

Inclusive Bangladesh



**Experiences of
Centre for Disability in
Development (CDD)
On including disability issues
into development**

**By implementing
Community Approaches to Handicap
in Development (CAHD)**

**Prepared for presentations in Japan
November 2005**



The context of Bangladesh...

Bangladesh is a developing country of South Asia.



141 million people live in this country of 144,000 square km.

The population density is about 1,055 people per square km.



75% of the population live in rural areas.

(Bangladesh basic facts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), GOB 2003).

Continued ...

- * **The per-capita GDP stands at US\$ 389** (2002 – 2003)
- * **There is widespread poverty. 44.3% live below poverty line** (daily intake below 2122 K. Cal) (Bangladesh basic facts, MOFA, GOB 2003).
- * **Poverty is both a cause and consequence of disability**
- * **Negative attitudes and practices reinforced by poverty, external causes, and lack of assistance and exclusion create isolation, marginalization and premature death.**

Continued ...

- * **Disability not recognized as a crosscutting development issue in Bangladesh.**
- * **There are still large-scale isolation of Persons With Disabilities from mainstream development**
- * **Very limited resources for therapeutic services, initiatives for inclusion or adequate presence of positive attitude among general masses.**

Emergence of CDD.....Realities & Realizations

- * **7 to 14 million of persons with disabilities in Bangladesh.**
- * **For every person who has an impairment and/or disability, 4 to 5 other family members are also affected.**
- * **Most of the population reside in rural areas.**
- * **Extreme poverty.**
- * **DFID estimates that more than 50% of the impairments that result in people being included in current disability prevalence rates “are preventable and directly linked to poverty” . (Disability, Poverty and Development, February 2000)**
- * **Limitation of resources.**
- * **Not recognised as a development issues.**
- * **Sporadic interventions in the country.**
- * **Development organisations not addressing disability issues.**
- * **Estimates states that 2% persons with disabilities of any community are provided with some form of rehabilitation assistance. (Leandro Despouy; 1993, DFID, Disability, Poverty and Development, February 2000)**

Continued.....

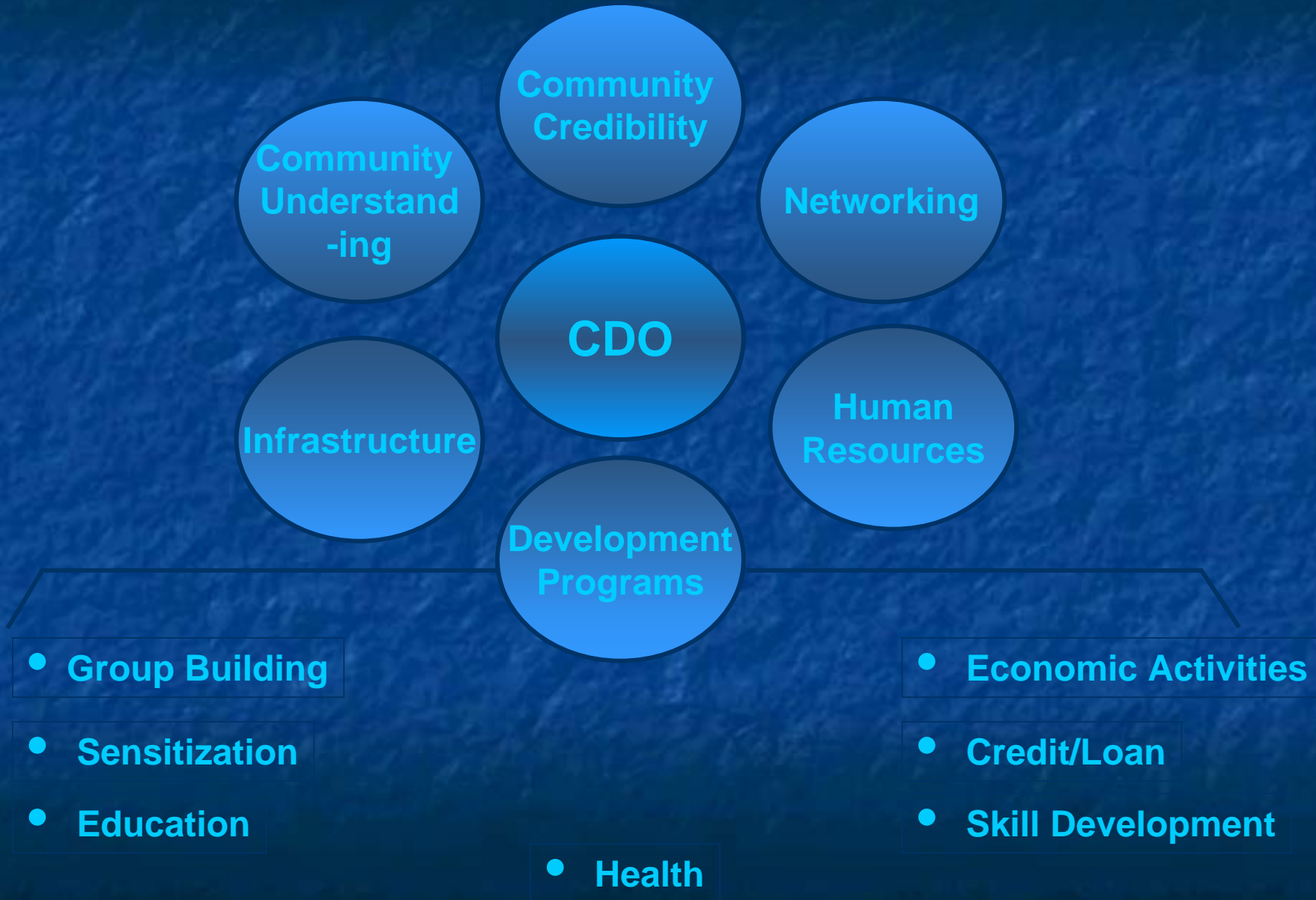
What could be done in a situation where there is a large population of persons with disabilities, extensive poverty, limitation of resources, almost non-existence of services, negative attitude and exclusion of persons with disabilities from mainstream development system?



