

# Ecuador's election of the Global South's first wheelchair-using president can drive vital debate on disability and development



*For the international disability community, Lenin Moreno's presidency has the potential to cement the future of what disability and development means, not only in Ecuador, but also in other developing countries around the world, write [Terhas Clark](#) and [Alejandra Carvajal](#).*

According to the [World Bank's 2011 Disability Report](#), a billion people worldwide live with some form of disability, making people with disabilities the world's largest minority group. 80% of the world's disabled people live in developing countries, where they have to deal with extreme physical barriers and a lack of legal and social protections. In Latin America and the Caribbean particularly, [82%](#) of the disabled population live in poverty, with [90%](#) unemployed and many excluded from government social-welfare and employment programmes. Worldwide, [20%](#) of those living on less than \$1.25 per day also have some form of disability, often being forced to [resort to begging](#) as a primary means of survival.



Lenín Moreno on the campaign trail prior to his election victory in April 2017 ([César Muñoz](#), [CC BY-SA 2.0](#))

Though the link between disability and development has often been ignored in the past, the recent election of Lenin Moreno as president of Ecuador – making him the first wheelchair user to become head of a Global-South state – could provide the spark for a broader debate on this vital issue. This is because even before his election Moreno had made significant efforts to advance the rights of people with disabilities both as Ecuador's vice president (2007-13) and as the [UN's Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility](#).

At the national level, from the very beginning of Moreno's vice-presidency disability rights were placed centre-stage in Ecuador.

Moreno pushed for the country's first ever [disability census](#), helping to obtain [data](#) on the number of citizens living with a disability and identifying this population's individual needs. This data fed into the creation of special laws, programmes, and institutions, not least the [National Council for the Equality of Disabilities in Ecuador](#), charged with implementing a comprehensive national strategy to make every sector of Ecuadorian society disability-inclusive.

Reformed [labour laws](#) aimed to ensure [decent work](#) through the implementation of a quota system that would encourage firms to hire employees with disabilities. The national government also started to craft new accessibility regulations, leading to the renovation of homes and public buildings to allow better access for people with disabilities.

At the same time, disability-discrimination training was rolled out and new requirements on availability of sign-language interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing were put in place. Access to democracy was also bolstered by enforcement of regulations requiring [polling station](#) officials to provide ballots to those unable to [leave their homes](#). Ecuador also established a major [social protection programme](#) providing monthly cash-transfer benefits for people with disabilities who are unable to work.

While there is still a lot of work to do to make Ecuador a truly inclusive country, the adoption of these national regulations serves to demonstrate that [it is possible to address the challenges facing those with disabilities in developing countries](#) as long as there is institutional willingness to do so.



Special ID-card drives for people with disabilities aim to boost inclusion and access to public services ([MunicipioPinas](#), [CC BY-SA 2.0](#))

At the international level, meanwhile, Moreno energetically promoted the adoption of the [2007 UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#) (CPRD), the first ever global convention to recognise disability rights as human rights. The CPRD details how states can guarantee that people with disabilities enjoy equal human rights in legal frameworks, policy, and budgeting. It has also helped to make the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals disability-inclusive, with goals on [education and health](#) for children with disabilities boosting the prospect of positive change at the global level.

Moreover, whereas the world's first head of state to use a wheelchair – US president Franklin D. Roosevelt, in office 1933-45 – made every effort to hide his disability, Moreno made his wheelchair a [central part](#) of his presidential race in 2017. This not only reflects a shift in how disability is viewed, it also provides hope that Moreno's approach can serve as a catalyst for further change given the greater exposure provided by presidential office.

Moreno's background as a national and international promoter of disability rights has now combined with his new position as a world leader to [open up debate](#) on how the field of development can better [foster inclusion](#). There is a sense that the time has come to evaluate how programmes and mechanisms promoted by international development organisations are including the world's "largest minority group" and beginning to reverse its longstanding exclusion.

For the international disability community, Moreno's presidency has the potential to cement the future of what disability and development means, not only in Ecuador, but also in other [developing countries](#) around the world. Now it falls to academia, students, leaders, policy-makers, entrepreneurs and development practitioners to continue to contribute research in identifying solutions for inclusive development.

Specifically, we need to identify ways to foster an open dialogue on what the future of development that includes people with disabilities will look like and what strategies are needed to make it a reality. We would like to create space for this dialogue on inclusive development, and we invite you all to join in the discussion via the comments section (below).

*Notes:*

- *The views expressed here are of the authors and do not reflect the position of the Centre or of the LSE*
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