Disability & Development in the World Bank 2002-2007

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Disability & Development (D&D) in the World Bank  
2002-2007

1. Introduction

A. Objectives

The objectives of this paper are: 1) to present the record of World Bank’s involvement in disability as part of its overall development strategy; 2) to share with development partners some of the good practices the Bank has discovered; and 3) to stimulate new ways to address the problems of people with disabilities through partnerships, better practices and the further mainstreaming of disability into the work of the Bank.

B. How the Theme Fits in the SRM Framework and How Bank Thinking on Disability Has Evolved

As both a cause and a consequence of poverty, the issue of disability is central to the mission of the Bank as well as to many of the MDGs. For example, as many as one-third of all primary school children not attending school have a disability, and lack of maternal health care is a major cause of disability in developing countries. A paper commissioned by the Bank estimates that GDP lost as the result of labor costs alone is in the range of 5-7 percent worldwide. This loss results both from disabled people’s inadequate access to the labor market along with a lack of services for disabled persons, which compels other household members to withdraw from the labor market.

Disability is not a rare event, but rather a normal part of the life-cycle and something that all of people are likely to experience. The World Bank estimates that roughly 10 to 12 percent of the world’s population has a disability, and as many as one-fourth of all households have a disabled member (Mont 2007). These people face major barriers that prevent them from working, attending school, building families, or even participating in civic activities.

Disability was a neglected topic in the World Bank before the implementation of the Social Protection Sector Strategy in 2001. Without a formal sector or structure, regional vice presidential units (RVPUs) had taken up disability on an ad hoc basis, as a component in a few projects, or as a reference in a poverty report or other research. The 2001 Social Protection Sector Strategy From Safety Net to Spring Board introduced a new social risk management approach that helped focus the World Bank’s work on fighting poverty of the more vulnerable groups in society, including people with disabilities. In pursuing this new focus, it has become clear that disabled people are
disproportionately represented among the world’s poor, and that the poverty of people with disabilities is both deeper and more difficult to overcome.

In response to this challenge, a small Disability and Development (D&D) team was created at the Human Development Network-Social Protection (HDNSP) with an Advisor on D&D appointed in 2002. RVPUs began to designate Regional Disability Coordinators for Regional Working Groups on Disability and all regions now have disability coordinators. Initially, the D&D team focused efforts on raising awareness and organizing training events to sensitize World Bank staff to the issue. Success was mixed—training events were attended by few task team leaders (TTLs) and unrealistic expectations were raised among Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and disabled people’s organizations (DPOs) by two high profile international conferences (in 2002 and 2004). However, the Bank was able to advocate for disability as an issue, which raised awareness among other development agencies and helped NGOs better make their case to address disability.

The World Bank began to move into specialized areas that were necessary to develop the evidence base for the case to include disability into World Bank operations: data and disability prevalence, inclusive education, accessibility, legal and safeguards, health, conflict management, and natural and man-made disasters. A list of papers, notes, toolkits and training events undertaken is available on the HDNSP D&D website and provided in Annex 1. As a result, the Bank has been able to raise awareness that disability is a key issue for development, given the vicious circular nature of poverty and disability. Poverty causes many disabilities which are prevented in more developed countries, and households with disabled members are often poorer than average.

In 2004, HD management realized that D&D work at the World Bank needed to be reoriented towards a more operationally relevant approach to “mainstreaming” and incorporating disability concerns and inclusive policies into World Bank lending and economic and sector work (ESW). The first measure was to produce operational toolkits. Later, in 2005, activities shifted more towards improving the evidence base and results framework for interventions in disability inclusive policies. These efforts are focused in several key areas: monitoring disability in operations at the World Bank, data, prevalence and development of disability indicators; disability and poverty; inclusive education; health and rehabilitation; countries affected by conflict; accessibility; social protection (disability pensions and grants and labor market); operational tools and guidelines; and partnerships.

In 2005, the first loan dedicated to disability, the Iraq Emergency Disabilities Project for Iraq, was established to promote the delivery of improved rehabilitation and prosthetic services that reduce the burden of physical disability.

The Bank has also forged partnerships, most notably facilitating the creation of the Global Partnership on Disability and Development (GPDD), which consists of various stakeholders, including disabled person organizations, NGOs, and development agencies. The Bank has provided a Development Grant Facility to support the secretariat,
established a multi-donor trust fund, and is promoting a broader participation of the global South.

**C. Types of Interventions/Activities**

The Bank’s comparative advantage in supporting disability interventions lies in its capacity to address complex, multi-sectoral issues in a consistent, coordinated, fiscally responsible and operational manner. The Bank’s strengths lie in the following areas: (i) helping countries understand the economic reasons/advantages for pursuing inclusive development; (ii) providing the analytical work in order to develop policies, programs and targeted safety nets; and (iii) ensuring that Bank programs and projects help with incremental implementation of the Convention. A three-pronged approach to pursue the D&D objectives include continuing the work the Bank has undertaken in the last several years to mainstream disability into existing programs and work through promotion; improve the evidence base through data measurement, collection and program and policy analysis; and continue outreach and awareness building of disability as a development issue that is crucial for sustainable reduction of poverty as well as reaching some key MDGs. The specific areas of D&D that the Bank will address are described in Section 3.

**2. Methodology**

A baseline of World Bank activity in disability was undertaken in 2006. Since disability is not a World Bank sector or theme, it is not possible to quantify and analyze D&D activities in the same way as other SP&L activities. In the case of D&D, a simple criterion was adopted to estimate the D&D portfolio: if the lending documentation or report mentioned disability in any way, it was counted with a judgment on proportionality.

