

High Level Political Forum
Ensuring that no one is left behind
Position paper by Persons with Disabilities
2016

Introduction

Persons with disabilities comprise an estimated 15 per cent of the world's population, or one billion people, of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries and are overrepresented among those living in absolute poverty. Persons with disabilities often encounter discrimination and exclusion on a daily basis. This means, in particular, pervasive exclusion from development programmes and funds, as well as all areas of economic, political, social, civil and cultural life, including employment, education and healthcare.

Persons with disabilities were not referenced in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and as a result were excluded from many important development initiatives and funding streams around the world. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes persons with disabilities and has thus opened doors for their participation and recognition as active contributing members of society: who must not face any discrimination or be left out or behind.

Persons with disabilities should be recognized as equal partners, and be consulted¹ by Governments, the UN system, civil society and other stakeholders. Out of the 169 targets across the 17 Goals, seven targets have an explicit reference to persons with disabilities. Further, all Goals and targets are applicable to persons with disabilities by simple virtue of universality, which applies to all persons, and the overarching principle of "leave no one behind."

¹ As required by CRPD Art 4(3)

Persons with disabilities strongly believe that only by utilizing the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) as a guiding framework in implementing the SDGs, will it be ensured that exclusion and inequality are not created or perpetuated. This includes institutional, attitudinal, physical and legal barriers, and barriers to information and communication, among other such barriers.

Chapter I

Goals 1-5: The unfinished work of the MDGs

The aim of creating the SDGs was to take on the unfinished work of the MDGs, but go much further in aspiration. In particular, SDGs 1 to 5 address the most fundamental issues in a person's life: the basic needs which all people require, are enshrined in human rights laws and inherent to every human being for a dignified life. Statistics show that denial and exclusion of these rights leaves persons with disabilities disproportionately affected.² In particular, persons with disabilities are more likely to experience adverse socioeconomic outcomes than peers without disabilities, including less access to education, worse health outcomes, and higher poverty rates.³

The UN has acknowledged the links between poverty and disability.⁴ Poverty may increase the risk of disability through malnutrition and inadequate access to education and health care. Poverty is also both a cause and outcome of institutionalization and forced treatment, and of denial of the right and opportunity to make large and small decisions in one's own life.⁵ Persons with disabilities may face barriers to accessing social protection when information is inadequate,

² World Report on Disability, World Health Organisation and World Bank, 2011

³ Ibid.

⁴ 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', UN General Assembly Resolution, 25 September 2015, A/RES/70/1, at para. 1.

⁵ See, for example, 'Poverty and Intellectual Disability in Europe', Report by Inclusion Europe, at P. 41, accessed from http://inclusion-europe.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/SocInc_EUPovertyRreport.pdf

inaccessible or not shared, welfare offices are physically or sensorially inaccessible, or design features of particular programmes do not take into account necessary reasonable accommodations.⁶

Between 93 million and 150 million children are estimated to live with disabilities⁷ and millions of these children have been denied the right to an education. Currently children with disabilities are the most excluded in society: an estimated 90% of children with disabilities in the developing world do not attend school.⁸ ⁹ Additionally, a far larger number of students with disabilities drop out of elementary education due to barriers and do not progress to secondary and tertiary education. Accessible learning environments and supports must be provided to enable students to achieve their educational potential.¹⁰

Persons with disabilities are agents and beneficiaries of development, and the value of their contribution to the general well-being, progress and diversity of society has likewise been acknowledged at the highest level.¹¹ To achieve this, persons with disabilities and their representative organisations must be included in all phases of implementation, including planning, design, monitoring, evaluation and follow-up processes.

Recommendations:

⁶ See, for example, Autism-Europe's Response to the Proposal for a European Accessibility Act, at P. 8, accessed from <http://www.autismeurope.org/files/files/ae-position-paper-accessibility-act-1.pdf>

⁷ UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2013: Children with Disabilities, <http://www.unicef.org/sowc2013/>

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Out-of-School Children Initiative http://www.unicef.org/education/bege_61659.html

¹⁰ UNESCO 2015 Global Monitoring Report: *Education for All 2000-2015: Achievements and Challenges* <http://en.unesco.org/gem-report/report/2015/education-all-2000-2015-achievements-and-challenges>

