

The 2030 Agenda

THE INCLUSION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE



Introduction

- ▶ The International Disability Alliance (IDA) advances the human rights of persons with disabilities as a united voice of four regional and eight global organizations of persons with disabilities (DPOs).
- ▶ The International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC) is a global network of 26 disability and development NGOs and organisations of persons with disabilities working in more than one hundred countries around the world.
- ▶ Both IDA and IDDC members have been active in the process that shaped the 2030 Agenda
- ▶ This guide presents information about the 2030 Agenda, how it connects to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and explores potential entry points for persons with disabilities to influence and participate in their implementation, follow-up and review

Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- ▶ On 25 September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda
- ▶ *“It was the first time in human history that we as human beings reached consensus on the future of development.”*
 - UN DESA’s Under-Secretary-General Wu Hongbo
- ▶ We could be the first generation to succeed in ending poverty everywhere.

Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- ▶ Heads of State and Governments committed to:
 - ▶ building a better future for all people, including millions denied the chance to lead **decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential**;
 - ▶ succeeding in **ending poverty, reducing inequalities, and saving the planet** from ecological degradation and climate change.

Overview

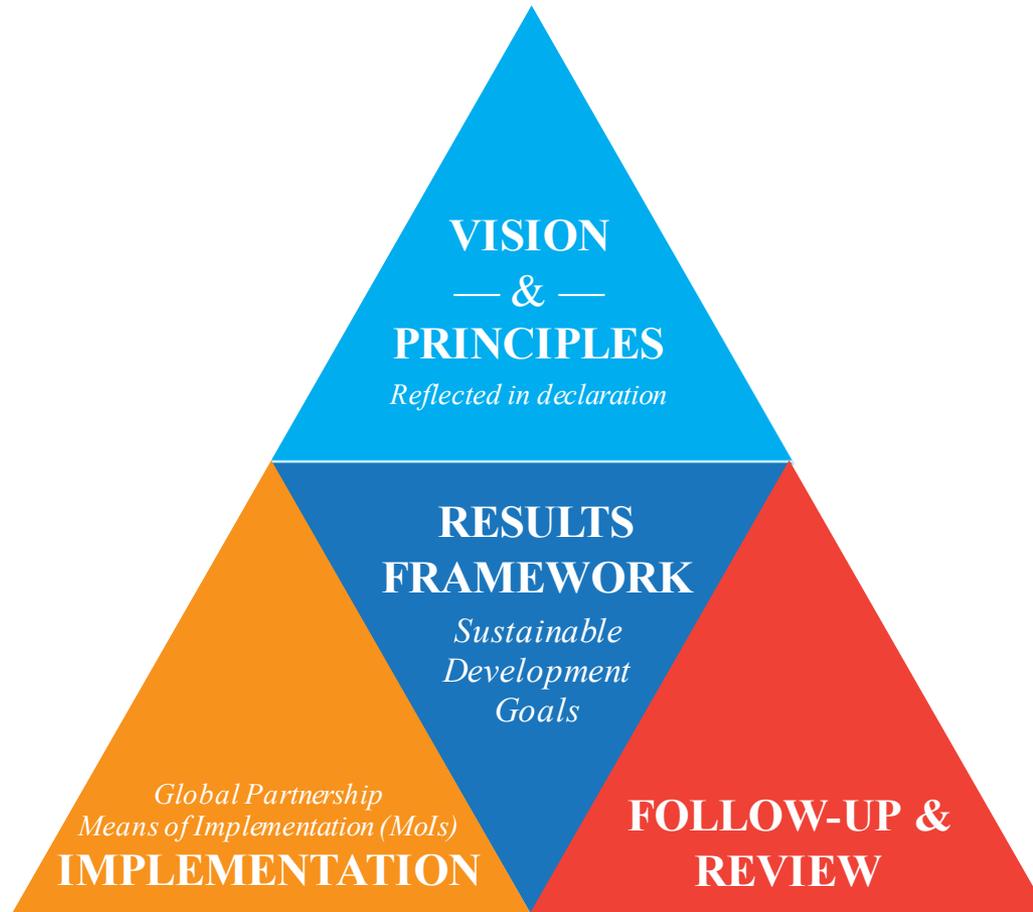
The 2030 Agenda was the outcome of the post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations. The 2030 Agenda is a substantive 35-page document containing five sections:

1. Preamble
2. Declaration
3. Sustainable Development Goals and targets
4. Means of implementation and the Global Partnership
5. Follow-up and Review

Overview

- ▶ To ensure its success, the Agenda must remain **of the people, by the people and for the people**, committing the world to global action for the next 15 years.
- ▶ The implementation of the Agenda is a roadmap to a better future for humanity and our planet, **all of us are responsible** for ensuring that the journey is successful and its gains sustainable.

The 2030 Agenda



Political balance of the 2030 Agenda

- ▶ The political balance of the Agenda can be summarized as: **Universal Ambition** vs. **National Ownership**
- ▶ The Declaration defines the concept of national ownership as a counterweight to its universality, which is reflected and reinforced throughout the entire Agenda:
- ▶ “This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account **different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities**” (para 5)

Political balance of the 2030 Agenda

- ▶ National ownership means States are committed to implement the Agenda, but only within their own nationally defined limits. Thus, States are permitted to prioritize and carry out what they consider to be nationally acceptable.
- ▶ This balance is necessary because the Agenda is a political commitment, not a legally binding document.

Inclusion of persons with disabilities

Persons with disabilities were not included in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and consequently excluded from many development initiatives and funding streams.

In contrast, the 2030 Agenda includes persons with disabilities.

Comparing the MDGs and the 2030 Agenda



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	2030 Agenda
Adopted in 2000 and end in 2015	Adopted in 2015 and end in 2030
Focus on developing countries	Universal, applies to all countries
To reduce extreme poverty	To eradicate poverty in all its forms and and to realize economic empowerment through sustainable development
8 goals and 18 targets with 48 indicators	17 goals and 169 targets with 231 global indicators
No references to persons with disabilities	7 references in SDGs: education (2), employment, reducing inequalities, inclusive cities (2), disaggregation of data by disability (All together 11 in Agenda 2030 and 9 in global indicators)

Explicit references to Persons with Disabilities

**Persons with disabilities are referenced 11 times
in the 2030 Agenda:**

Declaration

1. Human rights (paragraph 19)
2. Vulnerable groups (paragraph 23)
3. Education (paragraph 25)

Explicit references to Persons with Disabilities

Sustainable Development Goals and targets

- 4,5. Goal 4: education – 2 References
- 6. Goal 8: employment – 1 Reference
- 7. Goal 10: reducing inequalities – 1 Reference
- 8,9. Goal 11: inclusive cities – 2 References
- 10. Goal 17: means of implementation, data – 1 Reference

Follow-up and review

- 11. Data disaggregation (paragraph 74, g)

References to ‘vulnerable’

“People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty)”

- paragraph 23

This paragraph is particularly strong because it calls for the empowerment of ‘vulnerable’ people and places persons with disabilities at the centre of poverty eradication throughout the entire Agenda.

References to ‘vulnerable’

Including persons with disabilities among vulnerable people means that whenever ‘vulnerable’ is referenced throughout the Agenda (18 times), these provisions directly apply to persons with disabilities.

The disability movement prefers the term “at risk” rather than “vulnerable,” but “vulnerable” is more broadly accepted by governments at the UN. Due to the political sensitivity of the 2030 Agenda negotiations it was not possible to change this term.

