

BANGLADESH PROGRAMME

Executive Summary 2004

Country Representative: Mosharraf Hossain



| HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT STATISTICS | |
|--|--------|
| HDI Rank (position of out 177) | 138 |
| Total Population (Millions) | 143.8m |
| Total debt as % of GDP | 1.5% |
| Population without access to Safe water | 3% |
| Population below income poverty line (\$1 per day) | 36.03% |
| Female Life expectancy at birth (years) | 61.5 |
| Male Life Expectancy at birth (years) | 60.7 |
| Female Adult literacy rate | 31.4% |
| Male Adult literacy rate | 50.3% |

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Executive Summary

In the context of a comparatively stable political situation and progressive social development, the most remarkable achievements of the disability movement during the year were:

- the formation of a national umbrella of grassroots disability rights organizations;
- holding the first ever national disability convention;
- a regional meeting of disability rights organizations of South Asia;
- the inclusion of disability in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP);
- social and legal actions against violence to disabled people;
- and the campaign to reserve seats for disabled people in parliament.

Country Context

The Disability Welfare Act 2001 is under process of amendment. However, in the meantime, the government has taken some initiatives towards poverty alleviation, education and employment of disabled people.

Living conditions of disabled people are gradually improving, starting from self dignity to social recognition, so that they are now included in the local administrative committees and their decision making process, aiming to reach the national level.

Disabled People's Organisations And Self-Help Groups

Over the year, 7,589 disabled people entered into solidarity with the disability movement through 480 self-help groups (SHGs) of 52 Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs) and federations supported by ADD in 23 districts of Bangladesh.

The national grassroots disability federation (NGDF) was formed by 102 councillors, elected by the members of 51 DPOs, and is the outcome of 10 years' work by ADD in Bangladesh. Marginalized disabled people are becoming more prominent in the disability movement and disabled women formed women's fora in 7 districts to promote their issues, networking with women's rights organizations to take action on violence against disabled women.

The NGDF organized the first ever national disability convention in Bangladesh, where some 2,800 people attended the day-long event from all over the country. Numerous dignitaries attended from the academic, political and media worlds, including the Speaker of Parliament as chief guest, as well as many well-wishers and supporters.

The disability movement in Bangladesh extended its network with national and regional disability rights organizations and ADD organized a regional meeting for members of the disability rights movement from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Nepal and Pakistan to share their experiences.

Influence and Advocacy

Political representation - The major advocacy issue towards the end of the year was the reservation (with direct election) of 12 seats (6 women and 6 men from each of the 6 divisions) in the National Parliament. 23 districts simultaneously organised campaigning events, demonstrating strong solidarity among DPOs. Human chains of thousands of disabled and non-disabled people demonstrated to ensure this representation of disabled people (who are 10% of the population) in the highest legislative body.

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Human rights abuses - The DPOs are taking a bold stand against injustice and violation of human rights of disabled people. Legal cases of Alpona, Sweety, Nurunnahar, Fulzan and others are ongoing, facing difficulties from the social and political leaders. Federations are taking steps against any reported incidence of injustice against disabled people. National and regional disability drama festivals are promoting the theme of disabled women standing up against all kinds of violence.

Poverty alleviation fund - The government increased the allocation for the poverty alleviation of disabled people from Tk 40 crore to Tk 65 crore (approximately £5.5 million) in the national budget 2004-05. 65,000 disabled people receive interest free loans from the Social Welfare Department's microcredit programme where the credit disbursement committee includes leaders of the DPOs supported by ADD. Access to funding for DPOs increased in the year, with 20 DPOs receiving small grants either from the National Disability Foundation or Social Welfare Department of the government.

Employment - Disabled people are just starting to get jobs in governmental and non-governmental sectors. Government departments now mention the recently declared 1% civil service disability quota in their job advertisements and disabled people appeared in the latest Bangladesh civil service competition.

Awareness and Poverty Reduction Strategy Processes, PRSP - ADD organized 23 district workshops, a national round table discussion, and a donors' meeting with DPO leaders, government officials and civil society to identify disabled people's issues and to sensitize the Government to include disability in the PRSP. Disability issues were subsequently given priority, with disabled people being included in the consultation process. The Prime Minister appeared at a gathering of disabled people organized by the Social Welfare Ministry and declared that disability would be included in the PRSP. The final draft report, published in February 2005, now incorporates a number of important disability rights issues.

The World Bank Bangladesh Mission organized a consultation meeting with DPO leaders in the ADD office to identify the issues of disabled people to be included in their Country Assistance Strategies (CAS). They have now conducted a mapping on the situation of disabled people in Bangladesh and it is expected that they will provide grants for the development of disabled people. The WB supported projects: Primary Education Development II, Social Investment Program, Financial Services for the Poorest, 2002-2005 have scope for disability mainstreaming.

The media is more sensitized to promoting disability issues from a rights perspective, with disabled people's lives, struggles and hard-earned success stories are being published regularly in both print and electronic media. Bangladesh Television News introduced a fortnightly news session in sign language and other TV and radio channels broadcast programmes on disability on national and international disability days. Drama groups organized regular performances as well as local and national drama festivals to sensitise wider society on the rights of disabled people, contributing to a much increased awareness on disability issues nationwide. ADD Bangladesh has been successful in recruiting disabled people to reach its target of 50% disabled staff in the programme.



Badda march with banner in Bangladesh



Rafique Islam from Bangladesh being interviewed by BBC

CAMBODIA PROGRAMME

Executive Summary 2004

Country Representative: Srey Vanthon



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT STATISTICS

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|--|--------|
| HDI Rank (position of out 177) | 130 |
| Total Population (Millions) | 13.8m |
| Total debt as % of GDP | 0.5% |
| Population without access to Safe water | 70% |
| Population below income poverty line (\$1 per day) | 34.07% |
| Female Life expectancy at birth (years) | 59.5 |
| Male Life Expectancy at birth (years) | 55.2 |
| Female Adult literacy rate | 59.3% |
| Male Adult literacy rate | 80.8% |

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Executive Summary

Location of Work

In 2004, ADD supported 6 district level organizations of disabled people in two provinces: **Kampong Speu** and **Kampong Chhnang**. Outreach activities were started in 3 more provinces: **Kandal**, **Svay Reang** and **Kampong Cham**. The formation of two self-help groups has been completed and initial training programs provided.