Continued.....

- **Should a large organisation be formed that would provide services directly to persons with disabilities? But**
- **Then what? The Government? But.....**
- **What does this leave us with? Are there any other options?**
- **Thousands of NGOs are involved in multi-sectoral development programs in Bangladesh.**
- **Could these organizations be a strength and an entry point for interventions on disability issues?**

STRENGTHS OF CDOs

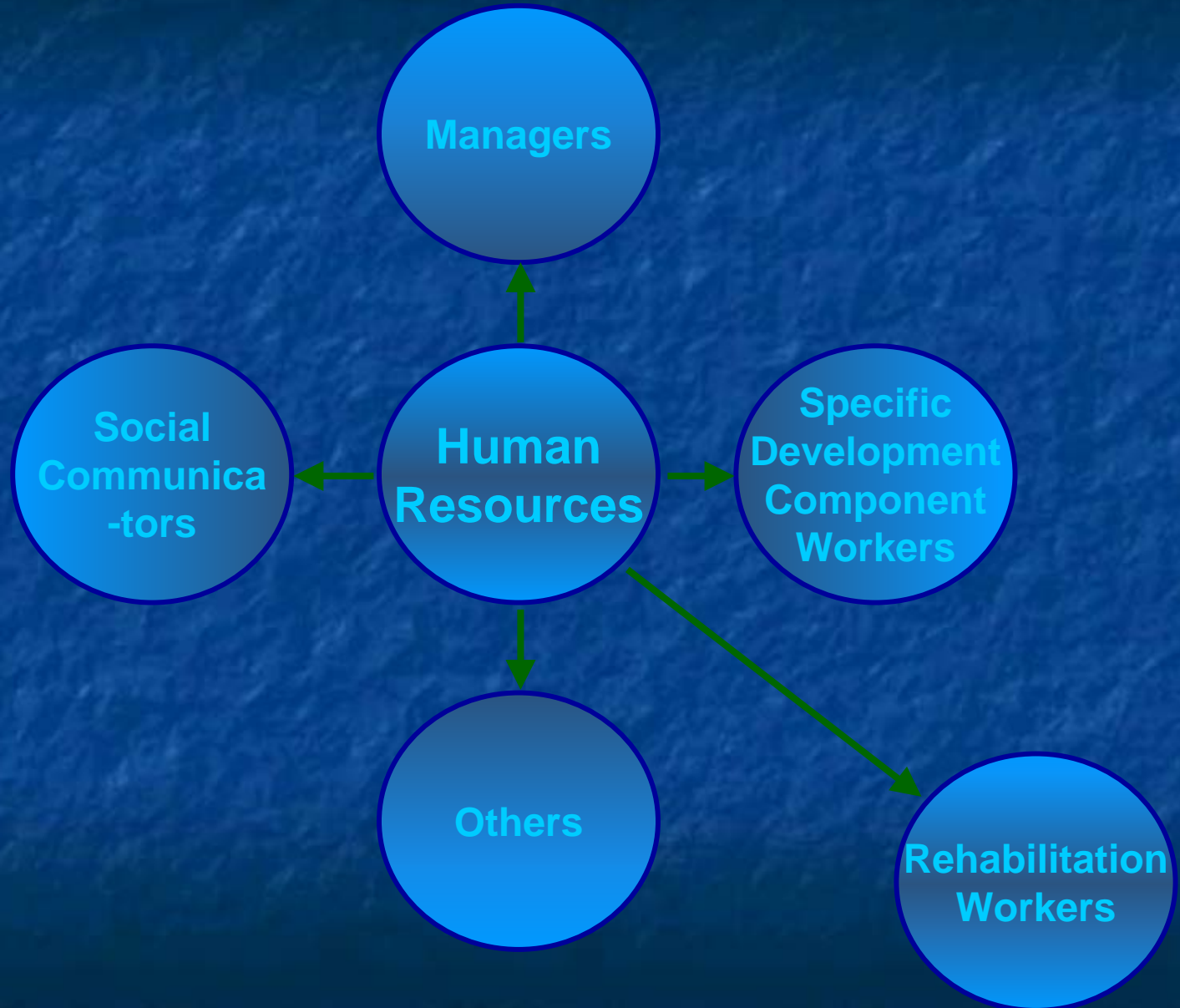


Continued.....

- **But these organisations were not addressing disability issues, and why not?**
- **If they were provided with required understanding, information, materials, skilled human resources and other forms of technical support, then could they.....???**
- **Where would these organisations get these support? Virtually none exists in the country! Needs to be created?**
- **CDD in 1996 emerged to develop itself as a resource organization on disability and development.**

But does these organisations
have the necessary people who
could be trained?

CDOs' HUMAN RESOURCES AND NEEDS



“Besides working with the development organizations, CDD started working with referral institutions, networks and most important of all the Government to maximize reach and effectiveness of the interventions.”

The birth of the concept - CAHD

Started with the idea of

Integrating Disability Issues into Community Development
(IDICD)

with the support of NIPPON Foundation and CBRDTC

To strengthen the effort and to systematically and strategically address the issue of disability and development, CDD with the support of Handicap International and Christoffel BlindenMission developed the concept termed

“Community Approaches to Handicap in Development”

