implementation of the Action Plan received technical support for school inclusion of children (both boys and girls) with disabilities and, in general, for the social inclusion of people with disabilities.

The pilot project launched to support social inclusion processes in the Municipality of Gjilan focused on different areas of activity:

- Awareness-raising, information and training for healthcare professionals and families about preventable causes of disability and risk factors;
- Implementation of a statistical survey on the living conditions of people with disabilities, with the involvement of their families and of welfare service representatives;
- Technical support for the school inclusion of children with disabilities and school managers’ and teachers’ training activities for the identification of children’s integration processes through the Individual Educational Plan and for the organization of a study visit to Italy for professionals of the field to share Italian inclusion best practices and to take part in the awareness-raising days of on the key issues covered by the UN Convention;
- Retrofitting of school facilities to make them accessible for all;

and stakeholders of the partner countries, aimed at awareness-raising and acquisition of means to locally manage the course of their development (ownership). “THE ITALIAN COOPERATION DEVELOPMENT IN THE THREE-YEAR 2013-2015 PERIOD, guidelines and programming documents”, p. 18

57. “Acquired knowledge and experiences must be enhanced and transferred to partner countries, through both public and civil society institutions and organizations, to ensure their sustainability. (...) The sustainability of most interventions implemented by the Italian Cooperation depends precisely on the active involvement of civil society organizations and/or their stimulus to get organized.” PdA, p. 44

- Participation in sports and cultural activities ensuring structural adjustments (gym, music school and theatre) and physical education teachers' training.

The inclusion process of children with disabilities was implemented in 3 primary schools, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

Social Inclusion - Social inclusion is a significant element in many of the initiatives that have been mapped, and especially of those aimed at vocational training and work inclusion of people with disabilities, those implementing inclusive Development Community Based models (as many as 10) and those focusing on *empowerment* activities aimed at DPOs or persons with disabilities.

VIETNAM: COMMUNITY-BASED INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

This initiative, managed by a NGO, in 2012 came under the social policy implemented by the Vietnamese Government, which developed a Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) strategy or a Community-Based Inclusive Development (CBID), based on the involvement and active participation of people with disabilities, their families and communities to help their empowerment process. The project was developed in collaboration with Hanoi Medical University-HMU, and provided for the strengthening and consolidation of CBR actions in the Thua Thien Hue Quang Nam and Quang Tri provinces. The goal was to improve the inclusion of people with disabilities and the quality of public physical and social rehabilitation services, through training with the DPOs Italian experts' assistance and scholarships in Italy for the local technical staff, residential internships for parents of children with disabilities and capacity building for local DPOs.

Support for civil society - One of the five priority actions of the PdA is dedicated to the enhancement of experience and expertise of civil society and enterprises. In this sense, it is considered important to strengthen the role of civil society in partner countries, providing adequate support to the development of skills and *capabilities*.

All interventions specifically targeted to people with disabilities, their organizations and their networks are considered particularly relevant. Mapping highlights a core of initiatives consistent with the actions foreseen by PdA, mainly concentrated in the 2013 – 2014 period: 8 initiatives have implemented empowerment activities targeted to DPOs and/or persons with disabilities, 7 awareness-raising initiatives have been undertaken on the rights of persons with disabilities, 5 initiatives are linked to the CRPD implementation, such as initiative implemented in Tunisia: "Project supporting the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities".

Inclusive education - It should be noted that 7 initiatives make explicit reference to inclusive education. This sector will surely be implemented and maintained in accordance with the art. 24 of the CRPD and the PdA itself, which considers inclusive education as a key strategic element to achieve social inclusion.

**TUNISIA: SOCIAL INCLUSION, ACCESSIBILITY
AND SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRPD**

On 30 September 2015, the final project Conference “Support for the social integration of disabled people”, was held in Tunis. The project was carried out in the framework of the Tunisian-Italian cooperation and it amounted to 1.8 million Euro.

The final conference of the project was an opportunity to disseminate the results of the initiative and the cooperation prospects in this area. Inspired by the Italian model in the field of disability, the initiative devoted several activities to strengthening the capabilities of institutions and associations working in this field. Special attention was paid to training and technical assistance on various social programming issues, involving about 150 beneficiaries. Four study visits to Italy were organized for institutional and civil society representatives from Tunisia. With the support from the University of Bologna technical assistance was provided to the Institut de Promotion des Handicapés (IPH) and an infographics laboratory was established in its premises. Interest in associations resulted, among other things, into the allocation of a 380,000 Euro fund for the financing of 14 micro-projects designed and developed by Tunisian associations. 4 minibuses targeted for the associations were purchased and 480 hearing aids were distributed to children in pre-school age. The project also funded the reconstruction of the URAV Centre (Union Régionale Aveugles - Regional Union for the Blind) in Gafsa, based on accessibility criteria. The centre was also equipped with the necessary physical therapy, pre-school education facilities and information technology equipment for visually impaired people.

With regard to the prospects of the Italian-Tunisian cooperation in the field of disability, a “project aimed at supporting the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” is also under way, amounting to 1,25 million euro, which is part of the framework of the Tunisian strategy for improvement of living conditions of disabled people,

through the protection and promotion of their rights. The initiative will focus on assistance for the development of the sectoral National Action Plan, on the enhancement and development of capacity building in the area of home care and accessibility of the local premises of the Ministry of Social Affairs and on capacity building in the data collection and analysis at central and local levels. The initiative includes activities to be implemented over a two-year period at national and local level, particularly in the regions of Siliana, Gafsa and Sidi Bouzid⁵⁸.