**3. D&D Portfolio Activities at the World Bank 2002-2007**

During FY2002-2007 6.70 percent of World Bank projects by number and 6.65 percent of new lending commitments mentioned disability, although a specific amount dedicated to specific disability aspects could not be determined. The total volume of these new lending commitments was $4.8 billion. Disability was mentioned in 6 percent of ESW during the FY02-FY06 period. Another indicator of progress is that many World Bank country offices and Public Information Centers now provide both physical and communications access. Figure 1 and Table 1 show the increasing importance of D&D activities in Bank Lending operations.
Figure 1: Projects with a Reference to Disability

![Figure 1: Projects with a Reference to Disability](image)

Table 1: Projects by Region, Number and Lending Amount that Refer to Disability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of projects mentioning Disability by region and fiscal year, FY02-07</th>
<th>Lending Commitments for projects mentioning Disability by region and fiscal year (in US$ million), FY02-07</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of projects</td>
<td>Total amount of Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>0 4 0 2 0 20</td>
<td>26 1,058.6 1,384.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>1 1 0 3 2 4</td>
<td>11 579.4 901.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>4 1 1 4 2 11</td>
<td>23 532.8 1,321.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCR</td>
<td>3 2 3 4 5 7</td>
<td>24 1,265.0 1,321.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNA</td>
<td>0 4 0 4 1 3</td>
<td>12 696.6 696.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>0 0 4 3 1 7</td>
<td>15 1,847.7 1,847.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8 12 8 20 11 52</td>
<td>111 3,625.8 8,415.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Types of D&D Activities

The history of D&D activities at the World Bank is not as long nor is the volume of associated lending as high as other areas of SP&L. In any case, lending volume is not a good measure of the importance of D&D activities in the Bank’s work. This is partly because providing access to disabled persons can be low-cost, particularly for new construction. For example, for an additional cost of 1 to 2 percent of school construction, the building can be accessible to all. The Bank’s D&D activities are growing. Major disability activities include:

- Development of disability diagnostics, statistics and measurement capacity
- Inclusive education
- Health and Rehabilitation
- Disability caused by conflict and disasters
- Accessibility to participate in community life
- Disability activities within the three core areas of SP&L
- Operational Tools and Guidelines
- Regional initiatives
- Partnerships

Development of Disability Diagnostics, Statistics and Measurement Capacity

**Prevalence of Disability.** A working group on improved disability measurement and statistics begun by the UN Statistical Agency and supported by the World Bank through a $235,000 DGF and also through donated staff time. The so-called Washington City Group is working actively to improve the measurement of disability and statistical systems.

The World Bank aims at assisting countries to provide reliable data for making more inclusive policies and to implement monitor and evaluate these policies. Definitions, measurements, and prevalence of disabilities vary substantially across countries. Many developing countries seriously underestimate the prevalence of disability. Often families hide disabled children or family members out of stigma. Where people with disabilities are not visible in society, it becomes even more difficult to assess prevalence. Recent studies in selected developing countries indicate a disability prevalence of 10 to 12 percent of the population, with about 2-3 percent of the entire population having severe impairments (Mont, 2007). The World Bank promotes a modern, functional approach to disability which is a better platform for designing inclusive policies than the previously pre-dominant medical approach. Additional details of the World Bank’s work in this area are provided in Annex 2.

**Disability and Poverty.** The D&D team is producing a survey paper about disability and poverty, based on a review of all 154 poverty assessments undertaken by the World Bank. According to this draft review, a surprisingly high percentage of poverty assessments (80.5 percent) had some mention of disability, but less than 10 percent (11 by count) had information detailed enough to assess the relative poverty rate among
households with and without disabled members, and all of these were in only one World Bank region - Europe and Central Asia (ECA). The team is also working on an empirical analysis of poverty and disability that can now be done because of new data coming online.

**Inclusive Education**

The World Bank’s D&D team has a priority focus on inclusive education. Universal Primary Education by the year 2015 is one of the Millennium Development Goals. Universal primary education cannot be obtained without including all children, including those with disabilities. Inclusive education is the education framework for including children with disabilities and was originally based on a principle stating that all should have the opportunity to learn together. The D&D team produced a series of Education Notes on inclusive education and the cost of making schools accessible both in terms of physical layout and also for information & communications technology.

**Health and Rehabilitation**

The World Bank’s commitment to achieve good health, nutrition and population outcomes, the MDGs and the adoption of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework underscores the importance of inclusive health policies. Support to more inclusive health policies involves the collection of evidence and development of more inclusive public health policies, and access to health, especially that of rehabilitation. The D&D team has provided technical support to operations and studies on disability and health in some of these areas. Knowledge gained is available on the World Bank’s intranet and internet sites and will soon be consolidated in a toolkit on health and disability. Since 2006, the World Bank is partnering with the World Health Organization on the first World Report on Disability, Rehabilitation, and Inclusion, co-authoring several chapters as well as working on its editorial and advisory committees. This joint report is expected to be launched in 2009.

**Disability Caused by Conflict and Natural Disasters**

Conflict and disaster are two important causes of disabilities. The emphasis on disability in these settings is often on the emergency phase with a focus on reintegration of ex-combatants and medical rehabilitation of physical injuries. Much of the data availability on disability in these situations has been largely limited to the specific case of land mines. The problem, however, is much more complex with a large impact on the affected countries’ opportunity for sustainable and equitable growth. The World Bank has unique comparative advantages to address this issue at all phases from emergency to reconstruction, and from fragile state to sustainable development. The D&D team has also worked on mental health and conflict. Several operational tools and publications are available within this area, and the team has revised a draft tool-kit on disability in conflict-affected countries. With support from Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD) and other TFs, the D&D team and operational teams in the regions are presently working in this area, especially in Sub-
Saharan Africa. In SAR, the World Bank was very active in addressing disability aspects of natural disasters (e.g. Pakistan earthquake and the tsunami).

**Accessibility to Participate in Community Life**

Accessibility is a very important part of the inclusion of people with disabilities. An accessible environment is essential to the rights of people with disabilities to participate in community life. This includes: access to transportation; access to water supply and sanitation; technology access; access to political participation; appropriate sources of communication and media to obtain information; and an infrastructure that resolves physical barriers to equal access for disabled persons as members of the community.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) are adopting policies and guidelines on the accessibility of new construction. In the World Bank, a joint guidance note on disability-inclusive social analysis (between D&D and Social Development Department (SDV) is completed and dissemination is taking place. The D&D team has produced a note about accessibility in schools, and has undertaken an intensive literature search on the cost of accessibility in new construction. There are surprisingly few references available and they date to the 1970s in Sweden and 1980s in the US, but find that universal design costs only 1-3 percent of new construction if designed at the beginning.

