



Recommendations from DPI for Post-2015 Development Agenda

Promoting Disability Accessibility: Now or Never

Disabled People's International

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (referred as HLP Report from here on in this document) mentions 'persons with disability' as a group for whom all the relevant goals have to be met. The Report states that, "We should ensure that no person -regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status - is denied universal human rights and basic economic opportunities". Further, the Report has stated quite emphatically that, "The indicators that track them should be disaggregated to ensure no one is left behind and targets should only be considered 'achieved' if they are met for all relevant income and social groups". For most of the quantitative indicators given in Annexure 1 of the HLP Report, it is mentioned that indicators need to be disaggregated. However, Disabled People's International (DPI), the largest network of Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) in the world with members in over 130 countries, is of the opinion that this would not be enough to achieve the goals for persons with disabilities in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

DPI would like to advocate that in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, disability should be given due priority and it should be mentioned explicitly in the Goals. DPI recommends a 'twin-track' approach, i.e a focused goal for promoting equality of persons with disabilities and specific targets for addressing the unique barriers in all the other relevant goals.

DPI recommends the following for effectively including disability in the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

- 1. A stand alone Goal on disability (i.e. 'Ensure a disabled-friendly environment') for promoting equality for persons with disabilities; and**
- 2. Disability targets/indicators for each relevant Goal of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.**

The reasons for making the above recommendations are given in the subsequent sections of this document. We have included some suggestions for setting up targets/indicators with respect to disability for each relevant Goal. These could be discussed and debated over the next two years till the time the Post-2015 Development Agenda will be finalized. DPI hopes that this document would contribute to the on going discussion on the subject.

II. WHY DOES DISABILITY NOT GET AUTOMATICALLY INCLUDED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA?

In the year 2000, when the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were formulated, it was assumed that they would automatically apply to persons with disabilities. There was also some effort by the United Nations and a few international organizations to create awareness in this regard among various stakeholders. However, two years before its deadline for completion (in July

2013), none of the Goals have been met for persons with disabilities. There are various reasons why disability does not get automatically included in the development agenda and some of them are described below.

- If disability is not included in the programs from the planning stage, it becomes very difficult to include it at the implementation stage.

Retrofitting a program/infrastructure proves to be not only expensive but also cumbersome. Moreover, resources may not be allocated for disability within the program. Sometimes, in order to meet the number targets, certain exclusive methods get suggested, which could be discriminatory. For example, the solution that generally gets proposed for an education program that has not included disability in the planning process would be to set up specialized institutions or to provide exemption from certain activities rather than making them inclusive.

- Disability gets sidelined due to its 'invisibility'. Even though persons with disabilities form the largest minority, it is still not recognized as one in most of the countries. The official number of persons with disability is generally far lower than the actual number in many countries. This adversely affects the policies and resource allocation. Many people with disabilities are confined within the four walls of their homes/institutions due to inaccessibility and the stigma attached to their disability. For most of the policy makers and implementers (who are mostly non disabled people), disability is „out of sight' and therefore 'out of mind'.

- Disability is still seen as a charity issue and not as a development issue. There is very little awareness about disability rights among people who are implementing the programs, including policy makers, government officials and even professionals/stakeholders of other development sector groups. Even when the issue of disability is brought forward, the general response one gets is that it is "difficult" or "different", and pushed to the next phase, which mostly never happens.

- People with disabilities face unique barriers compared to other marginal groups. Most persons with disability are not able to benefit from poverty alleviation programs due to various societal barriers, such as lack of accessible transportation, assistive devices, information, accommodations, assumption by officials regarding capacities of persons with disabilities and so on. If these fundamental issues are not addressed in a concerted manner, the majority of people with disabilities would be left out from various development programs. For example, in India, though there is a clear number target (i.e 3% reservation) in poverty alleviation schemes, it never gets fulfilled because the schemes do not take into account issues of accessibility, accommodation and disability cost.

- There are several barriers, including social and legal, in the participation of persons with disabilities in policy making and program implementation. There is also a lack of awareness among persons with disabilities regarding their rights. Their lack of active participation in social, economic and political processes is another major hindrance for inclusive development.