TUNISIA

**CENTRE DE L'UNION REGIONALE DES
AVEUGLES DE GAFSA**

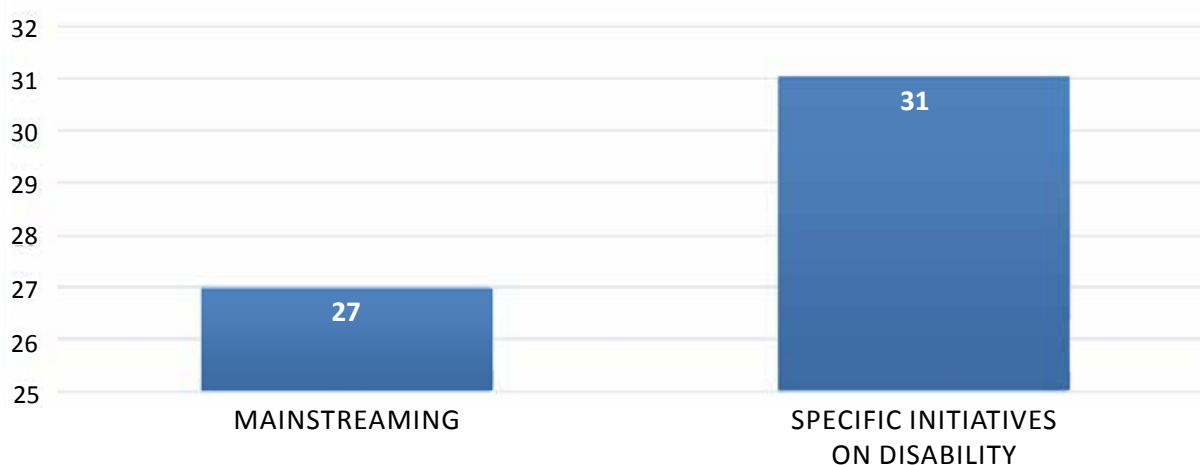


58. http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/Pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=12798:02-10-2015-tunisia-conferenza-per-chiusura-del-progetto-sostegno-all-integrazione-sociale-dei-disabili&catid=8&Itemid=515

TWIN-TRACK APPROACH

The PdA also stresses the importance of adopting a *mainstreaming* strategy applied to disability. This implies the involvement, empowerment, collaboration and integration of all relevant stakeholders through a participatory methodology. To this end, it is useful to adopt a twin-track approach, envisaging either specific disability-targeted initiatives and *mainstreaming* initiatives. Graph 4 shows the ranking of the 58 initiatives under this criterion.

GRAPH 4: Twin-track approach



It is important to note that the 27 *mainstreaming* initiatives are almost exclusively emergency and demining initiatives.

The introduction of the “disability marker”, its development and systematic use since 2014, allow data collection on disability issues in a more timely and widespread way in the next mapping (also among the ordinary initiatives), in compliance with twin-track approach.

TYPOLGY OF BENEFICIARIES

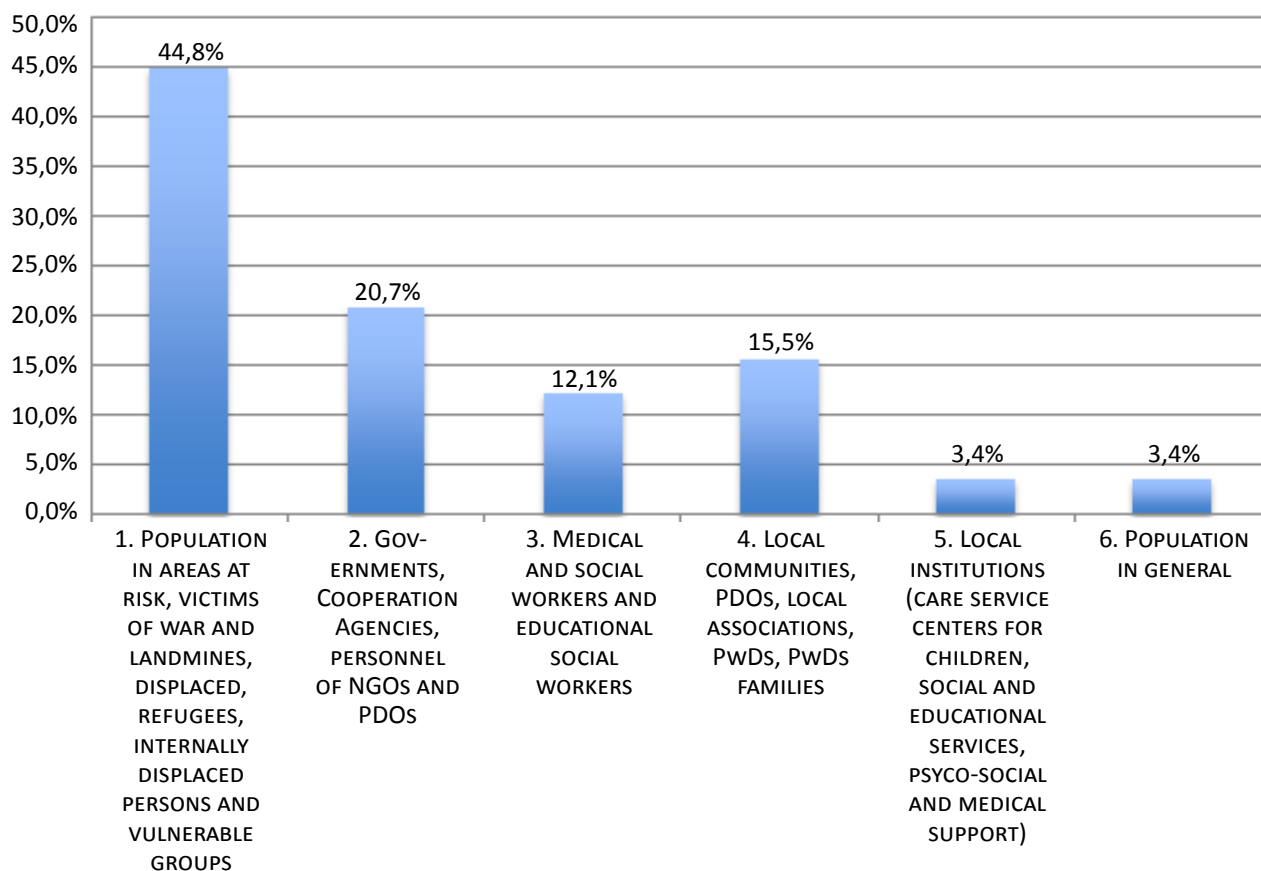
The analysis takes into account either direct and indirect beneficiaries of ordinary and emergency initiatives.