Activities with Disabled People's Organisations

A review of our staff records shows that ADD spent 1,633 persons/ days building the organizational capacity of all 6 organizations. 30.25% of time we spent on technical capacity, 30.13% on managerial capacity, 34.54% on financial capacity and 5.08% on networking capacity building.

The total number of disabled people involved in the disability movement supported by ADD now stands at **1,859**; indirect beneficiaries are estimated to be approximately 22,500 community members.

Cambodia Disabled People's Organization

To influence CDPO (Cambodia Disabled People's Organization), ADD has been supporting the central group to implement key activities: recruit a disabled leader of the organization and develop long-term plan. Nging Sao Rath, had been selected to be the leader of the organization. Additional to that, ADD involved Loeung Yon, disabled activist from Kampong Speu, to work closely with CDPO management, assisting in the development of CDPO Strategic Plan.

ADD also supported 2 DPOs which are considered as branches of CDPO in Kandal and Svay Reang provinces. At the moment, ADD and CDPO are reviewing the most effective way to continue to provide support to these two DPOs.

Disabled People's Organisations and Forums

The formation of groups of people with specific impairments, initiated mainly to help the most vulnerable person to be able to speak out, to express their views and ideas and to fully participate in the disability movement has begun. 4 groups of people with specific impairments have been initiated in both provinces by federations.

The current four groups of people with specific impairments organized their first meetings. In that meeting, Deaf people communicated with each other and shared their experiences. A Deaf group has developed their own signs and have started to teach them to federation workers. The Deaf group discussed their experience in making business – selling wooden furniture. The activities are small and simple, but they created great impact in the community. In many places, villagers came to observe the meetings of Deaf groups.

At least 7 forums have been implemented by DPO partners with technical support from ADD. The establishment of forums has been discussed among DPO partners and ADD to learn how it can be preceded effectively and can have impact to disability movement development.

Through a partners' consultative workshop, seven partner organizations of ADD from Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang and National level have developed a common strategic plan from their own current situation, capacity and resources. Key issues identified in the common strategic plan of federations are building organizational capacity,

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human resource development and inclusion of women, children and severely disabled people into the movement.

Influence and Advocacy

A DPO representative, Loeung Yon and Path Sam Ang, federation leader, were involved in the Network of Human Rights Organizations, advocating to the government for individual representation in village and commune election processes. ADD facilitated the two leaders to become network members.

2004 was a year of much improvement, as many of DPO partners initiated and implemented campaigning activities on their own.

International Children's Day was celebrated for the first time and federations in Kampong Speu took the lead in organising campaigns in collaboration with 21 NGOs. 300 disabled children from all districts of the province attended and national TV and local press produced articles and a TV spot on disabled children. A press conference on the status of disabled children was organized in Kampong Speu provincial town. Representatives of disabled children expressed concerns about accessibility to education and worries on the drug trafficking that seems increasing. It was the first time that federation in Kampong Speu organized the event with less involvement from ADD, which indicates the level of independence of the federation and success in the area of organizational capacity building.

Disabled people's organisations have been very successful in making demands to the government. Five building constructions, including pumps, wells and latrines, have been funded by the Social Fund of the Kingdom of Cambodia (SFKC). The total investment for the DPOs was \$60,000. The 5 centres will be used as community training centres by the disabled people's federations. Community members can use the centre for getting basic information related to their life: agriculture, health (HIV/AIDS) care, educational program, other development programs, including disability rights awareness.

Training Materials

A 25 page handbook was developed by one federation with technical support from ADD and funds from the World Bank through their small grant scheme. The handbook targets community workers and other development workers in developing self-help groups and a disability movement at village level.

It has already been used in the training of 40 disabled women activists in Kampong Speu.



Peany Disabled People's Development Federation, Kampong Tralach



Poum Stung self-help group leader Kunthea in her new garden

GHANA PROGRAMME

Executive Summary 2004

Country Representative:

Thomas Issah – 2004



Felix Dery – 2005



| HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT STATISTICS | |
|--|--------|
| HDI Rank (position of out 177) | 131 |
| Total Population (Millions) | 20.5m |
| Total debt as % of GDP | 3.4% |
| Population without access to Safe water | 27% |
| Population below income poverty line (\$1 per day) | 44.81% |
| Female Life expectancy at birth (years) | 59.3 |
| Male Life Expectancy at birth (years) | 56.4 |
| Female Adult literacy rate | 65.9% |
| Male Adult literacy rate | 81.9% |

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Country Overview

Mr John Agyekum Kufour has been returned as President of Ghana, for a second four-year term, after he won elections held on 7th December 2004. The elections were described by domestic and international observers as free, fair and with very little incidence of violence recorded, contrary to initial fears of widespread violence after the elections. As a prelude to the elections the second half of the year was full of activity as civil society organisations including the disability movement were preparing for accreditation as election observers.

Ghana's economy has made significant strides as a result of gains from the HIPC debt-reduction initiative. The macro-economic situation has seen improvement and as a result inflation, which stood at 22.4% in January 2004 dropped and did not then rise above 13% till the end of the year. The national currency, (the Cedi) however continued to fall against the major currencies. The Cedi, which exchanged for 14,500 to £1 at the end of 2003 is now selling at 17,572 £1.00.