III. WHY ARE THE NUMBER TARGETS GIVEN IN THE HLP REPORT NOT ENOUGH?

DPI welcomes the recommendation suggested by HLP regarding 'disaggregated data' for the various targets/indicators given in Annexure 1 of the HLP Report. However, these may not be enough. For example, for the goal on education, one would like to know if initiatives have been taken with regard to curriculum, teacher training, infrastructure, educational material, assistive devices, functional learning for persons with intellectual impairment, and so on. Indicators would have to be developed for these aspects. Similarly, for the target of 'universal access to safe water', can we assume that water outlets/containers would be made accessible and any required assistance would be given to meet the target for persons with disabilities? Our concern is that these issues may not even occur to people implementing them. Therefore, targets and indicators should be set for the measures taken to create an inclusive environment.

We have also seen that even in a facility that has been made exclusively for persons with disability, it may not really be accessible! Hence, setting standards and monitoring are also crucial for effectively implementing the Goals with respect to disability. Targets and indicators would be required for these aspects.

One argument against setting targets and indicators for making policies/procedures/infrastructure accessible could be that these are just the means to an end. However, for people with disabilities, the barriers have very much to do with the means, modes and mechanisms employed for achieving a particular right. These means are ends in their own right.

Moreover, accessibility benefits all. Many people may use the facilities and accommodations for persons with disabilities. For example, the wheelchair facility in airports is used by wide range of people like pregnant women, the elderly and so on.

Hence, we strongly recommend that goals and targets are made for ensuring an accessible environment for persons with disabilities.

IV. WHY SHOULD DISABILITY BE MADE A PRIORITY IN POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA?

As mentioned above, disability has not been a priority area for development.

Given below are some hard facts about disability which would make us think afresh.

- More than one billion people in the world live with some form of disability, of whom nearly 200 million experience considerable difficulties in functioning. In the years ahead, disability will be an even greater concern because its prevalence is on the rise. This is due to ageing populations and the higher risk of disability in older people as well as the global increase in chronic health conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer and mental health disorders.¹
- About 80 per cent of people with disabilities live in developing countries, 82 per cent live below the poverty line and 20 per cent of this group are the poorest of the poor.²
- Mortality for children with disabilities may be as high as 80 per cent in countries where the under-five mortality as a whole has decreased below 20 per cent, according to the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, adding that in some cases it seems as if children are being "weeded out".³
- As per data available between 2007-2008 with Child Line, Lucknow, India, out of 27 new born abandoned children, 21 were females and "handicapped" either mentally or physically. For boys, out of 19 found abandoned, 10 were "handicapped". Lastly, out of the total 50 new-borns found abandoned in one year, 31 were "handicapped" and females.⁴
- UNESCO studies have suggested that only 1-2 per cent of children with disabilities in developing countries receive an education. Boys with disabilities attend school more frequently than girls with disabilities.⁵
- In developing countries, 80-90 per cent of people with disabilities of working age are unemployed.⁶
- "Being disabled produces a double effect. First, it reduces the person's ability to earn an income (the "earning handicap") and second it makes the conversion of income into good living that much harder, thanks to the costs of assistance and the impossibility of fully correcting certain types of disadvantages caused by disability (the "conversion handicap)".⁷

1 Preface by Dr. Margaret Chan, Director-General, World Health Organization, Mr. Robert B Zoellick, President, World Bank Group, World Report on Disability, World Health Organization and The World Bank, 2011.

2 Hope, T: Disabilities : Aid groups call for a UN Convention to protect rights', UNWire. 2003 Elwan, A.: Poverty and Disability: a survey of literature. World Bank. 1999) accessed at <http://www.inclusive-development.org/cbmttools/part1/perspective.htm> on 7th July, 2013.

3 UN enable: Factsheet on Persons with Disabilities; <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=18> accessed on 7th July 2013

4 <http://www.countercurrents.org/anjali110209.htm>

5 Loud, Proud and Passionate; Including Women with Disabilities in International Development Programmes, C. Leis and S. Sygall (eds.), MIUSA, 1997 accessed at http://www.handicap-international.fr/bibliographie-handicap/4PolitiqueHandicap/hand_pauvrete/FactSheet.pdf on 8th July 2013

6 Zarocostas J. 2005. Disabled still face hurdles in job market, The Washington Times: A16. accessed at <http://cirrie.buffalo.edu/encyclopedia/en/article/123/> on 8th July 2013

7 As Biko knew, powerlessness in actual lives is the hurdle justice must clear, Amartya Sen, The Guardian, 23rd March, 2010.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/libertycentral/2010/mar/23/social-justice-philosophy-freedom> accessed on 2nd July 2013

