



International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC)

Website: <https://www.iddcconsortium.net>

Elizabeth Lockwood, IDDC United Nations Task Group Co-Chair,
elizabeth.lockwood@cbm-global.org

Chapeau

Human rights of those furthest left behind, including persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, must be core and centre of the Pact of the Future and needs to reflect human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) as well as leave no one behind principles. Persons with disabilities need to be mentioned explicitly as well as aspects of intersectionality considered throughout the Pact of the Future.

We call on Member States to:

- x Recognise that the full realisation of the right to education for all is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- x Reaffirm that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and continues to inspire our action and enhance our efforts, to achieve universal health coverage, by 2030, 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.
- x Ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities and their representative organisations in data design, collection, management, and use. Data must reflect the reality of persons with disabilities and be harmonized to create effective evidence-based policies and programs.
- x Have pre-conditions systematically in place, such as accessibility for all persons with disabilities and recognition that organisations of persons with disabilities must be the driving and leading force to make change. This is for both disability-focused programmes and policies, and mainstream ones.

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

Today's limited resources must be used more strategically and efficiently and investments should focus on system strengthening. Member States must prioritise interventions that promote the rights of the most marginalised, such as building and strengthening inclusive social protection systems and promoting community support services and systems. Additionally, investing in transforming education will drive the realisation of the SDGs.

Marginalised groups and their communities must be involved across all action areas to strengthen individuals, societies and economies and make them more resilient.

Investing in the realisation of human rights and the availability of inclusive services for persons with disabilities and those most marginalised is not only an obligation, but also smart and will have disproportionate returns on investments. Ensuring that interventions promote comprehensive accessibility, using universal design principles, e.g., in the areas of health, work, communication, information, or transport, will spark creativity and innovation that ultimately benefit all.

The right to independent living in the community is insufficiently financed in development cooperation. In low and middle-income countries, community-based services and support remain underfinanced and underdeveloped, which translates into a lack of autonomy and agency, and can be a driver of segregation and institutionalization in some contexts. Donors must follow the “do no harm” principle by ensuring that their investments do not fund institutions and other segregated settings, as defined in the CRPD Guidelines on deinstitutionalisation, including in emergencies. Instead, investments should fund community-based services and direct support, such as personal assistance and assistive technology, and ensure

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effective and efficient health financing and investments to strengthen quality, people-centred, sustainable and resilient health systems and to accelerate the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030 (PD of the HLM on UHC, 2023, paras 46, 53, 84, 89).

- x Respond to unmet health needs and eliminate financial barriers to access to quality, safe, effective, affordable and essential health services, medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and other health technologies, reduce out-of-pocket expenditures which lead to financial hardship and ensure financial risk protection for all throughout the life course, especially for those in vulnerable situations, and comprehensively address social, economic, environmental and other determinants of health by working across all sectors through health-in-all-policies and whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches (PD of the HLM on UHC, 2023, paras. 47 and 83).
- x Ensure universal access to nationally determined sets of integrated quality health services at all levels of care, respect and promote the principles of equality and non-discrimination in health, implement the most effective, high-impact, quality-assured, people-centred, gender-, race-, and age-responsive and disability-inclusive, and evidence-based interventions to meet the health needs of all throughout the life course, and empower those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, and older persons and those living in poverty and extreme poverty to ensure that no one is left behind in universal health coverage, with an endeavour to reach the furthest behind first (PD of the HLM on UHC, 2023, paras 47, 48 & 51).
- x Strengthen planning for rehabilitation, including its integration into national health plans and policies, and to incorporate appropriate ways to strengthen financing mechanisms for rehabilitation services and the provision of technical assistance, including by incorporating rehabilitation into packages of essential care where necessary (Resolution WHA 76.6).

Chapter II. International peace and security

The world is facing a situation of growing political instability and an increased number of conflicts and climate induced disasters. Stakeholders must acknowledge the disproportionate risk that persons with disabilities face in situations of disasters, conflict, and displacement. In crises and conflicts, persons with disabilities, are often particularly marginalised and face additional risks. Persons with disabilities and their representative organisations must have a leading role in discussions and peace negotiations and meaningfully and continually contribute to solutions that take their needs into account.

As flagged by Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, quality education is an essential ingredient in promoting, building and sustaining peace and

as an equaliser for future generations and the potential to break the cycle of intergenerational transmission of inequality.