What are the conceptual gaps where the international development research community is not picking up on disability issues and how can we fill those gaps?

1. Ageing and disability (BS)
2. Lack of knowledge of the CRPD in development circles (NG)
3. Dementia in developing countries (RL)
4. Mental health, especially from human rights and inclusion perspectives (IM)
5. Adolescents and transition into adulthood (NG)
6. The disconnection between the usage and meaning of 'empowerment' in disability and development rhetorics (RL; MW)
7. The differences in the use of 'participation' rhetoric and how to genuinely engage disabled people within mainstream development research and practice (RL)
8. Cost-benefits of inclusion/cost of exclusion of disabled people within development (BM; MW)
9. The systematic incorporation of education about disability within development (NG)
10. Evaluation of empowerment of disabled people and their communities (LM)
11. The root causes of isolation of the disability movement within countries (MH)
12. Research into what is being taught in development/disability courses (NG)
13. Post-compulsory education (NM)

Notes

RL welcomed the group and made introductions.

RL the spoke about the lack of awareness and visibility of disability issues in wider international development, and posited the question of how to raise the profile of disability within the broader development studies academic community. Although it is too late to submit a paper for the DSA conference this year, RL is exploring other avenues where the group can give input.

The discussion then focused on key issues in disability research that fit into the broader context of development. Getting research and papers into the mainstream DSA discourse is key (NG); more integration would mean wider recognition (NG). Plenary sessions at the DSA conference would mean that everyone has to listen (IM) or presenting in mainstream (rather than disability-specific) sessions (NG) which may have greater impact (MW)

ACTION: request a plenary at the next DSA conference; develop a set of requests/ recommendations to submit to DSA; putting a disability component within a panel on the SDGs at the next conference (NG).

Discussion surrounded how to participate most effectively in the DSA community, both by raising the profile of disability issues within mainstream development research (MW), including having representation in advisory groups and standing committees (NG), as well as inviting development researchers to the next *Disability and International Development* study group (IM).

ACTION: undertake a review of all DSA study groups and how to become involved with them; invite development researchers to the next disability study group

ACTION: find out how the DSA conference themes are decided and influence (BM)

The links between donors, research and programming were then discussed, including the challenges and time delay of utilising research at the programme level (RL; LM; NG). Funders such as DFID create interest about disability through top-down funding streams, which drives research (BM).

Inclusive Education was discussed as a way in which INGOs are 'doing disability' (MW). However, concerns were raised about the lack of knowledge about disability within the wider development community (MW;LM), and the need to systematically incorporate disability components within broader surveys (NG), the results of which will potentially have an impact on programming (LM).

Discussion then surrounded that lack of evidence to back up the disability rhetoric. Much of the evidence is anecdotal and country-specific (RL). Only appealing to human rights arguments are insufficient to change donor policy and practice. The business case for inclusion is much more influential (RL; NG): The current development agenda rhetoric tends towards 'if you don't count it, it doesn't count' (NG). The SDGs will provide an opportunity for research as disaggregated data about disability will need to be collected (BM), although once they take effect, they will be in place for 20 years (NG)

The ways to achieve the most impact at the DSA conference 2015 were discussed (NG). Options included plenary sessions, or acting as lead speaker on a large panel. LM, MW and MH then discussed the difficulty in engaging mainstream development actors in disability.

ACTION: analysis of the DSA's structure and identification of potential entry points

ACTION: attend the 2014 DSA conference and ask questions about disability (BM)

ACTION: design panel sessions for the 2015 DSA conference

NM mentioned the National Association of Disability Practitioners (NADP) international conference 2015 is looking for keynote speakers. It would be good to have a speaker who's talking about inclusive post compulsory level education.

ACTION: NM to send details of the NADP 2015 conference.

Discussion then surrounded the teaching of disability within university programmes (NG; IM) and development modules within disability programmes (MW; NM).

ACTION: project on the rhetoric of 'participation' in disability and development discourses.

ACTION: scoping exercise on disability modules within university development programmes and development modules within disability programmes.

MW, RL and MH discussed the upcoming BOND conference (10 November), which is attended by high profile representatives of NGOs. There will be a working group on disability panel. This is the first time the disability group has had an event at BOND (MW) and is a strategic opportunity, given DFID's response to the Select Committee Enquiry (RL). RL, Tim Wainwright (ADD) and Lucy Dreseher (Sense International) are the co-chairs of the group.

Post-2015 session

NG then gave an update on the progress on the Sustainable Development Goals.

BM and LM discussed data collection in the post-2015 framework and the need to influence the DSA post-2015 agenda. Targets have resources allocated against them, and what gets measured gets funded (BM). However, the drive to meet project targets can be problematic, as what gets funded gets measured (LM).

The Washington Group Questions were discussed, including the feasibility of governments gathering disaggregated data (BS), the questions' limitations and to what extent comparative data between countries can be collected and utilised (NG; MH; IM).

Discussion then surrounded challenges of data collection, including different frameworks (asset, WG, etc.;IM), the lack of visibility of disabled people (NM) and under-resourced statistics bureaus (RL).