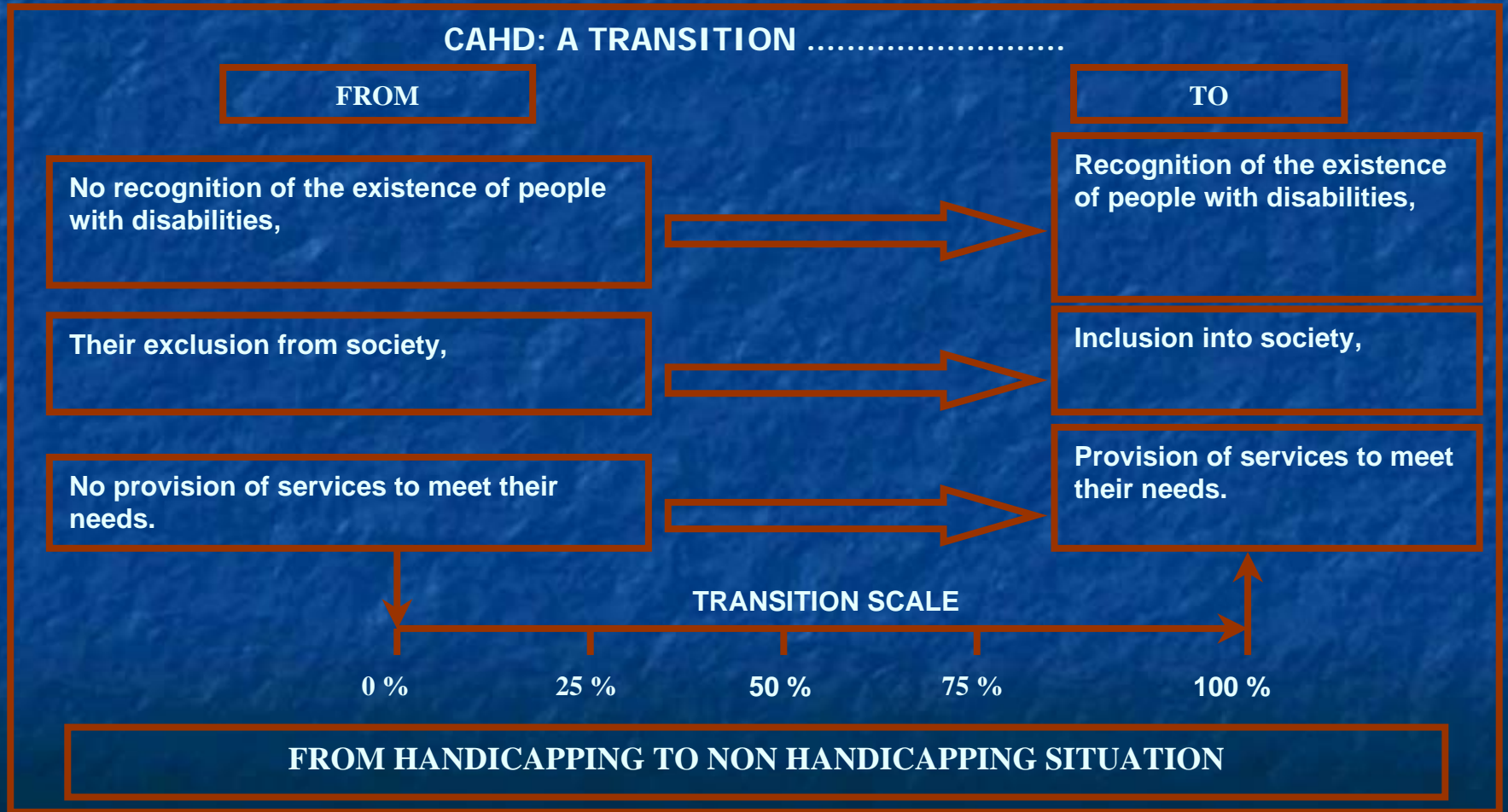
CAHD

The Vision of CAHD is

'To establish activities that will minimize the negative impacts of impairment, disability and handicap.'

'Using existing organizations to establish CAHD is one of the core strategies in this concept.'

CAHD is a transition from a handicapping to a non-handicapping situation



CAHD is comprised of four components:

- 1. SOCIAL COMMUNICATION:** *Providing knowledge to people and organizations to raise awareness and change attitude.*
- 2. INCLUSION AND RIGHTS:** *Inclusion and participation into development and socio-political activities with equal status and rights*
- 3. REHABILITATION:** *Therapeutic Interventions to minimize the functional difficulties of persons with disabilities and maximize their personal development.*
- 4. MANAGEMENT:** *To ensure that these three activities are implemented simultaneously and effectively.*

Effectiveness of CAHD requires interventions in three sectors:

1. Primary: *(Persons with disabilities, families, communities)*
2. Secondary: *(Local Organizations, Institutions, Local Government, etc)*
3. Tertiary: *(National and International organizations, Institutions, National Government, etc)*

CAHD Implementation Strategy by CDD

- * Potential development organizations identified, screened and selected
- * Managers provided with six-days course on “CAHD Orientation: Program Design & Management”
- * Field Workers provided with thirteen-days course on “Social Communication on Disability & Handicap”
- * Field Workers provided with 95-days course on “Community Handicap & Disability Resource Persons”
- * Trained persons are invited to advanced and need based courses
- * Essential information and communication materials provided
- * Supplemented by follow up, monitoring, networking and other forms of technical support

