



The 2030 Agenda

THE INCLUSION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

INTRODUCTORY TOOLKIT



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 organizations 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 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) and explores ways for persons with disabilities to be influential and participate in how they are achieved.



ONE

What is the 2030 Agenda?

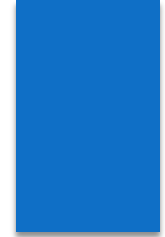
What is the 2030 Agenda?

- ▶ The 2030 Agenda is the result of years of negotiations at the UN between governments, called the 'post-2015 process'.
- ▶ It intends to replace – and build – on the Millennium Government Goals which lasted from 2000 to 2015
- ▶ The 2030 Agenda is a political commitment of the governments of all 193 Member States of the United Nations (UN).

What is the 2030 Agenda?

- ▶ The 2030 Agenda is a commitment by Governments to:
 - ▶ build a better future for all people, including millions who are currently 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

What is the 2030 Agenda?



The 2030 Agenda is a 35-page document containing five sections (including the SDGs):

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

What is the 2030 Agenda?

- ▶ It is important to understand that although the 2030 Agenda is a global commitment, it is not legally binding.
- ▶ The translation of the 2030 Agenda into policies will vary significantly in different countries.
- ▶ This is a result of the political balance of the Agenda, which can be summarized as:

Universal Ambition vs. National Ownership

“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...” - 2030 Agenda, para 5

What is the 2030 Agenda?

- ▶ The overarching principle of 2030 Agenda is:

Leave No One Behind

- ▶ This means 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.
- ▶ This echoes our movement's own principle:

Nothing About Us Without Us



TWO

Where are Persons with Disabilities in the 2030 Agenda?

Where are Persons with Disabilities in the 2030 Agenda?



The following few slides will explain how persons with disabilities are both referenced multiple times and important to the entire 2030 Agenda.

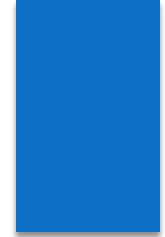
Where are Persons with Disabilities in the 2030 Agenda?

Inclusion

Persons with disabilities were not referenced in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This means they were excluded from many important development initiatives and funding streams around the world.

The 2030 Agenda does include persons with disabilities. This means it presents a great opportunity and responsibility for persons with disabilities.

Where are Persons with Disabilities in the 2030 Agenda?



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	2030 Agenda
Adopted in 2000 and ended in 2015	Adopted in 2015 and ends in 2030
Focused on developing countries	Universal, applies to all countries
To reduce extreme poverty	To eradicate poverty in all its forms and to realize economic empowerment through sustainable development
8 goals, with 18 targets and 48 indicators	17 Goals, which include a total of 169 targets (all measured using 231 global indicators)
No references to persons with disabilities	7 references to persons with disabilities: education (2), employment, reducing inequalities, inclusive cities (2), disaggregation of data by disability. Total of 11 in the 2030 Agenda and 9 global indicators

Where are Persons with Disabilities in the 2030 Agenda?

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

Declaration

- ▶ Human rights (paragraph 19)
- ▶ Vulnerable groups (paragraph 23)
- ▶ Education (paragraph 25)

Where are Persons with Disabilities in the 2030 Agenda?

Sustainable Development Goals

- ▶ Goal 4: Education – 2 references
- ▶ Goal 8: Employment
- ▶ Goal 10: Reduce inequality
- ▶ Goal 11: Inclusive cities – 2 references
- ▶ Goal 17: Means of implementation, data

Follow-up and review

- ▶ Data disaggregation (paragraph 74,g)

Where are Persons with Disabilities in the 2030 Agenda?

“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.

Where are Persons with Disabilities in the 2030 Agenda?

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.



THREE

What are the Sustainable
Development Goals?

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

The SDGs were created to guide all countries to achieve sustainable development by 2030

*“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, para 13

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

- ▶ The SDGs are universal meaning that they apply to all countries.
- ▶ There are 17 Goals complemented with 169 targets.
- ▶ Due to national ownership, the implementation of the SDGs into national planning, policies and strategies will vary significantly in different countries.
- ▶ One size does not fit all; there are different approaches, visions, models and tools in each country to achieve sustainable development.

