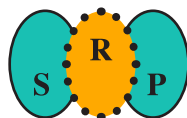
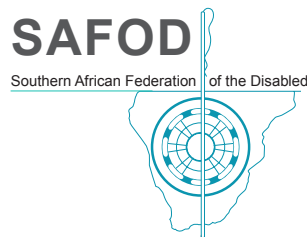


LITERATURE REVIEW

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DFID Department for International Development

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List of Abbreviations

SAFOD	Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled
OSDP	Office on the Status of Disabled Persons (South Africa)
DPOs	Disabled People's Organisations
NGO's	Non-governmental organisations
UN	United Nations
SADC	Southern African Development Co-operation
MDG's	Millennium Development Goals

Section One: Introduction and Background

The Southern Africa Federation on Disability (SAFOD) contracted Diabalwa Professional Services cc to conduct a Literature Review of all historical and existing academic research on disability and poverty issues undertaken in the last 15 years in the Southern African Region.

The purpose of the Review was to:

- increase SAFOD's existing resource and knowledge base on disability and poverty issues in the Southern African Region;
- assist SAFOD with identifying future opportunities for disability and poverty policy targeted research;
- enhance SAFOD's perspective during its advocacy campaigns; and
- improve SAFOD's policy advice capacity.

SAFOD's decision to conduct the Review was motivated by a number of recent positive developments aimed at increasing social and economic inclusion of people with disabilities into mainstream society. These developments, which include the recently adopted UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and implementation of the African Decade for Persons with Disabilities as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's), have resulted in a renewed energy among organisations of, and for, people with disabilities.

Increasingly organizations of disabled people are moving into the arena of research, spurred on by the need to develop a more accurate picture of the actual conditions and needs of persons with disabilities. Such research is necessary to inform policies and programmes aimed at addressing disability issues and provides baseline data against which such the success and impact of such policies and programmes can be assessed. The research and baseline data can also be used to develop new and appropriate strategies and advocacy campaigns that will ensure full inclusion of people with disabilities in social and economic life, and that will compel regional governments to implement the MDG commitments and the objectives of the recently adopted UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

This Report describes the methodology and approach (Section Two) used by Diabalwa's three key consultants, namely: Mr Shuaib Chalken, Ms Kedibone Seutloadi and Ms Safoora Sadek, in conducting the Literature Review. It should be noted that the lead consultant on this project is a disabled individual. The report details the key findings (Section Three) resulting from the Review process and presents a number of recommendations (Section Four) to inform use of the existing research material and guide future research areas.

Section Two: Methodology and Approach

This Section of the Report outlines the Methodology and Approach that was followed in executing the Literature Review. The Review was conducted primarily as desk-top research with a few telephonic interviews and face-to-face meetings during the stage of sourcing documentation to be reviewed.

A total of 76 documents that focus on disability and poverty in the Southern African region were sourced from the internet, libraries and various organisations. See bibliography for details.

For analysis purposes, Diabalwa developed a template with indicators to assess the content and value of the research documents. This template assisted us in identifying the constraints and opportunities for disability and poverty targeted research. The completed template and a consolidated summary are attached to this Report as Annexures.

Expected outcomes

As set out in the Terms of Reference, the study was to deliver:

- a. A synthesis report showing a comparative analysis between each country;
- b. A File of relevant documentation collected;
- c. Electronic copies for all documents available
- d. A List of relevant contact information, websites, resource centres;
- e. Detailed description of methods of data collection; and
- f. A Communication brief for distribution to key stakeholders.

Constraints and Limitations of the Review

- The 76 documents collected, on disability and poverty in the Southern African region are of a fair quality. That is not all of them are rigorous research papers.
- Most of the documents were on South Africa and as such a comparative analysis between each country was not possible. The findings would in any way be biased towards South Africa.
- We must also indicate that we cannot claim to have exhausted all the available documents on disability and poverty related issues.

Notwithstanding the above stated limitations, we are confident that the Review sufficiently covered various themes as well as research areas on disability and poverty in Southern Africa. In this regard it must be stressed that the findings of the Review are valid and credible.

Section Three: Key Findings

This Section of the Report reflects the key findings of the Literature Review. As mentioned in Section Two above, Diabalwa's consultants, reviewed a total of 79 research and policy documents that addressed issues of disability (39 documents) and issues of poverty(40 documents).

The documents were reviewed and analysed to identify the extent to which they provided information on, and dealt with issues, in respect of:

- women with disabilities
- children with disabilities
- youth with disabilities
- aged people with disabilities
- health and people with disabilities
- education and people with disabilities
- labour market related skills development and people with disabilities
- employment of people with disabilities
- involvement of people with disabilities in entrepreneurial and mainstream business activities
- HIV and AIDS & people with disabilities
- Delivery of social development services e.g. grants to people with disabilities.

Gaps and challenges in the documents were identified. The documents were also assessed to ascertain whether they could fulfill SAFOD's purpose for conducting the review; i.e. to informing SAFOD's advocacy campaigns and policy activities and to identify further areas of research.

3.1. Overall Key Findings

3.1.1 Insufficient research done by experts from the Continent and/or Region:

Very few of the documents reviewed were written by researchers from the African Continent or the Southern African Region. Research documents written by African researchers are usually written as part of their academic studies, as papers presented at workshops/seminars, conferences, etc and/or as research done under the auspices of research institutions based in typically northern or developed countries.