¹¹ 'Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for Persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond', UN General Assembly resolution, 17 September 2013, A/68/L.1

1.1. Introducing measures and policies to ensure that persons with disabilities, including women,¹² children,¹³ youth, older persons and indigenous persons with disabilities, are protected from poverty and benefit equally from mainstream poverty alleviation and wealth-creation programmes, which should contribute to the implementation of disability-inclusive social protection systems and measures in line with the CRPD;¹⁴

1.2. Eliminating laws, policies and practices such as institutionalization, forced treatment and denial of legal capacity that segregate persons with disabilities, as well as those from underrepresented groups, from society, and reinforce such persons' personal and economic dependency on others;¹⁵

1.3. Making all levels of existing healthcare and social protection systems inclusive, and public healthcare policies, programmes, facilities and information accessible by persons with disabilities, and based entirely on the free and informed consent of the person concerned, including provision of disability-related extra costs, financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective and affordable medicine, assistive products and vaccines;¹⁶

1.4. Introducing measures, through devising longer-term inclusive education plans¹⁷ at global, national, regional and local levels, to ensure that all children with disabilities, including intellectual, psychosocial and developmental disabilities, are included within the mainstream educational system in line with CRPD provisions. Such measures must also ensure complete free, local, equitable and quality

¹² CRPD and A/RES/61/106, at Art. 6

¹³ CRPD, Art. 7

¹⁴ This recommendation should be seen as cross-cutting across all articles of the CRPD

¹⁵ In line with CRPD Articles 5, 6, 12, 14, 15 and 19

¹⁶ In line with UCRPD Articles 10, 11, 23, 25 and 26

¹⁷ See 'Futures Stolen: Barriers to Education for Children with Disabilities in Nepal' Report by Human Rights Watch, at P. 72, accessed from

<https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/nepal0811ForWebUpload.pdf>. and [WFD & EUD \(2015\) Submission to the Day of General Discussion on the right to education for persons with disabilities - http://wfdeaf.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/WFD-and-EUD-submission-to-day-of-general-discussion-on-education.pdf](http://wfdeaf.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/WFD-and-EUD-submission-to-day-of-general-discussion-on-education.pdf)

accessible primary and secondary education; ensuring access to quality early childhood development, including pre-primary education, promoting and using accessible communication methods, including assistive technologies and languages inter alia sign languages;¹⁸ and equal access to affordable and quality technical, vocational, business and tertiary education, including university;¹⁹

1.5. To facilitate the above recommendation, it is necessary to recruit teachers, instructors and trainers with disabilities, and train all teachers in inclusive practices, including those relating to language and communication, through teacher education programmes that focus on the pedagogy of education and inclusion. This requires training on the understanding and application of inclusive practices, and reasonable accommodations and individual support that facilitate access to knowledge,²⁰ in line with the CRPD.²¹

Chapter II

Goals 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 Realizing through an enabling environment the full potential of persons with disabilities

Evidence suggests that persons with disabilities and their families are more likely to experience economic and social disadvantage than those without disabilities. The World Report on Disability²² outlines that households with persons with disabilities are more likely to experience material hardship including lack of access to safe water and sanitation.

¹⁸ CRPD Article 21, Article 9, Article 2

¹⁹ In line with CRPD Article 24

²⁰ 'Educating Teachers for Children with Disabilities, Report for UNICEF, 2013, at P. 28, accessed from http://worldofinclusion.com/v3/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/UNICEF-Educating-Teachers-for-Children-with-Disabilities_Lo-res.pdf

²¹ Example deaf children have the right to specialist deaf and/or bilingual education if this is their choice, in line with CRPD Art 24

²² World Report on Disability, World Health Organisation and World Bank, 2011

http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/report.pdf

Persons with disabilities are also at heightened risk of fuel poverty, whereby having to cut down energy consumption, or to go without completely, to save money.

The exclusion of persons with disabilities from employment opportunities can also result in dramatic consequences. Working-age persons with disabilities are more likely to be unemployed than persons without disabilities, be lower paid, have fewer promotion prospects and less job security. It means that national economies face additional costs in having to support unemployed persons with disabilities. According to the ILO, the higher rates of unemployment and labour market inactivity among persons with disabilities—due to barriers to education, skills training and transport—result in a needless loss of 7 per cent of national GDP.²³

On an individual and community level, income earned from productive employment can substantially mitigate the incidence of extreme poverty among persons with disabilities and their families. Access to a decent and safe sustainable livelihood, which includes stable social protection, employment and microfinance, is a fundamental right for persons with disabilities and should be actively supported by governments.