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

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**

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

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)

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

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



FOUR

How are the SDGs inclusive of persons with disabilities?

How are the SDGs inclusive of persons with disabilities?

- ▶ 13 Goals have a direct impact on the lives of persons with disabilities
- ▶ Wherever “vulnerable groups” are mentioned in the targets, this means it includes persons with disabilities
- ▶ The inclusive phrasing of many Goals and targets also makes them 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 because of the 2030 Agenda’s overarching principle of **leave no one behind**

How are the SDGs inclusive of persons with disabilities?

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'



FIVE

How do the SDGs
connect to the UN CRPD?

How do the SDGs connect to the UN CRPD?

- ▶ The SDGs are capable of transforming the lives of persons with disabilities
- ▶ So persons with disabilities should aim for the SDGs to be achieved with them, by them and for them
- ▶ To achieve a disability-inclusive society, persons with disabilities must work with their governments so that the SDGs are implemented in line with the UN CRPD
- ▶ The SDGs should also be consistent with and build upon existing international and national commitments and accountability processes, including the UN CRPD

How do the SDGs connect to the UN CRPD?

- ▶ The SDGs draw specific attention to persons with disabilities – the MDGs did not
- ▶ The SDGs sets specific commitments to governments to empower persons with disabilities which are also found in the UN CRPD
- ▶ Therefore, the UN CRPD should serve as a guiding framework for implementing the SDGs
- ▶ Inclusion and the rights of persons with disabilities can only be ensured by applying the UN CRPD to the implementation of the SDGs. This will prevent the creation and perpetuation of institutional, attitudinal, physical and 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

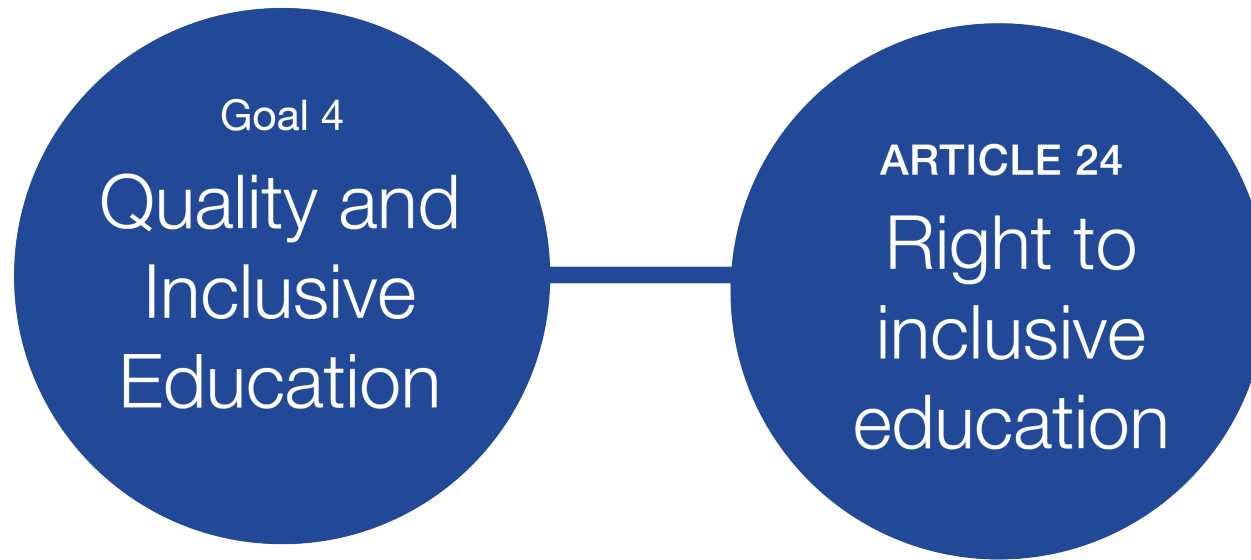
- 3 - General principles
- 4 - General obligations
- 5 - Equality and non-discrimination
- 6 - Women with disabilities
- 7 - Children with disabilities
- 8 - Awareness-raising
- 9 - Accessibility
- 11 - Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies
- 12 - Equal recognition before the law
- 13 - Access 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

