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Global Progress Towards Early Childhood Development for Children with Disabilities

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VIEWPOINT

Global Progress Towards Early Childhood Development for Children with Disabilities

Bolajoko O. Olusanya^{a#}, M.K.C. Nair,^b Scott M. Wright,^c Mijna Hadders-Algra,^d

On behalf of the Global Research on Developmental Disabilities Collaborators (GRDDC)

^aCenter for Healthy Start Initiative, 286A Corporation Drive, Dolphin Estate, Ikoyi, Lagos 101223, Nigeria. Tel: +2348033344300. Email: bolajoko.olusanya@uclmail.net

^bNIMS-Spectrum-Child Development Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, India. Email: cdecmk@gmail.com

^cDivision of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Medicine, United States of America. Email: swright@jhmi.edu

^dUniversity of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Department of Pediatrics, Division of Developmental Neurology and University of Groningen, Faculty of Religion, Culture and Society, 9712 CP Groningen, The Netherlands. Email: m.hadders-algra@umcg.nl

#Corresponding author

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Abbreviations: ECD, Early childhood development; LMICs, Low- and middle-income countries; NCF, Nurturing care framework; SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; WHO, World Health Organisation; DIPAS, Disability Inclusion Policy and Strategy.

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29 nutrition. The ECD task force was expected to build on prior work by UNICEF, WHO and other
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34 Deputy Secretary-General, the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and
35 other stakeholders.
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20 As we approach the 10th anniversary of the various initiatives in 2013 for disability-inclusive
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24 DIPAS for sustainable impact. There is also a need to ensure that long-standing commitments are
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29
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32 failures of current plans. It is our view that UNICEF has the wherewithal and clout to lead and make
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34 things happen. The future envisioned by the SDGs for children with disabilities and their families
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36 globally begins today.
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^aCenter for Healthy Start Initiative, 286A Corporation Drive, Dolphin Estate, Ikoyi, Lagos 101223, Nigeria. Tel: +2348033344300. Email: bolajoko.olusanya@uclmail.net

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#Corresponding author

Author contributions: All authors contributed equally to the drafting of this manuscript and approved the final version for submission.

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55 Besides the historical contributions to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the
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57 Child in a growing number of countries that began in 1990, there has been relatively slow progress
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1 since 2013. To reverse this trend, in December 2022 UNICEF launched an ambitious and
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20 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.¹¹ Examples of successful programmes that can
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22 be adapted and developed into a global ECD strategy for children with disabilities include the
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24 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (USA),¹⁶ and the RBSK Early Detection and Intervention
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26 Programme in India.¹⁷
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34 As we approach the 10th anniversary of the various initiatives in 2013 for disability-inclusive
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36 development and with only seven years to the end of the SDGs, UNICEF should consider
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Box. Recommendations for Optimising DIPAS for Children with Disabilities and SDG 4.2*

- Undertake a comprehensive review of national disability-inclusive or disability-focused ECD programmes worldwide
- Conduct systematic reviews on childhood disabilities, school readiness, and inclusive education in low- and middle-income countries
- Develop a global ECD strategy for implementing SDG 4.2 from birth to age 5 years in partnership with relevant organisations and stakeholders
- Avoid or de-emphasise any omnibus ECD programmes that do not reflect the statutory priorities of UNICEF and the extensive published evidence on the disproportionate health inequities and inequality experienced by children with disabilities
- Institute monitoring mechanisms for evaluating country-level implementation of the global disability-focused ECD
- Facilitate a global fund for promoting school readiness and inclusive education for children with disabilities

*Sources: references 2,7, 11, 12, & 13

ECD: early childhood development, DIPAS: Disability Inclusion Policy and Strategy; SDG: Sustainable Development Goal

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VIEWPOINT

Global Progress Towards Early Childhood Development for Children with Disabilities, 2013-2023

Bolajoko O. Olusanya^{a#}, M.K.C. Nair,^b Scott M. Wright,^c Mijna Hadders-Algra,^d