The fact that people with disabilities in developed and developing countries face very different challenges and issues has already been alluded to and documented in a wide range of writings on disability. Thus, while the existing research does provide a broad picture of how the political and socio-economic contexts of developing countries impact on the full inclusion of people with disabilities; it lacks the in-depth insight and first hand knowledge and experience necessary to bring about the necessary changes to disability policy and programmes in such countries.

3.1.2 Regional Research is mainly on South Africa and is conducted by South Africans

In terms of the Southern African Region, more documentation dealt with South Africa, and is written by South Africans, than it did with other countries. While this could be attributed to the fact that South Africa has received a lot of attention and support to build its democracy since 1994, it creates an inequitable acknowledgement of the existence of the disability sector in other countries that constitute the Southern African Region, as well as any positive developments in addressing disability in other Southern African countries that can be replicated elsewhere.

3.1.3 Participation of Disabled People's Organisations and People with Disability's involvement in research and in research processes

According to studies done by Swartz (2007), participation of Disabled People's Organisations (DPO) in conducting research studies and especially People with Disability in research processes have generally vaguely been mentioned. He indicated that there has been a lack or very limited analysis done in terms of the precise nature and extent of participation. Swartz reports that there is a narrow way of determining involvement which has been limited to counts of numbers and proportions of people with disabilities who take part in the various aspects of the research process.

The empowerment of disabled individuals and organisations in both research and the products of research undertaken is important. The involvement of People with disabilities and DPOs would go a long way in ensuring alignment with country assistance programs and it would also be easier to adequately include the issues of disability in the larger funded programs such as in Education and Healthcare.

3.1.4 Research is not solution-focused

It is apparent, from most of the documents reviewed, that the existing research stops short of providing actual solutions to address the identified issues. In other words, most of the documentation focused on defining disability; explaining the various models, e.g. the medical and social models, to addressing disability; stating the importance of mainstreaming; clarifying the link between poverty and disability; and/or identifying and listing the issues that impact on the lives of people with disability such as lack of access to education, health-care, housing, employment, psycho-social issues etc. Data on the prevalence of disability, both statistical and qualitative also tends to be on a very generic level (where it exists) and is often not disaggregated into sub-sets of information that can be used for advocacy and lobbying and/or for policy and programme design purposes.

For example, the documentation will identify the lack of health services for people with disabilities as a challenge that has to be addressed; and will reinforce the reasons that people with disabilities should receive adequate and appropriate health care services. However; the precise numbers of people that require particular health care services e.g. physio-therapy versus speech therapy would be lacking. Often, it is only such detailed data that can be used for effective advocacy and lobbying; policy and programme development and implementation purposes. An advocacy campaign that is backed up by hard facts and realistic data is usually more successful than one that is generic in nature. A data driven campaign provides people with a factual picture of the decision/s that they must make; i.e. they can decide whether they want to support a campaign that is calling for the provision of 100 wheelchairs as opposed to a campaign that is calling for an un-quantified number of wheelchairs. Quantifying the data assists with planning, understanding how many wheelchair users there are, what the cost of each wheelchair is, what the lifespan of the wheelchair is, what the overall cost to them would be, etc.

3.1.5 Inadequate inclusion of disability specification in poverty reduction policies, strategies and programmes

All the documentation reviewed on issues of poverty reduction, and of sustainable development, showed an almost complete lack of reference to the issue of disability. Disability, if mentioned at all, is usually a word or sentence added on to a status quo analysis of who constitutes the poor in a particular country that the document is referring to. The link between poverty and disability is made on a very generic and almost theoretical level. Proposed strategies and programmes do not make provision for inclusion of people with disabilities. In some instances, a few projects are targeted at people with disability which in some way contradicts the concept and principle of mainstreaming. Further, according to Swartz (2007), disability has

not been adopted as a cross cutting issue and the lack of commitment and execution provide reasons to the failure of mainstreaming to deliver.

The specific needs of people with disabilities are not mentioned or highlighted in the way that the needs of women, children and youth are mentioned. It is clear that the accurate link between poverty and disability, as has already been made by various disability experts, has not been translated into any realistic data and information that unambiguously extrapolates on the link in a way that can guide future policy, strategy and programme development. This Literature Review project did not find, and as such did not review, any documentation that dealt specifically with the issue of disability and poverty in any detail in the way that, for example, the women's sector deals with poverty and has introduced the notion of the "feminization of poverty".

According to Swartz (2007) we do not know enough about the factors in our region which would act as facilitators and barriers to inclusion in policy, and then to policy leading to changed practices. The question of impact on policy is to some extent subsumed under broader questions of the governance structure within which research occurs. Where there are existing disability-friendly policies, for example in Uganda and South Africa, there is a greater chance of disability research having an impact. There remain, however, considerable problems. For example, in South Africa, though policy is formulated squarely within the social model (as the Integrated National Disability Strategy shows), legislation remains on the whole couched in medical model terms. Implementation of research-based changes in the field of social security and disability, for example, are bedeviled by the fact that the application of social-model approaches to disability in the context of social security would lay the state open to legal challenge in the courts.

3.1.6 Limited implementation of policy

Some of the documentation reviewed was policy and legislation documents. Clearly some progressive policy frameworks are in place. However, the translation of these policies into viable projects that are implemented remains a challenge.