Other references to persons with disabilities

2030 Agenda references a number of UN documents that include references to persons with disabilities:

- ▶ **Beijing Platform for Action** has 24 references to persons with disabilities
- ▶ **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** has 5 references to persons with disabilities and an additional two references on universal design
- ▶ **SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway** has 10 references to persons with disabilities

Other references to persons with disabilities

- ▶ **Addis Ababa Action Agenda**, the outcome document of the Third international Conference on Financing for Development, contains 6 references to persons with disabilities and disability, 1 to inclusive education, 1 to inclusive learning environment and 2 to accessible technologies and infrastructures
- ▶ **Report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals** has 2 references to persons with disabilities
- ▶ **Resolution 67/290** the modalities resolution on High-Level Political Forum working methods: has 1 reference to persons with disabilities

Preamble: Background

- ▶ The Preamble to the 2030 Agenda contains a brief statement on its fundamental principles
- ▶ Before the final agreement, there were two draft versions of the Preamble:
 1. **a longer more explanatory version** that would have elaborated on the principles in line with the goals; the arguments against this were the risks of duplication, misinterpretation or weakening of certain goals
 2. **a concise summary**; argument for this was that it would be easier to understand, preserve the integrity of the goals, and shorten the document
- ▶ The shorter version is in the final Agenda.

Preamble: The Five Ps

The Preamble lists five fundamental principles:

- ▶ **People:** all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality
- ▶ **Planet:** to protect the planet and its resources from degradation for present and future generations
- ▶ **Prosperity:** all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature
- ▶ **Peace:** foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence
- ▶ **Partnership:**
 1. mobilize the means to implement
 2. focus on the poorest and most vulnerable
 3. with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people

Preamble: The five Ps



Image with thanks to the UN: sustainabledevelopment.un.org

Preamble: Persons with Disabilities

“It is an Agenda of the people, by the people and for the people – and this, we believe, will ensure its success.” - 2030 Agenda, Art. 52

- ▶ This call for action reflects the disability movement’s own principle:

‘Nothing About Us Without Us’

Preamble: Persons with Disabilities

- ▶ The Agenda was created with the inclusion of persons with disabilities.
- ▶ It is the responsibility of the disability movement and duty bearers to ensure that the implementation of the Agenda is carried out with the inclusion of persons with disabilities at both local and national levels.
- ▶ Finally, the Agenda should be for the People, and so is to empower persons with disabilities to fully enjoy their rights as enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD).

Declaration: Background

The Declaration of the 2030 Agenda:

- ▶ Introduces the entire Agenda in a descriptive manner, makes assessments and identifies challenges
- ▶ Aims to achieve the political balance of the entire Agenda: while it intends to be ambitious and forward looking it also emphasizes the national ownership and cultural differences
- ▶ Provides space for interpretation of the Goals and targets as a means to promote and establish interlinkages

Vision of 2030 Agenda

“We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive.” - 2030 Agenda, Art. 7

The Vision continues with a long list of aims, including these examples relevant to persons with disabilities:

- ▶ Universal literacy
- ▶ Universal access to quality education at all levels, to health care and social protection
- ▶ Commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation
- ▶ Respect for human rights and human dignity, equality and non-discrimination
- ▶ Equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential
- ▶ Just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met

The framing of Sustainable Development

“Sustainable development recognizes that **eradicating poverty** in all its forms and dimensions, **combating inequality** within and among countries, **preserving the planet**, creating **sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth** and fostering **social inclusion** are linked to each other and are interdependent.”

- 2030 Agenda, Art. 13

The framing of Sustainable Development

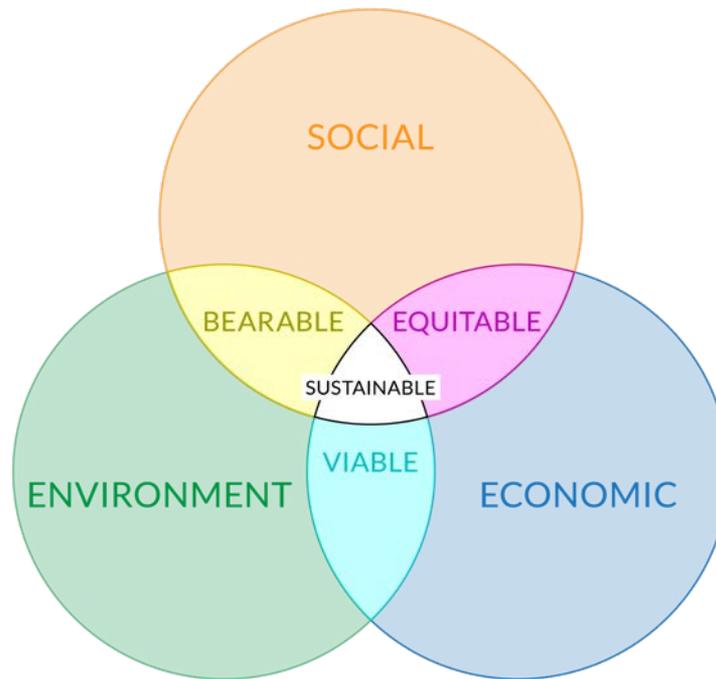


Image with thanks to the UN: sustainabledevelopment.un.org - adapted from Adams, WM (2006)

Declaration: About the new Agenda

- ▶ Strong provision to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind, including disability
- ▶ Particular attention will be given to countries and regions most in need and to the most vulnerable populations
- ▶ Gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls are critical issues and should be ensured as well as gender must be mainstreamed in a systematic way

Declaration: About the new Agenda

- ▶ Means of Implementation is outlined: financial and non-financial
- ▶ Follow-up and review will mainly be the responsibility of Member States
- ▶ The critical role of data in assessing progress and evidence-based decisions
- ▶ Explains goals and establishes the interlinkages between them

Interlinkages between SDGs

Examples as provided in paragraphs of the Declaration:

Para 24 Poverty eradication encompasses ending hunger, sustainable agriculture, fisheries, farms etc.	Goal 1,2
Para 25 Education encompasses full participation in societies and emphasizes persons with disabilities	Goal 4, 16
Para 26 Health encompasses access to healthcare and no one left behind	Goal 3, 4, 5
Para 27 Economic Growth encompasses shared wealth, income inequality, people-centered economies, employment, energy	Goal 7, 8, 10, 12
Para 28 Consumption encompasses innovation	Goal 12, 9

Interlinkages between SDGs

Examples as provided in paragraphs of the Declaration:

Paras 31 & 32 Climate Change encompasses industry, technology transfer	Goal 13, 9, 17
Para 33 Natural Resources encompasses water and climate change	Goal 6, 13, 14
Para 34 Urban Human Settlements encompasses infrastructure, employment, climate	Goal 9, 11
Para 35 Peace and Security encompasses peaceful and inclusive societies	Goal 16

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Background

- ▶ The SDGs were developed by the UN Open Working Group on Sustainable Development between March 14, 2013 to July 19, 2014.
- ▶ The post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations (January 19 to August 2, 2015) took over the SDGs with minor changes.
- ▶ The SDGs became an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, but it is important to keep in mind that the SDGs are just one of the 2030 Agenda chapters, among the Preamble, Declaration, Sustainable Development Goals and targets, Means of implementation and the Global Partnership, Follow-up and Review.