Many built environments, including housing, transport and information systems are not yet accessible to persons with disabilities. Lack of access to transportation is a frequent reason for a person with a disability being discouraged from seeking work or prevented from accessing healthcare or education. Information is rarely available in accessible formats, including sign languages, and there are access barriers for basic products and services such as telephones, television and the internet.

Recommendations:

²³ Buckup - The price of exclusion: The economic consequences of excluding people with disabilities from the world of work (2009)

2.1. Ensure equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation facilities for persons with disabilities; in line with CRPD Article 28, e.g. access to accessible latrines, bathing facilities and water points;

2.2. Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and efficient energy services for persons with disabilities, including the use of alternative energy facilities where warranted by the local situation, limiting in particular the frequency of power cuts; in line with CRPD Article 28, e.g. access to electricity and/or affordable alternative green sources of energy;

2.3. Remove barriers to employment for persons with disabilities through mechanisms including non-coercive legislation and regulation, tailored interventions, internships and apprenticeships, vocational rehabilitation and training, self-employment and microfinance schemes, social protection, and working to change discriminatory attitudes, especially in rural areas;

2.4. Guarantee access to formal credit sources such as bank loans and micro-finance for start-up businesses, whose interest rates take into account the additional costs related to disabilities, helping them to avoid additional credit costs from informal sources;

2.5. Promote universal design and remove barriers to public accommodation, transport, information, and communication to facilitate the participation of persons with disabilities in education, employment and social life; in line with CRPD Articles 9, 11, 19, 21 (e), 24, 27, 28 and 30, e.g. access to ICTs, in order to enable communication, promotion of sign languages and forms other than traditional written and verbal communication.

2.6. All such investment and infra-structure development should be guided by the principle of ecologically sustainability and universal design.

Chapter III

Goal 13: Working together to protect our planet

The effects of climate change, including natural disasters, food insecurity, conflict, and refugee situations, make persons with disabilities disproportionately affected. During such emergency situations, persons with disabilities experience increased challenges with separation from family, loss of assistive and mobility devices, and barriers to accessing information. Additionally, the rate of disability increases during an emergency due to direct trauma, illness from poor living conditions, a lack of trained and skilled staff, and the breakdown of health services, an increase in psychological stress and lack of rehabilitation services.

Persons with disabilities are often overlooked throughout the disaster management cycle and especially during relief operations, as well as throughout conflict and displacement, even though they are more marginalized in such events. The UNISDR survey found that 70 per cent of persons with disabilities participating indicated they had no personal preparedness plan and only 17 per cent knew about any disaster management plan in their community.²⁴

Recommendations:

3.1. Climate resilience programmes and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and policies should make disability a core, cross-cutting theme and must be included in the implementation of the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 so that they are both implemented in line with CRPD Articles 11, 21 and 25;

3.2. Particular focus must be on the leadership, knowledge and suggestions of persons with disabilities living in disaster-prone countries, in low elevation coastal areas or small island developing states to make sure that goals, indicators and

²⁴ <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/35032>

development policies are fully inclusive of persons with disabilities in all phases of DRR;

3.3. The immediate post-emergency phase and early reconstruction period should be driven by the “build back better” principles, stressing the opportunity to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities through accessible and inclusive investment and decision-making processes;

3.4. The observations and recommendations of OHCHR in relation to Article 11 of the CRPD should be noted and implemented.²⁵ In particular, temporary shelters and other constructions must be fully accessible, information and communications, health and education provision must be accessible to persons with disabilities, in particular children with disabilities.

Chapter IV

Goals 10, 16, 17: Reaching the farthest behind first

Most States are making significant investments to develop frameworks and national plans within their countries as well as in their international development strategies. However, governments often ignore or inadvertently leave behind persons with disabilities. All persons with disabilities – and particularly those from underrepresented groups – in rural and urban areas, including persons with psychosocial, intellectual and developmental disabilities, **as well as children, women, older persons and indigenous persons with disabilities** – must have equal opportunities to contribute to sustainable development if the SDGs are going to be realized.

