**High-level Political Forum 2018**

**DRAFT SUBMISSION**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

* Kindly, read instructions before you start commenting on the document below.
* We are inviting you make comments on the current draft. Kindly indicate / mark or if possible use track changes in the document.
* If you have any best practices, examples or challenges, we invite you to share those as well.
* Be precise and provide language recommendations to the draft.
* Send your comments to hlpf2018@ida-secretariat.org no later than 21March.

Next steps:

* We are collecting comments until 21March, afterward all comments will be incorporated and addressed.
* On the week of the 26March we will be releasing a final version of the document. We will provide the opportunity for everyone to make final minor comments.
* Submission to the UN will be on 10April.

**THANK YOU!**

**Safe, Sustainable and Resilient Societies and the Inclusion and Leadership of Persons with Disabilities**

**Introduction**

Resilience is essential to achieving sustainable development[[1]](#footnote-1), and in order to achieve this, the furthest behind must be meaningfully included, such as persons with disabilities. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development embodies a commitment to inclusion of those furthest behind and to reduce their risks to economic, social and environmental shocks[[2]](#footnote-2). While the 2030 Agenda defines the SDGs, it is the CRPD that stipulates how to achieve these Goals for persons with disabilities.

Globally, persons with disabilities make up 15 percent of the world’s population, 80 percent of whom lives in poverty. Nearly 36% of the global population lacks access to sanitation and 884 millionpeople lack access to clean drinking water, which more often affects the poorest communities. Thus, approximately 177 million persons with disabilities are adversely affected and without access to clean water and sanitation[[3]](#footnote-3). In addition, more than half of all persons with disabilities live in towns and cities that are rarely accessible, and this number is estimated to grow to between 750,000 and 1 billion by 2030[[4]](#footnote-4). The global population of people forcibly displaced reached a record 66 million in 2016 (UNHCR, 2017), with as many as 10 million being persons with disabilities.[[5]](#footnote-5) Due to barriers in accessing the built environment, information, and communication, persons with disabilities are denied access to basic urban services, including housing, roads, public spaces, transportation, basic urban services, such as sanitation and water, health, education, transportation, emergency and disaster response.

To achieve safe, sustainable and resilient societies for persons with disabilities, the realization of the 2030 Agenda, must be undertaken by the complete implementation of the CRPD. It is generally feasible to meet accessibility requirements at one percent of the total cost. On the contrary, retrofitting for accessibility is more expensive with it costing up to 20 percent of the original cost compared to integrating accessibility and universal design principles into new buildings[[6]](#footnote-6). Moreover, the collection and disaggregation of data by disability, by using the short set of questions of the Washington Group, to inform national policymakers about policy gaps and challenges for persons with disabilities is crucial to monitor both the inclusion of persons with disabilities in SDG-related activities and the realization of disability-related targets.

Sustainable Development Goal 11 reflects a recognition of the importance of making all settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.[[7]](#footnote-7) Accessibility, one of the eight general principles of the CRPD,[[8]](#footnote-8) is a precondition to live independently, enjoyment of other rights and important in all areas for persons with disabilities[[9]](#footnote-9). States Parties are thus obliged to take measures to ensure access to the physical environment, transportation, information and communications, financial services, exercise the right to adequate housing (and other rights) and “to other facilities open to or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas.[[10]](#footnote-10)” Requirements for accessibility, thus, go far beyond ensuring someone’s dwelling is accessible for “those who are entitled to it” and who are given “some degree of priority consideration in the housing sphere[[11]](#footnote-11).”

The CRPD Committee has highlighted the need for adherence to strict accessibility standards, the removal of barriers in a systematic manner, and continuous monitoring of such efforts. The Committee noted that “the strict application of universal design to all new goods, products, facilities, technologies and services should contribute to the creation of an unrestricted chain of movement for an individual from one space to another, including movement inside particular spaces, with no barriers.”[[12]](#footnote-12) Since a lack of accessibility is often the result of insufficient awareness and technical know-how, States Parties should provide training to all stakeholders on accessibility for persons with disabilities.[[13]](#footnote-13) And as a precondition for persons with disabilities to live independently, per CRPD Article 19, and to participate fully and equally in society, denial of access to the physical environment, transportation, information and communication technologies and facilities and services open to the public should be viewed in the context of discrimination.[[14]](#footnote-14)