The World Bank has done extensive work on bus, rapid transport and other forms of accessible transport, including guidelines for accessible transport done by the SDV department with support from D&D.

**Disability Activities within the Three Core Areas of SP&L**

The D&D team at HDNSP has also undertaken some initial work in the three core areas of social protection:

- **Expanding Opportunities**: Helping the creation of good jobs through better labor market regulations, active and passive labor market policies, and wage setting processes;
- **Providing Security**: Assisting in better managing risks to reduce vulnerability, securing an asset-base and being able to engage in higher risk/higher return activities;
- **Enhancing Equity**: Providing minimum levels of subsistence and helping to correct market-based distributive outcomes.

D&D produced or supported work in ‘providing security’ on disability systems in Latin America, and earlier work on Poland and disability insurance in general, on social safety nets; and looked at OECD employment practices in the ‘expanding opportunities’.
Operational Tools and Guidelines

The D&D team focused on providing operational tools, including a toolkit for operationalizing disability which is available internally at disabilitydev, a database of international and national legislation also on the internal web, and many short notes on operationally relevant topics on both the Bank’s external¹ and internal websites. Additionally, HDNSP partnered with SDV to produce Social Analysis and Disability: A Guidance Note in March 2007.

B. Regional initiatives and D&D-Specific Projects

Regional and country initiatives in disability have been gaining momentum. Four regions are particularly active and developed regional strategies and/or working groups Europe and Central Asia (ECA), East Asia and Pacific (EAP), Africa (AFR) and South Asia Regions (SAR). Each region has a disability focal point person who works across sectors and helps link sector colleagues to the D&D team expertise. Primary areas of work in lending and non-lending activities include, inter alia, the following:

- Support for national disability strategies or policies, and their related action plans for implementation
- TA for collecting baseline data, developing Management Information Systems, and mapping disability prevalence
- AAA assessing technical aspects of programs, conducting economic analysis and projections, and examining disability in relation to conflict situations
- Sponsoring high-level, high visibility conferences on disability
- Committing a country-based Development Marketplace to disability and creating small grants programs to support DPOs
- Mainstreaming disability into education, community-based rehabilitation, transport, CDD and other projects/Social Funds and
- Developing a few stand-alone disability projects in disaster and post-conflict situations

C. Partnerships

The World Bank has provided and continues to provide significant support to the Global Partnership on Disability and Development (GPDD), “a dynamic new initiative to accelerate inclusion of people with disabilities and their families into development policies and practices” according to the GPDD website hosted by HDNSP.²

“The GPDD was formed to increase collaboration among development agencies and organizations to reduce the extreme poverty and exclusion of a substantial number of children, women and men with disabilities living in poor countries. This population

¹ www.worldbank.org/disability
² www.worldbank.org/disability/GPDD
includes those born with disabilities and people who become disabled through wars and other violence, traffic or work injuries, diseases, disasters and other causes.”

The World Bank has supported the GPDD through a Development Grant Facility. Initially obtained for one year to finance activities on better disability data, the DGF was recently extended for two additional years to assist the GPDD in its interim operations, until a permanent Secretariat can be formally established.

Other important partnerships include continuation of and new financial commitments from donors (Norway, Finland, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Bank of Netherlands Partnership Program, ESSD from SDV) within the World Bank (ESSD Disability window, ESSD general call, secondees). These funds are supporting the work of the regions on disability projects such as country studies and to do analytical work.

### D. Summary of Results of D&D Activities

To these ends, the Bank has had some notable achievements. Within the HD hub, the Bank has contributed significantly to the improvement of disability data collection through surveys, censuses, and administrative data, and has provided knowledge management and operational tools designed to help TTLs make their projects more inclusive. Currently, the hub is collaborating with the WHO on the First World Report on Disability, Rehabilitation and Inclusion.

In the regions, a growing number of activities are emerging. For example,

- **Multi-Country Demobilization & Reintegration Program** in Africa targets an estimated 450,000 ex-combatants in seven countries. Services include the provision of physical rehabilitation assistance (prosthesis and orthosis), counseling, vocational training and/or support for micro-enterprise activities.

- **Primary Education for Disadvantaged Children Project** in Vietnam has combined project funds of US$ 243 million for technical support to improve administration, enhance delivery of acceptable quality education; and develop a policy on inclusive education and accessible schools.

- **Disability and Child Protection Project in Bangladesh** will establish a $30 million Social Fund to finance NGO and private provision of services, training and empowerment for disabled people.

- **Data Collection in LAC**, including a pilot of disability questionnaires in the household surveys of Bolivia and Ecuador, and awareness and outreach through a video demonstrating the importance and complexity of data on disability.

- **Disability Component in Egypt’s Social Protection Initiative Project** – to develop and test integrated programs for children with disabilities and youth at risk through a range of providers, and to use the experience of these programs to develop a new strategy for improving services.

- **ECA Disability Study** analyzing the economic costs of disability to be published in book form, which includes four country studies, including a disability survey, piloted in Uzbekistan.
Other projects include micro-finance, social funds, developing national disability policies, and classroom tools promoting inclusive education, and supporting Development Marketplaces entirely focused on Disable Peoples Organizations (DPOs). And interest expressed by the Bank’s client countries is growing daily, spurred in part by the Convention but also by a strong and growing movement within civil society. Tables 2a.-2f. provide additional examples of D&D activities by region.

### Table 2a.: AFR Region D&D Activities

- 3 country surveys are underway in Zambia, Uganda and South Africa on Disability and HIV/AIDS.
- 3 country study on the economic and social status of people with disabilities in Sierra Leone, Angola and Burundi.
- A policy note on people with disabilities in Sierra Leone.
- Pilot on disability prevalence with referrals for children with disabilities in and out of school with the OECD in Ethiopia.
- Multi-Country Demobilization & Reintegration Program supports the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in the greater Great Lakes region of Central Africa. The largest program of its kind in the world, currently targets an estimated 450,000 ex-combatants in seven countries: Support will also be extended to two additional countries if and when appropriate. Services typically include the provision of physical rehabilitation assistance (prosthesis and or thesis), counseling, vocational training and/or support for micro-enterprise activities.

