

SUMMARY FACT SHEET

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2026 - 2030



What is a DAIP?

The Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) outlines Mid Murray Council's commitment to ensuring all people regardless of ability can participate fully in community life. It aligns with the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* (SA) and the State Disability Inclusion Plan 2025-2029: "A South Australia where no one is left behind."

Why this plan matters

Mid Murray's communities are diverse, with 7.7% of residents identifying as living with disability, 40% aged over 60, and challenges with transport, isolation, and access to services. The DAIP aims to address these barriers.

How the plan was developed

Consultation included workshops, drop-in sessions, surveys, interviews, and staff engagement, with 33 total survey contributions from community, staff and disability sector stakeholders.

What we heard

Key themes: limited footpaths/access, need for accessible toilets/changing places, difficulty accessing health services, need for inclusive events and communication formats, lack of public transport, and desire for universal design principles.

Priority Areas (State Plan Domains)

The DAIP contains 31 actions across five domains:

1. Inclusive Environments and Communities
2. Education and Employment
3. Personal and Community Support
4. Health and Wellbeing
5. Safety, Rights and Justice

Areas of actions in the DAIP

The draft DAIP focusses on those areas Council is responsible for, seeking to embed disability access and inclusion considerations in a sustainable manner into council's core responsibilities, providing a solid foundation upon which Council can further build in future DAIPs. Key action areas are found over the page.

Have your say

- DAIP Your Say Survey (Closes Friday 20 March 2026)
- Online Community Feedback Session: Thursday 12 March 2026 from 5.30 – 7pm (Register by Sunday 8 March)

Register for the online session or fill in the survey by visiting - www.engagement.mid-murray.sa.gov.au

Draft DAIP areas of action and examples

Physical accessibility – Public-facing buildings & community hubs

Council checks public buildings and community hubs through accessibility audits and plans upgrades - for example, identifying where entrances, doorways or signage need improving to support safe, independent access.

Physical accessibility – Open and play spaces

Council reviews parks and playgrounds and schedules staged improvements - for example, adding inclusive play equipment or smoother paths to support children, families and carers of all abilities.

Physical accessibility – Toilets

Council audits public toilets and prioritises upgrades - for example, addressing accessibility gaps and exploring the feasibility of a Changing Places adult-change facility in high-need locations.

Physical accessibility – Footpaths, trails and pedestrian connectivity

Council assesses footpaths, kerbs and pedestrian routes and upgrades priority areas - for example, improving uneven surfaces and embedding accessible kerb ramps into routine works.

Physical accessibility – Tourism, riverfront and recreational precincts

Council considers accessibility when planning tourism and riverfront precinct upgrades - for example, reviewing access routes and amenities as part of the Tourism Precinct Planning Project.

Universal Design in planning and development

Council embeds Universal Design in new developments - for example, ensuring new community hubs or play spaces are designed to be accessible from the beginning.

Accessible information and communication

Council provides information in formats that everyone can use - for example, improving website accessibility to WCAG 2.2 AA and offering Easy Read or Auslan versions of key documents.

Capability building and disability awareness

Council improves staff and volunteer confidence - for example, delivering disability awareness and inclusive customer-service training as part of induction and refresher programs and strengthening inclusive recruitment and management practices.

Inclusive events, programs and activities

Council makes events and programs more welcoming - for example, applying the Inclusive Events Toolkit and offering sensory-friendly options at community activities.

Participation and lived-experience leadership

Council ensures people with disability influence decisions - for example, establishing a Disability Advisory Group and applying accessible consultation methods.

Access to community supports and local information

Council helps people find supports and services more easily - for example, creating an accessible online hub listing disability services, programs and transport options.

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Safety, emergency preparedness and rights

Council strengthens safety and rights information - for example, embedding disability considerations in emergency planning using a person-centred approach, providing Easy Read rights and complaints information, and improving safe and accessible reporting mechanisms.

State and Federal Government Advocacy

Advocating for equitable State and Federal Government service delivery and resource allocation within the region – for example advocating for more public and community transport options, inclusive and affordable housing, early intervention, allied health and respite services.