It was considered appropriate to group beneficiaries into “macro groups”, taking into account type of activities, as described in Figure 4.

Macro-group 1: Populations in areas at risk

The largest macro-group concerns populations living in areas at risk, victims of war and landmines, the displaced, refugees, internally displaced persons and, more gen-

GRAPH 5: Typology of beneficiaries (percentage of total initiatives) - 2009-2014



erally, vulnerable groups, i.e. largely the beneficiaries of the initiatives of emergency. This confirms the commitment of Italian Cooperation for the protection of the rights of PwDs in emergency situations (*mainstreaming*), thanks to the commitment of international bodies such as UNMAS, International Red Cross, IOM, UNICEF.

Macro-group 2: Governments, Cooperation Agencies, NGOs, PDOs

In order of importance, it follows the macro-group constituted by stakeholders in development processes, i.e. by policy makers and officials of national institutions and cooperation agencies and NGOs and PDOs staff.

These typologies are taken over by the initiatives that contain activities related to the first pillar of the PdA, namely dedicated to the implementation of the CRPD, introduction, coordination and coherence of policies on disability at educational and health care level, monitoring and evaluation of application of the guidelines on disability, high education (universities). Particular attention was paid, in the period under review, to the activities of Inclusive Education and accessibility to rights, goods and services.

Macro-group 3: Medical social workers and educational social workers

A percentage of the 12% of the initiatives expects as beneficiaries medical social workers and educational social workers, for whom training activities are foreseen in order to support locally the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and to reduce the spread of illnesses that cause chronic diseases.

Macro-Group 4: Local communities, PDOs, local associations, PwDs, to PwDs families

More than one sixth of the initiatives funded in the period under review concerns a particular group of beneficiaries: local communities, PDOs, PwDs families and persons with disabilities themselves. In fact, thanks to the Community Based Inclusive Development initiatives, vocational training and socio-economic inclusion of PwDs, empowerment of PDOs, this type of beneficiaries, networking with local and national institutions, becomes an active subject of processes of endogenous and sustainable development, thus contributing to the strengthening of local institutions and communities (policy, strategies for the promotion of the rights of PwDs, capacity building).

Macro-group 5: Local institutions and care services centers locally managed by international NGOs and International Bodies

This macro-group of beneficiaries concerns who runs and works at local bodies and institutions that provide assistance to persons with disabilities (mostly minors in situation of abandonment) or, for example, in the case of countries at war, it concerns care service centers managed locally by NGOs and international bodies.

Macro-group 6: Population in general

A last but not negligible group of beneficiaries concerns the general population, who is involved in initiatives which aim, among their main objectives, awareness-raising on the issue of rights of persons with disabilities, for the removal of cultural barriers which create discrimination.

Finally we would like to dwell on two types of beneficiaries, children and women, already contained in the macro-groups identified above. This type of beneficiaries constitutes one of the strategic goals of the Triennial guidelines of DGCS: “to support democracy, the affirmation of human rights and gender equality and help to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including those which limit the rights of persons with disabilities and the exploitation of children”.

Minors:

This type of beneficiaries is mentioned in a third of the initiatives examined, confirming the importance the Italian Cooperation recognizes to childhood, especially as regards the sectors of inclusive education and maternal and child health (*mainstreaming*).

Women:

This type of beneficiaries, however, is taken into account in a specific way only in the 8.6% of the initiatives, and only in one case women are mentioned as a typology in itself (regardless of the maternal role of women). With regards to the objectives stated by the PdA and Italian Cooperation, that of women is a type of beneficiaries which should undoubtedly be increased.

SUDAN: PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ORPHANED CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN THE CITY OF KHARTOUM

Orphaned children with disabilities are an extremely marginalized group subject to multiple forms of discrimination. For this reason, DGCS cooperates with the Sudanese institutions to promote the rights of this category of particularly vulnerable children and to improve their living conditions.

