



Policy Paper

- Accessibility must be a key criterion in the mobilization and execution of domestic and international resources.
- Progressive increase of domestic and international resource execution is required to ensure access to necessary disability support services, including social protection schemes aimed at the full inclusion of persons with disabilities.
- ODA and other international public support for development should be strengthened to ensure enough resources for persons with disabilities.
- The impact of private finance should be closely monitored and assessed to ensure it creates improvements in the livelihoods prospects of persons with disabilities.
- Persons with disabilities should actively participate in the design, implementation, financing and monitoring of budget and fiscal policies.
- Disaggregation of administrative data by disability is necessary to achieve transparency and accountability.

This paper provides recommendations for the Outcome Document of the
(Addis Ababa, 13-16 July 2015).

Discrimination and exclusion faced by persons with disabilities worldwide is a human rights violation that necessitates action. In addition, there is evidence that the promotion of inclusive growth and development for persons with disabilities is beneficial from an

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In the post-2015 process the inclusion of persons with disabilities has been recognized as central to achieving sustainable development:

- the [Outcome Document of the Open Working Group](#) (OWG) includes nine references to disability/persons with disabilities in the Chapeau and in the areas of education, employment, accessible cities, inequalities and means of implementation/ disaggregation of data (proposed Goals 4, 8, 10, 11 and 17);
- the [Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable](#)

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around selected issues from the six

employment and self-employment, among others. Today many low- and middle-

PPPs should only be chosen when accessibility is guaranteed. PPP contracts must be designed to ensure that services and infrastructures are available to all from the start.⁴

National action plans should include specific provisions for addressing the legal and practical barriers to access to remedy for persons with disabilities.

ODA remains a critical resource, particularly for the poorest countries, but its value has been severely undermined by the failure of rich countries to meet the UN target to provide 0.7% of their Gross National Income (GNI) as ODA and lack of progress on the Paris/Accra/Busan commitments on aid effectiveness to stop the bad practices that significantly undermine ODA.

Key recommendations:

Set binding timetables to meet commitments to provide 0.7% of GNI as ODA.

Make sure that ODA represents genuine transfers, by ending aid tying, removing in-

is precept number 8 of the “Strategic Approach” presented in the report of the ICESDF (Para 61).

Data revolution: disaggregation of administrative data by disability, alongside gender and age, and data transparency will allow effective follow-up of expenditures allocated for accessibility or inclusion of persons with disabilities. These data should be in accessible formats.

- *This will ensure “transparency and accountability of financing at the national, regional and international levels”, which is precept number 9 of the “Strategic Approach” presented in the report of the ICESDF (Para 61).*