- It is estimated that only 2 per cent of people with disabilities in developing countries have access to rehabilitation and appropriate basic services.⁸
- Women and girls with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to abuse. A small 2004 survey in Orissa, India, found that virtually all of the women and girls with disabilities were beaten at home, 25 per cent of women with intellectual disabilities had been raped and 6 per cent of women with disabilities had been forcibly sterilized.⁹
- According to UNICEF, 30 per cent of street youths have some kind of disability.¹⁰
- The UN estimates that 25 per cent of the entire population is adversely affected in one way or another as a result of disabilities.¹¹
- There have been instances where families have sent petitions to the Head of State in India, seeking permission for so-called "mercy killing" of their disabled children due to extreme poverty and the lack of suitable support systems.¹²

V. HOW CAN DISABILITY BE EFFECTIVELY INCLUDED IN THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA?

DPI would like to propose a stand alone Goal on Disability (similar to the manner in which Gender has been addressed in the HLP Report). In addition, we would like to propose specific targets/indicators for persons with disabilities under each Goal addressed in the HLP Report.

A. Stand Alone Goal for Disability

Proposed Stand Alone Goal: 'Ensure a disabled-friendly environment'

The suggested targets and indicators for the above Goal are:

- (i) **Ensure that all built environment (roads, subways, buildings, indoor/outdoor facilities etc.) meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities.** Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments need to report on are
 - a) the existence of accessibility standards for built environment, transportation, communication, products and services.

8 Leandro Despouy, 1993, Human Rights and Disabled Persons (Study Series 6), Centre for Human Rights Geneva and UN New York accessed at http://www.handicap-international.fr/bibliographie-handicap/4PolitiqueHandicap/hand_pauvrete/DFID_disability.pdf on 7th July 2013

9 Fact Sheet on Persons with Disabilities, UNenable website <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=18> accessed at 8th July 2013

10 Fact Sheet on Persons with Disabilities, UNenable website <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=18> accessed at 8th July 2013

11 Leandro Despouy, 1993, Human rights and Disabled Persons (Study Series 6), Centre for Human Rights Geneva and UN New York http://www.handicap-international.fr/bibliographie-handicap/4PolitiqueHandicap/hand_pauvrete/DFID_disability.pdf accessed on 8th July 2013

12 Universal Periodic Review-India, Key Issues of 120 Million Persons with Disabilities in India, National Disability Network, 2011

- b) the existence of a process for monitoring (auditing and approvals) of all infrastructure for public use with respect to accessibility.
- c) whether all new constructions (roads, subways, buildings, indoor and outdoor facilities, etc.) used by the public comply fully with accessibility standards.
- d) the percentage of old infrastructure that have been modified to meet with minimum accessibility standards.
- e) whether all degree courses related to engineering, architecture and designing have disability as part of the curriculum.

(ii) Ensure public transportation is accessible to persons with disabilities.

Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) whether all stations, airports, bus terminals/stops are accessible for persons with disabilities.
- b) whether all public buses, trains and aircrafts are accessible for persons with disabilities.
- c) whether all information and booking services are accessible to persons with disabilities.
- d) whether all personnel related to transportation are sensitized and trained to support persons with disabilities.

(iii) Ensure all information, communication and electronic services are accessible and meet the accessibility standards.

Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) whether all government and private websites which are for public use comply with web accessibility standards.
- b) whether all television programs have captions and sign language interpretation.
- c) the ratio of sign language interpreters to the total deaf population using sign language.

(iv) Ensure election process is disabled-friendly (also mentioned in Goal 10).

Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) the existence of non-discrimination policy for participating, standing for elections and holding public office.
- b) whether all polling booths (infrastructure, ballot papers, voting machines) meet accessibility standards.
- c) whether the election campaigns (speeches, manifestoes and other communication) of all political parties are accessible to persons with disabilities.

(v) Ensure x% of people with disabilities have access to good quality assistive devices and support services and ensure availability of accessible products and services (used in rural and urban areas).

Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) the existence of policies and schemes for providing good quality assistive devices/technologies and support services.
- b) the percentage of people with disabilities who need assistive devices/technologies and have them.

- c) the percentage of people with disabilities who need support services and have them.
- d) the existence of standards for accessibility for consumer products and services and existence of a process (certification, etc.) for ensuring that they meet the accessibility standards.