Building Capacity

As a result of capacity building training activities the following have been achieved during 2004:

- The majority of DPOs realise the importance of the constitutions of their groups and are now working within them and show more commitment to meetings. Also power struggles and role conflicts that arose as a result of inadequate understanding of constitutions and group dynamics are minimized.
- DPOs were able to raise a substantial amount of funds using already established local contacts. A total of 423,471,000 Cedis (£30,000) and 500 wheelchairs was raised by the national DPOs and GFD, while the DPOs in the three Northern Regions raised a total of 329,530,000 Cedis (£24,000)
- Financial support to resource centres has enabled them to perform their roles effectively. Records from the three regional resource centres show they received a total of 208 visitors seeking information on disability in the various regions. These centres have become popular contact points between service providers and DPOs.
- Support to GFD and the national DPOs has enabled them hold AGMs and organise elections, strengthen their administrative capacities and enabled them to link up with their membership throughout the country.
- Working with district assemblies and NGOs to access poverty reduction strategy monies has resulted in DPOs accessing funds for their members to engage in income generating activities. This has in turn impacted on the ability of the beneficiaries to handle their social responsibilities such as the ability to pay their children's school fees, medical bills, feeding their families, etc. Also, the beneficiaries of such funds have won the admiration and respect of society.
- The newsletter, Disability Tribune, has increased the level of awareness on disability issues in the wider Ghanaian society. It is also drawing the attention of development organisations and individuals to their responsibilities and the need to mainstream disability issues into their programmes.
- Outreach programmes have contributed to an increase of DPO membership by 12.66% (1,101), while also serving as awareness raising activities.
- The collaborative workshop with Basic Needs has enabled staff of the two organisations to have a better understanding of their various fields of work. In particular Basic Needs staff now understand better the social model of disability and

agree it focuses on human rights and is a better approach to addressing disability issues. Common areas of interest have been identified and a draft memorandum of understanding is being developed.

- Disabled women's groups are working effectively and getting results. In Wa, for example, not only is the disabled women's group now a member of the mainstream women's movement, Maata n Tudu, but also they are beginning to assume leadership roles within the mainstream organisation. World Vision in Nadowli is also funding the women and has invited inputs into their plans.
- Apprenticeship support has enabled disabled women and men to start their own businesses and some have emerged as master crafts women and men and train others, and the money generated stays within the disability community. Apprenticeship support has also reduced the number of disabled people who would have been engaged in dehumanising activities such as begging.
- Training and seminars in reproductive health issues have improved on the awareness of participants on various health issues. Most disabled people now have a better understanding of these issues, especially regarding HIV/AIDS, its causes and prevention and many are taking precautions to avoid infection.

Influence

DPO campaigns have resulted in:

- Some designers and planners now beginning to make public buildings accessible. In one instance, World Vision International ordered its drilling teams in the north of Ghana to make all bore holes they drill accessible, as a result of a speech delivered in the Upper West Region on accessibility to public water facilities.
- Various demonstrations to press for the passage of the disability bill by the disability movement during the year have led to more attention from the public and the press on disability issues. Some NGOs and international agencies – SEND Foundation, ISODEC, VSO, to mention a few - are beginning to take a keen interest in the disability bill and have expressed the desire to work with GFD, ADD and other groups to press for the passage of the bill into law.
- The 2004 elections saw a great commitment in ensuring the participation of disabled people in the electoral process. From election education to election day, all activities and programmes sought to include and or target disabled people as much as possible. Despite some implementation problems with the tactile ballot guides/ folders, blind citizens throughout the country had access to tactile balloting for the first time ever. This ground-breaking achievement attracted a great deal of international and local interest.
- The pilot project on theatre for development has set the stage for improving the creative skills of participants. For example, the rehearsal of a piece entitled "Marital Problems of Disabled Women and Men" during the training attracted a huge audience.
- Links being built with district assemblies and NGOs has led to a certain amount of inclusion, though still on ad hoc basis. For instance, the district assemblies are now willing to give out loans to disabled people and World Vision, ActionAid, SIDSEC, SEND Foundation and ISODEC have begun giving various types of support to disabled people in their programme areas.



Nicholas Halm and Agnes Tetteh, members of Ghana Association of the Blind, in action as election observers



Members of the Liberia disability movement delegation learn about the tactile ballot guide in the Ghana elections

SUDAN PROGRAMME

Executive Summary 2004

Country Representative: Ahmed el-Hussein



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT STATISTICS

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|--|-------|
| HDI Rank (position of out 177) | 139 |
| Total Population (Millions) | 32.9m |
| Total debt as % of GDP | 0.2% |
| Population without access to Safe water | 25% |
| Population below income poverty line (\$1 per day) | --- |
| Female Life expectancy at birth (years) | 57 |
| Male Life Expectancy at birth (years) | 54.1 |
| Female Adult literacy rate | 49.1% |
| Male Adult literacy rate | 70.8% |

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Executive Summary

Country Context

The last day of 2004, 31st December 2004 was a gift to the Sudanese people. It was the day the long-awaited peace agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People Liberation Movement (SPLA/M) was signed, ending more than 21 years of war - the longest war in Africa.

However amid the jubilation a cloud still existed over Sudan. The Darfur crisis deteriorated and the increasing insecurity throughout the region continued despite the presence of African Union troops and the passing of two UN Security Council Resolution 1556 and 1564.

The average inflation rate for 2004 was 9.3% with rates going as high as 13.1% and 12.2% in September and October respectively (source: Council of Ministers, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004).

Disabled People's Organisations

One of the main events of 2004 was the ADD Sudan Programme Evaluation in March and April. The evaluation team consisted of a mix of DPOs and ADD staff representatives which was lead by an external consultancy (Maarif). The overall conclusion was that Sudan's disability movement has come along way since the last evaluation in 2000 in terms of gaining confidence and developing a stronger, more unified voice. But it concluded that there was still much to do and some of the recommendations outlined in the previous evaluation had yet to be realised.