Example: Goal 4

Quality and Inclusive Education

SDGs

CRPD



Example: 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**

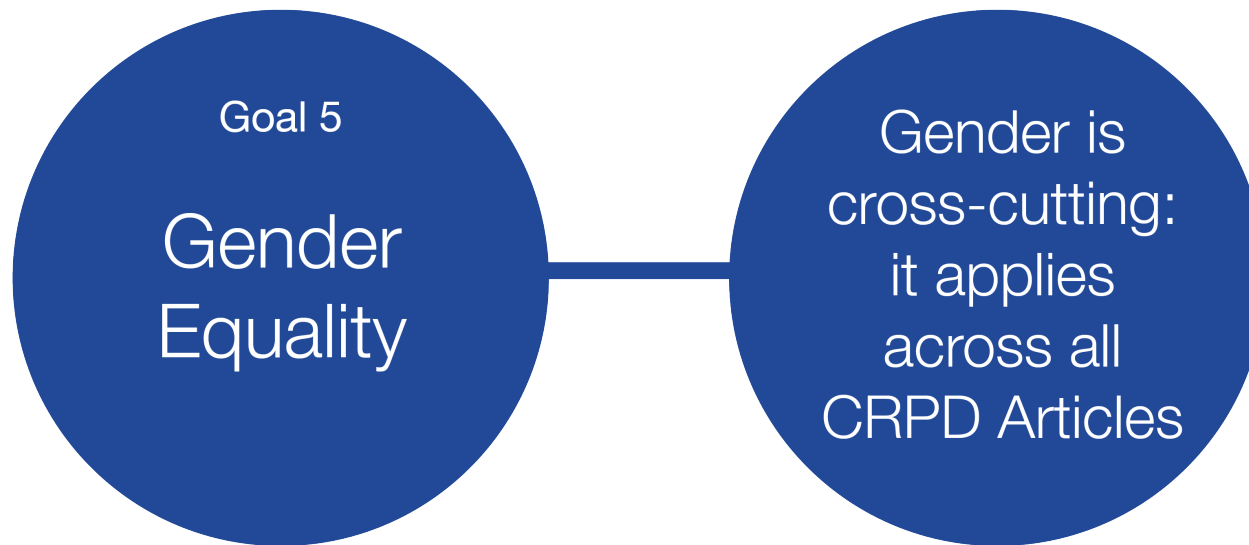
When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ 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