(vi) Ensure all emergency services are accessible to persons with disabilities. Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) the existence of disaster preparedness policy and systems which include the needs of persons with disabilities in emergency situations.
- b) the existence of standards and processes for meeting the needs of persons with disabilities during emergencies.
- c) the percentage of persons with disabilities in committees/councils responsible for disaster management.
- d) the percentage of persons with disabilities covered under programs initiated during any emergency.
- e) whether all warning systems for emergency are accessible.
- f) whether all shelters/camps meet accessibility standards.
- g) whether all emergency help-lines are accessible to persons with disabilities.
- h) whether all personnel involved in emergency services are trained and sensitized on disability.
- i) whether all rehabilitation programs take into account accessibility needs and additional disability costs.

B. Specific indicators for persons with disabilities under each Goal

There are 12 illustrative Universal Goals identified by HLP, which are listed below.

1. End Poverty
2. Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality
3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning
4. Ensure Healthy Lives
5. Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition
6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation
7. Secure Sustainable Energy
8. Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth
9. Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably
10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions
11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies
12. Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance

The HLP Report also mentions National Targets for each of the Goals. Against each target, superscripts of 1, 2 and 3 are mentioned whose meaning is indicated below.

Superscript 1: Candidates for global minimum standards, including 'zero' goals.

Superscript 2: Indicators to be disaggregated. (Footnote: relevant indicators should be disaggregated with respect to income (especially for the bottom 20%), gender, location, age, people living with disabilities, and relevant social group)

Superscript 3: Targets require further technical work to find appropriate indicators.

We have made suggestions for disability targets/indicators for Goals 1 to 6, 8, 10 and 11, which are given below.

Goal 1: End Poverty

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 1 are:

1a. Bring the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day to zero and reduce by x% the share of people living below their country's 2015 national poverty line ^{1, 2}

1b. Increase by x% the share of women and men, communities, and businesses with secure rights to land, property, and other assets ^{2, 3}

1c. Cover x% of people who are poor and vulnerable with social protection systems ^{2, 3}

1d. Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x% ²

Disaggregated data has been mentioned for 1 a, b, c and d.

Recommendations for Disability targets/indicators:

(i) One of the targets for Goal 1 is to "Bring the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day to zero and reduce by x% the share of people living below their country's 2015 national poverty line". It is mentioned in the explanation of the Goal that "this is a global minimum standard and must apply to everyone, regardless of gender, location, disability or social group." **We would like to recommend that the poverty line should be adjusted to include disability costs.**

(ii) Ensure that all the general poverty alleviation and social protection policies and schemes have accessibility, accommodation and affirmative action for persons with disabilities and disability costs are included in them. Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) whether all existing poverty alleviation and social protection policies and schemes have been audited and reviewed by experts with disability to make them disabled-friendly.
- b) whether all new poverty alleviation and social protection policies and schemes have disability accessibility, accommodation and disability costs taken into account.

- c) whether all social security coverage (pension, insurance, etc.) takes into account disability costs, families with more than one disabled person, women with disabilities, persons with high support needs, children, elderly and people with disabilities belonging to other vulnerable groups.
- d) whether all government offices dealing with poverty alleviation schemes meet accessibility standards.
- e) whether all processes for accessing the various benefits have been audited to ensure easy access for persons with disabilities.
- f) whether all communication, information and dissemination systems related to poverty alleviation programs have been made accessible to people with disabilities.
- g) whether all personnel involved in planning, delivering and monitoring poverty alleviation programs have been sensitized to the issues of persons with disabilities.
- h) whether all redress mechanisms at the village/slum level have been made accessible to persons with disabilities.

(iii) Ensure x% of persons with disabilities are covered under exclusive poverty alleviation and social protection measures. Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) the percentage of people with disabilities having a disability certificate.
- b) the percentage of people with disabilities receiving disability pension.
- c) the percentage of people with disabilities who have received loans through exclusive schemes.
- d) the percentage of people with disabilities covered under medical/life insurance.
- e) the ratio of community workers in the area of disability against the disability population.

Goal 2: Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 2 are:

- 2a. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women ^{1, 2, 3} 2b. End child marriage ^{1, 2}
- 2c. Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account ^{1, 2} 2d. Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life ^{1, 2, 3}

Disaggregated data has been mentioned for 2 a, b c and d.