Testament to the increased capacity of DPOs was the fact that they were able to seek additional funding from sources, other than ADD, to complement their activity budgets. They were also able to account to donors on time. DPOs' branches in rural areas are becoming more recognized by local authorities and are gaining support from their state government. A good example being the increased support various DPOs are receiving in Kassala as a result of joint collaborations on primary health service provision.

The improved security situation in the south meant that the programme was able to visit and support DPOs in Juba with a view to planning and increasing support as new opportunities arise during peacetime.

Influence and Advocacy

There was also a marked increase in the interest in disability issues by the media and federal government. DPOs are getting more airtime on television and radio to raise awareness of human rights issues and their involvement in international and national debates, such as the UN Convention on Disability, amendments to Sudan's disability legislation and gaining state commitment for the Disability Care Council.

There was a lot of participation in international events by DPOs members. Participants went as far as Tanzania, Kenya, Canada and South Africa to be part of discussions on the UN convention on disability rights and the African Decade of disabled People. This brought recognition and awareness of Sudan's formally very isolated disability movement.

Programme office systems and procedures continued to be assessed and improved throughout 2004. The establishment of more stable and reliable communication systems and vehicles; the production of a disciplinary procedure and up-dating contracts of

employment; and initiating a volunteer training scheme have all helped to develop the programme's administration base after what had been a very difficult and prolonged period without a country representative.

LESSONS LEARNED

- ADD Sudan as a professional international NGO needs skilled, experience and committed staff to translate the goals of ADD in practice. Recommendations in the evaluation noted that the lull in effective progress due to the absence of the country representative necessitated a complete re-structuring of the programme with a view to up-grading staff skills for that they can better support DPOs
- The programme needs to up-date and improve its financial system and internal control in readiness for increased funding activities arising out of increased opportunities in the wake of the peace accord.
- Appraisals of other NGOs' working conditions and standards have resulted in a review of the programmes own procedures in accordance with the Sudan's Labour Law.
- Researches and studies on disability are vital in policy influence and advocacy.



Mobility Workshop in Kassala



Primary Health Clinic at the Union of the Blind in Kassala

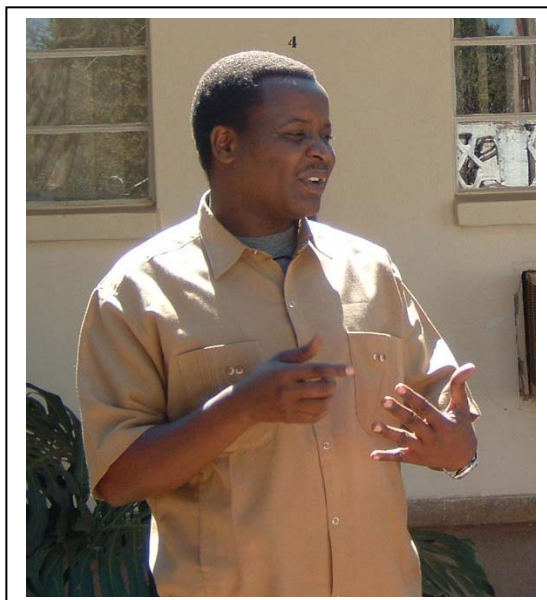


Kassala DPOs meeting at the Union of the Blind premises

TANZANIA PROGRAMME

Executive Summary 2004

Country Representative: Sitta Ngissa (contracted completed Dec '04)
Authors: Aziza Mohammed and Henry Pomeroy



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT STATISTICS

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|--|--------|
| HDI Rank (position of out 177) | 162 |
| Total Population (Millions) | 36.3m |
| Total debt as % of GDP | 1.5% |
| Population without access to Safe water | 32% |
| Population below income poverty line (\$1 per day) | 19.89% |
| Female Life expectancy at birth (years) | 44.4 |
| Male Life Expectancy at birth (years) | 42.7 |
| Female Adult literacy rate | 69.2% |
| Male Adult literacy rate | 85.2% |

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Executive Summary

Country Context

Tanzania being one of the poorest countries in the world is continuing to make successful economic reforms and is among the ten countries in the sub-Saharan Africa region with the fastest growing economies. The budget donor dependency has reduced from 47 percent in 2003 to 41 percent in 2004. While the economy grew by 5.6% this is not enough to trickle down to ordinary people. The reforms include strengthening and enhancing public and private investment and the foreign currency reserve.

The government has drafted a disability policy, which was the long awaited aspiration of the disability movement in the country. This means that there will increasingly be a more rights-based approach to enable DPOs to challenge the government machinery through a more favourable environment for legislation and policies in the country. The policy is now used as a tool for influence work with stakeholders to support the passage of this policy into law by Parliament.

Capacity Building

ADD Tanzania worked directly with 70 DPOs from district, regional to national level and a number of other DPOs not funded by ADD remained as partners. Our work has been replicated elsewhere in the country through outreach and networking programmes in locations including: Pwani, Manyara, Kigoma Arusha, Lindi and Morogoro regions of Tanzania.

With the expansion of DPOs into the regions more disabled people are now being reached and disabled people have become more visible in these new districts as they have stepped up their meetings and activities.

Other important achievements have been that women representatives in leadership have increased in number from 156 in 2003 to 335 in 2004. Reports and plans are now being submitted to ADD; elections and DPO meetings are held according to the provisions of their constitutions.

Partners are now being successful in their fundraising independent of ADD e.g. the Tabora branch of SHIVYAWATA (the national federation) managed to raise Tshs.480,000/= (approx. £240) from a local firm and SHIVYAWATA at national level raised Tshs.13,000,000/= (£6,500) from the Government for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Review.

Some DPOs are providing computer training to their members; Sign language interpreter trainees at district level are available in 8 districts; TLB – the association of blind people - has administrative support through volunteers who work closely with the various branches of TLB in the area where ADD works. DPOs are more able to establish new groups such as the women and cultural committees and Deaf clubs; there is better accountability; conflicts within DPOs are being resolved; and DPOs now can approach government officials and demand for services.