### Table 2b.: EAP Region D&D Activities

**Vietnam**
- Primary Education for Disadvantaged Children Project combined project funds of US$ 243 million for technical support to improve administrative planning and management; enhanced delivery of acceptable quality education; linkages to communities; National level child development report and policy on inclusive education and accessible schools
- Introduce disability questions on census.
- HIV/AIDS project run by young people with disabilities received support from the Bank. This project is a fully mainstreamed project with young people with disabilities raising awareness.

**Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia and Vietnam**
- Building administrative capacity and develop an inclusive Educational Management Information Systems (EMIS)
- The development of socially inclusive materials in Cambodia; books, TV and radio slots have been developed.
- Workshop on inclusive education was held in Cambodia in May 2007

**Indonesia**
- BNPP trust funds for baseline data collection on children with disabilities in the education sector; envisioned that there will be some policy directives supporting inclusive education as a result of this study

**Thailand**
- JSDF post Tsunami reconstruction work

**Philippines**
- Social Expenditure Management Project: component of social assistance for disadvantaged groups (US$25m)
• Development Marketplace (DM) support for access to justice for the Deaf; Several other DM competitions to distributed grants to various stakeholders working on independent living.
• DGF for children with disabilities in the Philippines

Region-wide
• Access to Information: All Public Information Centers (PICs) in region ensuring accessible information; supported the translation of the UNESCO toolkit on embracing diversity into at least three languages in the region. Accessible PIC resulted in an increase use of the centers by people with disabilities in Philippines
• Transport: project addresses disability from the perspective of prevention and road safety.

Table 2c.: ECA Region D&D Activities

Uzbekistan
• Regional Disability Study in print. Includes four country studies, including a disability survey, piloted in Uzbekistan.

Armenia
• A National Disability and Poverty Action Plan was prepared by the Armenian Democratic Forum.

Romania
• Pension Reforms Support: A component of the Social Sector Development Project, it supports the rehabilitation of the disabled by strengthening the capacity of the National Institute for Medical Expertise and Work Capacity Recovery. It also bolsters the local medical expertise offices of the National House of Pensions and Other Social Insurances Rights ($50 million, of which $6.32 million targets the disabled).
  • Social Inclusion Project: Assistance given to existing or emerging programs that address the needs of the vulnerable, including people with disabilities, via four components:
    o Priority Interventions Program
    o Inclusive Early Childhood Education of Roma
    o Social Assistance Programs
    o Capacity Building for Roma Social Inclusion

Lithuania
• School Access for Children with Disabilities: A Lithuania Education Improvement Project is making 62 schools accessible to disabled children and is fully renovating the Vilnius School for the Deaf as well as providing teacher training. ($25.29 million).

Turkey
• Teacher Training: Training 6,678 Special Education Teachers in schools, reaching 150,000 students of which 35,000 were students with disabilities.
• Visually and Hearing impaired primary school children are receiving specialized equipment through phase 2 of a Basic Education project. The project is building 70 special education primary schools and installing 770 computers. Special educational materials and teacher training will cover 1,340 preschool classrooms.
### Table 2d.: LCR Region D&D Activities

**Principle**
- Mainstreaming disability measurement to promote effective policy-making for social inclusion.

**Main Outputs**
- Pilot of disability questionnaires in the household surveys of Bolivia and Ecuador.
- Support for the inclusion of statistical data on disability in the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics in Central America.
- Awareness and outreach through video to demonstrate the importance and complexity of data on disability.

### Table 2e.: MNA Region D&D Activities

**Egypt**

**Social Protection Initiative Project - Disability Component**

**Project Objective:** Develop and test integrated programs for children with disabilities and youth at risk through a range of providers, and to use the experience of these programs to develop a new strategy for improving services.

**Main Results**
- Exposure to new inclusive approaches.
- Awareness of issues for policy formulation.

**Main Outputs**
- A total of 36 subprojects were developed with an average cost of approximately US$100,000 per subproject.
- 1,028 facilities were rehabilitated to adapt the infrastructure to the needs of disabled children.
- Numerous resource materials were developed to support future interventions.

**Institutional Development**
- Impact on Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs.
- Impact on the service providers and the communities.
- Impact future international collaborations.

### Table 2f.: SAR Region D&D Activities

**Principles**
- Mainstreaming in inclusive development.
- Two country focus (Pakistan and India), others on demand.
- Build on existing momentum.

**Strategy**
- Operationalizing – mainstreaming through prevention and inclusion.
- Improving data and information.
- Awareness and Outreach.

**Pakistan**
- **Earthquake Disability Project:** $5 million grant from IBRD surplus to support community-based rehabilitation through contracting NGOs.
- **Two JSDF grants:** $1.6 million for Handicap International and Milestone (national DPO) for
establishing resource and information centers for community based rehabilitation and independent living.

**India**

- Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Program.
- The project targeted 560 disadvantaged mandals in 16 districts based on levels of human, economic, and infrastructural development indicators. The disabled were then specifically selected, and the targeting was facilitated by NGOs/DPOs, as well as by the Self Help Groups of the disabled themselves.
- Interventions: providing surgical corrections and assistive devices, family support programs, training para-professionals in community based rehabilitation (CBR), reviving defunct rehabilitation centers and establishing bridge residential schools for disabled children, micro credit loans, small enterprise development, and vocational training.
- People with Disabilities in India: From Commitments to Outcomes, Draft June 2006.

The Bank has also forged partnerships, most notably facilitating the creation of the Global Partnership on Disability and Development (GPDD), which consists of various stakeholders, including disabled person organizations, NGOs, and development agencies. The Bank has provided a Development Grant Facility to support the secretariat, established a multi-donor trust fund, and is promoting a broader participation of the global South.