SDGs: General

- ▶ The SDGs are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable.
- ▶ Each government will decide how the SDGs should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies.
- ▶ One size does not fit all; there are different approaches, visions, models and tools in each country to achieve sustainable development.
- ▶ There is emphasis on the importance of strengthening data collection and capacity building by Member States to better measure progress in implementing the SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goals: Inclusive and for all



1. End poverty **in all** its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being **for all at all ages**
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities **for all**
5. Achieve gender equality and empower **all** women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation **for all**
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy **for all**

Sustainable Development Goals: Inclusive and for all

8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work **for all**
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote **inclusive** and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
10. **Reduce inequality within** and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements **inclusive**, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change)

Sustainable Development Goals: Inclusive and for all

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

16. Promote peaceful and **inclusive** societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice **for all** and build effective, accountable and **inclusive** institutions at all levels

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

SDGs and the inclusion of persons with disabilities

- ▶ Out of 17 Goals, 13 are particularly related to persons with disabilities, but only 7 targets have an explicit reference.
- ▶ A number of other Goals and targets reference vulnerable groups and thus include persons with disabilities because of the reference in paragraph 23 of the 2030 Agenda Preamble.
- ▶ The inclusive phrasing of many Goals and targets, also make them implicitly applicable for persons with disabilities, such as those referencing “for all” or “all women and men.”
- ▶ Even without any such references, all Goals and targets will be applicable to persons with disabilities by simple virtue of the universality, which applies to all, and the overarching principle of “leave no one behind”

All Goals and targets are related to persons with disabilities

7 explicit references to persons with disabilities

18 references to 'vulnerable populations'

All inclusive language links to persons with disabilities

Entire 2030 Agenda includes principle of 'Leave No One Behind'

The SDGs and the UN CRPD

- ▶ Implementing the SDGs must be in line with and build upon existing international and national commitments and mechanisms
- ▶ The SDGs draw particular attention and commitment to empower persons with disabilities under a number of Goals and targets that are also found in the UN CRPD
- ▶ Therefore, the UN CRPD should serve as a guiding framework for implementing the SDGs in order to realize the full inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities
- ▶ Only by utilizing the UN CRPD to implement the SDGs will it be ensured that exclusion and inequality are not created or perpetuated, such as institutional, attitudinal, physical, legal barriers, and barriers to information and communication technology (ICT), among other barriers to the inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities

Several UN CRPD Articles are cross-cutting in nature and must always be applied and/or considered for the implementation of every Goal and target. Some examples are included below.

All SDGs

CRPD Articles

- 3 - General principles
- 4 - General obligations
- 5 - Equality and non-discrimination
- 6 - Women with disabilities
- 7 - Children with disabilities
- 8 - Awareness-raising
- 9 - Accessibility
- 11 - Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies
- 12 - Equal recognition before the law
- 13 - Access to justice
- 20 - Personal mobility
- 21 - Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information
- 31 - Statistics and data collection
- 32 - International cooperation
- 33 - National Implementation and Monitoring

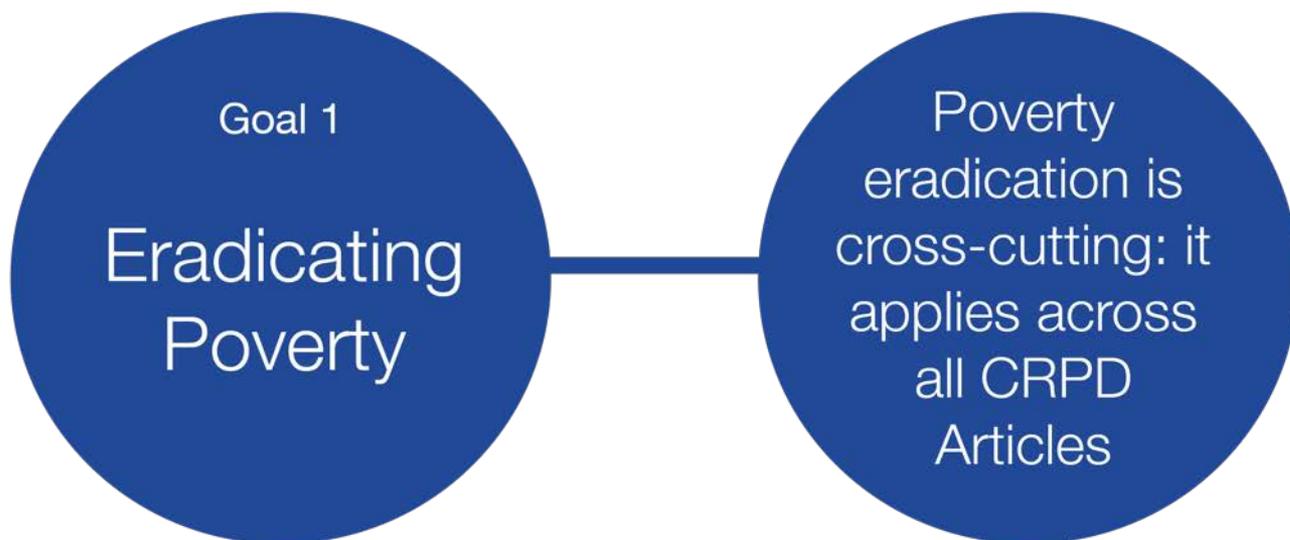
The SDGs and the UN CRPD

- ▶ The following slides link individual SDGs to closely corresponding CRPD Articles
- ▶ Please keep in mind that all the cross-cutting CRPD Articles are not included in the diagrams for the sake of clarity
- ▶ The official corresponding CRPD Articles will have to be provided by the UN CRPD Committee and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- ▶ Please be advised that the below examples are illustrative and not defining of the relationship between the SDGs and the CRPD

Goal 1: Eradicating Poverty

SDGs

CRPD



Goal 1: Eradicating Poverty

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ Eradicate extreme poverty **for all people everywhere**
- ▶ Implement **social protection systems and measures** for all, and **achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable**
- ▶ Ensure that the poor and the vulnerable, **have equal rights** to
 - ▶ economic resources
 - ▶ access to basic services
 - ▶ ownership (land, property, inheritance, natural resources)
 - ▶ new technology
 - ▶ financial services, including microfinance
- ▶ **Build the resilience** of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure

When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ All are lifted out of extreme poverty, empowered, active contributors of society and enjoy equal rights

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

SDGs



CRPD



Goal 2: Zero Hunger

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ **End hunger and ensure access for all people**—in particular the poor and **people in vulnerable situations**—to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- ▶ **End all forms of malnutrition**

When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ Food security is realized for persons with disabilities everywhere
- ▶ Final report of the 1996 World Food Summit states that food security "exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."

Goal 3: Health

SDGs



CRPD



Goal 3: Health

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ **Achieve universal health coverage**, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines **for all**
- ▶ To achieve universal health coverage and access to quality health care are critical in particular reading it together with the principle **“No one must be left behind”** – reinforced explicitly by Art 26. of the Agenda

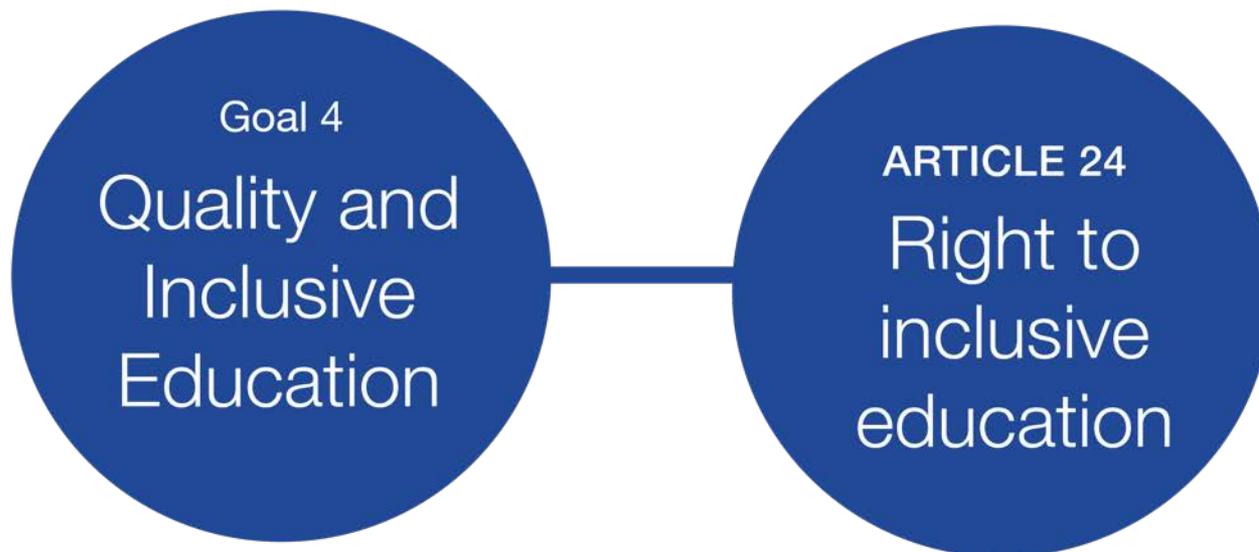
When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ Access to universal health coverage and health care services is realized including for health costs related to disability