Influence work

Despite all these achievements above, DPOs especially at the national level, are still fragmented and do not speak with one voice despite efforts, especially by SHIVYAWATA national, to bring them all under one umbrella to champion the case for disability in Tanzania. This fragmentation in the disability movement has made it difficult for ADD to work with some groups. Adequate financial reporting to funders and accountability to ordinary DPO members still remains a major problem at the national level.

In 2004 an evaluation of the work was undertaken and a review of future directions that recommended that the programme continues its regional work and establishes an office in Dar es Salaam.

In 2004 the budget was £178,600, a decrease of 6% compared to 2003. Total expenditure was 6% over budget in Tsh, which was balanced in sterling by exchange rate gains. Contributory factors to the overspend included evaluation expenses, the special audit for SHIVYAWATA national and regional, and staff terminal benefits.



The Shinyanga football stadium, during the 3rd December celebrations. One of the groups put on a drama about the exclusion that disabled people face.

UGANDA PROGRAMME

Executive Summary 2004

Country Representative: Christine Matovu



| HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT STATISTICS | |
|--|------|
| HDI Rank (position of out 177) | 146 |
| Total Population (Millions) | 25m |
| Total debt as % of GDP | 1.4% |
| Population without access to Safe water | 48% |
| Population below income poverty line (\$1 per day) | --- |
| Female Life expectancy at birth (years) | 46.4 |
| Male Life Expectancy at birth (years) | 44.9 |
| Female Adult literacy rate | 59.2 |
| Male Adult literacy rate | 78.8 |

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Executive Summary

Country context

The political environment was characterised by debates of the proposed constitutional amendments on three major areas, namely:

- Transition from Movement type of Government to Multiparty system
- Lifting of the presidential term limits from the two terms stipulated in the constitution
- The emerging need of federalism versus unitary systems.

Towards the end of the 2004, opinion and religious leaders in Acholi initiated a peace talk process between government and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebel group. One peace talk meeting has far been held between the rebels and government and the process of peace negotiation is still continuing. Meanwhile the security situation in the Northern and North Eastern Uganda was stable throughout 2004. This enabled the planned work for Katakwi to be undertaken.

In August 2004, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development inaugurated the National Disability Council at the national level while that of district and sub-county Disability Councils shall be completed early 2005. Meanwhile, Parliament continued with the consultations towards developing a Comprehensive Law on Disability. The Parliamentary Association of MPs representing persons with disabilities also coordinated the consultative process on Uganda's input to UN Convention on the Rights and Dignity of Disabled People.

Work with Disabled People's Organisations

Last year 2004, the programme did not expand to new districts and worked with 7 national federations, 13 district unions, 8 associations of disabled women, 1 district association of deaf people and 9 district associations of blind people. The Mental Health Uganda (MHU) also implemented activities in 9 districts. The work concentrated mainly on capacity building.

ADD and NUDIPU brought all the national disability organisations together to develop a national advocacy plan. A draft plan was made and NUDIPU set up a representative committee to finalise the plan in early 2005.

The major programme achievements registered in 2004 were;

- the formation of 4 new district associations, 2 blind and 2 deaf associations;
- training of 123 development volunteers in 3 districts;
- training of 278 leaders of DPOs in various capacity building skills;
- sensitisation of at least 357 educationists;
- research on HIV/AIDS and disability and MHU executed the work independently while ADD played a monitoring role.

ADD Uganda staffing position remained at 17 members of staff for the bigger part of the year except for the post of Finance Manager, which fell vacant again in August.

The programme conducted three in-house training programmes during the year, two of which were done jointly with the staff of the national DPOs. The programme upgraded its internet facility to broadband internet connection and this has given an opportunity to all members of staff to have access to internet. During the period under review, ADD Uganda hosted 3 members of staff from ADD UK. Including Barbara Frost, the Chief Executive; Henry Pomeroy, the Programme Co-ordinator and Mark Sudron, IT Consultant. There were also visits from funders and other organisations working with disabled people, namely, Comic Relief, Bread for the World, Tawakal Lifeline a Somaliland based NGO, Francophone Africa Deaf Trust from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Arba Minch Rehabilitation Centre from Ethiopia.



Fatuma Naigaga in Iganga.

Fatuma is a member of a physically disabled people's group in Iganga, and has been supported by them in setting up a business selling bananas in the market.

FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA PROGRAMME

Executive Summary 2004

Country Representative: Emilienne Sanon



| HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT STATISTICS | Burkina Faso | Mali |
|--|---------------------|-------------|
| HDI Rank (position of out 177) | 175 | 174 |
| Total Population (Millions) | 12.6m | 12.6m |
| Total debt as % of GDP | 1.7% | 2.7% |
| Population without access to Safe water | 58% | 35% |
| Population below income poverty line (\$1 per day) | 44.85% | 72.79% |
| Female Life expectancy at birth (years) | 46.3 | 49 |
| Male Life Expectancy at birth (years) | 45.1 | 47.9 |
| Female Adult literacy rate | 8.1% | 11.9% |
| Male Adult literacy rate | 18.5% | 26.7% |

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Executive summary

The various information, training, advice, technical and/or financial support as well as the close ongoing accompaniment of the partner DPOs have contributed to strengthen their organisational as well as their advocacy and influence capacities. The main achievements in 2004 are as follows:

1. Capacity Building

- Reinforcement of partner DPOs' organisational strengths which are becoming more and more democratic and representative, well structured, improving their management skills, overcoming leadership conflicts, aware of their role in building the disability movement and advocating for the rights of all disabled people.
- Better understanding of the disability as human rights issues by the partner DPOs who have started to develop their situation analysis skills leading to the development of longer vision of their work and to more self-confidence of their members thus to their empowerment.
- Development of various skills within partner DPOs such as translation skills (local languages) and vocational skills in various areas;
- More inclusion of disabled women, children, young people as well as people with hearing impairments in the work of the disability movement as witnessed by the holding of leadership position by women, the increase of the number children, hearing impaired people among of the members of the cross-disability groups, the setting up of new parents groups, groups of deaf people, their participation to the activities of the networks and the various advocacy initiatives taken by the movement to address their issues.
- Strengthening of the existing provincial and regional networks as well as national umbrella organisations of specific impairment groups, setting up of new networks, who have a better understanding of their responsibility towards their grass root members and are emerging as advocacy groups working for the inclusion of the needs of all disabled people through the development and the implementation of more strategic advocacy plans.
- Improvement of DPOs' fundraising capacities and initiatives as witnessed by the increased number of projects written and submitted to potential funders and the successes registered;
- Active involvement of some partner DPOs in the fight against AIDS among disabled people through the setting up of a network of DPOs and the development of a triennial plan on AIDS fight.

2. Influence

Increased awareness of networks and national DPOs of their role as advocates for the rights of all disabled people. This is shown by:

- The various initiatives of DPOs to sensitise communities and authorities for a better perception of disability issues and the respect of disabled people's rights through, conferences, radio broadcasts, drama, music;
- Strategic planning of their advocacy work resulting in the setting up of advocacy groups around specific advocacy objectives and the formation of alliances in Burkina Faso.
- Increased self confidence among disabled people who have a better image of themselves as witnessed by their commitment to raise awareness on their issues and to advocate for their rights.

- The setting up of provincial networks and the in depth reflections in hand on the future setting up of regional networks and to reflect the country's administrative division for a greater impacts of their influence work.

The changes occurred within the communities shown by:

- The increased sensitivity of the community members and authorities to disability issues as witnessed by the choice of a subject on disability discrimination during the exams in Burkina Faso which bears testimony of the increasing interest of authorities in disability issues,
- More coverage of the activities of DPOs and disability issues by
- The increase of the number of development projects and programmes (about 17 in Burkina Faso, 15 in Mali) which have started including the needs of disabled people in their activities;
- More recognition of the activities of disabled people by the local and national authorities and their interest in disability issues as seen through the participation of DPOs' representatives in local, regional and national consultations frameworks and the initiatives taken by some local authorities to ensure that disabled people are included in their local development programme;
- The inclusion of the specific needs of disabled people in the programme of the Ministry of Human Rights Promotion in Burkina Faso which has planned several activities to promote the rights of disabled people and legal instruments in their favour;
- Beginning of the work of the disability commission in Burkina which held a planning workshop in conjunction with the African Rehabilitation Institute to elaborate an inter-ministerial disability plan;
- The efforts of the ministries of social welfare in Burkina Faso and social development in Mali to better tackle disability issues;
- The recognition of the national committee for the promotion of Inclusive Education by the Ministry of Basic Education which is open to including the needs of disabled people in its objectives of education for all in Burkina Faso; The elaboration of national draft policy on Inclusive Education in Mali;
- Better collaboration between DPOs and the other civil society organisations
- The active involvement of the ministry of social welfare and the members of the national disability committee made up of representatives from various governmental departments and NGOs and development agencies, in the celebration of International Disability Day organised under the theme: "unity of action for a successful African decade of the disabled".
- The many initiatives of the regional federations to meets local authorities to raise their issues and call them upon the inclusion of their needs. The authorities met are the High Council for local communities, the Academy of education, the town council, the hospital, regional NGOs network, the regional department for Social development, the regional representations of the National Assembly;
- The efforts made by the Ministry of Social Development in Mali to raise the profile of disability through the training of government officials in collaboration with the national - FEMAPH - and regional federations – WAFOD.



Deaf children and children with learning difficulties take part in games at the Parents' Network, led by Ouedraogo Abubakar, parent of a disabled child, and leader of recreation at the Network.



Mariam Coulibaly, 22, lives in Bamako and works in a sewing workshop set up by her DPO, AMPHP. She joined a theatre group and enjoys sports events, winning several sporting medals and took part in the national games for disabled people.

ZAMBIA PROGRAMME

Executive Summary 2004

Country Representative: Susan Siyunyi



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT STATISTICS

| | |
|--|--------|
| HDI Rank (position of out 177) | 164 |
| Total Population (Millions) | 10.7m |
| Total debt as % of GDP | 8.3% |
| Population without access to Safe water | 36% |
| Population below income poverty line (\$1 per day) | 63.65% |
| Female Life expectancy at birth (years) | 32.5 |
| Male Life Expectancy at birth (years) | 32.9 |
| Female Adult literacy rate | 73.8% |
| Male Adult literacy rate | 86.3% |

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Executive Summary

Country Context

The Zambia economy continued to do well in 2004 with copper prices increasing, a boom in tourism and agricultural investment in part as a result of the difficulties experienced in Zimbabwe. However government service delivery continued to be patchy and disabled people are particularly disadvantaged.

Following the disputed elections in 2001 elections, the social environment was dominated by demands for the granting and protection of human rights in line with international conventions and ensuring that these are guaranteed by the constitution and electoral process. In 2003, the Government bowed to these demands and agreed to amend both the constitution and electoral act. The then President appointed a Constitution Review Commission (CRC) and an Electoral Review Commission (ERC) to lead the processes.

While much of the work of both Commissions continued in 2004, disagreement on the mode of adoption for the constitution and the appropriate time in which to effect the change continued. Most civil society organisations and opposition parties campaigned for a referendum and for the process to be completed before the next general elections scheduled for 2006. The Government remained opposed to both suggestions, citing lack of resources and insufficient time.

ADD's work

In 2004, ADD's work continued to be organized around the two aims. Firstly, cultivating capacity for rights-based organisations of disabled people to become self-supporting, effective, democratic, and representative organizations, actively promoting the rights of all disabled adults and children. Secondly, working with disability rights organisations to influence policy makers and development organisations to include the rights and needs of disabled people in all their work and allocate resources for this.