**Chapter 1**

**Goals 6 and 7**

**Access to Water and Sanitation and Sustainable Energy for Persons with Disabilities**

Generally, the majority of persons with disabilities and their families lives in poverty, and thus exposes persons with disabilities to a heightened risk of fuel poverty. Most persons with disabilities live in poor quality housing and encounter challenging decisions of how to spend money, such as choosing between energy consumption and other basic needs, such as food. At the same time, persons with disabilities frequently have additional costs of living arising from having a disability, including essential extra fuel cost[[15]](#footnote-15). The Hills Report (2012) also indicates that the people most likely to experience particularly negative health impacts of fuel poverty are older people, infants, persons with disabilities and those living with long-term illness. In countries in which a disability living allowance is regarded as general income in calculation of fuel poverty, persons with disabilities entitled to the benefits are always seen as better off, yet in reality they require extra income to achieve a better standard of living as others[[16]](#footnote-16).

There is a direct relationship between the right to safe drinking water and sanitation and the right to adequate standards of living. This is inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as the right to life and human dignity.[[17]](#footnote-17) In most cases persons with disabilities face physical, institutional, economical social/cultural limitations in accessing water and sanitation. Additionally so far globally, infrastructure design around clean water and sanitation is often still developed without participation of persons with disabilities and consideration of their rights despite the existence of knowledge of what is needed in various settings from low to high income countries from urban to rural areas[[18]](#footnote-18).

It is important for the disability community to highlight the broader scope of Article 9, including accessibility of information, to avoid excluding a large section of the disability community. This could include signage in braille or easy-to-read formats, the latter of which are beneficial to an audience beyond people with intellectual disabilities, including children and people with limited literacy.[[19]](#footnote-19) Furthermore, accessible information should also be provided for deaf and hard of hearing people in sign language and written language. WASH programs often include education or training on sanitation, and these must be designed to be accessible to people with different communication needs.

Lack of clean water could also result to stigma and exclusion of persons with disabilities (e.g., people with spina bifida and spinal cord injury) as a result of incontinence issues limits their independent living, productivity and participation in their communities. Persons with disabilities with chronic medical conditions may need access to clean water for their daily care, such as Clean Intermittent Catheterisation for continence management, to prevent infections, which can lead to secondary health issues or even premature death. Persons with disabilities can encounter barriers including the physical distance to latrines or defecation areas, rough paths to latrines, narrow entrances and lack of space inside latrines, steps to latrines, slippery floors, and difficulty squatting with no hand rails[[20]](#footnote-20).

For persons with disabilities to access clean water and sanitation, the availability, quality, safety, acceptability, accessibility and affordability criteria must be followed with non-discrimination, participation, accountability, impact and sustainability. The inclusion of sanitation and water services in social safety nets, microcredit programmes or revolving funds to help people afford the connection cost to the network, tariff structures with built-in cross-subsidies, policies regarding disconnections, or initiatives to monitor and regulate the price of water and sanitation are necessary to guarantee affordability of water and sanitation for persons with disabilities.[[21]](#footnote-21) Inadequate water supply and sanitation facilities can seriously compromise the safety and dignity of women and girls with disabilities. Without sanitation facilities, women and girls with disabilities may be forced to wait until nightfall to relieve themselves in private, thus making them vulnerable to physical or sexual assault in secluded areas.[[22]](#footnote-22)

**Recommendation:**

* 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;
* Ensure equal access by persons with disabilities to clean water services, and to ensure access to appropriate and affordable services, devices and other assistance for disability-related needs;
* Provide, as appropriate, technical and economic assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer of technologies;
* Activities aimed design to support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management should take into account the different accessibility and communication needs of persons with disabilities to ensure their effective participation;
* Develop and implement CRPD-compliant national plans to promote poverty reduction, access to social protection and non-contributory pension schemes, and access to economic resources for persons with disabilities, and that such plans to have a gender lens, and to ensure social protection and economic assistance measures consider disadvantages faced by indigenous persons, persons in rural areas and others living in extreme poverty;
* Ensure that social assistance programs provide fair and sufficient financial assistance based on specific characteristics and based on that person’s income rather than on the income of his or her family;
* Measures need to be in place for the elimination of barriers to basic services, drinking water and sanitation in rural and remote areas and these need to include organizations of persons with disabilities in monitoring their implementation.