On behalf of the Global Research on Developmental Disabilities Collaborators (GRDDC)

^aCenter for Healthy Start Initiative, 286A Corporation Drive, Dolphin Estate, Ikoyi, Lagos 101223, Nigeria. Tel: +2348033344300. Email: bolajoko.olusanya@uclmail.net

^bNIMS-Spectrum-Child Development Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, India. Email: cdecmk@gmail.com

^cDivision of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Medicine, United States of America. Email: swright@jhmi.edu

^dUniversity of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Department of Pediatrics, Division of Developmental Neurology and University of Groningen, Faculty of Religion, Culture and Society, 9712 CP Groningen, The Netherlands. Email: m.hadders-algra@umcg.nl

#Corresponding author

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Ethics approval: Not applicable.

Abbreviations: ECD, Early childhood development; LMICs, Low- and middle-income countries; NCF, Nurturing care framework; SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; WHO, World Health Organisation; DIPAS, Disability Inclusion Policy and Strategy.

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2 The global commitment under the Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030 (SDGs) to leave no
3 one behind has prompted a growing interest in children with disabilities by policy makers, academics,
4 donors, and governments as these children have historically been marginalised and excluded in global
5 health agenda. Global pledges and resolutions aimed at addressing the needs of children with
6 disabilities can be traced to 1946 when UNICEF promised to ensure that the most disadvantaged
7 children and countries in the greatest need will be prioritised in everything it does. (1, 2) In this
8 viewpoint, we examine the progress made on this commitment by UNICEF in the last decade as the
9 lead UN agency for child health and development globally.
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23 In May 2013, UNICEF devoted its annual State of the World's Children report to highlighting the
24 plights of children with disabilities.(3) In September 2013, UNICEF convened a special forum of
25 stakeholders under the auspices of the Global Partnership on Children with Disabilities to draw
26 special attention to findings in the State of the World Report. A major outcome from this forum was
27 the establishment of eight task forces to address specific issues affecting children with disabilities
28 including early childhood development (ECD) for young children, as well as inclusive education,
29 assistive technology, and nutrition for children and adolescents. The ECD task force was expected to
30 build on prior work by UNICEF, WHO and other stakeholders to promote effective action plans for
31 children with disabilities.(4) The UNICEF forum was preceded by a High-level meeting of the
32 General Assembly on disability and development held at the UN Headquarters to champion a
33 disability-inclusive agenda for the SDGs.
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50 In September 2015, ECD was recognised as a critical component of human capital and development
51 and included as a specific target in the SDGs (SDG 4.2). (5) This target was tailored towards ensuring
52 access to inclusive and equitable quality education for children under 5 years with or at risk of
53 developmental disabilities and encapsulated the global vision and commitment for ECD. The target
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1
2 also underscored the need for a well-coordinated multisectoral program of early intervention across
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4 the health, education and welfare sectors for childhood disabilities. As emphasised in the 2013 State
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6 of the World's Children, the ultimate proof of equity and success in global child health will be
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8 whether all children with disabilities enjoy their rights – including access to services, support and
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10 opportunities – on par with other children.(3)

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16 In May 2018, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank launched an independent global ECD initiative,
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18 tagged the Nurturing Care Framework (NCF), which was not originally aimed at children with
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20 disabilities as envisaged under the SDGs.(6) The limitations of recent attempts to adapt the NCF for
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22 children with disabilities and the need for an independent ECD framework for inclusive education
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24 for children under 5 years with disabilities have been previously discussed.(7) The necessity for a
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26 disability-focused global initiative has also been reinforced by a UNICEF report which showed
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28 substantial and disproportionate disadvantages faced by children with disabilities compared to
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30 children without disabilities in several crucial domains of child development, health, and
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32 education.(8) A WHO report has shown that services to routinely identify and support children with
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34 disabilities generally do not exist in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), despite the high
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36 prevalence of developmental disabilities in this region.(9) These inequities clearly suggest that little
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38 progress had been achieved since 2013 to address the needs of children with disabilities and their
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40 families, especially in LMICs. Moreover, except for the ECD task force which is now independently
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42 run with a focus on all children, virtually all the task forces established in 2013 are no longer active.