Goal 4: Quality and Inclusive Education

SDGs

CRPD



Goal 4: Quality and Inclusive Education

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ Ensure that **all girls and boys**:
 - ▶ **complete** free, equitable and quality primary and secondary
 - ▶ **have access** to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education
 - ▶ have **equal access to** affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- ▶ **Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities**
- ▶ **Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive**

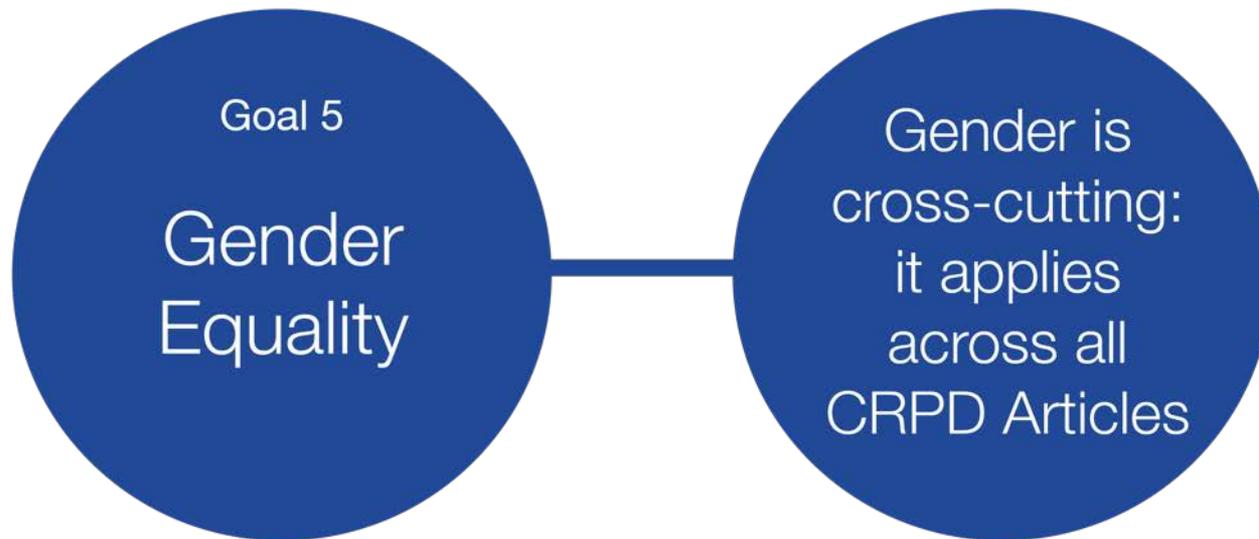
When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ When inclusive, accessible and quality education for children and persons with disabilities is realized at all levels (primary, secondary, tertiary, and vocational training) leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Goal 5: Gender Equality

SDGs

CRPD



Goal 5: Gender Equality

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ End all forms of discrimination against **all women and girls everywhere**
- ▶ Eliminate all forms of violence
- ▶ Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- ▶ Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- ▶ Ensure **universal access** to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

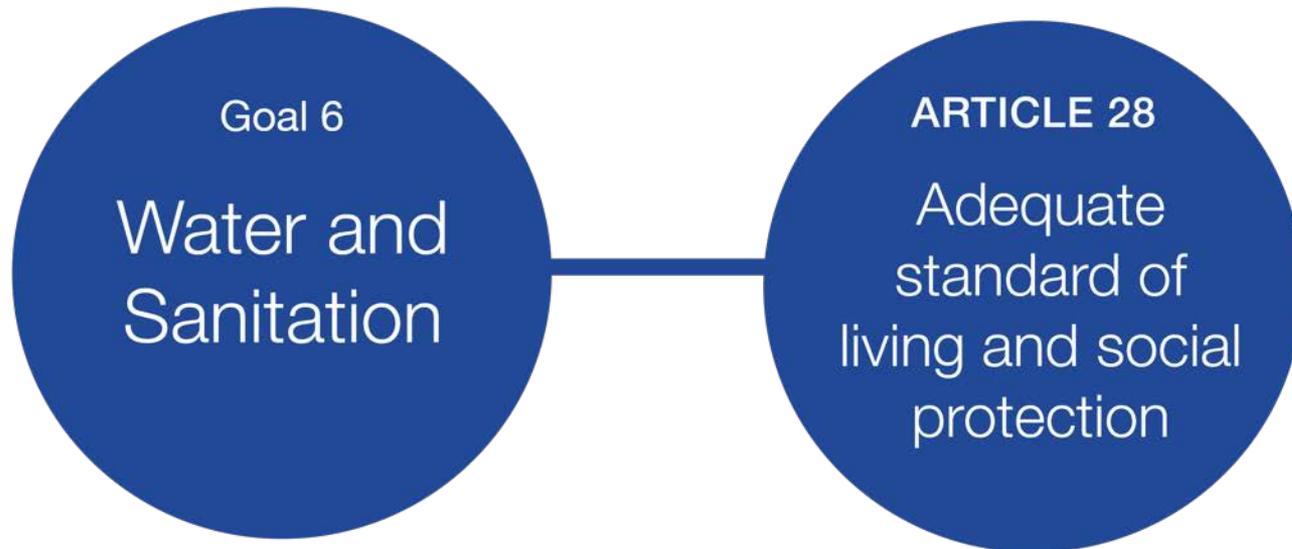
When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ To end violence and discrimination towards girls and women with disabilities or towards women with children with disabilities, to ensure that both are not excluded from society and treated equally

Goal 6: Water and Sanitation

SDGs

CRPD



Goal 6: Water and Sanitation

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ **Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all**
- ▶ Achieve access to adequate and equitable **sanitation and hygiene for all** and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in **vulnerable situations**

When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is provided

Goal 7: Energy

SDGs



CRPD



Goal 7: Energy

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern **energy services for all**

When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ When households with persons with disabilities have access to electricity

Goal 8: Employment

SDGs

CRPD

Goal 8

Employment

ARTICLE 27

Work and
employment

Goal 8: Employment

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through **access to financial services**
- ▶ **Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value**

