Integration, mainstreaming, inclusion, and inclusive development

Integration, mainstreaming, inclusion, and inclusive development

Learning objectives

By the end of the session participants shall be able to:

- Define disability mainstreaming, integration inclusion, and inclusive development.

- Explain the process of disability mainstreaming.

- Outline the merits of mainstreaming disability.

- Outline the importance of teamwork.

Terms often used interchangeably:

- Disability integration

- Disability mainstreaming

- Disability inclusion

Disability <u>integration</u> means:

- Providing arrangements to allow persons with disabilities to participate in their environment in reaction to a stated need.

- Or – it is the mixing of groups that were previously segregated.

- It is reactive, integrating the person into an already established structure.

Disability <u>mainstreaming</u> means:

- Not just adding on a disability component – but making it integral at all stages: needs assessment, planning, setting indicators, implementation, reporting, monitoring, evaluation
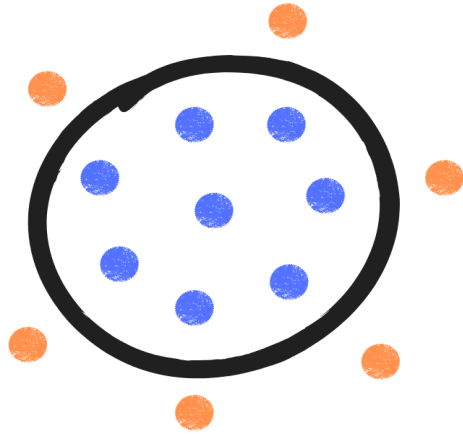- Promoting inclusion, addressing barriers, ensuring rights of persons with disabilities.

Disability <u>inclusion</u> means:

- Providing all the arrangements that allow **everyone** to participate in their environment, in advance of a stated need, including persons with disabilities.

- Proactive and anticipatory.

- Facilitating an environment in which no one is excluded. That environment being designed to fit the person – including persons with disabilities.
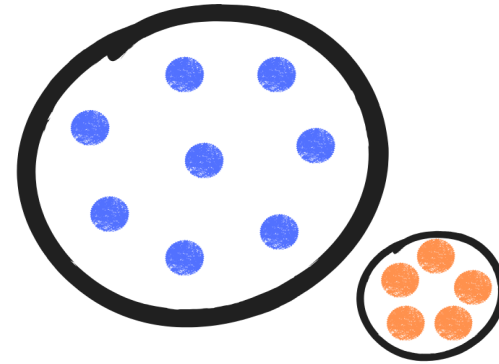
Mainstreaming and inclusion

- Mainstreaming is a process to achieve inclusion.

- Mainstreaming is needed because most aspects of life have not been planned from the start with inclusion in mind.

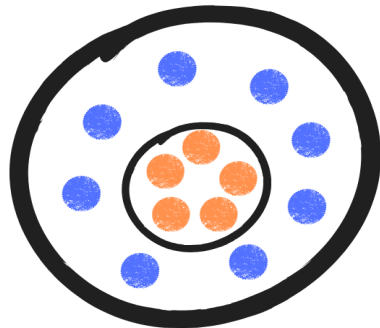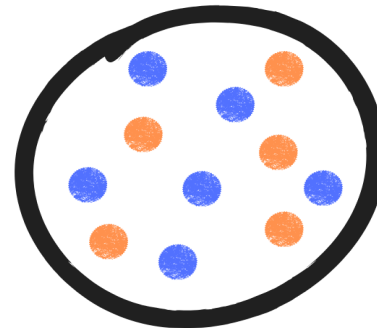- Inclusion is a process AND a result of mainstreaming.

EXCLUSION

SEPARATION

INTEGRATION

INCLUSION

Integration, mainstreaming, inclusion and inclusive development: 8

Benefits of mainstreaming

- Reduced discrimination and negative attitudes
- Mainstreaming meets the diverse needs of all persons so they can participate fully
- Barriers to inclusion are removed
- Allows persons with disabilities to contribute to their own future and to society
- Allows rights to be exercised and full potential to be reached for persons with disabilities.

Guest speaker

Factors in mainstreaming success

Mainstreaming success depends on close collaboration between:

- Government
- OPDs
- Service providers.

Government is responsible for:

- Ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities in line with national and international laws and policies.

- This includes disability specific as well as mainstream legislation.

- Government provides the framework in which services operate and are monitored, and develops strategies to meet the rights that exist.

OPDs role is to:

- Identify their needs and identify the barriers to their inclusion that exist.

- Represent the views of persons with disabilities to decision makers and develop the skills of their membership to advocate for their rights.

- Demand services in line with their rights under national and international laws.

Factors in mainstreaming success

Mainstreaming success also depends on:

- Involvement of persons with disabilities and their family members
- Understanding the concept of mainstreaming
- Support of stakeholders
- Situation assessment.

Factors in mainstreaming success

Mainstreaming success also depends on:

- Developing a supportive culture
- Learning and networking
- Considerations for diversity within persons with disabilities
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity

- Discuss in your group the scenario you have been given and how the person could be mainstreamed in society. What would be the role of the different stakeholders?

- Be ready to report back to the other groups.

Scenario 1

Grace is a bright young child with post polio paralysis who uses a wheelchair and is currently not attending school.

What could be the role of government, OPDs and service providers to help her to be mainstreamed in education?

Scenario 2

Blessings has a visual impairment and has a good small business, but he has been unable to access a loan from his local microfinance company to expand his services.

What could be the role of government, community members, and local leaders to support his mainstreaming?

Scenario 3

Sheila is a teenager who has an intellectual disability. Her parents are very over-protective and don't let her participate in any community activities.

What could be the role of government, OPDs and service providers to help her to be mainstreamed?

Scenario 4

Joseph is a young man of short stature who has been refused entry to University to study medicine.

What could be the role of his family members, OPDs, and local leaders to help him argue for his right of entry?

Inclusive development

Inclusive development means that all stages of development are accessible to all people including persons with disabilities.

- Equal rights
- Participation
- Accessibility
- Sustainability.

CBID Networking for change

Reflect on how we as CBID Stakeholders can collaborate to achieve mainstreaming of disability in our society.

Community Based
Inclusive Development