**Chapter 2**

**Goal 11**

**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable for persons with disabilities**

Urbanization trends have led to shortages of adequate housing (in one aspect or another) for millions of families and individuals.[[23]](#footnote-23) The CRPD Committee’s General Comment 2 cites evidence that “accessibility is usually better in bigger cities than in remote, less developed rural areas, although extensive urbanization can sometimes also create additional new barriers that prevent access for person with disabilities, in particular to the built environment, transport and services, as well as more sophisticated information and communication services in heavily populated, bustling urban areas.”[[24]](#footnote-24) Sustainable Development Goal 11 reflects a recognition of the importance of making all settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. In a study in South Africa’s Eastern and Western Capes, persons with disabilities who were surveyed from the urban area reported experiencing more barriers to obtain food and medicine, daily living, mobility, and accessing public and private buildings while those in rural areas encountered more attitudinal barriers. Despite the more pronounced negative attitudes in rural areas, the authors concluded that it would appear to be more challenging for a person with a disability to live in an informal settlement within an urban area than in a rural area.[[25]](#footnote-25) Cities draw people from rural areas because of perceptions of opportunities in education or employment, possibility to receive medical care, and perceptions of less stigmatization. In a study of beggars with disabilities in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, it was found that the vast majority (86 percent) of the beggars interviewed came from areas more than 100 km away from Addis Ababa. Most of their respondents reported social stigmatization, lack of availability of work, social isolation and a lack of educational or employment opportunities in rural areas as factors that led them to migrate to the city.[[26]](#footnote-26)

While rural settlements usually do not have the same constraints as dense urban settlements, such as availability of habitable land or potable water, these studies suggest that rural settlements also do not provide sufficient opportunities for independent living for persons with disabilities. Public transport for mobility, concentrated and diverse employment opportunities, better enforcement of regulations, less social prejudice and less rigid social hierarchies in urban areas all help urban residents with disabilities to live independently. It is equally likely, however, that persons with more severe disabilities, as well as older persons, are left to be cared for in rural communities while younger family members move to cities in search of work.[[27]](#footnote-27)

These barriers inhibit the rights of persons with disabilities to exercise other rights including adequate housing, the right to inheritance, security of tenure, the right to access to water and sanitation, the right to personal mobility (Article 20), the right to home (Article 23) and the right access to information (Article 21). Different factors may play out differently in each country; it would, therefore, be hard to generalize whether the share of persons with disabilities within the larger population is higher in urban areas than in rural areas or vice-versa. This again highlights the need for better data on urbanization disaggregated by age, gender, and disability status to better understand how these trends impact persons with disabilities. Mind sets, policies and approaches towards urbanization need to change in order for the growth of cities and urban areas to be turned into opportunities that will leave nobody behind.[[28]](#footnote-28)

**Recommendations:**

* National legislation and policies need to be in accordance with CRPD provisions on non-discrimination, including the provision that the denial of reasonable accommodation constitutes disability-based discrimination;
* That States Parties strengthen efforts to reduce the number of children living in institutions, including by strengthening family support measures and by developing alternative forms of family care to ensure children experience an atmosphere of emotional and material security;
* Gain commitment from authorities at all levels, but especially at the local level, to facilitate development and provision of accessible services in the community;
* Carry out the application of accessibility standards for all public buildings regardless of size, date of construction, or capacity for communications and transportation, and for rural as well as urban areas;
* States Parties should ensure private entities understand and apply new accessibility standards and sufficient financial and human resources to be allocated to implement, promote and monitor compliance with accessibility legislation;
* States Parties to the CRPD should conduct training on universal design and accessibility standards on an ongoing basis, and dissuasive penalties for noncompliance should be incorporated in the legal framework and be applied to those who do not implement accessibility standards;
* Review existing mechanisms for public and private procurement for buildings and infrastructures to include accessibility implementation and monitoring, including in the context of international cooperation;
* Coordinate with technical education institutions to include accessibility of the built environment and of ICT technologies within the standard technical curriculum of professionals;
* Collect good practices and disseminate knowledge.

**Chapter 3**

**Goal 17 means of implementation**

**The importance of funding for CRPD-compliant SDG implementation and data**

Full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the CRPD requires a progressive increase in dedicated domestic resource allocation and international development cooperation to support the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in sustainable and resilient societies. Yet, in many countries austerity measures have been imposed, which reduce government expenditures on human rights, development and social welfare when and where they are most needed, and persons with disabilities are often among the very hardest hit. A rights-based response to economic crises could be lifting persons with disabilities and their families out of poverty, and would contribute to the achievement of inclusive growth and sustainable development.