Example: Goal 5 Gender Equality

SDGs

CRPD



Example: 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

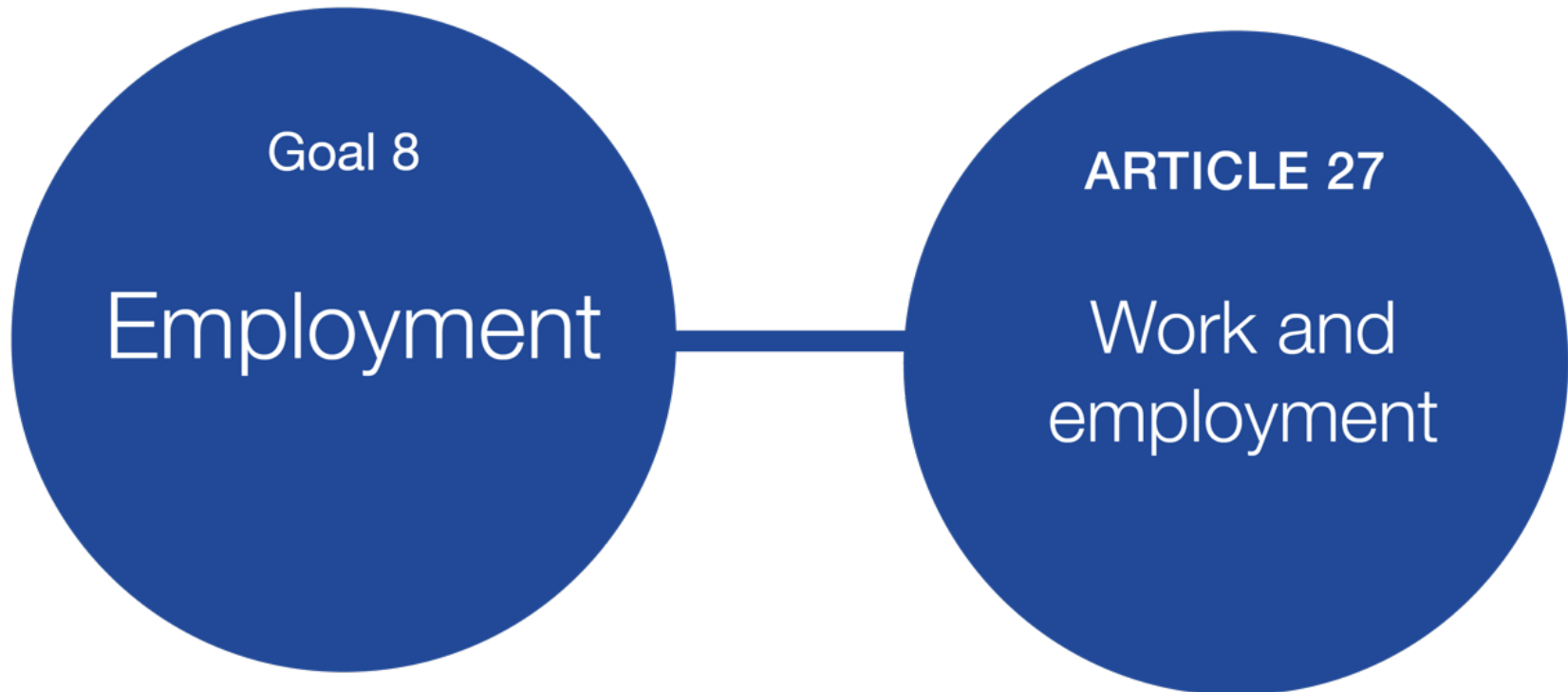
When is the goal achieved for persons with disabilities?

- ▶ 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

Example: Goal 8 Employment

SDGs

CRPD



Example: 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



SIX

How can persons with
disabilities engage in
the SDGs?

How can persons with disabilities engage in the SDGs?

“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.

We cannot afford to be left behind again.”