Recommendations for Disability targets/indicators:

(i) Ensure that all the policies/programs/schemes, infrastructure and systems related to empowerment and rights of women have accessibility, accommodation and non-discrimination for women with disabilities. Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) whether all human rights and fundamental freedom have been guaranteed for women with disabilities.
- b) whether all redress mechanisms have been made accessible.
- c) the percentage representation of women with disabilities in women's committees/council/groups and in legislative assembly/parliament.
- d) whether all personnel involved in women's justice (police, women's commissions, counselors, lawyers/judges) have been sensitized to issues of women with disabilities.

Goal 3: Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 3 are:

- 3a. Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education ²
- 3b. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards ^{1, 2}
- 3c. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes to x% ^{1, 2}
- 3d. Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for work by x% ^{2, 3}

Disaggregated data has been mentioned for 3, a, b, c and d.

Recommendations for Disability targets/indicators:

(i) Ensure accessibility, non-discrimination and accommodation for children and adults with disabilities in educational and vocational training institutions. Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) the percentage of children with disabilities covered under early intervention programs.
- b) whether all schools, colleges and vocational institutes have been made accessible.
- c) whether curriculum and assessment systems have been made flexible so as to accommodate students with disabilities at all levels.
- d) the percentage of students with disabilities benefitting from flexible curriculum and assessment system.
- e) whether life-skills learning have been included in the curriculum.
- f) whether disability education has been included in all pre-service and in-service teachers training.
- g) whether all teachers and other personnel involved in education have been trained in inclusive education.
- h) the ratio of specialists and specialized services like physiotherapy, sign language/Braille, speech therapy, counseling, Individualized Education Plan against the number of students who need them.
- i) whether all students with disabilities have the required assistive aids/technology.

- j) whether all schools have accessible teaching materials, libraries, play grounds, and laboratories. k) the existence of a policy to provide accessible and free transport to school and college students.

Goal 4: Ensure Healthy Lives

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 4 are: 4a. End preventable infant and under-5 deaths ^{1, 2}
 4b. Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated ^{1, 2}
 4c. Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than x per 100000 ^{1, 2} 4d. Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights ^{1, 2} 4e. Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases ²

Disaggregated data has been mentioned for 4, a, b, c, d and e.

Recommendations for Disability targets/indicators:

- (i) Issues like accessibility, affordability, quality of health services and mental health have not found a mention in the HLP targets. Another important aspect for persons with disabilities is rehabilitation, where health sector has a significant role to play.**
- (ii) Ensure that health and rehabilitation services are available in the community and are accessible, affordable and sensitive to all people with disabilities.** Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are
 - a) whether all children below the age of five are screened for early intervention in case of an impairment.
 - b) whether all children with disabilities are covered under immunization programs.
 - c) whether all women with disabilities are covered under reproductive health care programs.
 - d) the existence of universal coverage of health services for persons with disabilities (including availability of home based care, mobile health services and transportation).
 - e) whether all health infrastructure (public and private) meets minimum accessibility standards.
 - f) whether all health related information and awareness materials are made available in accessible formats.
 - g) whether all essential medicines have been made available free or at subsidized cost for persons with disabilities.
 - h) whether all personnel who work in the area of health care (doctors, nurses, primary health workers, administrators, decision makers) have been sensitized and trained in the area of disability.
 - i) the percentage of persons with disabilities covered under quality rehabilitation services that are available in the community (including,

physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, mobility and self care training, early stimulation for milestones development, availability of good quality and affordable assistive technology and devices along with repair and maintenance services in the community). j) the percentage of persons with psycho-social disabilities covered under rehabilitation and regular health care in the community and within the general health system. k) whether all forms of abuse and exploitation, including forced institutionalization and Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT) have been eliminated. l) the existence of non-discrimination policy in insurance schemes. m) the percentage of persons with disabilities covered in health and life insurance.

Goal 5: Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 5 are:

- 5a. End hunger and protect the right of everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food ^{1, 2}
- 5b. Reduce stunting by x%, wasting by y%, and anemia by z% for all children under five ^{1, 2}
- 5c. Increase agricultural productivity by x%, with a focus on sustainably increasing smallholder yields and access to irrigation ³
- 5d. Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels ¹
- 5e. Reduce post harvest loss and food waste by x% ³

Disaggregated data has been mentioned for 5 a and b.

