

Abstract

This study focuses on three tasks for the purpose of contributing to disability-inclusive improvement of KOICA's disability-related projects and to progressive expansion of its disability-inclusive projects. Firstly, it derives implications helpful to KOICA through analysis of cases in which four countries including Australia have successfully implemented disability-inclusive projects. Then, it analyzes the disability-related projects done by KOICA since 2017, in order to figure out how much disability-inclusively the projects were designed and in which features of disability-inclusiveness they were relatively weak, and suggest measures for improving them in more disability-inclusive manner. Lastly, it examines retrospectively how many projects and in which areas could have been disability-mainstreamed among KOICA's non-disability-related projects launched in 2020, in order to predict the possible expansion and direction of KOICA's disability-mainstreaming projects.

The findings in this study are as follows. Firstly, international development cooperation agencies of Australia, Austria, the United Kingdom, and Finland have prepared guidelines for disability-inclusive projects, assigned their personnel to supervise disability-inclusive projects, and provided relevant trainings for their employees to effectively implement their disability-inclusive projects. Secondly, KOICA's disability-related projects were weak in several key elements of the principle of disability-inclusive development, including collection of disability statistics, evidence-based analysis of needs, establishment of disability-sensitive indicators, and engaging of persons of disabilities at the designing of projects. Lastly, it was estimated that about half of KOICA's non-disabled-related projects launched in 2020 could be implemented in the disability-mainstreaming mode. The criteria for judging the possibility of disability-mainstreaming are that the needs of the disabled are satisfied unequally compared to the non-disabled people in the needs to be satisfied by a project, that institutional, environmental, and/or attitudinal barriers making the needs of the persons with

disabilities are satisfied unequally can be identified, and that measures to eliminate them can be incorporated in the project. Also, major areas in which disability–mainstreaming can be implemented are education, health, and agriculture/fisheries, and are largely relevant to the SDGs targets which explicitly target the persons with disabilities.

In conclusion, based on these findings, this study recommended several policies and programmes to KOICA, including establishment of guidelines for disability–inclusive project, allocation of personnel specialized in and dedicated to disability–inclusive projects, provision of financial and technical support for evidence–based designing of disability–inclusive project, and mid– to long–term expansion of disability–inclusive projects related to the SDGs targets which explicitly target persons with disabilities.