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

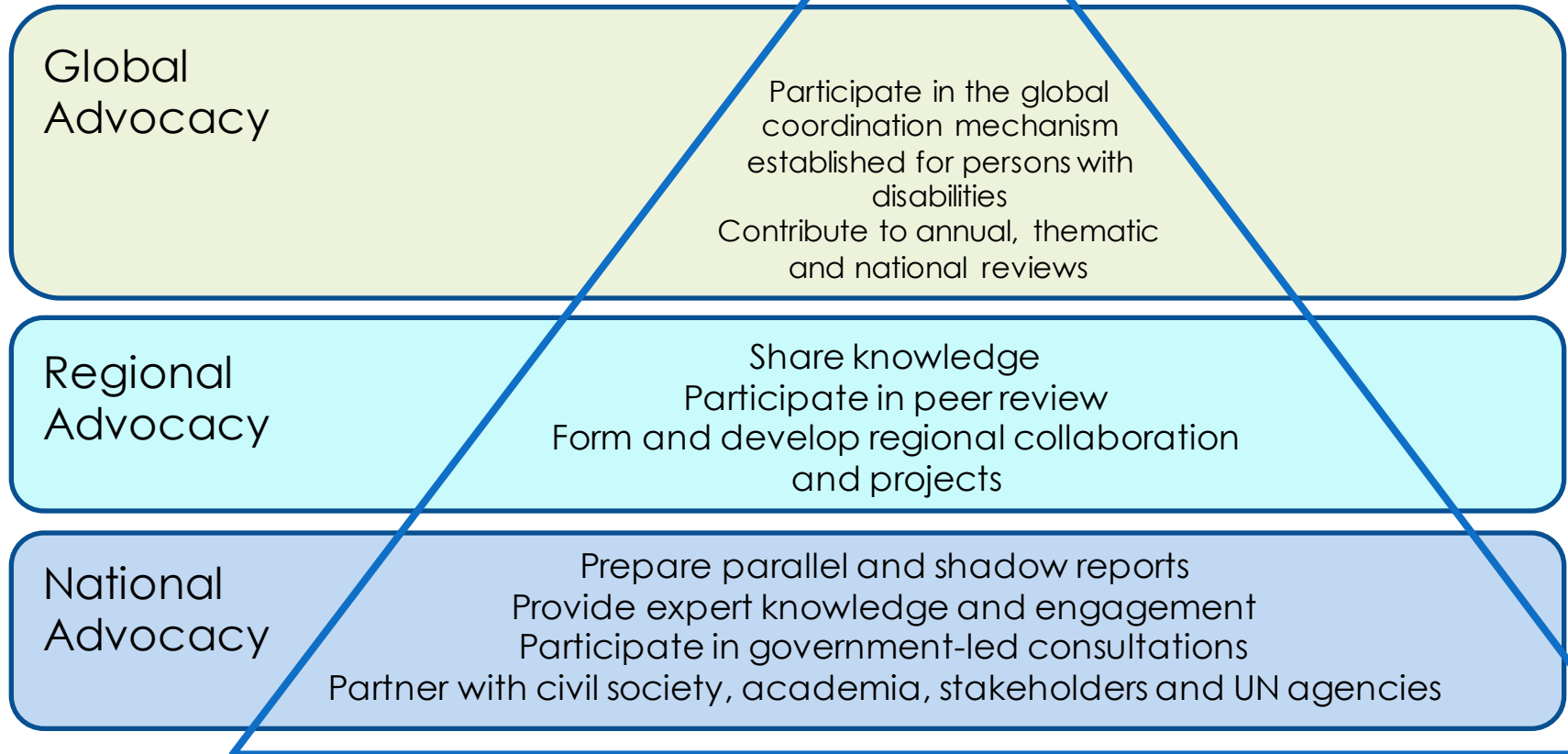
How can persons with disabilities engage in the SDGs?

- ▶ The participation of persons with disabilities in the implementation of the SDGs is critical and will serve as a litmus test to whether the SDGs achieve what the MDGs failed to achieve for persons with disabilities.
- ▶ Persons with disabilities must engage with their governments and monitor the implementation of the SDGs so that they are for them, by them and with them.
- ▶ At the global level, persons with disabilities have a role in the oversight of governments' commitments to the SDGs as stakeholders.

How can persons with disabilities engage in the SDGs?

- ▶ CRPD monitoring should inform SDG monitoring and vice-versa.
- ▶ A parallel report for the CRPD is also a great resource an SDG parallel report
- ▶ Data generated by States and development agencies for SDG monitoring can be contribute to CRPD monitoring.
- ▶ The same applies to UPR, CEDAW, and CRC

How can persons with disabilities engage in the SDGs?



How can persons with disabilities engage in the SDGs?