Recommendations for Disability targets/indicators:

- (i) Ensure accessible and equitable food distribution systems to reach all children and adults with disabilities and their families, including during times of natural or manmade disasters.** Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are
 - a) whether all ration shops meet minimum accessibility standards, including the provision of home delivery of ration for people with disabilities and elderly.
 - b) whether free meals in schools/hostels/hospitals/relief camps/workplaces for manual laborers have been provided.
 - c) whether community and mobile kitchens have been made accessible and where children/persons with disabilities/elderly who are homeless or are unable to cook have been given priority.
 - d) the percentage of children and adults with disabilities who have been provided with food supplements/alternatives, particularly for those having

feeding difficulties and those with food allergies/restriction (for example, gluten allergy etc.)

Goal 6: Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 6 are:

- 6a. Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centers, and refugee camps^{1, 2}
- 6b. End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x%^{1, 2}
- 6c. Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agriculture by x%, industry by y% and urban areas by z%
- 6d. Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge^{1, 3}

Disaggregated data has been mentioned for 6 a and b.

Recommendations for Disability targets/indicators:

- (i) In 6a, safe drinking water and access to sanitation should be available not only in homes, schools, health centers and refugee camps, but at all public places.**
- (ii) The term 'universally designed' needs to be added in 6 a and b to make sure that facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities¹³.**
- (iii) Ensure accessible/disabled-friendly and well maintained toilets and water outlets in homes, schools, workplaces and public places.** Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are
 - a) whether all the policies and schemes on WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) have a specific mention about accessibility for persons with disabilities.
 - b) the existence of standards and designs for making WASH accessible.
 - c) whether all personnel involved in WASH have been sensitized to the needs of persons with disabilities.
 - d) the percentage of public WASH facilities that have been made accessible to persons with disabilities.

¹³ Based on observations and studies, many new facilities that have come up /coming up are not accessible, for example, toilets with steps or sometimes with a steep ramp, water pumps and taps at higher height or difficult reach or operate. There are issues related to design and standards (based on culture/climate/terrain etc.) for toilets, water outlets, water containers; distance that one needs to travel to fetch water, extra cost to build accessible facilities; individual accommodations; and attitudinal barriers towards persons with disabilities.

- e) the percentage of households with disabilities having accessible toilets against those who need them.
 - f) whether every school and educational/training institute has accessible WASH facility.
- (iv) Ensure that grants, loans and subsidies are provided for constructing WASH facilities and take into account extra costs that may be required for making them accessible.** Some of the illustrative indicators that Governments could report on are
- a) whether all schemes of grants/loans/subsidies for constructing/modifying WASH facilities have been audited and reviewed to cover disability costs.
 - b) the percentage of eligible households accessing the grant/loan scheme for constructing accessible toilets and water facilities.
- (v) Ensure people with disabilities have access to assistive devices and materials for self care in WASH.** Some indicators that Governments could report on are
- a) the percentage of people with disabilities receiving support to buy diapers, catheters, gloves, toileting chair, personal assistance, sanitary napkins, etc.
 - b) whether easy availability and affordability of the above mentioned equipment and materials has been ensured.

Goal 7: Secure Sustainable Energy

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 7 are:

- 7a. Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7b. Ensure universal access to modern energy services ^{1, 2}
- 7c. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport
- 7d. Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption ^{1,3}

Disaggregated data has been mentioned for 7 b.

We do not have recommendations with respect to disability for Goal 7.

Goal 8: Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 8 are:

- 8a. Increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by x ²
- 8b. Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x% ²
- 8c. Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and ICT ^{1, 2, 3}

8d. Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship^{2, 3}

Disaggregated data has been mentioned for 8 a, b, c and d

Recommendations for Disability targets/indicators:

(i) Ensure non-discrimination for people with disabilities in education, training and work. Some indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) the existence of policies on non-discrimination and reasonable accommodations in employment for persons with disabilities in all aspects of government and private jobs (recruitment, wages, promotions, training, etc.) and in all livelihood opportunities.
- b) the existence of a system (audits and approvals) to ensure that workplaces and educational institutions meet the standards for built infrastructure and ICT.
- c) the existence of redress mechanism to address issues of discrimination in workplace.
- d) the existence of support services particularly for people with high support needs in employment or those who have acquired disability and number of persons with disabilities accessing these services.
- e) the existence of incentives and support to promote employment of people with high support needs.
- f) whether all hostels in educational institutions and for working people meet accessibility standards.