Depending on the definition used, the number of disabled people in Zambia ranges from approximately 300,000 (Central Statistical Office) to about 1 million (UN estimate of 10% for developing countries). Of this number, only 17,200 were members of the ADD partner DPOs in 2004. It nevertheless signifies an increase compared to the 2003 total of 12,120. Accounting for this is the increase in membership in nearly all the DPOs but especially ZNADWO – the women's association - and the parents' group ZAPCD who appeared to have more than doubled their membership.

Capacity building

Although the use of the above figures is in some way limited by their lack of accuracy, the trend shown is indicative of the effects of ADD's work in terms of building up the organisational capacity of the DPOs. In a bid to make the DPOs more representative and democratic, ADD scaled up its support towards developing their democratic processes, enabling the strategic partners to conduct their general meetings, hold elections, and reach out to their members. ADD strategic partners welcome all impairment groups although addressing the specific needs of various impairment groups continues to pose a challenge for ADD. Nevertheless, as can be observed from the growth of ZNADWO and ZAPCD membership, the movement as a whole is moving towards greater gender balance and inclusion of children's needs. The capacity of the movement as whole to address the differing rural and urban needs remains somewhat limited and even the most active DPO in this area, ZNAPH (the association of physically disabled people), continues to face major challenges in terms of reaching out to the rural areas.

In 2004, ADD also scaled up its work in terms of increasing the accountability of DPOs by creating opportunities for long-term planning and putting activity plans and budgets in place. Although ADD has been supporting leadership and project planning trainings for a number of years now, many of them still found this a daunting task. Many of the DPOs failed to produce the plans and budgets on time and could not provide some of the information required. The exercise nonetheless served the useful purpose of making the associated costs more apparent and enhanced fundraising capacity and encouraging other donors to fund DPOs.

Influence Work

ADD supported six strategic DPO partners in 2004 and worked with them to express the needs of their members, and advocate for the inclusion of changes that would be of benefit to them. Meetings were organised and the DPOs were also assisted to present their stand to both the CRC and ERC. ADD facilitated the flow of information between DPOs and their membership and allowed for greater participation in the processes. The most notable demands that disabled people are making include the elimination of discrimination, political representation at all levels and equitable access to facilities, including polling facilities.

The impact that DPOs are having in effecting social change and the inclusion of disabled people in society has been more pronounced at the national level than the regional levels. However, in the areas where ADD has a presence, a number of groups have developed and they are actively carrying out their own influence work. The major limiting factor is the lack of opportunities in the rural areas.

Changes on the political front created opportunities for disabled people to push forward their proposals for rights-based disability legislation and create new precedents. Although the economy continued to present serious challenges to the pursuit of poverty reduction goals for the nation as a whole, opportunities were presented for disabled people to get involved in the planning and budget processes.

Community-Based Intervention Programme

ADD has supported this work with children with cerebral palsy and their carers for many years and in 2004 moves to establish this as an independent NGO were progressed, A board of management was established after a thorough review of the work.

Management Concerns

Following on from the dismissal of key staff following the poor management of a wheelchair congress in 2003 ADD's financial systems were reviewed and recommendations taken forward. Despite these set backs and staff shortages output remained pretty much on schedule and this was largely due to the hard work and commitment from the Zambia programme team.



DPO meeting in Mazabuka

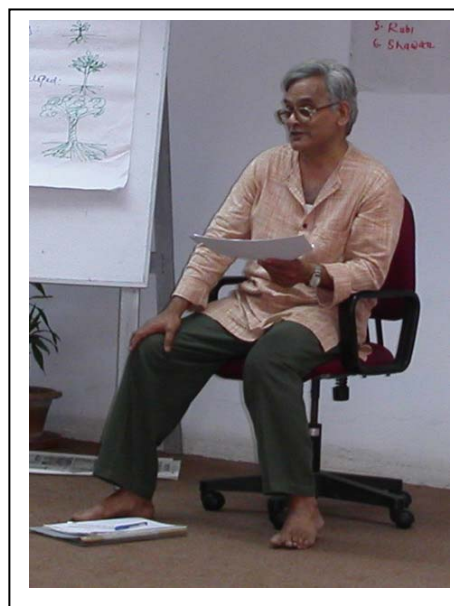


Children from the Nameembo Branch of ZNAPH

INDIA PARTNERS

Executive Summary 2004

ADD INDIA: Raghavan Ramachandran (Chandru)



| HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT STATISTICS | |
|--|-----------|
| HDI Rank (position of out 177) | 127 |
| Total Population (Millions) | 1,049.50m |
| Total debt as % of GDP | 2.6% |
| Population without access to Safe water | 16% |
| Population below income poverty line (\$1 per day) | 34.7% |
| Female Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64.4 |
| Male Life Expectancy at birth (years) | 63.1 |
| Female Adult literacy rate | 46.4% |
| Male Adult literacy rate | 69% |

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Executive Summary

ADD India aims to promote the self-help and inclusion of persons with disability in the communities where they are living. ADD India believes that persons with disability, especially the poor and marginalised, should have the opportunity to participate actively in decisions concerning them and benefit from the programs meant for them.

ADD India encourages disabled persons to form self-help groups (sanghas), through a process of raising awareness, building their confidence, self esteem and their capacity to organise themselves into groups. These sanghas act as a forum for persons with disability to get together for mutual support, to discuss their needs and to plan actions to realise the same.

Implementation of the programme

The focus of ADD India's work is in the rural areas of the four states of south India. The objectives are implemented in two ways. First, it has programmes in three districts in Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Karnataka, which are managed directly by staff. Secondly, with other organisations that are already working in rural areas, by building their capacity through training their staff and later supporting them in implementation.