3.1.7 Decisions about the research and the quality of research done

According Swartz (2007), there appears to have been much more written about the participation by DPOs or people with disabilities (or lack of it) at various stages in the research process, than about who decides, and how, about research quality. He is of the view that to produce convincing data which will have the greatest potential impact in terms of changing lives of people with disabilities, there are methodological requirements that need to be satisfied.

3.1.8 The overall findings of the Literature reviewed in this project point to the need for:

- in-depth research to be conducted by disability experts from the Continent and the region;
- solution focused research e.g. more best practice research that can be adapted and duplicated in other contexts
- inclusion of disability, from concept to implementation and evaluation stages, of all poverty policies, strategy and programme development processes.
- concerted effort in changing the lives of people with disabilities by implementing developed policies and legislation.
- research that provides in-depth information on the "disabled face of poverty" similar to the information provided that projects the "feminine face or feminization of poverty".
- participation by government stakeholders in the research process. This would increase the possibility that research will impact on policy.

- participation by DPOs and DPs in research studies. It is important that disabled people recognize the value of being included in the PRSP's.
- more research to be conducted to evaluate how, why and where the inclusion of disability worked. The report will also contain recommendations for future research undertaken on disability and how organizations of disabled persons could influence the methodology and processes to ensure value locally and the empowerment of disabled persons in the processes. This would go a long way in making sure that disabled persons organisations are capacitated and empowered with sufficient knowledge to influence research undertaken in their name.
- conducting quantitative and qualitative studies on the specific needs and interests of each group of learners with disability
- proper documentation of children and youth statistics with disabilities for effective programming cannot be overemphasized.
- to consider the following three interlinked but slightly different ways of ensuring participation by People with Disabilities:
 1. At the first level, the mere fact of participation is probably a good thing as it combats exclusion and increases opportunities for benefit from research. Participation can be at a basic level of being employed in data collection, through to more conceptual levels. Data collection can however be done without an in depth understanding of research. Participation at the conceptual level (asking the questions, developing methodologies, analyzing the data and using the information) requires an advanced understanding of research. The process of development needs to ensure more and more participation at the conceptual level.
 2. At the second level, we need to think more about the processes through which participation is or is not linked to quality issues. There is ample evidence of the problem of processes of disability research being at the behest of international donors, who set their own agendas and priorities. This issue is not specific to disability research of course but cuts across many international development projects.

A further consideration concerns the social processes which occur in making methodological decisions. At best, a participatory process can lead to improved research quality. At worst, however, there may be social processes which may not have the best outcomes.
 3. At a third level, there may be vast differences amongst group members in terms of technical knowledge and skills. This may complicate participative processes as it may be challenging or impossible within the time frameworks for all aspects of method to be communicated in a transparent and helpful way. Once again, because of sensitivities about participation, the reality of some researchers having access to a broader range of criteria than may be available to some members of DPOs may be difficult to manage.

3.2 Specific Findings

3.2.1 The links between poverty and disability

According to Swartz(2007) there is overwhelming agreement in the literature that there is a close and bidirectional relationship between disability and poverty. This is demonstrated in research conducted in all SAFOD countries

(Eide & Loeb, 2005; Yeo, 2005; Albert, 2004; DKar: Assessing DFID's connections to DFID poverty agenda, 2004; Thomas, 2005; Power, 2001; Loeb et al. unpublished; DSI Country Strategy: Malawi, 2003; DFID Policy Paper, 2005; Emmet & Alant, 2006, Levers, 2002, Woolard, 2002; Aliber, 2001).

What there seems to be less of in the literature is research which closely documents pathways of relationship between disability and poverty, showing in a convincing way to those outside the sector how the relationships work, and possibilities for intervention at different points. There are also no large scale evaluated intervention projects which attempt to break the disability-poverty cycle (Swartz, 2007).

There is an especially interesting opportunity for comparative research in the SAFOD region for comparative work which examines the impact of social grants on poverty cycles. There is now quite good evidence from South Africa that, paradoxically perhaps, disabled people become very valuable commodities for poor families. Whether this translates into less discrimination and marginalization is to an extent an empirical question which could be addressed by cross-country research. The limited availability of social assistance programmes in countries in the SADC region other than South Africa would provide a useful comparative base to see what strategies people with disabilities use in sustaining themselves (Swartz, 2007).

When we think about disability and poverty, we need to understand the three linked areas of education, employment, and occupation more generally. Once again, we need to look both at issues of inclusion and mainstreaming as social goods important to counter discrimination and exclusion (Lorenzo & Schneider, 2006) and issues of skills acquisition and application.

One of the greatest challenges to work linking disability and poverty is that of widespread poverty and ill-health in the context of communicable diseases, nutritional compromise, and parasites, along with environmental degradation and toxins. There are challenges in making arguments for disability to be mainstreamed when there may be perceptions that disabled people will take resources from other people in need. It is important to build arguments similar to those made by DKAR which demonstrate the joint pathways to disablement and poverty and which make it clear that to address disability issues is simultaneously to address poverty issues (Swartz, 2007).

3.2.2 Women with Disabilities

None of the documents reviewed specifically addressed issues faced by women with disabilities. Some of the documents mentioned women with disabilities as a marginalized sector of the population of disabled people, much in the same way as poverty reduction and sustainable development documents mention disabled people. Any reference to women with disabilities focused only on sexual health and violence against women. Women with disabilities in employment or participating in economic activities were not mentioned at all. Detailed information on the special needs of women with disabilities is lacking. There appears to be a huge gap in terms of research that focuses on the role of women with disabilities in mainstream society and on facilitating their full inclusion into social and economic life.