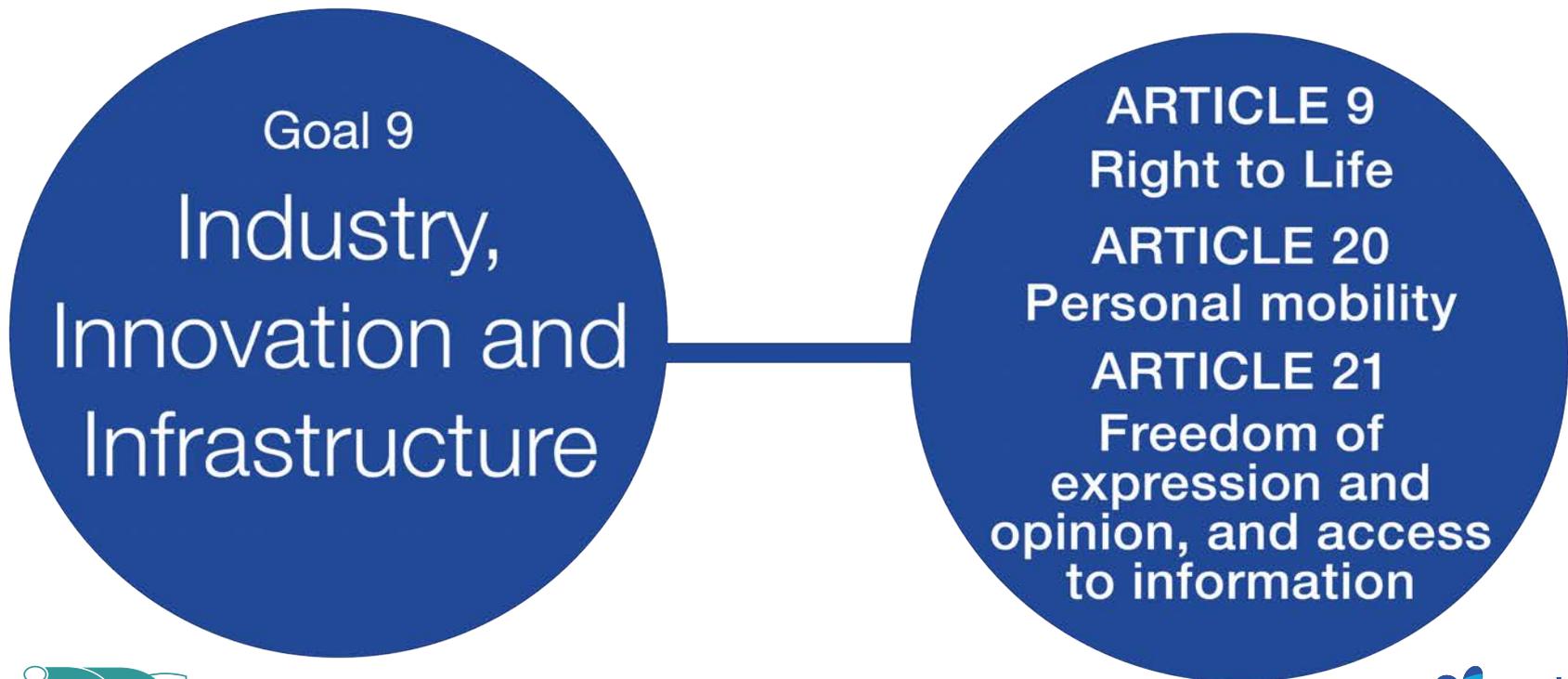
When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ The expansion of anti-discrimination provisions in labour and labour-related laws
- ▶ The realization for reasonable accommodation and creating more inclusive mainstream initiatives to promote full and productive employment for persons with disabilities
- ▶ Access to training and vocational education courses
- ▶ Access to bank loans and micro-finances to start-up businesses

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDGs

CRPD



Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ **Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure**, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, **to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all**
- ▶ Increase the **access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises**, in particular in developing countries, **to financial services**, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ Realize access to credit and establish enabling public policy environments to enhance possibilities for persons with disabilities.
- ▶ Ensure that built, transport and communications infrastructure and ICT are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities
- ▶ Provide increased access to public services to promote full and equal inclusion into society through ICTs for persons with disabilities

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality

SDGs

CRPD

Goal 10

Reduced
Inequality

ARTICLE 5

Equality and
non-discrimination
Inequality is cross-cutting
and also applies to
multiple other Articles

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ **Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status**
- ▶ Ensure **equal opportunity** and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- ▶ **Adopt policies**, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively **achieve greater equality**

When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ Persons with disabilities participate equally in political activities
- ▶ All national laws and policies are disability inclusive and seek to eliminate discrimination and provide for reasonable accommodation
- ▶ Persons with disabilities have equal access to all social, cultural, economic and political opportunities and can access all services on equal basis with others
- ▶ Achieve social protection and essential public services for persons with disabilities

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities

SDGs

CRPD

Goal 11

Sustainable
Cities

Articles

- 9 - Accessibility
- 11 - Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies
- 19 - Living independently and being included in the community
- 28 - Adequate standard of living and social protection
- 30 - Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ **Ensure access for all** to adequate, safe and affordable **housing** and basic services and upgrade slums
- ▶ **Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all**, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, **persons with disabilities** and older persons
- ▶ Reduce the number of deaths caused by **disasters**, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and **people in vulnerable situations**
- ▶ Provide **universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces**, in particular for women and children, older persons and **persons with disabilities**

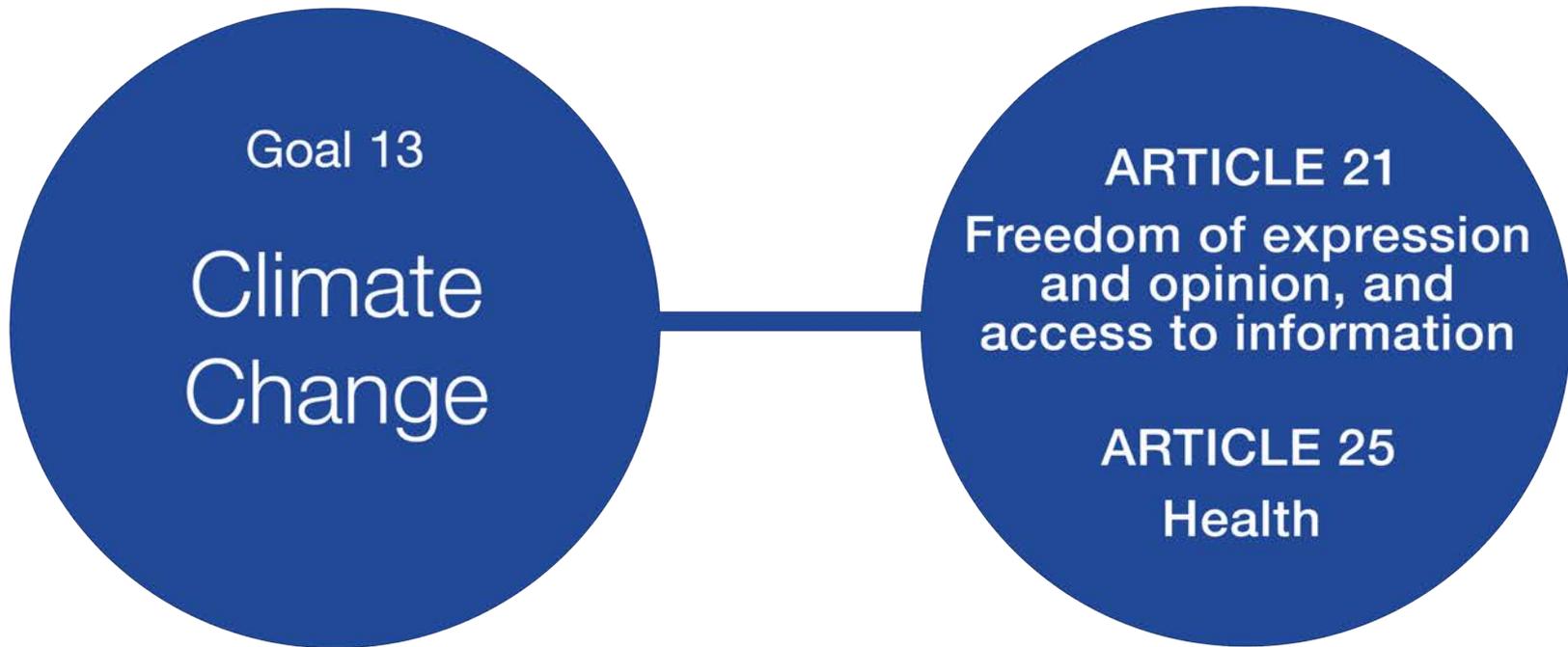
When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ Cities and human settlements are livable, inclusive, accessible with universal design principles that can lead to a safer, more resilient world for all.
- ▶ There is inclusion and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in all disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management programmes (Sendai Framework and Dhaka Declaration)