By providing technical support, DGCS aims at strengthening the capacity of the Sudanese Ministry of Welfare to develop inclusive policies in line with standards set out by the National Council for people with disabilities and CRPD, to promote targeted policies and strategies to protect the rights of people with disabilities.

The project, in particular, is intended to improve the living conditions and social inclusion of children with disabilities living in some orphanages in Khartoum. Specific actions have been designed not only for the upgrading of the orphanage facilities in question, according to the accessibility standards set out by DGCS, but also and above all for personnel training, to improve their skills and the development of social and educational services according to an inclusive approach. Finally, specific awareness-raising events are envisaged within orphanages, to promote the rights of orphans with disabilities.

PALESTINE: EMPOWERMENT FOR DPOs AND WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES

Being a disabled woman in Palestine means being part of one of the most marginalized, neglected, isolated and excluded groups of society. A highly stigmatized perception of disability prevails within the Palestinian society. The ensuing discrimination is even more profound in the case of women with disabilities, given the fact that most of them remain hidden and silent, their concerns remain unknown and their rights overlooked. They live in a patriarchal society, crushed under the double burden of being both disabled and women. Hence, this prevailing prejudice makes women with disabilities one of the most vulnerable groups in society. In the Palestinian context, moreover, the organizations working on the issue of disability are managed for - and not by - people with disabilities. The decision-making tree is often top-down and tends to follow pre-packaged formulas rather than seeking for participatory solutions. Services are almost exclusively delivered by local or international private providers, which are in turn deficient in providing people with disabilities and their families with tools likely to facilitate their inclusion in society and in

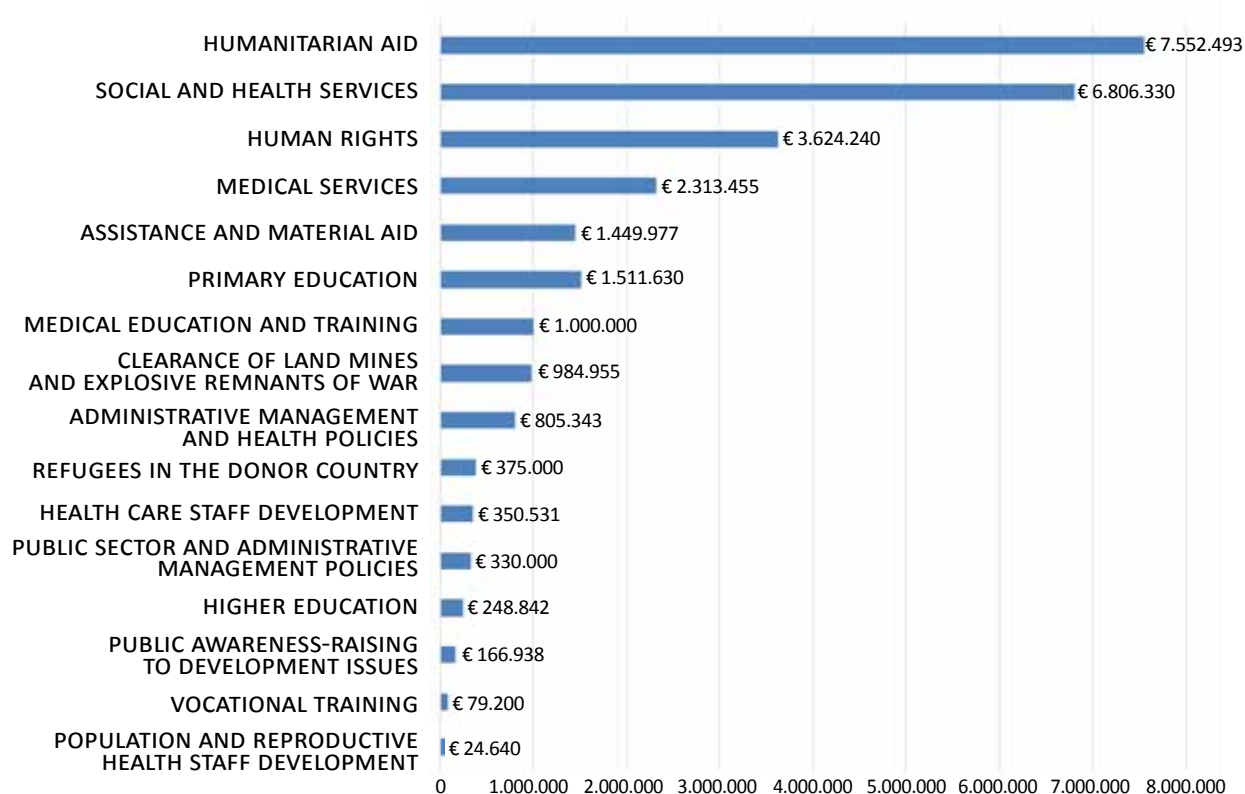
decision-making processes. Given the large number of private services providers it is of paramount importance to promote differentiation of labour between service providing organizations and those working in the field of advocacy for people with disabilities. Because of the strong influence of the former in the definition and implementation of government policies, it is increasingly more urgent to invest in the development of DPOs, which could effectively lobby on institutions to ensure the adoption of policies reflecting the real needs of people with disabilities, hence rejecting any merely welfare-oriented approach. The initiative promoted in 2014 “Particip-Action”, managed by a NGO, specifically aimed at strengthening DPOs’ capacity in responding to the needs and rights of people with disabilities, and especially of women with disabilities, in an inclusive way.