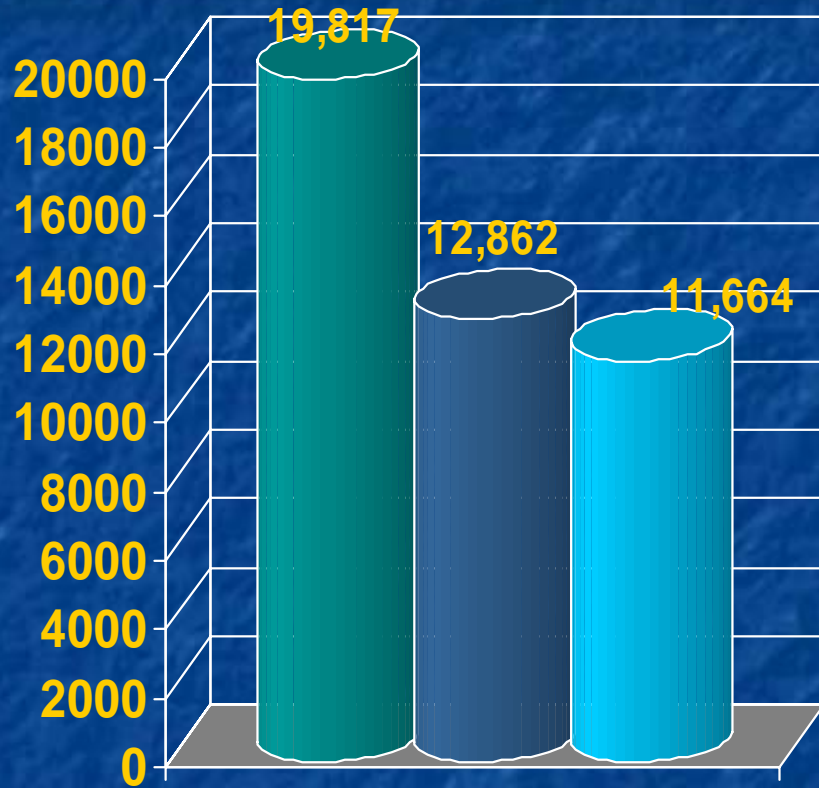
Major activities by a CDO after support

- **Social Communication at field level for increased awareness on disability issues and creating positive attitude & environment**
- **Advocacy for the rights of persons with disabilities**
- **Prevention of disability, early detection and intervention**
- **Rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities**
- **Inclusion of persons with disabilities and family members into development and social activities**
- **Networking for sharing of local resources and experiences**

Results of CAHD in Bangladesh

- Provision of therapeutic service
- Inclusion of persons with disabilities into development
- Gradual changes towards positive attitude
- Disability being recognized as a development issue
- Raised demand of training and technical services
- Increase of human resources on disability issues
- Increase of materials on disability issues
- Acceptance of CHDRPs
- Increased recognition of person with disabilities
- Development of cooperation

Outputs of CAHD in Bangladesh (Presence of Rehabilitation Services)



Therapeutic Services to
PWDs



84,510 identified for service

52,350 served

19,817 PRT

12,862 Referred

11,664 Assistive Devices

Data till August 2005

Outputs of CAHD in Bangladesh (Inclusion into development activities)

28,537 included

13,615 into groups

8,021 into education

7,036 into skill training

13,222 into credit scheme

13,640 into IGA

Family members

**Data till August
2005**



Before concluding let us realize that

Persons with disabilities and issues related to disability have its presence in all tiers of the society.

The needs of persons with disabilities are first as human beings. Their needs to be educated, skilled and be employed are rights and a responsibility of the nation and all of its citizens.

They deserve equal rights and access to available services.

Continued.....

It has to be accepted that development for a nation can only occur if it includes all groups and classes of its people. The motto of "Development for all" has no meaning if it excludes any groups people like the persons with disabilities. It might be a challenging task but certainly not impossible!



"THANK YOU"

Nazmul Bari

Deputy Director

**"CENTRE FOR DISABILITY IN
DEVELOPMENT" (CDD)**

BANGLADESH

cdd@bangla.net

nbari@bangla.net

www.cdd.org.bd

ছবিঃ মাস্টার আহমেদ



জুলাই ২০০১



জুলাই ২০০২



জুলাই ২০০৩