Goal 13: Climate Change

SDGs

CRPD



Goal 13: Climate Change

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ Strengthen **resilience** and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- ▶ Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- ▶ Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- ▶ Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and **marginalized communities**

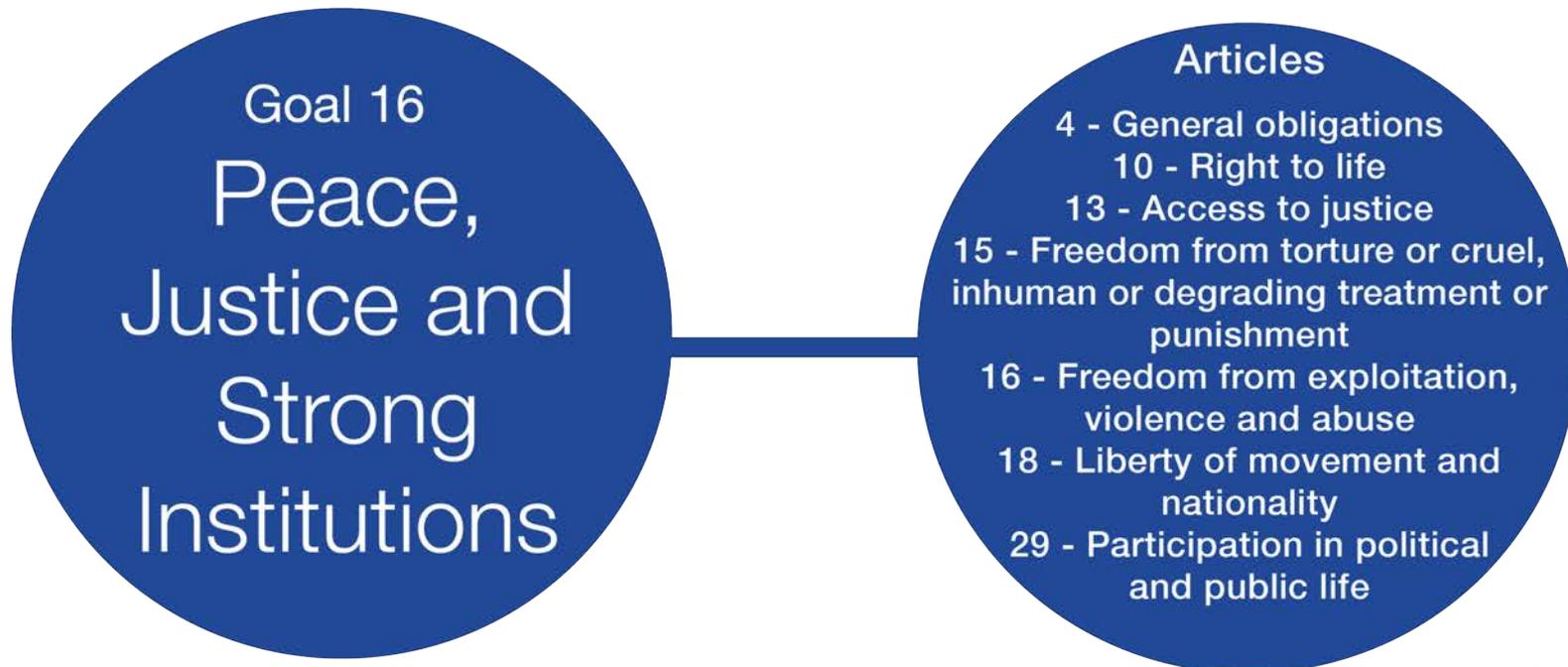
When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ Provision of food, water and shelter security for people with disabilities and their families
- ▶ Ensuring that people with disabilities are front and centre in seeking to create awareness, understanding and solutions.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDGs

CRPD



Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

What it means for persons with disabilities:

- ▶ Significantly **reduce all forms of violence** and related death rates everywhere
- ▶ **End abuse, exploitation, trafficking** and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- ▶ **Promote the rule of law** at the national and international levels and **ensure equal access to justice for all**
- ▶ Develop **effective, accountable and transparent institutions** at all levels
- ▶ Ensure **responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making** at all levels
- ▶ Provide **legal identity for all**, including birth registration
- ▶ Ensure **public access to information** and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- ▶ Promote and enforce **non-discriminatory laws** and policies for sustainable development

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ Persons with disabilities are included in public services, are represented in key decision-making bodies and processes. Significant reduction of instances that persons with disabilities are subjected to violence and discrimination. All persons with disabilities must be registered at birth.
- ▶ End to forced sterilisations of persons with disabilities
- ▶ Justice institutions are accessible to persons with disabilities to protect and defend their rights and participate in justice system [including as judges, administrators, jurors etc]
- ▶ Justice system actors understand and implement disability rights consistent with CRPD

Means of Implementation (Mol) and the Global Partnership: Background

- ▶ Mol was addressed throughout the Agenda:
 - ▶ Declaration Chapter has a section on Mol
 - ▶ SDGs, under each Goal, and a stand alone Goal 17
 - ▶ Chapter on Mol
- ▶ This was the most controversial and the most political aspect of the Agenda
- ▶ While the developing countries argued for the need of strengthened, detailed, explicit and external financial commitments, developed countries argued that the complexity of the Agenda required significant change in international and domestic financial thinking, beyond existing financial systems

Means of Implementation and the Global Partnership

The chapter on Mol deals with the means required to implement the Goals and targets, which include the mobilization of:

- ▶ financial resources (international financing, domestic resources mobilization, debt relief, trade)
- ▶ domestic and international capacity-building
- ▶ transfer of technologies
- ▶ private sector, civil society organizations and philanthropic organizations

Mobilization of resources can be achieved by revitalized Global Partnership:

- ▶ bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors, **including the poorest and most vulnerable**

Addis Ababa Action Agenda

- ▶ The Addis Ababa Action Agenda is the outcome of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development which is an **integral part of the 2030 Agenda**.
- ▶ The Addis Ababa Action Agenda **supports, complements and helps to contextualize the 2030 Agenda's means of implementation in depth**.
- ▶ Persons with disabilities are mentioned in the following areas of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda: **social protection, employment, education, infrastructure, technology and data**.

Follow-up and Review: Overview

- ▶ The Agenda's final chapter outlines its aims:
 1. to track progress in implementation and
 2. to ensure that no one is left behind
- ▶ The follow-up and review mechanism (paragraphs 47 & 77) is the litmus test of the Agenda, it will only work with:
 - ▶ **Vision:** robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework is realized
 - ▶ **Inclusive partnerships:** effective international cooperation and exchanges of best practices and mutual learning
- ▶ The follow-up and review mechanism doesn't make States accountable but once again ensures national ownership. However, as a political compromise, it does promote their accountability to their citizens, including persons with disabilities

Persons with Disabilities and Accountability

“Persons with disabilities were instrumental in creating this transformational roadmap to a better future. Now the hard work of real change lies directly ahead. Persons with disabilities must be leaders, guiding the world towards achieving these goals for everyone. This journey demands our persistent and unwavering duty to hold our governments accountable to their own commitments. Our full engagement in the follow-up and review mechanism is fundamental. We cannot afford to be left behind again.”