TYPOLOGY OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES BY OECD-DAC CATEGORIES

In the absence of a specific code for the disability sector, the initiatives analyzed mainly fall within five sectors of the OECD-DAC categories:

- Humanitarian aid (7.5 million Euro)
- Social and health services (6.8 million Euro)
- Human Rights (3.6 million Euro)
- Medical Services (2.3 million Euro)
- Primary Education (1.5 million Euro)

GRAPH 6: OECD-DAC categories



The current OECD-DAC classification and its findings shown in graph 6 does not provide detailed information on the activities that have been implemented, as instead pointed out by data collected through “keyword” research that made it possible to gather more specific information (MAECI data).

This confirms the failure by existing international data collection and cataloguing systems to pay adequate attention to persons with disabilities and their rights.

Therefore, the commitment by DGCS to suggesting the introduction of a specific disability marker at the OECD level (see chapter 2.3) is a first step to start a debate on a possible proposal for introducing a specific disability marker at the OECD level. This is in line with the implementation of PdA, which aims at raising the issue of protecting the rights of persons with disabilities to an independent status in the OECD-DAC sectors, similarly to the one achieved for the “Gender Equality” issue.

Annex A
TABLES OF INITIATIVES APPROVED
IN THE PERIOD 2009-2014

AID INITIATIVE NR	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	COUNTRY	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT DELIVERED FOR THE INITIATIVE	YEAR OF APPROVAL	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION	ORDINARY/ EMERGENCY	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	OECD-DAC CATEGORY
8946	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Syria	Emergency initiative for Iraqi Refugees (IRIS)	Improvement of living conditions of most vulnerable Iraqi refugees	€ 597.908,00	2009	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9092	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Jordan	Emergency initiative for Palestinian Refugees in Jordan	Improvement of housing conditions of most vulnerable families	€ 395.853,34	2009	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9240	Africa	Sudan	Rehabilitation therapist qualification in Sudan	The project aims at increasing the number of professionally qualified personnel to face the rehabilitation and socio-educational needs of the disabled in North and South Sudan	€ 151.500,00	2009	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	OVC	11420 - Higher education
9249	Not divisible	Not divisible	Second annual meeting global partnership for disability and development (GPDD)	This meeting will be held in Turin, October 2009, by GPDD and supported by DGCS and the Cassa di Risparmio di Torino foundation and it will be focused on disability issues in developing countries and international aid programs	€ 70.000,00	2009	Contribute to International Bodies	Ordinary	World Bank - IBRD	15160 - Human rights
9295	Asia & Oceania	Afghanistan	Voluntary contribution to support the ICRC orthopaedic clinics held in Afghanistan	The above mentioned contribution aims to support the ICRC orthopaedic activities addressed to the vulnerable afghan population victim of the conflicts	€ 900.000,00	2009	Contribute to International Bodies	Emergency	International Bodies	700 - Humanitarian aid
9310	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Palestinian territories	Emergency initiative to support Palestinian people in Gaza strip	The aim of initiative is to support Palestinians in Gaza strip in educational and socio-economic sectors	€ 774.849,00	2009	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9325	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Kosovo	Supporting the implementation of the Disability Action Plan	Supporting the implementation of the disability action plan by implementing a monitoring and evaluation system, an observatory and pilot activities in the municipality of Gjilan-Gnjilane	€ 1.000.000,00	2009	DGCS* Direct Management	Ordinary	DGCS	16010 - Social/ welfare services
9329	Americas	Nicaragua	Reducing vulnerability of communities living in critical areas of Nicaragua	Main scope of the program is to increase the quality and access to basic services in sectors of food security, health, epidemiologic surveillance, water, sanitation and housing. secondary target is reinforcing capacity to respond to natural disasters	€ 156.357,00	2009	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9403	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Lebanon	Emergency initiative to implement Palestinian refugees living conditions in Lebanon	The intervention aims to consolidate and increase the actions already implemented in previous program, by the improvement of the hygienic, environmental, educational and sanitary conditions of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon	€ 189.901,00	2009	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
total					€ 4.236.368,34					

* These projects foresee grants also to local NGOs, as laid down by the law 80/05