3.2.3 Children and Youth with Disabilities

Twenty-Two (22) of the documents reviewed focus specifically on issues faced by children and youth with disabilities. Information on, and reference to, children and youth with disabilities is inevitably made in the context of meeting the educational needs of people with disabilities. The existing documentation reinforces the impact on lack of access to education on the long-term quality of life of people with disabilities.

Generally there appears to be little documentation that details the specific issues that impact on the lives of children and youth with disabilities e.g. vulnerability to sexual abuse and/or drug abuse; their participation in sporting and recreational activities, their difficulty in accessing tertiary education and/or jobs, etc.

Although there is significant progress in South Africa and in Botswana in the development of policies to protect the rights of children with disabilities, there is a lack of information about children with disabilities, and government programmes intended for them. This is a barrier to the monitoring and protection of the rights of children with disabilities.

3.2.4 Aged people with disabilities

None of the documents reviewed made reference to the needs of aged people with disabilities.

3.2.5 Health and people with disabilities

Very few of the documentation reviewed specifically focused on health and people with disabilities. Health issues are mentioned in the context of the need for provision of accessible and relevant health services and in the context of HIV and AIDS and of poverty. There is very little specific information on the various health care needs of the various types of disabilities that can inform, for example, health service policies and programmes.

3.2.6 Education and people with disabilities

Only thirteen (15) of documentation reviewed focused on education and people with disabilities. These documents can be utilized as best practice guidelines for implementation in countries that have not yet established the necessary policy framework for ensuring inclusive education. Education is the one area that champions the principle of inclusivity, integration and mainstreaming. There is need to undertake rigorous research into the needs of the large number of general education students, and to assess how inclusionary practices will impact the general classroom atmosphere. Such studies must also investigate the attitudes, knowledge and skills of pre-service and in-service teachers, and the required knowledge and skills to make inclusion meaningful. The documentation on education can thus be utilized to play the additional role of providing information and models for planning, budgeting and implementing mainstreaming and for promoting education and training for the disabled.

It is worth noting that the Botswana government has progressively shown interest in the welfare of people with disabilities. The policy of inclusive education is being vigorously pursued in Botswana. The government has for example, built Special schools or resource centers, taken over, or supported; a number of facilities, such as Teacher Training Curriculum, have been modified to include awareness courses in special education; specialist training facilities have been established at the university; an enlightenment program has been designed to help in attitudinal change; more personnel have been sent abroad for training in different specialized areas; public buildings are being modified to be sensitive to the needs of people with disabilities; Overall, development of special education and provision for people with disabilities are topmost priorities of the government of Botswana. However Abosi (2007) states that despite government commitment to special education development, there are other numerous factors that could delay quick delivery. He further states that before inclusion is adopted as a blanket policy, there is need to document the number, characteristics and specific geographic location of students required to be in inclusive programs, the number of specialists who will support their instruction, the necessary amount of in-class and out-of-class collaboration between special and general education teachers, and the optimal type and extent of support from ancillary staff (Abosi, 2007). Abosi further states that it is important that researchers must determine empirically the educational and social-emotional impacts of inclusion on students with differing characteristics. These should include students in nomadic and other special programmes, as well as students identified as gifted.

Few studies have directly examined the relationship between teacher expectations or attitudes towards students with and without disabilities and student motor performance in mainstreamed physical education

classes. Karper and Martinek (1983) conducted an exploratory study to determine the differential relationships among teacher perceptions of student expression of effort, teacher expectations, grade, school, teacher, gender, and being disabled/non-disabled on gross motor performance among children with and without disabilities in inclusive physical education classes. Student gross motor performance was significantly related to and could be partially predicted: (a) by teacher perceptions of student expression of effort, (b) by grade level, and (c) by teacher expectations for overall performance in physical skill as well as teacher expectations for ability to reason. The finding was that student performance was consistent with expectations held by their teachers (Bryant et al, 2008).

3.2.7 Skills Development (labour/market related); Employment of people with disabilities and involvement of people with disabilities in entrepreneurial and mainstream business activities

Thirty-two (32) of documents reviewed specifically focused on the issue of economic empowerment (i.e. skills development, employment and involvement in business activities) and inclusion of people with disabilities. Information in respect of skills development is generally closely linked to that of lack of access to education, and is probably rightfully explained as the result of this lack of access. A distinction is made between education in general and the skills required for equal participation in the labour market. The International Labour Organisation in particular has developed a number of research and information documentation that provides valuable information on best practice models re: employment and skills development policies, strategies and programmes. The involvement of people with disabilities in entrepreneurial or small and large scale business activities remains a relatively undocumented and under-researched area.

3.2.8 HIV and AIDS and people with disabilities

Twelve (12) of the documents reviewed specifically focused on HIV and Aids. The information provided in these documents focus on the key issue of educating and informing people with disabilities of the impact of HIV and Aids and where to access resources. It appears that there is little or no documentation that focuses on the care of people with disabilities that are infected or affected by HIV and Aids.