- Maryanne Diamond, Chair of the International Disability Alliance, 2015

Persons with Disabilities and Accountability

- ▶ The participation of persons with disabilities in the follow-up and review mechanism is critical and will serve as a litmus test to whether the 2030 Agenda fulfilled what the MDGs have failed for persons with disabilities
- ▶ Persons with disabilities must engage with their governments and monitor that the 2030 Agenda is implemented for them and with them.

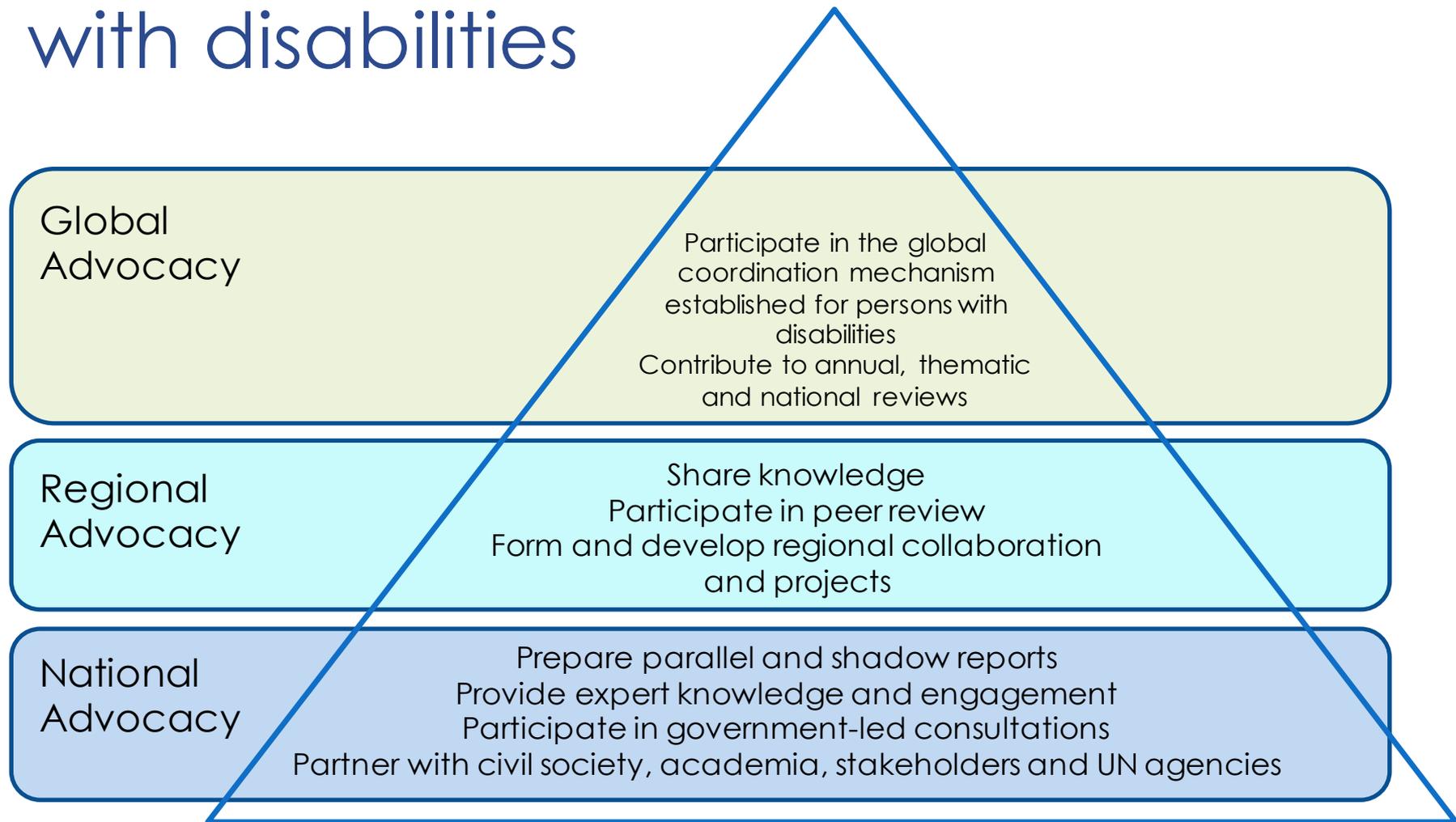
Follow-up and Review: Principles

- ▶ **Voluntary:** National ownership and country-led
- ▶ **Robust:** applies universally across all countries and all three dimension of sustainable development (social, economic, environmental)
- ▶ **Effective:** aiming to identification of solutions and best practices and promote the coordination and effectiveness of the international development system
- ▶ **Participatory:** Be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people
- ▶ **Integrated:** People-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights + focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind
- ▶ **Efficient:** Build on existing platforms and processes build and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs and priorities
- ▶ **Data-driven:** Based on evidence – global indicators, enhanced capacity-building on data collection
- ▶ **Multilateral:** Active support of the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions

Levels of the Follow-up and Review Framework

- ▶ **National/sub-national levels:** governments conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress; the review mechanism will differ in every country, the inclusion of stakeholders is encouraged in the 2030 Agenda
- ▶ **Regional/Sub-regional levels:** governments undertake peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion of shared targets and cooperation each region will designate a body or organisation to achieve this
- ▶ **Global level:** The High-level Political Forum (HLPF) undertakes the global follow-up and review of governments' implementation of the SDGs

Follow-up and Review: participation of persons with disabilities



High-Level Political Forum (HLPF): Global Level

- ▶ The 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, or 'Rio+20', produced "The Future We Want" agreement, establishing the HLPF to replace the Commission on Sustainable Development
- ▶ In 2013 the HLPF working methods were defined by Member States and adopted by the UN General Assembly
- ▶ HLPF (made up of all UN Member States) meets at the United Nations in New York:
 - ▶ Under the Economic and Social Council - annually
 - ▶ Under the General Assembly – every four years

High-Level Political Forum (HLPF): Global Level

- ▶ Reason for establishing it:
 - ▶ To improve and make a more effective institutional framework for sustainable development
 - ▶ To promote synergies and coherence within the UN system
 - ▶ **To mandate the highest level of implementation monitoring**
 - ▶ **To provide a forum for open, transparent, participative and internationally comparable reviews and proposals** (although not a legally binding accountability mechanism, the global level review provides opportunities for high profile attention)

HLPF: Roles

1. Facilitate sharing of experiences
2. Provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations
3. Promote system-wide coherence
4. Coordinate sustainable development policies
5. Assess progress, challenges and emerging issues

HLPF: Roles

The HLPF is informed by:

- ▶ Annual Progress Report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General together with UN system and global indicators
- ▶ Global Sustainable Development Report (is about science-policy interface and could provide a strong evidence-based instrument to support policymakers)
- ▶ ECOSOC consultation
- ▶ **Stakeholder Consultations**

HLPF: Types of reviews

▶ **Regular reviews by the HLPF of countries:**

- ▶ Voluntary, State-led, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants
- ▶ Universally: for both developed and developing countries
- ▶ Provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of stakeholders
- ▶ **Supported by reporting also of relevant United Nations entities and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector**

HLPF: Types of reviews

- ▶ **Thematic reviews, including cross-cutting issues, by the HLPF of all countries by theme:**
 - ▶ On progress achieved in SDGs implementation and on cross-cutting issues
 - ▶ Supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the ECOSOC and other intergovernmental bodies and forums
 - ▶ **Engagement of stakeholders and feed-back from them**
 - ▶ providing position papers
 - ▶ contributing to reports
 - ▶ speaking roles
- (see following slide for details)

HLPF: Stakeholder Engagement

- ▶ The HLPF is composed of Member States, but is also open to relevant stakeholders, **including persons with disabilities.**
- ▶ In order to make better use of their expertise, **the UN General Assembly has mandated stakeholders - including persons with disabilities:**
 1. **“To attend all official meetings of the forum”**
 2. **“To have access to all official information and documents”**
 3. **“To intervene in official meetings”**
 4. **“To submit documents and present written and oral contributions”**
 5. **“To make recommendations”**
 6. **“To organize side events and round tables, in cooperation with Member States and the Secretariat”**
- ▶ This means **the HLPF is the highest forum to raise any issues about SDG implementation related to persons with disabilities**

Statistics and data collection

“...Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible...”