AID INITIATIVE NR	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	COUNTRY	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT DELIVERED FOR THE INITIATIVE	YEAR OF APPROVAL	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION	ORDINARY/EMERGENCY	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	OECD-DAC CATEGORY
6259	Africa, Asia & Oceania	Not divisible (Afghanistan and Mozambique)	Demining assistance - direct support mine action activities	Demining assistance through direct support in mine action activities in Maputo city and province	€ 510.151,00	2010	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency & demining	DGCS	15250 - Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
9446	Africa	Rep. Dem. del Congo	Emergency initiative to improve the hygienic-sanitary and psycho-social conditions to women and children - local fund	Support to the sanitary assistance, to the violated women and children in situation of extreme difficulty and the improvement to access of the population to the drinking water	€ 146.504,34	2010	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9495	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Lebanon	Emergency intervention to support Lebanese population and Palestinian refugees living in the camp	The initiative is aimed to improve the activities already financed and supported by the various phases of ROSS emergency program, for basic services delivery, environment, water, economic activities, social services, reduction of unemployed population	€ 380.687,00	2010	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9507	Asia & Oceania	Afghanistan	Public health emergency response in favour of the vulnerable populations of the Herat province and surrounding areas	The project focuses on activities in the health sector, in order to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable groups of the population living in Herat province and surrounding provinces	€ 250.000,00	2010	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9515	Africa	Somalia	Emergency initiative to support somali population	To respond to the basic needs of the somali population hit by the current humanitarian crisis with particular focus on IDPS.	€ 732.303,00	2010	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9521	Asia & Oceania	Afghanistan	Emergency initiative in support of vulnerable population living in Herat and surrounding Afghan provinces	Aim of the initiative is to give support to Afghan people living in Herat and surrounding provinces. The program plans activities to improve living conditions of the most vulnerable groups and promote access to basic services	€ 750.000,00	2010	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9555	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Palestinian territories	Emergency initiative to support the Palestinian population resident in the Gaza strip and in East Jerusalem	The aim of the initiative is to assist the most vulnerable groups of the Palestinian population in the Gaza strip and in East Jerusalem area affected by poor socio-economic conditions by strengthening basic social and economic services	€ 750.000,00	2010	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
6247	Americas	Brazil	Support program for the plan to eliminate leprosy and for the rehabilitation of people with disabilities	Support program for the plan to eliminate leprosy and for the rehabilitation of people with disabilities	€ 17.828,02	2010	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	AIFO	12281 - Health personnel development
9494	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Kosovo	Inclusion of children with disabilities in kindergarten and primary school in Kosovo	The project aims to improve the school inclusion for children with disabilities through the strengthening of teaching level, and the social awareness	€ 852.213,00	2010	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Save the Children	11220 - Primary education
total					€ 4.389.686,02					

AID INITIATIVE NR	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	COUNTRY	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT DELIVERED FOR THE INITIATIVE	YEAR OF APPROVAL	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION	ORDINARY/EMERGENCY	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	OECD-DAC CATEGORY
9092	Africa	Jordan	Emergency initiative to support Palestinian refugees in Jordan	Improvement of housing conditions of vulnerable families	€ 397.115,00	2011	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9540	Africa	Lebanon	Promotion of a pilot operational model of primary school inclusion for children with disabilities in Lebanon	The project aims at contributing to a substantial equality of opportunity for differently challenged children through the piloting of an operational model of primary school inclusion and the elaboration of operational guidelines	€ 659.417,00	2011	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	GVC	11220 - Primary education
9591	Africa	Sudan	Rehabilitation therapist qualification in South Sudan	The project aims at starting a rehabilitation science degree course in South Sudan, and the legal acknowledgment of the rehabilitation therapist and of his/her professional skills	€ 332.703,00	2011	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Volunteer organization for international cooperation "La nostra famiglia"	12281 - Health personnel development
9618	Asia & Oceania	Afghanistan	Voluntary contribution to ICRC to support the physical rehabilitation activities in Afghanistan. (Law nr. 126 - 3 august 2010)	The above mentioned contribution aims to support the ICRC orthopaedic activities addressed to the vulnerable Afghan population victim of the conflict	€ 900.000,00	2011	Contribute to International Bodies	Ordinary	ICRC	72010 - Material relief assistance and services
9716	Africa	Lebanon	Emergency initiative to support the Lebanese population and the Palestinian refugees living in the camps	The initiative will consolidate and strengthen actions financed previous emergency programs	€ 143.250,00	2011	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9728	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Palestinian territories	Seed social equality empowering the disabled - project of consolidation and development of disabled people social - phase I	The project aims to promote the disabled people rights, fostering their integration into the world of work, education and cultural and social life	€ 171.915,00	2011	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	AISPO	16010 - Social/welfare services
9739	Asia & Oceania	Vietnam	Support for programs of physical rehabilitation and social inclusion of people with disabilities in three provinces of the central region of Vietnam	The initiative intends to contribute to improving the living conditions of families with disabled people, belonging to the poorest of five districts of three provinces of the central region (Thua Thien Hue; Quang Nam; Quang Tri) of Vietnam	€ 255.558,00	2011	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	AIFO	16010 - Social/welfare services
9740	Italy	Italy	Action plan on the guidelines for the introduction of the issue of disability within the policies and activities of the cooperation	This project aims to promoting the action plan concerning on the guidelines for the introduction of the issue of disability within the policies and activities of cooperation	€24.640,00	2011	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	AIFO	13081 - Personnel development for population and reproductive health
9757	Africa	Libya	Emergency integrated initiative facing vulnerable people in Libya	Population fringe of the Libyan cities, including the recovery of the hospital health services	€ 350.000,00	2011	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
9775	Africa	Palestinian territories	Emergency initiative to support the Palestinian vulnerable population	The aim of the initiative is to support the most vulnerable people among the Palestinian population residing in Gaza strip, East Jerusalem and in some vulnerable zones of area C in west bank strengthening basic social and economic services	€ 57.702,00	2011	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	700 - Humanitarian aid
total					€ 3.292.300,00					