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50 Besides the historical contributions to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the
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52 Child in a growing number of countries that began in 1990, there has been relatively slow progress
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54 since 2013. To reverse this trend, in December 2022 UNICEF launched an ambitious and
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56 unprecedented plan to promote disability-inclusion within its organisation and external activities
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2 tagged Disability Inclusion Policy and Strategy (DIPAS) 2022–2030.(10) DIPAS prioritised
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4 interventions aimed at promoting disability inclusion within and across UNICEF’s sectors - including
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6 early childhood screening, detection, and intervention; access to disability-inclusive health and
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8 nutrition services throughout the life course; disability-inclusive education and skills development;
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10 and support for inclusive and effective child protection systems. UNICEF also pledged to allocate at
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12 least 10 per cent of its organisational budget to progressively advance disability inclusion by 2030,
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14 compared to less than 4 percent (or US\$245 million) of its total disbursements (US\$6.3 billion) for
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16 disability inclusion in 2021 (10).
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23 However, a clear educational pathway from birth to school entry for children with disabilities as
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25 envisioned by the SDGs has not been articulated.(11-13) This omission is likely to divert the attention
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27 of national governments and the plethora of ECD practitioners away from global commitments on
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29 inclusive education.(14) ECD for school readiness and inclusive education is most successful and
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31 likely to have the greatest impact when school systems are willing and able to accept children with
32
33 disabilities - and meet their educational needs. Inclusive education facilitates vocational opportunities
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35 that maximises productivity and future earnings to enable those with disabilities live independently.
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37 Hence, the global commitment under the SDGs on ECD provides a unifying agenda that should be
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39 prioritised over any sectoral initiatives within and outside the UN system. Moreover, any policy on
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41 inclusive education that is not anchored on ECD is unlikely to be inclusive as it will only serve
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43 children who survive till school age with milder disabilities. The engagements by UNICEF with other
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45 stakeholders (including disabled persons organisations and parent groups) must be geared towards
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47 implementing the agreed global agenda for ECD under the SDGs.(11)
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55 The promise of a minimum budget of 10 per cent in investment for disability inclusion is laudable.(15)
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57 However, the success of DIPAS is not likely to be measured solely in monetary terms; in addition,
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2 there will need to be independently verifiable performance benchmarks such as the number of
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4 children with disabilities that receive school readiness services for inclusive education. It is unclear
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6 if a root cause analysis of the slow progress achieved since 2013 despite the high-level participation
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8 and enthusiasm at the meetings had been conducted to inform DIPAS in hopes of realising more
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10 positive outcomes. Practical steps to ensure sustainable impact in LMICs have now been
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12 recommended by a group of accomplished stakeholders with and without lived experience of
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14 disability in accordance with the provisions in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the
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16 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.(11) Examples of successful programmes that
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18 can be adapted and developed into a global ECD strategy for children with disabilities include the
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20 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (USA),(16) and the RBSK Early Detection and
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22 Intervention Programme in India.(17)
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30 As we approach the 10th anniversary of the various initiatives in 2013 for disability-inclusive
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32 development and with only seven years to the end of the SDGs, UNICEF should consider
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34 recalibrating DIPAS for sustainable impact in the target population [see Box 1].(2,7,11-13) There is also
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36 a need to ensure that long-standing commitments are prioritised over new programmes regardless of
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38 changes in leadership within the organisation. Donors and governments need clarity and guidance on
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40 the global commitment and agenda for children with disabilities - especially in LMICs. This would
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42 not only restore trust but equally forestall potential failures of current plans. It is our view that
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44 UNICEF has the wherewithal and clout to lead and make things happen. The future envisioned by
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46 the SDGs for children with disabilities and their families globally begins today.
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