3.2.9 Delivery of social development services e.g. grants to people with disabilities.

Most of the documents reviewed still focus on social development of people with disabilities, and in particular the awarding of grants and other social safety net mechanisms. Some of the information contained in these documents can be utilized to improve the delivery of social services in countries and contexts where such services are either lacking or inadequate. However, the research does not always link social development and services with economic development. Reflecting this link becomes particularly important when conceptualizing long-term strategies aimed at addressing the “disabled face of poverty” because of the undisputable link between poverty and unemployment.

3.2.10 Different impairment types, different research questions and agendas

According Swartz (2007), though there is widespread recognition of the different issues affecting people with different types of impairment the research has focused on disability as a generic category. He stated that one area of particular concern is the interface between the research on disability in the SAFOD region, and that on mental health. “DFID is currently funding a large mental health and poverty project in four African countries which explores issues directly relevant to the concerns of the sector as a whole—for example, self representation in policy initiatives by people with psychiatric and intellectual disability. There is currently well developed planning for a joint course on public mental health based jointly at UCT and Stellenbosch, with a specific African focus”, (Swartz, 2007).

Further, Swartz (2007) is of the view that at the impairment and activity levels there are clear differences between the different impairments and their needs (e.g. Deafness and need for sign language, Blindness and need for Braille, etc.). When considering the level of participation and the role of environmental factors there are fewer differences in the experiences. For example, people with all types of impairments experience the effects of an environment that is inaccessible (built environment, designs, access to information, etc), of negative attitudes and social exclusion, (Swartz, 2007).

Section Four: Recommendations and Conclusion

This Literature Review Project revealed that almost all the existing documentation on disability—from defining disability; explaining mainstreaming and various models and approaches; to addressing disability issues and the policies and services that can and should be implemented to improve the quality of lives of people with disabilities – more or less cover the same ground. The documentation is static and often does not adequately capture the changing conditions and circumstances that affect the lives of the disabled, nor does it capture the daily lived injustices experienced by people with disabilities, especially in developing countries that have continuously changing conditions or environments.

Based on the overall and specific findings reflected in Section Three above, the following recommendations are made:

1. Disability experts in the Continent and the Southern Africa Region are encouraged to conduct and/or be part of research teams that conduct research and participate in every aspect of research process on disability issues in countries within the Continent and the Southern African Region. SAFOD should consider establishing a team or network of such disability experts that can partner with experts from northern or developed countries to enrich the content of the research by combining technical and theoretical expertise with on-the-ground political, social and economic development expertise that exists at a national level.
2. Research that specifically focuses on best practice models and approaches, in terms of certain identified areas such as mainstreaming disability into policies and programmes, should be conducted, and widely disseminated as a capacity building tool.
3. Immediate short term interventions are developed to ensure the inclusion of disability in all general poverty reduction and sustainable development policies, strategies and programmes. These interventions must be solution focused and can include national, regional and continental wide lobbying and advocacy campaigns. In other words, the interventions should move beyond stating that disability should be included to explaining in detail how and where it can be included. Providing such input would obviously require dedicated research initiatives.
4. Consideration should be given to conducting issue specific research e.g. women with disabilities and economic empowerment; drug abuse and youth with disabilities.
5. Dedicated research to be conducted on the involvement of people with disabilities in entrepreneurial and small or large scale business activities, and how this can be encouraged and facilitated.
6. Increased research, by institutions other than labour organizations, on labor market related skills development and employment of people with disabilities.
7. Given the wealth of available research documentation, SAFOD considers establishing a virtual or web-based resource information centre rather than developing a database or hard copy library of documents that can easily be accessed from the original sources e.g. the UN or the ILO. Establishing a database or hard copy library could limit the number and reach of resources that SAFOD's users could have access to through a more virtual or web-based system.
8. SAFOD monitors and reports on the research and implementation activity around the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.
9. SAFOD establishes a relationship with the World Bank that will enable SAFOD to access their intellectual resources around disability and poverty in the region, as well as their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers.
10. Solution-based research must be encouraged and if necessary initiated.

11. SAFOD to lobby for the inclusion of disability, from concept to implementation and evaluation stages, of all poverty policies, strategy and programme development processes.
12. SAFOD lobbies for a more concerted effort in changing the lives of people with disabilities by implementing developed policies and legislation.
13. SAFOD facilitates research that would provide in-depth information on the “disabled face of poverty” similar to the information provided that projects the “feminine face or feminization of poverty”.

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Appendix A: Summary of Analysis Templates

Disability Related Documents:

Title of Document	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Approaching the measurement of disability prevalence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Declaration on the rights of disabled people	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Developing rural appraisal approaches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DFID working on disability in country programmes	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Disability and a human rights approach to development	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓
Disability and inclusion-HIV, sexual health and disability in Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Disability and poverty reduction in Tanzania	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓
Disability and social change a south African agenda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disability and social safety nets in developing countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Disability, poverty and the millennium development goals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Disability, poverty, gender and race	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Disability, self-organization and aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Title of Document	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Disabled at greater risk of HIV infection	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
Disabled women and independent living	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education for all: a gender and disability perspective	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education white paper 6 on inclusive education	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
Households with disabled people have lower standards of living than others	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lessons from the disability knowledge and research programme	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Make children learn disability rights	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
People with disabilities in Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Promoting the employability & employment of people with disabilities through effective legislation	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
Realizing the rights of disabled children in south Africa	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
Research gap analysis	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Human Rights
Role and effectiveness of disability legislation in SA	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
Stages in the life-cycle of south Africans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-