States must collect and disaggregate data in line with the 2030 Agenda and the CRPD by using the Short Set of Questions developed by the Washington Group. In addition, States must ensure that their national policies for persons with disabilities are informed by evidence-based data that realize the political commitments of the 2030 Agenda and legally-binding obligations outlined in the CRPD. To create effective and meaningful policies that guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, it is critical to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability.

**Recommendation:**

* Ensure that data be disaggregated by age, gender and disability so that measures can be adopted to prevent such discrimination as well as to ensure participation of persons with disabilities at all levels.
1. United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, preamble. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Goal 1.5 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG_FS_7_EN.pdf> (see World Health Organization and World Bank (2011) World Report on Disability.  Geneva: WHO Press) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Utilizing 5 billion urban dwellers, we calculated that 15 to 20% of these would-be persons with disabilities. Our data sources were derived from: WHO and World Bank (2011). “World Report on Disability”, WHO Press, Geneva, and “Urbanization | UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund”, retrieved on September 16, 2016 from: <http://www.unfpa.org/urbanization>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 2016 in Review TRENDS AT A GLANCE. <http://www.unhcr.org/5943e8a34.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. WHO and World Bank (2011): p.173 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Sustainable Development Goal 11 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. CRPD, Preamble (v) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. CRPD, Article 3 (f). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. CRPD, Article 9 (1) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. CESCR, General Comment 4, paragraph 8 (e). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. CRPD/C/GC/2, page 5, para 15. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. CRPD Article 9 (2) (c). See also CRPD/C/GC/2, page 6, para 19 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. The Right to Adequate Housing for Persons with Disabilities Living in Cities – Towards Inclusive Cities. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (Un-Habitat), 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. The Energy Penalty: disabled people and fuel poverty. Centre for Consumers and Essential Services University of Leicester June 2013. <https://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/law/research/cces/documents/the-energy-penalty-disability-and-fuel-poverty-pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Hills J Professor (2012) Getting the measure of fuel poverty Final Report of the Fuel Poverty Review, Hills J, CASE and Department of Energy and Climate Change. <https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48298/4663-fuel-poverty-final-report-summary.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. United Nations Human Rights Council. The Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation: Resolution/Adopted by the Human Rights Council; A/HRC/RES/16/2; United Nations: Geneva, Switzerland, 8 April 2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. WaterAid. All people, one goal, all access. Water and sanitation access for people with disabilities Mali. Water Aid, 2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. CRPD/C/GC/2, p. 6, para 20 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. WaterAid. Undoing Inequity: inclusive water, sanitation and hygiene programmes that deliver for all in Zambia Full mid-term review report, April 2015. <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a0899ce5274a27b2000185/Report__Undoing_Inequity_MTR_Zambia_April_2015.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. de Albuquerque, C. Report of the Independent Expert on the Issue of Human Rights Obligations Related to Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation; Addendum Progress report on the compilation of good practices; United Nations: New York, USA, 2010. <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/15session/A.HRC.15.31.Add.1_en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. We Can’t Wait Authors: Domestos WaterAid WSSCC A report on sanitation and hygiene for women and girls. <http://worldtoilet.org/documents/WecantWait.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. The Right to Adequate Housing for Persons with Disabilities Living in Cities – Towards Inclusive Cities. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (Un-Habitat), 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. CRPD/C/GC/2, p. 5, para 16. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Maart, S., Eide, A. E., Jelsma, J., Loeb, M. E., Ka Toni, M. (2006), Environmental barriers experienced by urban and rural disabled people in South Africa, Disability and Society, 22(4), 357-369. (p.357, 365). [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Groce, Nora, Murray, Barbara (2013), Disabled Beggars in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, International Labor Organization Skills and Employability Department, Employment Working Paper No. 141, accessed from <http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_213889.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. The Right to Adequate Housing for Persons with Disabilities Living in Cities – Towards Inclusive Cities. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (Un-Habitat), 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. The Right to Adequate Housing for Persons with Disabilities Living in Cities – Towards Inclusive Cities. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (Un-Habitat), 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)