²⁵ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (2016) Thematic study on the rights of Persons with Disabilities: Article 11 of the CRPD
http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/31/30

The mandate of 'leave no one behind' will only be achieved when all international treaties, national laws and policies are inclusive, eliminate discrimination, and provide for reasonable accommodation, and when discriminatory laws and practices, in particular allowing forced treatment, institutionalization, and restriction of legal capacity are abolished.

Recommendations:

4.1. There is a need for global, regional and national data collection, capacity building and disaggregation of data by disability. In addition we are calling that Member States recognize and integrate the Washington Group module²⁶ short set of questions into their national censuses, labour force surveys and other household surveys. This will require *all* persons with disabilities to be registered at birth; *all* persons with disabilities to be included in and have access to public services, *all* persons with disabilities to be represented in key decision-making bodies and processes;

4.2. Governments should ensure the provision of equality training to civil servants, teachers and health and social workers at all levels and in all sectors, in an effort to reduce disability-based discrimination. Governments should also establish accountability mechanisms and sanctions for failure to act against discrimination and exclusion;

4.3. As an urgent priority, there must be a major reduction of instances of persons with disabilities being subjected to violence and abuse, in particular women and girls with disabilities;

4.4. Justice, law and order institutions must be empowered to apply the normative standards of the CRPD so as to end impunity for rights violations. Legal systems must be accessible so persons with disabilities can actively promote and defend their rights and actively participate in justice processes.

²⁶ [National Center for Health Statistics](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/washington_group/wg_questions.htm)
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/washington_group/wg_questions.htm

Conclusions

The inclusion and the participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in all phases of implementation is critical, not only to ensure that they are not left behind, but also because only they are the true experts when it comes to their complete inclusion in society. Through consultations and by partnering with persons with disabilities, governments will receive technical assistance, capacity building and access to data, which are essential to achieving inclusion and realizing the overarching principle of leaving no one behind.

Bringing persons with disabilities explicitly into mainstream development discourse will not only benefit us, it will enable the world to realize that there is immense untapped potential to transform the world into a better place for all people.

The following organisations endorsed this paper:

1. A.P.A.D.Plottier
2. Abilis Foundation
3. Ablechildafrica
4. Action on Disability and Development (ADD) India
5. ADD International
6. Addis Hiwot Center of the Blind
7. Adhesion Ciencia Entre Todxs
8. Afapedisuih
9. Afghan Landmine Survivors Organization
10. Africa Disability Alliance
11. Africa Union Of The Deaf
12. African Deaf Initiative
13. African Disability Forum
14. African Federation Of Deafblind
15. Alianza Discapacidad Por Nuestros Derechos – Adide
16. Amadivi
17. Anwasha Kolkata
18. Appside Asoc De Padres De Personas Con Sind De Down Villa Mercedes San Luis
19. Arab Organisation Of Persons With Disabilities
20. Arbeiter-Samariter Bund
21. Argentinian Blind Federation
22. Arpana Research & Charities Trust
23. Asean Disability Forum
24. Asesora En Derechos Humanos En Conaipd
25. Asia Community Service
26. Asociación Procrece