4. **Future Activities and Strategies**

A. **Developing a Results Framework**

The overall strategic objective of the Bank’s D&D work is to support the creation of more inclusive societies in our client countries that will improve opportunities, security, and equity for people with disabilities. This strategic, higher level objective needs to be measured in a way that is attributable to our activities. An indicator for opportunity would be a decrease in the difference between the employment, access to basic health and education services, and poverty rates of persons with disabilities and others, as barriers to labor market participation keep disabled persons from participation. An indicator for security could be the establishment of disability pensions and caregiver allowances in middle-income countries. An intermediate outcome indicator for equity could be the percent of public buildings with physical and communications access as an important step towards a higher level and longer term objective: full inclusion and no difference in poverty incidence among person with or without disabilities. These indicators are important to gauge progress at global and national level towards inclusion. Collecting comparable data for these indicators would require serious efforts as currently they are still not routinely monitored in borrowing countries.
Key outcome and process indicators include:

- Strategy and plan approved by the Board and resources allocated.
- Number of people trained and PRSPs, national development plans and CASs including disability, global networks, universities, training institutions etc. including disability in their work.
- Knowledge easily accessible at all levels, webpage use etc.
- Increased number of projects PRSPs and CASs with inclusive focus, inclusion of disability in project development outcomes.
- Adoption of a policy on infrastructure by the Bank with support to the field.
- International collaboration strengthened and increased appreciation from other donors, banks and civil society about our role in collaboration as a result of GPDD progress.
- All infrastructure and new construction supported by Bank funding is accessible for people with disabilities.
- Percentage of people employed by the Bank and others in development with disabilities, percentage of people with disabilities in national governments, universities, community-based organizations, etc.

**B. Emerging Opportunities for D&D**

A number of business opportunities could be exploited on the basis of past efforts and if adequate resources are made available:

- Implementation of the UN Convention.
- Growing interest from governments, international organizations and the private sector in creating business and partnership opportunities.
- Strengthening of the cooperation with civil society.
- Strengthening of multi-sectoral collaboration within and outside the Bank, e.g. strengthening of the collaboration between Health, Education and SP&L, and between HDN, ESSD, DEC, PREM and others within the Bank, and with other UN agencies (e.g., UNICEF, UNDP, ILO and WHO).
- Addressing the large needs for addressing mental and physical disabilities in countries in conflict and post-disaster.
- Strengthening international co-operation at global, regional and national levels for addressing disability in development – enhancing equity in development.
- Involving people with disabilities in development.
- Ensuring that all new construction and rehabilitation of existing construction is inclusive/accessible.
- Strengthening knowledge management including the accessibility for people with disabilities.
- Strengthening of human rights, equity and poverty alleviation in international aid.
- Increasing the understanding and use of inclusive development within international development.
As part of these activities, the D&D team aims to raise the presence of D&D considerations and activities in the World Bank portfolio. The D&D presence will be enhanced by the D&D team’s efforts to provide TTLs with the evidence base and operational tools that they need to make compelling arguments to borrowing governments why disability should be incorporated into World Bank operations, and to assist governments to measure whether these results are achieved.

There are many more opportunities for D&D than the team could address. This is only a selected subset, which has been further subdivided into two areas: core competencies, and areas to facilitate.

**C. Partnerships**

**Global Partnership for Disability and Development (GPDD).** As noted in the retrospective, the Bank played a key role in the establishment of the GPDD and is a very active member in this coalition of NGOs, Disabled People’s Organizations (DPOs), multi- and bi-lateral development agencies, governments, private sector, and civil society. The D&D team will continue to support the GPDD, through providing fiduciary oversight for the MDTF, which supports the GPDD, implementing the Development Grant Facility (DGF), which HDN recently obtained for the GPDD, assisting the Task Force of the GPDD to navigate through Bank procedures, and to participate regularly in GPDD meetings and telephone conferences.

**UN.** The Bank will continue to partner with the UN agencies, particularly UNDESA, ILO and WHO.

**Implementation of the UN Convention on D&D.** As noted in the Implications of the UN Convention Note, countries which sign and ratify the Convention will look to the Bank and other international organizations for guidance and assistance in its implementation. The Bank’s primary contribution could be to assist countries in understanding how to implement the ambitious goals of the Convention incrementally, given the resource constraints they face. A demand-driven response to country needs is an obvious basis for future Bank strategy. This could be supported by cross-support and other services by D&D. In addition, the Bank could provide a global monitoring service, similarly to our Global Monitoring Report for the implementation of the MDGs. M&E is a very important part of the Convention, which creates governance for monitoring, but leaves the technical and institutional questions of how to do it open. UNDESA, the lead agency to support the implementation of Convention, has already indicated its interest in cooperating with the Bank in constructing a results framework. The D&D team at HDNSP is capable of providing low cost assistance to the construction of this framework. It would, however, need to work more extensively with other Bank sectors and networks to develop a set of monitorable indicators for countries which sign and ratify the Convention and to strengthen national statistics to collect better data on disability should the Bank decide to engage in this activity.

Disability Publications

2007

Measuring Health and Disability
By Daniel Mont

Social Analysis and Disability Guidance Note: Incorporating Disability-Inclusive Development into World Bank-Supported Projects
By Social Development Department and HDNSP Disability & Development, March 2007

Measuring Disability Prevalence
By Daniel Mont
SP Discussion Paper No. 0706, March 2007

2006

Disability, Transport
Bus Rapid Transit Accessibility Guidelines
By Thomas Rickert, Access Exchange International
March 2006
English, Spanish

Disability and Development Team Brochure
By Disability and Development, HDNSP, World Bank
April 2006

Global Partnership for Disability and Development Brochure
By Global Partnership for Disability and Development
May 2006

Making Inclusion Operational: Legal and Institutional Resources for World Bank Staff on the Inclusion of Disability Issues in Investment Projects
by Guernsey, K., Nicoli, M. and Ninio, A.
October 2006

2005

Disability, Civil Society
By Civil Society Team, World Bank
2005

Disability, Civil Society
Issues and Options for Improving Engagement Between the World Bank and Civil Society Organizations
By Civil Society Team, World Bank
March 2005
Disability, SSN
*Disability and Social Safety Nets in Developing Countries*
By Sophie Mitra, World Bank
May 2005

Disability, Transport
*Inclusive Design of Bus Rapid Transit - Experience from Latin America*
By Gerhard Menckhoff
May 2005

Disability, Social Development
*Social Development Notes: Community Driven Development*
By World Bank
May 2005

Disability, MENA
*A Note on Disability Issue in the Middle East and North Africa*
By Human Development Department, Middle East and North Africa Region, World Bank
June 30, 2005

Disability and Inclusive Development
17 articles on this subject, in Development Outreach, Volume 7, Number 3, July 2005.