National level engagement

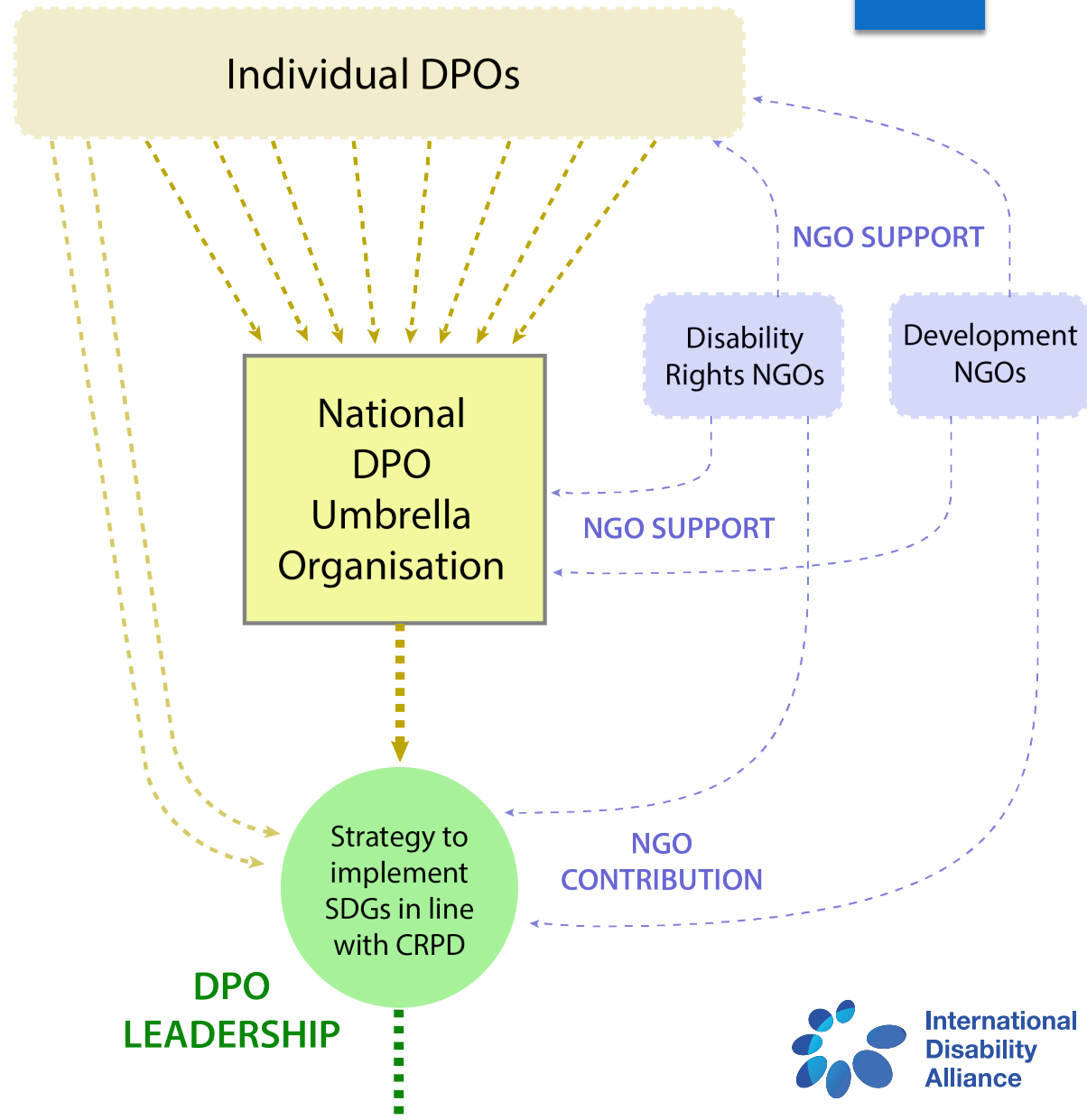
- ▶ DPOs can get engaged both locally and with their governments, working both independently and in alliances with other stakeholders to reinforce messages and support each other
- ▶ Different strategies will be required in different national contexts
- ▶ It is essential to participate from the very beginning of the implementation of the SDGs, to be part of the design and planning of all national policies to implement the SDGs with the aim of ensuring that the outcomes are in line with the UN CRPD

How can persons with disabilities engage in the SDGs?