AID INITIATIVE NR	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	COUNTRY	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT DELIVERED FOR THE INITIATIVE	YEAR OF APPROVAL	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION	ORDINARY/ EMERGENCY	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	OECD-DAC CATEGORY
9908	Asia	Afghanistan	Humanitarian demining. To assist the Government to increase its capacity and develop necessary structures and standards	Technical assistance to three key ministries through training, advice, and mentoring. Civil society development through education and leadership training	€ 330.000,00	2012	Contribute to International Bodies	Emergency & demining	UNMAS	15110 - Public sector policy and administrative management
9931	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Syria	Emergency initiative to support the population affected by the Syrian crisis	The initiative will provide humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees in Lebanon and to internal displaced people in Syria. The intervention will target the most vulnerable, namely children and women	€ 349.977,00	2012	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	72010 - Material relief assistance and services
9973	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Tunisia	ED. in-place (Education-Inclusion-Placement): professional training and integration for young Libyans and Tunisian with disabilities	The project aims to meet the need of training actions oriented towards social and professional integration of young Libyans	€ 318.000,00	2012	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi - ONLUS	16010 - Social/ welfare services
9982	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Jordan	Emergency Response for Syrian Refugees in Jordan	Support to UNICEF in the frame of the intervention for Syrian refugees in Jordan in child protection sector	€ 250.000,00	2012	Contribute to International Bodies	Emergency	UNICEF	700 - Humanitarian aid
9995	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Jordan	Syrian crisis - Humanitarian intervention in emergency aid for victims of the crisis	Humanitarian aid to vulnerable populations with particular reference to health care, maternal and child assistance, protection and food safety	€ 200.000,00	2012	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	72010 - Material relief assistance and services
total					€ 1.447.977,00					

AID INITIATIVE NR	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	COUNTRY	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT DELIVERED FOR THE INITIATIVE	YEAR OF APPROVAL	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION	ORDINARY/ EMERGENCY	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	OECD-DAC CATEGORY
9240	Africa	Sudan	Rehabilitation therapist qualification in Sudan	The project aims at increasing the number of professionally qualified personnel to face the rehabilitation and socio-educational needs of the disabled in north and South Sudan	€ 97.342,40	2013	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	OVC	11420 - Higher education
9446	Africa	Congo Democratic Republic	Emergency initiative to improve the hygienic-sanitary and psycho-social assistance	Support to the sanitary assistance, to the violated women and children in situation of extreme difficulty and the improvement to access of the population to the potable water	€ 40.000,00	2013	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	72010 - Material relief assistance and services
10010	Americas	Guatemala	Alma de colores - employment and social inclusion of young adults with disabilities in San Juan La Laguna	The project aims to promote employment and social inclusion of young adults with disabilities in San Juan La Laguna and the surrounding municipalities in the basin of Atitlan Lake	€ 79.200,00	2013	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Centro orientamento educativo	11330 - Vocational training
10042	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Palestinian territories	Emergency initiative to support the Palestinian vulnerable population resident in the Gaza strip, in West Bank and in East Jerusalem	The project aim is to support the Palestinian vulnerable population resident in the Gaza strip, in West Bank and in East Jerusalem	€ 290.064,00	2013	DGCS* Direct Management	Emergency	DGCS	72010 - Material relief assistance and services
10125	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Palestinian territories	TAP - POSIT - Strengthening Primary Health Care System in Palestine. POSIT – ex art. 15	The project promotes the improvement of first sanitary assistance, with special attention to emergency services, women and children health, NCDs, mental health and disabilities	€ 1.000.000,00	2013	Direct Management - Art. 15	Ordinary	DGCS & Local Government	12181 - Medical education/ training
10143	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Palestinian territories	Embrace diversity - inclusive education program to overcome special approach in Palestinian schools	The project aims to facilitate school access for pupils with special needs collaborating with the educational system and civil society	€ 2.298.300,00	2013	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Fondazione AVSI	15160 - Human rights
10150	Africa	Sudan	Enhancement of social and medical rehabilitation services implemented by USADC association	The project provides for activities in favour of disabled people, in particular young ones	€ 805.343,00	2013	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Volunteer organization for international cooperation "La nostra famiglia"	12110 - Health policy and administrative management
10154	Africa	Madagascar	Community networks for mental health, prevention and rehabilitation of neuropsychiatric	Improving the quality of life and the degree of social inclusion, educational and professional integration of people suffering from mental disorders	€ 1.032.455,00	2013	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Reggio Terzo Mondo	12191 - Medical services

AID INITIATIVE NR	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	COUNTRY	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT DELIVERED FOR THE INITIATIVE	YEAR OF APPROVAL	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION	ORDINARY/ EMERGENCY	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	OECD-DAC CATEGORY
10155	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Albania	Inclusive education for children with special needs in Albania	The projects aim to contribute to the inclusion of children with disabilities and learning difficulties in school and pre scholar age in six Albania district through public awareness, training for teachers and institutional collaboration	€ 754.000,00	2013	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Save the Children	16010 - Social/ welfare services
10165	Africa	Kenya	Transforming the lives of institutionalized children and care leavers in the districts of Nairobi and Kajiado	Facilitate the improvement of the living conditions of young people in care, reduce the use of institutionalization, the protection of orphans and vulnerable children in Nairobi and Kajiado	€ 468.254,00	2013	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Associazione "Amici dei bambini"	16010 - Social/ welfare services
10172	Africa	Rwanda	nEUROcycle: creation of services, tools and processes for the total care of the child with neurological diseases in Rwanda	Creating services for overall care of children with neurological disorders	€ 350.000,00	2013	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi - ONLUS	12191 - Medical services
10186	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Palestinian territories	PARTICIP-ACTION: active participation and social inclusion of PwD in Palestine through the empowerment of local DPOs	The project supports the movement of People with Disabilities in West Bank. The methodology of the action promotes the empowerment of the DPOs, as principal actors in the promotion of PwD Human Rights in Palestine	€ 441.496,56	2013	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Associazione EducAid	16010 - Social/ welfare services
10187	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Palestinian territories	Edu-Pa-Re - Improvement of the quality of educational services and psycho-social support oriented towards minors and women living in underprivileged areas in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem	Contribute to the improvement of the quality of educational services and psycho-social support oriented towards minors and their families, residents in the selected underprivileged areas; Contribute to the improvement of the life conditions of minors and their mothers, through the strengthening of the educational sector	€ 1.697.186,00	2013	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	CISS	16010 - Social/ welfare services
10197	Africa	South Sudan	Voluntary contribution UNMAS 2013 – South Sudan	Landmines and and explosive remnants of war removal	€ 42.000,00	2013	Contribute to International Bodies	Emergency & demining	UNMAS	15250 - Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
total					€ 9.395.640,96					