Disability, Employment, Labor, Youth
*Report of the E-discussion on Youth & Disabilities*
By P. Roggero & R. Tarricone, Bocconi University, Milan-Italy and M. Nicoli & V. Mangiaterrra, World Bank
October 2005

Disability, Education, Household Survey
*Disability, Poverty and Schooling in Developing Countries: Results from 11 Household Surveys*
By Deon Filmer, Development Research Group, World Bank
November 2005

**2004**

Disability, HIV/AIDS
*HIV/AIDS & Disability: The Hidden Risk*
By Global HIV/AIDS Program, World Bank
2004

Disability, HIV/AIDS
*HIV/AIDS & Disability: Capturing Hidden Voices*
By World Bank/Yale University Global Survey on HIV/AIDS & Disability
April 2004

Disability, Transport
*Transport Strategy to Improve Accessibility in Developing Countries*
Peter Roberts and Julie Babinard, World Bank
May 2004
Disability, Benin
_La Situation Des Personnes Handicapees Au Benin: Diagnostic préliminaire et propositions d’action_
By Olivier Jadin
June 2004

Disability, Employment, Labor
_Disability Employment Policy_
By Daniel Mont
July 2004

Disability, Poverty Reduction
_Poverty Reduction Strategies: Their Importance for Disability_
By René Bonnel
July 2004

Disability, Youth
_Early Childhood Development and Children with Disabilities in Developing Countries_
By Rune J. Simeonsson
August 2004

Disability,
_Background Paper Prepared for The Disability And Development Research Agenda Meeting in the World Bank_
By Robert Metts
November 16, 2004

Disability, DPOs, Civil Society
_Disability and Development: Inventory of Organizations Working on Disability_
By Maj-Lis Voss
November 2004

Disability, HIV/AIDS, At a Glance
_Disability and HIV/AIDS at a Glance Factsheet_
By World Bank
November 2004

2003

Disability, EAP
_Disability Issues in East Asia: Review and ways forward_
By Yutaka Takamine
July 2003

Disability, Youth
_Adolescents and Youth with Disability: Issues and Challenges_
By Nora Ellen Groce
September 2003

Disability, Mental Health, Conflict
_Mental Health and Conflict_
By Florence Baingana, World Bank Senior Health Specialist
October 2003

Disability, SAR
*The World Bank and Disability in South Asia: A Portfolio Review*
By Meenu Bhambani & Maj-Lis Voss, South Asia Human Development
October 2003

Disability, HIV/AIDS/ At a Glance
*HIV/AIDS and Youth at a glance*
By Health-Nutrition-Population, World Bank
October 2003

Disability, Mental Health, Conflict
*Conflict Prevention & Reconstruction: Mental Health and Conflict*
World Bank Social Development Note No. 13
By Florence Baingana
October 2003

Disability, Mental Health, At A Glance
*Mental Health at a Glance Factsheet*
By World Bank
October 2003

Disability, Education, Gender
*Education for All: A Gender and Disability Perspective*
*An Unpublished Report Prepared for the World Bank*
By Harilyn Rousso
October 2003

Disability, Pensions, Latin America
*Disability Pensions and Social Security Reform: Analysis of the Latin American Experience*
By Carlos O. Grushka & Gustavo Demarco, World Bank Social Protection Unit
December 2003

**Training Events**

**2007**

Speakers: Jennifer Madans, UN Washington Group on Disability Statistics; and

Speakers: Jennifer Madans, UN Washington Group on Disability Statistics; and

**2006**

Nov 9, 2006: Measuring Disability on Censuses and Surveys
Speakers: Jennifer Madans, UN Washington Group on Disability Statistics; and Daniel Mont, The World Bank

Jul. 11, 2006: Inclusive Development: Tools for Operationalization (East Asia)
Speakers: Christopher J. Thomas, Sector Manager, EASHD; Charlotte McClain-Nhlapo, EAP Disability
Advisor; Alberto Ninio – Lead Counsel, LEG; Jean-Roger Mercier, ESDQC; Marco Nicoli, HDNSP; and Katherine Guernsey, Consultant

Speakers: Jeeva Perumalpillai-Essex-Disability Focal Point, AFTS1; Emmanuel Akpa-Sector Manager, PREM, AFTP1; Charles Di Leva-Chief Counsel, LEG; Johannes Hoogeveen, HDNSP, Dar es Salaam; Jean-Roger Mercier, ESDQC; Marco Nicoli, HDNSP; and Katherine Guernsey, Consultant

May 4, 2006: Rio de Janeiro: Experiences on CBR and Deinstitutionalization
Speaker: Leda Azevedo, President, FUNLAR

Apr. 4, 2006: Microfinance and Disability
Speakers: Roy Mersland, Consultant, Leonard Cheshire International; Enzo Martinelli, Resource Development Manager, Leonard Cheshire International; Mike Goldberg, Senior Microfinance Specialist, World Bank; and Christopher Magarian, Director Finance Group, Japonica Intersect

Mar. 23, 2006: Educational Inclusion/Exclusion: Seen Through the Eyes of a Child
Speaker: Ian Kaplan, Research Associate, University of Manchester

Speakers: Gerard Quinn, Professor of Law, National University of Ireland, Galway; Michael Stein, Visiting Professor, Harvard Law School; John Wodatch, Chief of the Disability Rights Section in the Civil Rights Division, US Dep. of Justice; Alberto Ninio, Lead Counsel, LEGEN, The World Bank; Charlotte McClain-Nhlapo, Disability Working Group Coordinator for SAR/EAP, The World Bank; Jeanine Braithwaite, Senior Social Protection Economist, The World Bank; Katherine Guernsey, International Lawyer and WB Consultant