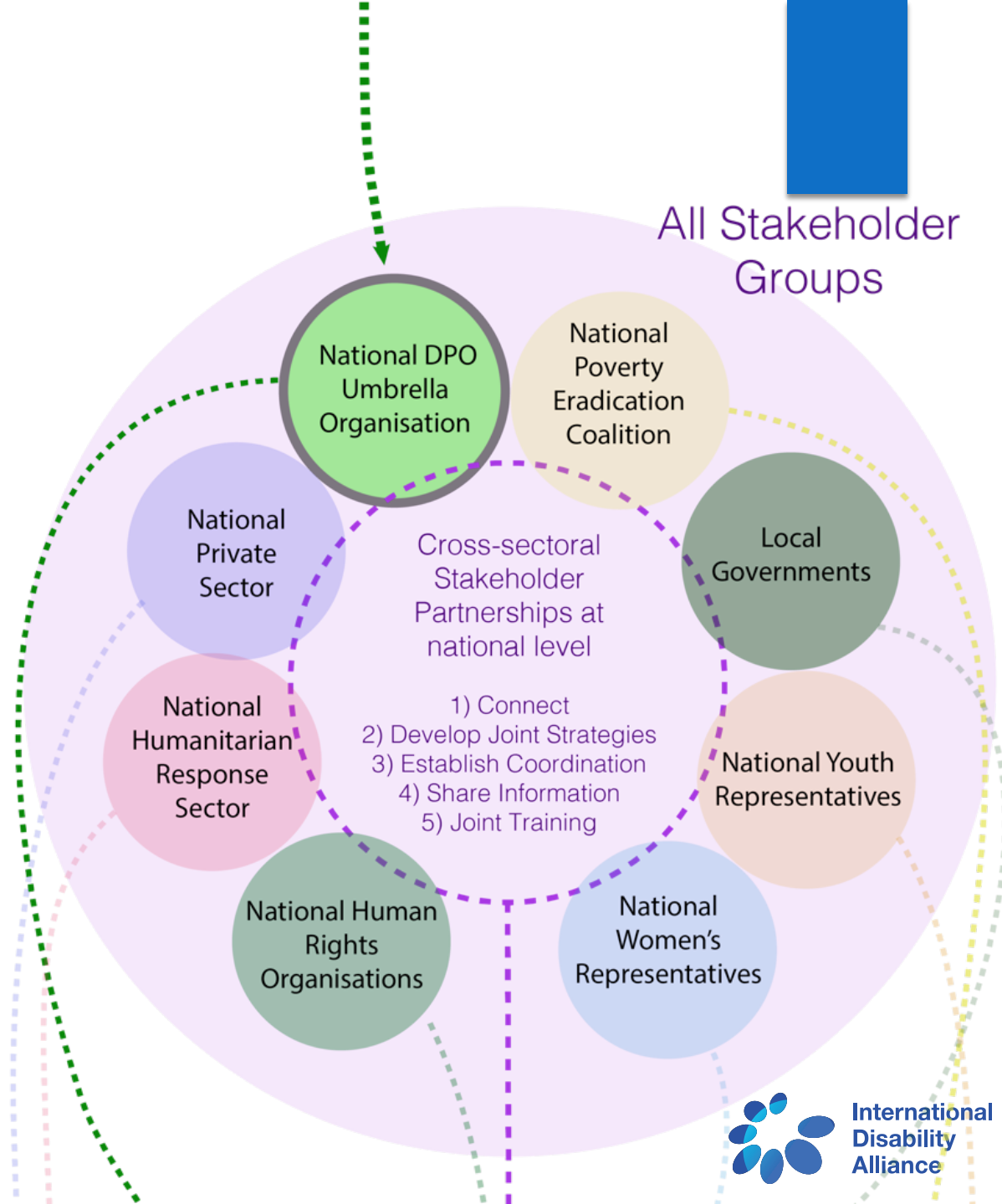
- ▶ The following slides try to demonstrate a possible scenario to engage at the national level.
- ▶ These slide have been inspired by the global process and the global alliances.
- ▶ Organizations / institutions may have very different names in each country.
- ▶ The slides intend to give ideas on what could be entry points at national level.

Individual Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (DPOs) join forces, develop a strategy and joint position.

They are supported by disability rights and development NGOs.