(ii) Ensure accessible environment and affirmative action to boost entrepreneurship for persons with disabilities. Some indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) the existence of loans at reduced rate of interest for persons with disabilities.
- b) whether all personnel involved in promoting entrepreneurship have been sensitized on disability.
- c) the existence of tax incentives, insurance and affirmative action to support entrepreneurs with disabilities.
- d) whether all banks and government offices involved in promoting medium, small scale industries and marketing avenues have been made friendly to persons with disabilities.
- e) whether all information for boosting entrepreneurship have been made accessible to persons with disabilities.

Goal 9: Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 9 are:

- 9a. Publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts in all governments and major companies ¹
- 9b. Increase consideration of sustainability in x% of government procurements ³
- 9c. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- 9d. Reduce deforestation by x% and increase reforestation by y%
- 9e. Improve soil quality, reduce soil erosion by x tonnes and combat desertification

We do not have recommendations with respect to disability for Goal 9.

Goal 10: Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 10 are:

- 10a. Provide free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations ^{1,2}
- 10b. Ensure people enjoy freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information ^{1, 3}
- 10c. Increase public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels ^{2,3}
- 10d. Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data ¹
- 10e. Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable ³

Disaggregated data has been mentioned in 10 a and c.

Recommendations for Disability targets/indicators:

(i) We recommend that 10 b should include '2' - disaggregated data. This is particularly important considering that people with disabilities are sometimes denied the freedom of speech or are not provided means and mechanisms to express themselves. Access to media and information is also not there, particularly for people with sensory impairment.

(ii) 10 d should also include '2' - disaggregated data. The target 'Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data' should ensure that that all information/data is made available in accessible formats for persons with disabilities. It should ensure that there is acceptance and facilitation of the use of sign languages, Braille, augmentative and alternative communication, and all other accessible means, modes and formats of

communication of the choice of persons with disabilities in official interactions.

(iii) Ensure provision of affirmative action, accommodations and accessibility of infrastructure and information, to enable participation of people with disabilities in political processes and civic engagement at all levels. Some indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) the existence of a non-discrimination policy for participating, standing for elections and holding public office.
- b) whether all polling booths (infrastructure, ballot papers, voting machines) meet accessibility standards.
- c) whether elections campaigns (speeches, manifestoes and other communication) of all political parties have been made accessible.
- d) the percentage of persons with disabilities in local and national level bodies.
- e) the percentage of persons with disability (representing different disabilities) who are in offices/committees/commissions, which are exclusively for persons with disabilities.

(Accessibility of election process is also mentioned in the section 'Stand Alone Goal')

Goal 11: Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 11 are:

- 11a. Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children ^{1, 2, 3}
- 11b. Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights ^{1, 2, 3}
- 11c. Stem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organized crime ³
- 11d. Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary ³

Disaggregated data has been mentioned for 11 a and b.

Recommendations for Disability targets/indicators:

(i) In 11 a, we recommend that persons with disabilities, particularly people with psycho-social impairment, and elderly are added.

(ii) Ensure medical and rehabilitation services are available in areas of conflict and natural disasters for persons with disabilities and for those with medical needs. Some indicators that Governments could report on are

- a) the existence of quality rehabilitation services in the community.
- b) the percentage of persons with disabilities covered in rehabilitation programs.

- c) the percentage of persons with disabilities receiving assistive aids and technologies against those who need them.
- d) whether all persons have access to medicines and health services closest to their homes.
- e) whether incentives and security have been provided to doctors and rehabilitators to work in areas of conflict.

Goal 12: Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance

The national targets/indicators given by HLP for Goal 12 are:

- 12a. Support an open, fair and development-friendly trading system, substantially reducing trade-distorting measures, including agricultural subsidies, while improving market access of developing country products ³ 12b. Implement reforms to ensure stability of the global financial system and encourage stable, long-term private foreign investment ³ 12c. Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2° C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements 12d. Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries; other countries should move toward voluntary targets for complementary financial assistance
- 12e Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen-asset recovery by \$x ³
- 12f. Promote collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation, and development data ³

We do not have recommendations with respect to disability for Goal 12.

VI. CONCLUSION

The world is coming together for achieving common goals. Development is taking place all over the world even in the remotest areas. It is an opportunity to give the necessary thrust and momentum for pushing the accessibility agenda of persons with disabilities. We would like to see a barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities by 2030. It cannot be achieved without making it a focused Goal in Post-2015 Development Agenda. We missed the opportunity in MDGs. We cannot afford to miss it again this time!