27. Asociacion Azul
28. Asociación Civil Lazos Azules
29. Asociación Civil Por La Igualdad Y La Justicia
30. Asociación Civil Sin Fines De Lucro Tandil
31. Asociación Colombiana De Padres Con Hijos Especiales
32. Asociación Costarricense De Usuarios Con Perros Guía
33. Asociación De Ciegos De El Salvador
34. Asociación De Ciegos Para La Cultura Y El Deporte
35. Asociación De Distrofia Muscular Del Perú
36. Asociación De Familiares De Niñas Y Niños Con Discapacidad “Los Angelitos”
37. Asociación De Familiares Y Amigos De Personas Con Esquizofrenia/Meledis-Mesa De Análisis De Discapacidad
38. Asociación De Mujeres Ciegas De El Salvador
39. Asociaion De Pacientes Y Familiares De Salud Mental De Granada – Nicaragua
40. Asociación De Personas Con Discapacidad Y Vida Independiente
41. Asociación De Salud Mental De Granada
42. Asociación De Síndrome De Down De La República Argentina
43. Asociación De Sordociegos De Honduras
44. Asociaion De Sordos Chubutenses
45. Asociación De Sordos De Colón
46. Asociación De Sordos De El Salvador
47. Asociación Hondureña De Lesionados Medulares Y Similares
48. Asociación Instituto Interamericano Sobre Discapacidad Y Desarrollo Inclusivo
49. Asociación Nacional De Sordos De Costa Rica
50. Asociación Nacional De Sordos De Panamá
51. Asociación Nicaragüense Para La Integración Comunitaria Asnic
52. Asociación Panameña De Síndrome De Down
53. Asociaion Polio-Postpolio Argentina
54. Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos Perú
55. Asociación Pro-Vida Independiente De Ped De El Salvador (Aprovipdes)
56. Assistive Technology Development Organization (Atdo)
57. ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS DEFICIENTE DE SAO TOME E PRINCIPE
58. Association D'aide À L'education De L'enfant Handicapé
59. Association For Women With Disabilities
60. Association Of Families And Friends For The Mental Health Sofpsi N.Serron
61. Association of Integral Programmes in Community Education Astrid Delleman
62. Association Of The Physically Disabled In Malawi
63. Atlas Alliance
64. Australian Cross Disability Alliance
65. Austrian Leprosy Relief Association
66. Austrian National Council Of Disabled Persons
67. Autism Care Society Nepal
68. Autistic Minority International
69. Bethlehem Arab Society For Rehabilitation
70. Blind People's Association
71. Brasil De Apoio Ao Surdocego E Ao Múltiplo Deficiente
72. Canadian Hard Of Hearing Association
73. CBM
74. CBM Oficina Regional Para America Latina Y El Caribe
75. CBM South East Asia & Pacific Regional Office
76. CBR Network
77. Central Uganda Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Network
78. Center For Advocacy, Learning And Livelihood Foundation Of The Blind
79. Centre for Disability in Development
80. Centre For Global Health, Trinity College Dublin
81. Centre for Independent Living

82. Chavita, Tanzania Association Of The Deaf
83. Christian Fellowship-SHORE
84. CHRUSP
85. Círculo De Mujeres Con Discapacidad
86. Civil Rights And Equity Foundation, Decide, Chile
87. Claromeco Por La Integración.
88. Colectivo Vida Independiente
89. Collaborative For Communication Access Via Captioning
90. Collective Chucan Mexico
91. Comisión De Estudio De Los Derechos De Las Personas Con Discapacidad Del Ilustre Colegio De Abogados De Lima
92. Comisión Universitaria Sobre Discapacidad De La Universidad Nacional De La Plata
93. Comunidad Crecer Iap
94. Conalivi
95. Confederación Nacional De Personas Con Discapacidad Del Perú
96. Consejo De Iglesias De Cuba
97. Consortium Of African Diasporas In The United States For The Social And Economic Inclusion Of People With Disabilities
98. Czech Union Of The Deaf
99. Daisy Consortium
100. Danish Deaf Association
101. Danske Handicaporganisationer
102. Deaf Association Of Guyana
103. Deaf Development And Information Association, Addis Ababa
104. Deaf People Association (Malta)
105. Deafblind Association Nsw
106. Desde Plena Inclusión
107. Disability Activists Forum, Wb
108. Disability and Development Cooperation (bezev)
109. Disability Hiv & Aids Trust
110. Disability Law And Policy Program, Syracuse University College Of Law
111. Disability Rights Advocacy Fund
112. Disability Rights Fund
113. Disability-Inclusive Drr Network
114. Disability Partnership Finland
115. Disabled Human Rights Centre (DHRC) Nepal
116. Disabled Women In Africa
117. Disabled Women in Development
118. Discapacidad Y Desarrollo
119. Diversability
120. Down Is Up Tucumán Asociación Civil De Personas Con Síndrome De Down
121. Down Syndrome Family Network
122. Down Syndrom International
123. Down Syndrome Australia
124. Dutch Coalition On Disability And Development
125. Ecumenical Disability Advocates Network
126. Enablement
127. Enlightening And Empowering People With Disabilities In Africa
128. Equal Rights For Persons With Disabilities International
129. European Centre For The Rights Of Children With Disabilities
130. European Disability Forum
131. European Network On Independent Living
132. European Union of the Deaf
133. Facultad De Derecho-Unr Argentina
134. Fduv
135. Federación Mexicana De Sordos, Ac