Feb. 28, 2006: The Disability Advisor in Kosovo: Key Lessons and Limitations
Speaker: Mary F. Hayden, President, LBH Institute

Feb. 22, 2006: Overview of Perkins International Programs: Educating Children who are Deafblind and Blind with Multiple Disabilities; Building Capacity of Organizations for the Blind
Speakers: Michael Collins, Director, Hilton/Perkins Program; Aubrey Webson, PhD, Regional Consultant for Africa and the Caribbean; Steven M. Rothstein, President, Perkins School for the Blind

Feb. 2, 2006: Introducing the Employers Forum on Disability
Speaker: Susan Scott-Parker, Founder/Chief Executive, Employers’ Forum on Disability

2005

Dec 20, 2005: Technology International: The CITTI Project
Speaker: Ms. Bridgett Perry, Project Director, Colorado Institute for Technology Transfer and Implementation

Speakers: Ms. Susan Hirshberg, Sr. Education Specialist, World Bank; Ms. Charlotte Vuyiswa McClain-Nhlapo, Regional Disability Working Group Coordinator for South Asia, East Asia & Pacific Regions, World Bank

Dec 3, 2005: Fact-finding event on Post Disaster situations: Opportunities for an Accessible Built Environment
Roundtable Discussion as a Special Event for the International Day of Disabled Persons 2005
Speakers: KP Perkins, Bunmi Aina, Respicius Batamula, Gallaudet University

Nov 3, 2005: Developing Opportunities for Education and Economic Empowerment with People with Disabilities in Latin America: Methodologies and Approaches Promoted By LCI
Speakers: Enzo Martinelli, Resource Development Manager; Désirée Roman Stadthagen, LAC Regional Program Manager, Leonard Cheshire International

Oct 25, 2005: Disability in Emergency Response: An Analysis of Early Tsunami Relief Efforts
Speakers: Maria Veronica Reina, President; Katherine J. Dorsey, Director of Publications; Anne Hayes, International Coordinator, Center for International Rehabilitation

July 27, 2005: International Accessibility Standards for Persons with Disabilities
Speaker: Betty Dion, Chair of International Commission on Technology and Accessibility, A Commission of Rehabilitation International

June 29, 2005: Disability and Sports
Speaker: Elise C. Roy

June 14, 2005: Sharing of Experiences: USAID’s Efforts to Accelerate the Inclusion of People with Disabilities
Speakers: Lloyd Feinberg, Rob Horvath, USAID

May 26, 2005: Psychosocial and Mental Health after Disaster: The Aid Program for Tsunami Affected Countries by JSPN
Speaker: Tsuyoshi Akiyama, M.D., Ph.D., International Communication Office of the Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology

Apr. 21, 2005: ADA fifteen years later: Lessons for Legal Frameworks in Developing Countries
Speaker: John Wodatch, Chief, Disability Rights Section, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice

Apr. 20, 2005: Equity in Education: Students with disabilities, learning difficulties and disadvantages
Speaker: Dr. Peter Evans, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.B.Ps.S., Sr. Specialist, OECD Centre for Educational Research and Innovation

Mar. 30, 2005: A National Commitment to Inclusive Education
Speaker: Manuel Campos, Director of the National Secretariat for the Social Inclusion of Persons with a Disability (SENADIS)

Mar. 14, 2005: Disability and Social Safety Nets
Speaker: Sophie Mitra

Feb. 24, 2005: Post-polio Syndrome
Speaker: Dr. Lauro Halstead, Director, Post Polio Program at National Rehabilitation Hospital

Feb. 15, 2005: Inclusion of People with Disabilities and Sustainable Development: Mobility International USA (MIUSA)
Speaker: Karen Heinicke-Motsch, Program Manager, MIUSA
Nov. 10, 2004: "Independent Living Movement in Asia" and "Activities of Self-Help Groups in Asia"
Speakers: Yukiko Nakanishi, President, Asia Disability Institute; Shoji Nakanishi, Chairperson, DPI Asia-Pacific Regional council

Nov. 4, 2004: Improving Postsecondary Education for Deaf Men and Women Around the World
Speakers: Dr. T. Alan Hurwitz, RIT Vice President for NTID and Dean/CEO of NTID; Dr. James J. DeCaro, Professor and Director, PEN-International, Professor E. William Clymer, Coordinator, PEN-International

Speaker: Karen Saba, Vulnerable Population Specialist

Oct. 13, 2004: Is Community Based Rehabilitation a sound strategy for disabled persons in Developing Countries? - Lessons learned from CBR experiences in Ghana and Benin
Speaker: Olivier Jadin

Speakers: Yen Vo; Glen W. White, University of Kansas

May. 25, 2004: Disability in India: Implication for Reproductive Health Programming
Speaker: Maitreyi B. Das, World Bank

May 6, 2004: HIV/AIDS and Disability: Experience from Handicap International
Speaker: Florence Thune, Handicap International

Apr. 22, 2004: Preparing Teachers to Educate Children with Disabilities in Inclusive Settings in LAC and ECA: A Presentation of “Teacher Centered” Training Modules Developed by the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation
Speakers: Maggie J. McLaughlin, University of MD; Alfredo Artiles, Vanderbilt University

Apr. 14, 2004: Training & Employment of People with Disabilities: Perspectives from Asia and the Pacific Region
Speaker: Debra A. Perry, ILO

Mar. 10, 2004: Action for Ability, Development & Inclusion: Experience from India
Speaker: Syamala Gidugu, AADI

Mar. 4, 2004: Making the Business Case for Disability Management and Integrated Health Benefits in Middle Income Countries
Speaker: Shelly Wolff, Watson Wyatt

Feb. 10, 2004: Orphans and Vulnerable Children with Disabilities
Speakers: Kevin Bales, United Nations; Judy Heumann, World Bank

Jan. 22, 2004: Integrating Disability Messages into the Mainstream Media
Speaker: Barbara Duncan, Rehabilitation International
Annex 2: Key Examples of Roles for the Bank at Different Levels

Bank-wide (OPCS, Networks, IEG, DEC)

- Develop “Good Practice” case studies on successful interventions in disability across sectors from developing countries which explain how countries made progress in the area. This could include strategy development, training programs, financing mechanisms, and other required technical support.
- Provide support for designing and implementing pilots.
- Continue support to M&E/data collection.
- Help generate resources to support the regions in disability research (including financing of D&D team members’ participation in regional efforts).