Title of Document	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Educating children with learning disabilities in Africa	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
A Perspective on the Role of Special Education Research in Botswana.	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
Disability and poverty – issues for further research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Totals	13	9	15	9	13	15	11	13	8	12	15

Appendix B: Comprehensive Analysis Templates

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Integrating Disability within government, The Office on the Status of Disabled Persons											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Review Report (elements of analytical research)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can serve to inform policy in other countries on issues of institutional (government) structures required to drive disability issues; relationships between government and civil society organizations; legislation that supports disability and development. • Provides ideas on projects/programmes/activities that can be undertaken to facilitate disability mainstreaming. • Touches on impact of transformation on civil society organizations and challenges of mainstreaming disability. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disability and Social Safety Nets in Developing Countries											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: All developing countries											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Research	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Link between poverty and disability
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses relationship between disability and policy • Focuses on social development • Highlights importance of accessibility and of mainstreaming • Identifies further areas of research; i.e. impact of poverty reduction of projects targeting people with disability and disability inclusiveness in mainstream social/poverty reduction projects. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Approaching the measurement of disability prevalence: The case of Zambia											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Zambia											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Research	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	How to measure provision of social services
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses how definition of disability and purpose of collecting disability stats impact on measurement of disability prevalence • Suggests that disability prevalence be measured by functional impairments rather than impairments • Proposes approach to measuring disability in respect of various purposes of the measurement. For example, approach to measuring disability to determine what services to provide to citizens 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Capacity Building of Disabled People's Organisations in Mozambique											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Mozambique											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Research	Lists lack of participation of disabled women in training activities	–	–	–	–	–	Of DPOs and NGOs	–	–	–	–
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus is on role and efficacy of capacity building initiatives of DPOs and NGOs • Addresses issues of dominance and unequal power relations between funding/capacity building partner and recipient organization • Raises issues re: the role of government in building capacity of civil society organizations; duplication and confusion, capacity building approaches that result in dependency, use of foreign rather than local experts, etc • Provides information on disability in Mozambique. • Provides information on research methodologies • Identifies issues facing disabled people in Mozambique • Identifies need to combine capacity building with institutional support, and for capacity building initiatives to combine theory and practice and principles of best practice 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Thinking Global: Challenges to Disability Studies											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: International											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Paper presented at a Conference	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes the point that issues facing people with disabilities differ between the developed and developing countries; people are fighting for different issues • Provides information on impact of war and peace on disability, access to work and education and its impact on poverty levels of people with disabilities, the importance of facilitating independent living • Lack of publication in disability studies literature, of differences between developed and developing contexts, undermines understanding of disability and strategies to address it. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Community Survey; 2007											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Survey report	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	✓	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no stats provided i.r.o. skills development for open labour market,; employment and involvement in business/economic activities. • No stats on accessibility and barrier issues 											
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides statistics and data on prevalence of disability 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH:											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Declaration (campaign & awareness raising document)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to serving as a campaign and awareness raising tool, the document can assist with formulating rights of disabled persons that must be provided for. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Developing Participatory Rural Appraisal Approaches with Disabled People; Steve Harknett, 2005											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Cambodia											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Paper presented at a Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses issue of participation of disabled people in participatory assessments/evaluations/appraisals, etc. Focus is on inclusion of rural disabled people in participatory assessments, etc. Promotes training of people with disabilities in planning and implementing appraisals, etc. Promotes involvement of people with disabilities in appraisal teams. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disability and Inclusion – HIV, Sexual Health and Disability in Zimbabwe											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Zimbabwe											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Research	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on how HIV/Aids and sexual health issues affect people with disabilities and how their information needs can best be met. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disability & Poverty Reduction; N.R.C.Madai, Assist. Commissioner, Department of Social Welfare											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Tanzania											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Workshop Paper	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information on disability prevalence in Tanzania Describes impact of poverty on lives of people with disabilities Provides information on the role of government in providing for specialized services for people with disabilities 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disability, Self-Organisation and Aid, Finding and Empowering Mix											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Developing countries and Eastern Europe											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Symposium Report	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need fro disability to be included in PRSP • Values for donor organisations when working with DPOs • Need for unified voice amongst DPOs • Need to increase empowerment of people with disabilities • Provides some basic information on global DPOs who had speakers at the symposium & the full presentation made by each speaker. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: White Paper 6: Special Needs Education, Building an inclusive education and training system											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Research	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information on implementation processes and structures. • Addresses the issue of funding inclusive education 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: On-Line Handbook: Making PRSP Inclusive											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
Resource / capacity development document	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides proposals and suggestions on how to include people with disabilities in national poverty reduction strategies through use of resource materials on the website set up for this purpose. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Promoting the Employability and Employment of People with Disabilities through effective legislation (Southern Africa)											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (e.g. grants)
ILO Report	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides statistics on prevalence of disability in South Africa. • Provides statistics on employment and unemployment of people with disabilities, social services, etc. • Provides detailed information on progressive policies & legislation that can be put in place to facilitate employment of people with disabilities. This can serve as best practice models for other countries that don't have such policies & legislation. • Also provides a summary of related social development policies and legislation that bolster employment and economic inclusion of people with disabilities. • identifies slow pace of implementation of the policies as a challenge which in turn slows down the pace of shifting the dependency of people with disabilities on social assistance. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: National Disability Policy Framework											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Draft Policy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can serve as an example of a national policy that can be amended and replicated by other countries. • Incorporates the recently adopted UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: White Paper 6: Special Needs Education, Building an inclusive education and training system											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Research	–	–	✓	–	–	✓	–	–	–	✓	–