- 136.Federación Nacional De Discapitados Dominicanos
- 137.Federación Red Pro Personas Con Discapacidad
- 138.Fédération Mauritanienne Des Associations Nationales Des Personnes Handicapées
- 139.Fédération Nationale Des Sourds De France
- 140.Federation Of Disability Organisations In Malawi
- 141.Felm
- 142.Fiji Association Of The Deaf
- 143.Fiji Disabled People's Federation
- 144.Fiji Psychiatric Survivors Association
- 145.Fiji Spinal Injury Association
- 146.Finland National Committee For Un Women
- 147.Finnish Association Of People With Physical Disabilities
- 148.Finnish Association On Intellectual And Developmental Disabilities
- 149.Finnish Ngdo Platform To The Eu Kehys
- 150.Firmamos Como Red Discapacidad Mexico
- 151.Foreningen Norges Døvblinde
- 152.Foro Permanente Defensa PCD
- 153.Foro Por Los Derechos De Las PPCD
- 154.Forum Das Associações Moçambicanas Dos Deficiente
- 155.Foundation Des Pejarte
- 156.Fráter Panamá
- 157.Funcaedes-Discapacidad Intelectual
- 158.Fundación Ángeles De Cristal
- 159.Fundación Dominicana De Ciegos (Fudci)
- 160.Fundación Para El Desarrollo Autónomo Laboral
- 161.Fundación Paso A Paso Ac
- 162.Fundación Síndrome De Down
- 163.Para Su Apoyo E Integración
- 164.Fundación Técnica En Discapacidad
- 165.Fundación Ver De Colombia
- 166.Fundamental Colombia
- 167.Fundamental Costa Rica
- 168.G-Ten International
- 169.G3ict, Global Initiative For Inclusive Iets
- 170.Government Union For The Integration Of Differently-abled Employees, Philippines
- 171.Graham Bell Centre for the Deaf
- 172.Grameena Abyudaya Seva Samasthe
- 173.Handicap Et Développement Inclusif
- 174.Handicap International
- 175.Human Rights First Rwanda Association
- 176.Humanity Welfare Organisation Hepline
- 177.Iglesia Moava En Cuba
- 178.Ilep
- 179.Inclusion International
- 180.Inclusion Africa
- 181.Inclusion Netherlands
- 182.Inclusive Education
- 183.Initiative Of Refugees With Disabilities
- 184.Innovative Development Transformations
- 185.Instituto Nacional Para La Promoción Del Empleo, La Producción Y La Capacitación Continua
- 186.Inter-American Institute On Disability And Inclusive Development
- 187.Internaitonal Federation Of Hard Of Hearing People
- 188.International Agency For The Prevention Of Blindness
- 189.International Deaf Emergency
- 190.International Disability And Development Consortium
- 191.International Federation For Spina Bifida And Hydrocephalus

192. International Federation For Spina Bifida And Hydrocephalus
193. International Federation Of Hard Of Hearing People
194. International Network Of Women With Disabilities
195. Japanese Federation Of The Deaf
196. Kentalis International Foundation
197. Kenya Association of the Intellectually Handicapped
198. Kepa
199. La Asociación Civil De Padres Abriendo Caminos
200. La Asociación Familias Rompiendo Cadenas
201. (Rocafam) De Honduras
202. La Fédération Nationale des Associations des et pour Personnes Handicapées du Gabon
203. La Fundación Sidar – Acceso Universal
204. Las Pinas Persons With Disability Federation
205. Leprastichting - Netherlands Leprosy Relief
206. Leprosy Mission International
207. Leprosy Relief Canada
208. Lesotho National Federation Of Organisations Of The Disabled
209. Lift You Up Group
210. Light For The World
211. Liliane Foundation
212. Macau Deaf Association
213. Malawi National Association Of The Deaf
214. MCNV
215. Ministry Of Disability And Elderly Affairs, Malawi
216. Mongolian National Association of the Deaf
217. Movimiento De Vida Independiente
218. Movimiento Estudiantil Cristiano De Cuba
219. Nacional Partido Socialista De La Republica Argentina
220. Namibia Association Of Children With Disabilities
221. National Association of the Blind
222. National Association For Down Syndrome Cameroon
223. National Disabled Women Association (NDWA), Nepal
224. National Early Childhood Intervention Council
225. National Federation of Disabled Nepal (NFDN)
226. National Federation Of People With Disabilities In Namibia
227. National Federation Of The Deaf Of Algeria
228. National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal
229. National Society for Disabled Women
230. National Union Of Disabled Persons Of Uganda
231. NEAPWD, MPC
232. Netherlands Leprosy Relief India
233. New Horizons Society For Services To Children With Disabilities
234. Nigerian National Association of the Deaf
235. Nlr Foundation, India
236. Organisation Sisters Of Frida
237. Organización Mírame
238. Organización De Ciegos De Matagalpa
239. Órgano De Revisión Nacional Ley 26657
240. Pacific Disability Forum
241. Panamá La Fundación "Totus Tuus" Todo Tuyo De Personas Con Discapacidad Físico Motora
242. Parent Federation Of Persons With Intellectual Disabilities [Pfpid-Nepal]
243. Parents Alliance For Persons With Special Needs In Orange Walk (Papsnow)
244. Partners in Creative solutions – Palestine
245. Parents Of Disabled Children Association Of Malawi
246. Parents Of Hope
247. Parivaar Bengal