Regions

- Regional Management Teams to encourage identifying country and sector point persons to engage with the disability teams in their regions and at the center.
- Specific policy decisions to ensure mainstreaming disability in the Bank’s work:
  - only financing infrastructure which is accessible (transport, roads, public buildings, technology, etc)
  - ensuring reform programs include the needs of people with disabilities
  - ensuring in the review process of AAA and projects that disability issues have been considered and evaluated (much like gender, environment or social issues)

Countries

- Ensure a strategy for disability is included in the CAS with a few key actionable and measurable targets.
- Provide support to national disability policy development and action plans.
- Ensure disability issues have been addressed in AAA and projects during the review process.
- Allow for flexible budgeting to ensure cross-sectoral input and support for disability.

Sectors/Cross-sectoral programs

- Develop a checklist in each sector for projects/programs and AAA which covers aspects of disability which should be mainstreamed.
- Approach disability in cross-sectoral ways, e.g.: transport projects including education and health components on road safety and emergency road services, or education programs including accessible infrastructure and school health components.
- Ensure accessibility to all infrastructure, services, technology, economic and social participation.
• Conduct more economic analysis on disability and poverty, and the cost of providing disabled-friendly services/infrastructure.
Annex 3: Disability Data and Measurement

The Disability and Development Team has been very active in improving the quality and quantity of data on people with disabilities living in developing countries. These efforts have taken place in every region and involve quantitative, qualitative, and administrative data. Accomplishments include:

1) Securing a DGF for the UN Washington Group on Disability Statistics to support their efforts to develop and test internationally comparable census questions on disability. D&D has been an active member of that group, including chairing their analytical working group and being involved in regional training sessions in Africa and Latin America to develop countries' capacity.

2) Assisting in the development of quantitative data on disability collected by the World Bank in Ecuador, India, Panama, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.

3) Overseeing the development of a qualitative data instrument which was then employed in Kenya, Yemen, and Georgia. The results of the Kenya data will inform the development of their national disability survey. In the other two countries, the results are feeding into government workshops aimed at developing a national disability policy. Earlier, we also had a combined qualitative/quantitative study in Indonesia that assessed service delivery for disabled people in that country.

4) Using BNPP funds, D&D developed a methodological paper using poverty mapping techniques to develop a technique to estimate poverty rates for small populations using matched census and survey data. This technique was employed in Uganda, Tanzania, and Mozambique. D&D also helped DEC secure some funds to test the applicability of the LSMS for data collection on disability.

5) Using BNPP funds, D&D is currently helping to integrate disability into the Educational Management Information Systems in Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, and Vietnam. In conjunction with this project, D&D has also advised on the Child Development Record component of Vietnam's Primary Education for Disadvantaged Children project.

6) Supporting efforts by HDNED and the OECD to adapt a technique for measuring disability in children to developing countries. The technique has been successfully pilot tested in Ethiopia and another pilot test is about to be run in Cambodia. Plans are underway to implement data collection in a large number of countries.

7) Being involved in many capacity building activities - trainings in Central Asia (Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan), individual meetings with census bureaus in Pakistan and Vietnam, the production of a video on disability data collection with LAC, individual consultations with a large number of countries, including (in addition to those mentioned above) The Bahamas, Paraguay, and Peru.
8) Publishing an SP Discussion Paper on measuring disability prevalence, as well as a piece in The Lancet on issues involved with using Disability Adjusted Life Years to assess the impact of public health interventions on disability. A paper on disability prevalence in Zambia has been submitted to the European Journal on Disability. D&D staff has also been asked to speak on developing disability data for policy purposes by the American Statistical Association at their upcoming meetings.
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by Michael Justesen, April 2008

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by Jeanine Braithwaite and Daniel Mont, February 2008

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by Franco Peracchi, Valeria Perotti and Stefano Scarpetta, October 2007 (online only)

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by Gaëlle Pierre and Stefano Scarpetta, October 2007 (online only)

0715 A Review of Interventions to Support Young Workers: Findings of the Youth Employment Inventory
by Gordon Betcherman, Martin Godfrey, Susana Puerto, Friederike Rother, and Antoneta Stavreska, October 2007

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The Social Assimilation of Immigrants
by Domenico de Palo, Riccardo Faini and Alessandra Venturini, February 2007 (online only)

Pension Systems in Latin America: Concepts and Measurements of Coverage
by Rafael Rofman and Leonardo Lucchetti, November 2006 (online only). Also available in Spanish.

Labor Market Outcomes of Natives and Immigrants: Evidence from the ECHP
by Franco Peracchi and Domenico Depalo, November 2006 (online only)

The Relative Merits of Skilled and Unskilled Migration, Temporary and Permanent Labor Migration, and Portability of Social Security Benefits
by Johannes Koettl under guidance of and with input from Robert Holzmann and Stefano Scarpetta, November 2006 (online only)

The Limited Job Prospects of Displaced Workers: Evidence from Two Cities in China
by Gordon Betcherman and Niels-Hugo Blunch, October 2006

Unemployment Insurance in Chile: A New Model of Income Support for Unemployed Workers
by Germán Acevedo, Patricio Eskenazi and Carmen Pagés, October 2006
The objectives of this paper are: 1) to present the record of World Bank’s involvement in disability as part of its overall development strategy; 2) to share with development partners some of the good practices the World Bank has discovered; and 3) to stimulate new ways to address the problems of people with disabilities through partnerships, better practices and the further mainstreaming of disability into the work of the World Bank.