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information on implementation processes and structures. • Addresses the issue of funding inclusive education 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disability and Social Safety nets in Developing Countries											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Developing countries											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Research	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information and guidelines on mainstreaming disability in social safety net programmes and projects. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Census 2001, Stages in the life cycle of South Africans											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Census data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's a 2001 status and it is limited to South Africa • Very little information is provided on the educational attainment, occupations/and the employment that people with disabilities are engaged in. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Child poverty in Africa											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Western & Middle Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Research report-case study	–	–	✓	–	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓	–
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The document focuses on the extent of child poverty in Africa. • It is assumed that “children” include all children irrespective of race, gender and disability 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Fact Sheet poverty in South Africa											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Fact Sheet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Income inequality/ poverty indicators
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a summary of income inequality for the period between 1996 and 2001-people have sunk deeper into poverty. While the poverty rate measures the proportion of a region's population living below the poverty line it does not give any indication of how far below the poverty line poor households are. It does not give any information on the situation in terms of people with disabilities. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Poverty & inequality after apartheid											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Policy review	–	–	–	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	–	Socio- economic rights
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income poverty was strikingly visible in South Africa because it coexisted with great affluence, amidst high inequality, and also because this inequality correlated with race. Even though some African people had enjoyed rapid upward income and class mobility in the last years of apartheid, the formerly disfranchised African majority was, for the most part, poor, whilst the small white minority that had held power was conspicuously rich. Realizing socio-economic rights is necessary if citizens (including people with disabilities) are to enjoy the other rights enshrined in the South African constitution. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Realising the rights of disabled children in South Africa											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Developing countries											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Newspaper article	–	–	✓	–	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information on the extent to which disabled children are being reached effectively through each programme and service. 											
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case study is on the factors that negatively affect the quality of life of children with disabilities. The study explored few factors such as education, health care and transport needs. Many psycho-social factors have not been extensively explored. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Reflections on Poverty & Inequality in South Africa: Policy Considerations in an Emerging Democracy											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Policy review	–	–	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of the problem on the lack of disability friendly transport is not clearly stated or elaborated upon in terms of how it limits integration of the disabled into the workplace and in education. 											
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of this paper is to examine the nature and dimensions of this inequality in conjunction to poverty and unemployment, focusing on the gains that have been made, but identifying the gaps that remain. It is stated that low educational levels exacerbate unemployment among people with disabilities. We lack statistics on the educational levels of people with disabilities. Progressive policy frameworks are in place, the acid test is the ability of policy makers and development practitioners to make a difference in the lives of the large numbers of poor people. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Research gap analysis report											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Zambia, Namibia, Malawi											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Research report	–	–	–	–	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	Human rights
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle aim of the project is to assess the gaps in research with respect to disability and development, it also touches on the importance of the involvement of disabled persons in research projects-capacity building and getting first hand information. Points for further research topics: evaluating efforts to promote equal outcomes for people with disabilities, evaluating efforts to prevent disabilities, evaluating efforts to provide social protection services that include disabled people and/or target them directly. 											
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very little is reported on incidents and prevalence of disability There is a need for more country-based in-depth analyses of how and why disability legislation and policies are or are not being implemented. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Rural Education needs more resources											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Policy review	–	–	✓	–	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	–
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is stated that rural pupils remain disadvantaged when compared with urban counterparts. Nothing is mentioned about disabled children 											
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite 10 years of democracy, the great majority of children in South Africa's rural poor communities are educationally disadvantaged. Worse still is the fact that this will have long-term effects on their opportunities for development, their capabilities and their lives. Moreover, the communities in which they live will continue to suffer the effects of poverty and inequality for as long as these problems remain. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Special Report on Widening Poverty gap											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Policy review	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓	✓	–	✓	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The document only focuses on blacks and whites and nothing is mentioned on other marginalised groups in particular people with disabilities. The document does not even explicitly refer to grants given to people with disabilities. 											
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa has made significant gains since the advent of democracy in April 1994. However, the country still faces serious problems. There are still two economies and high levels of unemployment. Reference is also made to the provision social grants as a major achievement of the government. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disabled at Greater Risk of HIV Infection											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Zimbabwe											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Article	✓	✓	–	–	✓	✓	–	✓	–	✓	–
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlights challenges disabled person face in accessing HIV and AIDS support services. Provides no information on government responsibility to provide testing and follow up support. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: WHO resource book on mental health, human rights and legislation											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: WHO International Publication											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Policy document resource book	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent publication on neglected field of disability; mental health and human rights. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Lessons from the Disability Knowledge and Research Programme											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Malawi, South Africa, Uganda, India, Cambodia.											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Resource booklet	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent but dated overview of instruments to assist DPO's in policy making and impacting on the PRSP process. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: People with Disabilities in Zimbabwe											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Zimbabwe											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Research Document	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent document on all dimensions of disability in Zimbabwe with good recommendations for policy makers & DPO's. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disabled Women and independent living											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa, Uganda, India, Brazil, Japan, Nicaragua											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Journal article	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document provides analysis of gender disparities in the international disability movement and tools to address the disempowerment of disabled women. One of the challenges is to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the various conferences on the question of women and disabilities. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Households with disabled people have lower standards of living than others											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Malawi, Namibia, Zimbabwe											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Journal Article	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The article outlines the common problems disabled persons confront in society without offering any ways in which these can be addressed. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Education for all: a gender and disability perspective											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa, India, USA											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not provide any information on rural African scenario and cultural practices. However contains useful recommendations. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disability and a human rights approach to development											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa, Uganda, India											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent explanation of the human rights approach and a good example of how DPO's can impact on the PRSP process of the World Bank. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disability and a human rights approach to development											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa, Uganda, India											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent explanation of the human rights approach and a good example of how DPO's can impact on the PRSP process of the World Bank. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Identifying and Measuring Chronic Poverty: Beyond Monetary Measures											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Policy/survey/ literature review etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academic paper that provides an analysis on how to measure poverty. Good analysis and useful tool for DPO's. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disability, Poverty and the Millennium Development Goals											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Rwanda, South Africa, India, Uganda											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Policy/survey/ literature review etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document provides the most useful analysis of the MDG'S and the inclusion of disability. Could be more useful if it included more explicit examples in Southern Africa. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disability, poverty, gender and race											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa, Tanzania, USA, UK											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
Journal Article	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article focuses on gender and race as hidden dimensions of disability and poverty. Useful analysis of gender and disability but uses US examples of race that is not useful for Southern Africa. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disability the Hidden Side of African Poverty											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: African countries											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A viewpoint on malnutrition, lack of awareness, absence of reliable data sources. The need of access and investment in health service, education and training. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Hopes and claims											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER COMMENTS:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An overview on how apartheid played a role in poverty and inequality, what the ANC promised after the elections in 1994, 1999 and 2004 and what rights were included in the constitution.(2007) 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Inter - American Institute on Disability											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: America and Southern Cone Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It explains what the institute is about. It acts as contractor and broker, catalyst and information centre. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Make children learn disability rights											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Asia											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is about a publication called "It's About Ability" - an explanation of the convention of the rights of persons with disability. (4/2008) 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Making sure of Food and Water											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa, Zimbabwe											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasise on the problem of sustainable agricultural development, food security, pollution and dumping. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Role and effectiveness of disability legislation in SA											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document is about the extensive desk research that was conducted in order to identify key information relating to the delivery of services to disabled people through implementation of policies and legislation. Mentioning key facts, policies and Acts of Parliament.(3/2005) 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: SA Migration Project											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tells you about the electronic database newspaper clippings related to cross-border migration with the focus on xenophobia. (12/2005) 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: The Triad of poverty, environment and child health											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Nairobi											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document explains about the interviews that were conducted in Nairobi and what was identified - pollution & health. (2006) 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Too poor to access free AIDS drugs											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: KwaZulu-Natal											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This newsletter emphasise the lack of public health services and transport and the costs of these services in rural areas. Volunteers needs assistance to training, transport, food and medication.(2005) 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Toolbox of disability and poverty reduction strategies											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Washington											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This strategy toolbox gives you guidelines, tools, links, examples of good practice and projects to poverty reduction strategies. (2007) 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Violence Against Women with Disabilities											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This paper review emphasise the failing to address violence and abuse against disabled women. Recommendations for what action should be taken to address this. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: UN Consolidation Inter-Agency Appeal											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Zambia											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This document explains the appeal process to the humanitarian crises due to prolonged dry spells and the struggle to cope with challenges such as need for food, water, social safety, protection against abuse and streetism.(2002/2003) 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Unemployment in SA											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This paper explains the importance behind unemployment and its rise. The paper appeals to address unemployment - such as public works programmes, skills training programmes, etc. (1995-2003) 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Commission for Employment Equity											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: South Africa											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on implementing the Employment Equity Act by employers in SA, i.e. racial, women and people with disabilities, create mechanisms to interface education, 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: DFID Working on Disability in Country Programmes											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: UK											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Background paper on how to address disability issues (reducing poverty, promoting the inclusion, rights and dignity, systematic violation of basic human rights) and ideas for practical action. (2007) 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Disability and Poverty – Issues for further research in the SAFOD region											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: SAFOD Members (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe)											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This paper looks at methodological and process issues in conducting research on disability. Recommendations are provided on how to address the lack of intervention and evaluation research on disability and how to improve existing methods of conducting relevant Disability and Poverty research in order to plan future work in the SAFOD region research. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: Educating Children with Learning Disabilities in Africa											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	✓	–	–	–	–
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent paper that discusses the causes of the lack of facilities for the education of children with disabilities in Africa and Botswana in particular. However does not deal with the problem of accessibility and funding. 											

TITLE OF DOCUMENT: A Perspective on the Role of Special Education Research in Botswana											
FOCUS COUNTRIES OF THE RESEARCH: Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya,.											
Type of doc/ research Policy, Act, etc	Women	Yth	Children	Aged	Health	Edu- cation	Skills Dev.	Employ.	Micro Ent.	HIV & AIDS	Social (grants)
	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	✓	–	–	–	–
GAPS/CHALLENGES:											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper discusses the role of research in the provision of Special Education and how the lack of research affects implementation. Paper was written in 2000 and much has changed in terms of the international perspective on education for learners with special needs. 											

SAFOD

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LITERATURE REVIEW