AID INITIATIVE NR	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	COUNTRY	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT DELIVERED FOR THE INITIATIVE	YEAR OF APPROVAL	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION	ORDINARY/ EMERGENCY	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	OECD-DAC CATEGORY
10304	Americas	Ecuador	Community education to include persons with disabilities with the aim of rehabilitation	The project is focused in the socio-sanitarian area to promote inclusion of persons with disabilities, with special attention for children	€ 520.675,70	2014	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	OVCi	16010 - Social/welfare services
10305	Italy	Italy	Cooperate to include. Italy's commitment on disability and development cooperation	The project "Cooperate to include" comes out from the idea that it is necessary to place the focus of cooperation activities on rights and needs of persons with disabilities. The project aims to give visibility to the engagement of Italian Cooperation (MAECI) and Italian Network on Disability and Development (RIDS) to implement UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and Italian Development Cooperation Disability Action Plan	€ 166.938,00	2014	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	AIFO	99820 - Promotion of development awareness
10313	Africa	South Sudan	BEC C.E.C.I.T.A: Buluk Eye Centre Central Equatorial State eye care Initiative to avoid blindness	The project aims to reduce blindness in the Central Equatorial State responding to the population need – principally of women and children – of functioning oculistic services	€ 931.000,00	2014	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	CBM Italia ONLUS	12191 - Medical services
10318	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Palestinian territories	Support for prevention diagnosis, therapy, education and rehabilitation processes for people with auditory disabilities in the Palestinian territories	The project is targeted for children affected by deafness, affecting 1,3% of West Bank children, in some area 15%, when the world average is of the 0,05%	€ 521.203,00	2014	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi - ONLUS	16010 - Social/welfare services
10350	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Palestinian territories	IN DEPTH: Inclusive Development in Education, Protection, Health	The project promotes political and practical actions at institutional level, shared with the civil society, to protect rights of people with disabilities	€ 483.042,00	2014	Co-funded projects – NGOs	Ordinary	AISPO	16010 - Social/welfare service
10419	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Tunisia	"Support for the implementation of the UN Convention on Rights of persons with disabilities" – art 15	The initiative wants to contribute to the promotion of human rights of persons with disabilities with specific focus on the 2006 UN Convention, ratified by Tunis and Italy	€ 1.255.940,00	2014	Direct management - Art. 15	Ordinary	DGCS & Local Government	15160 - Human rights

AID INITIATIVE NR	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	COUNTRY	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT DELIVERED FOR THE INITIATIVE	YEAR OF APPROVAL	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION	ORDINARY/ EMERGENCY	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	OECD-DAC CATEGORY
10421	Africa	Sudan	Multilateral contribution to IOM to support vulnerable populations (women and children, older and persons with disabilities)	The initiative aims to respond to the humanitarian crisis with special attention to vulnerable groups of Darfur population	€ 375.000,00	2014	Contribute to International Bodies	Emergency	IOM	93010 - Refugees in donor country
10434	Americas	Colombia	Voluntary contribution for demining humanitarian activities – OAS	The initiative aims to find and offer support to victims of landmines in Colombia, in order to improve the quality of their lives promoting their re-integration in families and communities	€ 52.804,00	2014	Contribute to International Bodies	Emergency & demining	OAS	15250 - Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
10442	Asia & Oceania	Afghanistan	Voluntary contribution for ICRC for the 'Physical rehabilitation programme PRP' into the ICRC special mine action appeal 2014	Emergency voluntary contribution to support orthopaedic programmes in the ICRC in Kabul for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities victims of conflict in Afghanistan	€ 250.000,00	2014	Contribute to International Bodies	Emergency & demining	ICRC	15250 - Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
10456	Not divisible	Not divisible	UNMAS – Italian campaign against landmines	Italian contribution in order to give continuity to the institutional activities of UNMAS on the issues of the humanitarian disarmament and the rights of persons with disabilities and victims of landmines	130.000,00	2014	Contribute to International Bodies	Emergency & demining	UNMAS	15250 - Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
10468	Balkans, Mediterranean & Near Middle Est	Tunisia	Support for the deinstitutionalization of children excluded from their families	The project aims to offer a good quality of family life to children born out of marriage and adolescents at risk	175.000,00	2014	Contribute to International Bodies	Ordinary	UNICEF	16010 - Social/ Welfare Services
total					€ 4.861.602,70					

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