248. People With Disabilities Solomon Islands
249. Plan International
250. Plena Inclusión Madrid
251. PGSS
252. Por Los Derechos De Los Niños Y Niñas Con Discapacidad
253. Programa Argentina Para Niños, Adolescentes Y Adultos Con Condiciones Del Espectro Del Autismo
254. Proyecto Fereprodis-Guatemala
255. Red De Madres De Hijos Con Discapacidad Mendoza
256. Red De Organizaciones De Personas Con Discapacidad De Centroamérica Y El Caribe (Redodicec)
257. Red Por Los Derechos De Las Personas Con Discapacidad
258. Redodicec - Red De Organizaciones De Personas Con Discapacidad De Centro America Y El Caribe
259. Rehabilitation International
260. RIADIS
261. ROCAFAM
262. Rural Development Trust, Ananapur
263. Rwanda National Union of the Deaf
264. Sanchar
265. Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre India
266. Shishu Sarothi Centre for Rehabilitation & Training for Multiple Disability, Guwahati, Assam
267. Sightsavers
268. Sociedad Peruana De Síndrome Down
269. Soft Tulip Foundation
270. South Sudan Women With Disabilities Network
271. Special Talent Exchange Programme
272. State Secretary Of Rights Of Person With Disabilities -Sao Paulo Government –Brasil
273. Stichting Leprozending Nederland (The Leprosy Mission Netherlands)
274. Swedish Disability Federation
275. Sweekar, Nagpur
276. También La Federación Nacional De Personas Con Discapacidad De Panamá (Fenapedi)
277. The Daisy Forum Of India
278. The Flemish Association Of The Deafblind
279. The Leprosy Mission England & Wales
280. The National Early Childhood Intervention Council (NECIC) of Malaysia
281. The Nippon Foundation
282. The Uganda Down Syndrome Association
283. Tunisian Association For The Rights Of Persons With Disabilities
284. Uganda, Add International
285. Un Association Of Finland
286. UN Special Rapporteur On The Rights Of Persons With Disabilities
287. Una Tanzania
288. Unahoh Uganda
289. Unión Nacional De Ciegos De Honduras (Ucich)
290. United Blind Persons Of Fiji
291. Universidad Politécnica Salesiana
292. University College Of Medical Sciences, Delhi
293. Users And Survivors Of Psychiatry In Kenya
294. Uwezo Youth Empowerment
295. Visual Hearing Impairment Membership (Vihema)
296. VSO India
297. VSO Kenya
298. Wolting Consulting
299. Women Enabled International
300. Women With Disabilities India Network
301. World Blind Union
302. World Federation Of The Deaf
303. World Federation Of The Deaf Regional Secretariat For Asia

- 304. World Federation Of The Deaf Youth Section
- 305. World Federation Of The Deafblind
- 306. WorldFish
- 307. World Network Of Users And Survivors Of Psychiatry
- 308. World Of Inclusion
- 309. Young Power In Social Action
- 310. Zanzibar National Association Of The Blind
- 311. Zimbabwe Down Syndrome Association
- 312. Zimbabwe National League Of The Blind