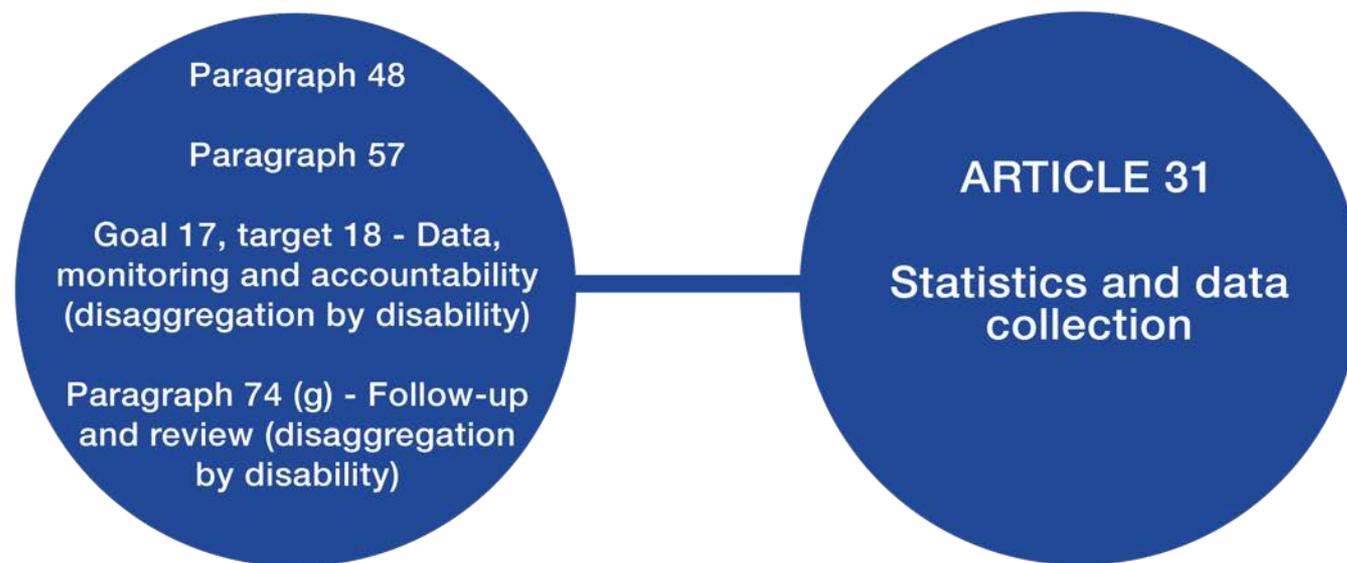
- 2030 Agenda, paragraph 48

It is important to collect data which measures the progress of SDG implementation for persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities must be both active users and contributors to the data concerning them, as in line with the UN CRPD.

Statistics and data collection

2030 AGENDA

CRPD



Indicator Framework

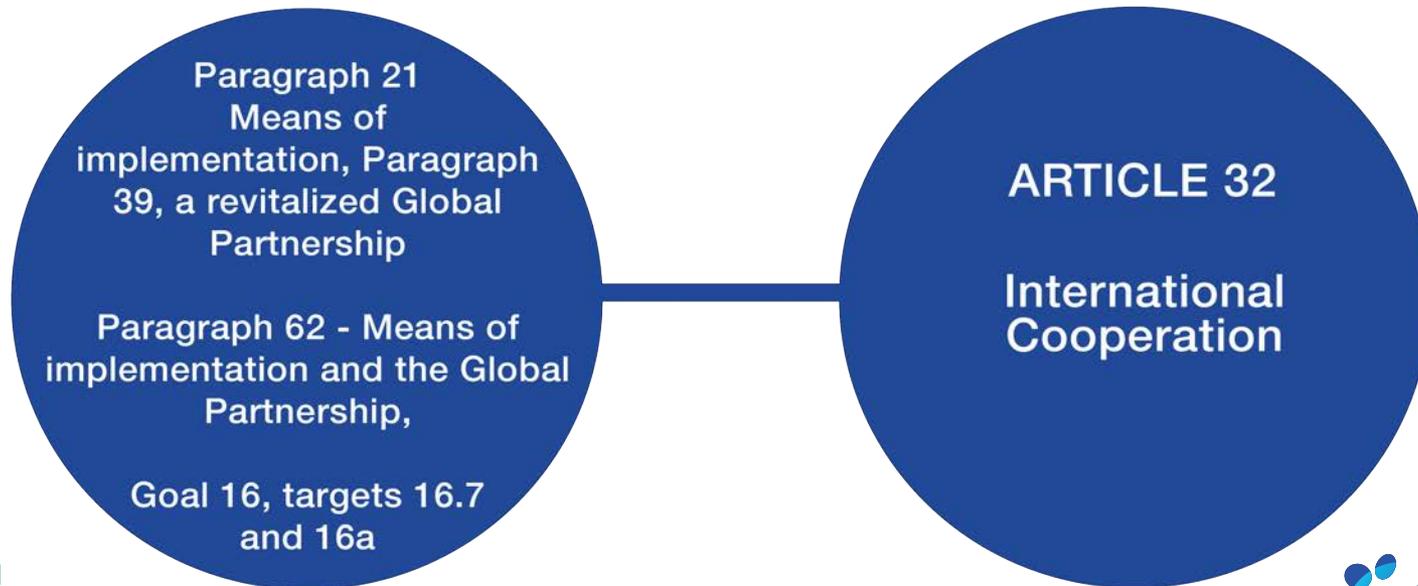
- ▶ Although the 2030 Agenda references it, the global indicator framework is a separate process.
- ▶ The global framework was developed by statistical experts and will require approval from the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016, agreement by the Economic and Social Council, and adoption by the UN General Assembly.
- ▶ Global indicators will measure the progress made in implementing the SDGs. Such data is key to decision-making and to help with the measurement of progress, making international comparisons and ensuring that no one is left behind.
- ▶ Data and information from existing national and international reporting mechanisms should be used where possible. In order to enable data collection, statistical capacities require strengthening.
- ▶ We need very robust data sets on disability to help monitor progress. It is important to measure whether people with disability are really being left behind or whether they are progressing equally with others.

International Cooperation

It is important to recognise that international cooperation activities need to be inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities to ensure the full realization of the objectives and purpose of the CRPD.

2030 AGENDA

CRPD





Thank you

List of references

2030 Agenda

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HLPF Resolution

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

Beijing Platform for Action

<http://beijing20.unwomen.org/en/about>

DRR Outcome

<http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>

Contact



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