Stakeholders in the programme

It is estimated that approximately 5% of the Indian population are disabled. That makes nearly 50 to 60 million disabled people in the country. Most of them are in rural areas, since about 70% of the Indian population lives in the rural areas.

Taking the three direct programmes of ADD India in the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, together with those of partners, 1,776 villages are covered in total, where about 20,000 disabled persons in 1,170 sanghas benefit from ADD India's programs and activities.

ADD India works in partnership with 38 organisations. This involves training their staff to undertake disability work with rights based approach, and supporting them in the field to implement their learning.

ADD India has chosen to work with poor disabled people, most of them daily wage labourers, who do not have a regular source of income. The beneficiaries are from varied backgrounds, ranging in age, disabilities, and economic and social status.

Forty percent of the beneficiaries are women. These women are active members of the self-help group, several of them in position of leadership. All the activities are discussed in the group, where members participate and contribute to the decision making process.

In the last few years, there has been a major growth in the number of programmes with a rights-based approach. Accessing the services required for disabled people is viewed as a component of their empowerment. It is a fact that allocation of resources is minimal and the services provided by the government are scanty. In this situation, the government expects NGOs to provide basic services to complement their effort. Advocacy and networking to influence the effectiveness of the service delivery are also taken up, including planning, management, and training in HRD and evaluation.

Participation of persons with disability is essential in planning, implementation and monitoring the programme. The impact of the work resulting in awareness raised and confidence built cannot be measured quantifiably. However, these should reflect in their changed attitude and behaviour in a positive way.

An evaluation of the programme is taking place in April 2005. The current memorandum of agreement with ADD India expires in early 2007, so we anticipate presenting trustees with the findings of this evaluation in November, as a basis for discussion about our future relationship.



Awareness programme for schoolchildren in Tamil Nadu



Child to child programme being held at Karnataka



Mariammal - paralysed due to polio, studies in her village Government school and has developed the skill of writing with her feet.



Guidance – A small boy guiding a visual impaired person in his village

Southern Africa Partners

Executive Summary 2004



1. **Development Initiatives and Services (DIS), Botswana – Regional Organisation**

Address: Postal Bag 351 #335, Kgale View Postnet, Gaborone, Botswana
Tel: 00 267 3163330, email: dis@mega.bw

2. **Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled (SAFOD)**

Address: P O Box 2247, 19 Lobengula Street, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe
Tel: 00 263 9 69356, email: info@safod.org

Development Initiatives and Services (DIS),

Isaac Nyathi
Director



DIS has undertaken a range of consultancies over the year, providing capacity building support to DPOs as well as leading or participating in evaluations and performance reviews.

Consultancies included:

- a capacity building and orientation workshop together with fundraising and strategic planning support for the Federation of Organisations Disabled People in Zimbabwe (FODPZ);
- a one day consultative meeting with representatives of three organisations of disabled people in Botswana. The meeting aimed at engaging participants in a process that would lead to the formation of an umbrella organisation of disabled people in the country, BOSPED.
- Three-day capacity building workshop for Botswana Society of Persons with Disabilities (BOSPED) to build capacity of the organisation by equipping the leaders with relevant skills in order for them to effectively lead the organisation towards attaining its objectives.
- Facilitation of the development of a strategic plan for LARDEF (Liga de Apoio A Reintegracao Dos Deficientes) in Angola, financed by the Jaipur Limp Campaign. The plan was developed to guide the activities and operations of the organisation in the next three years and to mobilise resources.
- Facilitation of two workshops on project planning and leadership orientation for the Disabled Women Support Organisation- Zimbabwe (DWSO) and the Quadriplegic and Paraplegic Association of Zimbabwe (QUAPAZ)
- A strategic review of the ADD Tanzania programme
- Facilitation of the ADD's East/Southern Africa regional meeting
- Facilitation of a PAFOD workshop on the operationalisation of the Continental Plan of Action on the African Decade of Disabled People, in Mali.

DIS also participated at the CIVICUS World Assembly that was held in Botswana; the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Africa Region meeting; and the DPI Summit in Canada.

Despite this high level of activity and some level of core funding from ADD, DIS's own financial situation remains precarious and we are currently discussing this with them.

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Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled (SAFOD)

Alex Phiri
Secretary General



SAFOD runs a wide range of programmes throughout the region, towards which core funding from ADD contributes. These are

1. The Human Rights Project.
2. Conscientisation and Public Education Programme (COPE)
3. Disability Documentation, Resource and Training Centre of Southern Africa
4. Capacity and Institutional Building Strategy (CIBIS)
5. HIV/AIDS information and Prevention Programme (HIPP).
6. Poverty Alleviation Strategy
7. Regional Women's and Gender Development Programme
8. Children, Youth with Disabilities and Parents with Disabled Children Programme.

All these are designed to support and form part of the African Decade of Disabled Persons' Activity Plan. The regional plan focuses on the following objectives:

1. Training Southern African disability organisations senior officials to plan, co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate programmes.
2. Training elected leaders of Southern African DPOs to enhance their skills in leadership, advocacy, fundraising and strategic planning.
3. Improving/strengthening organisational structures and work systems of SAFOD and its ten member organisations (national DPOs).
4. On-going work on operational database of disability legislation, policies, programmes, and research, etc in Southern Africa
5. Facilitate on-going involvement of SAFOD/DPOs in participatory and emancipatory research and information dissemination.
6. Increase the involvement of women, youth and parents of disabled children in the leadership of DPOs.

In addition to ADD, SAFOD collaborated or received funds from Healthlink Worldwide; German Church Development Service; Federation of Disability Organisations, Norway; SINTEF; CIDA; UNIFEM; Trocaire; Jaipur Limb Campaign; Commonwealth Foundation; Disability Awareness in Action; Power; DPI; the President of Botswana (SAFOD Patron); Global Fund for Women; and the African Rehabilitation Institute.