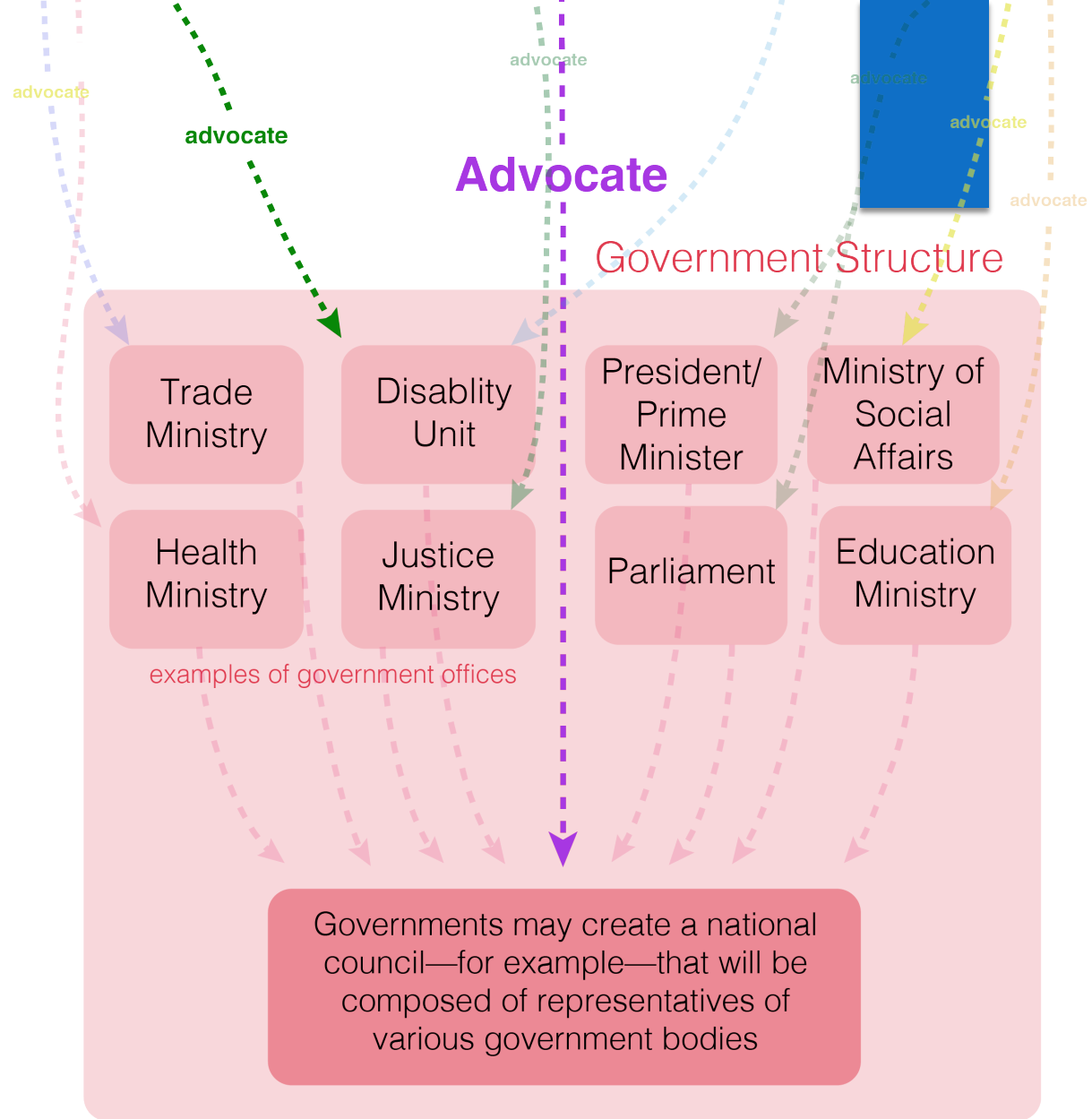


All stakeholder groups join forces to coordinate and strengthen advocacy efforts towards their government. This includes the national disability community. For example, a message could be accessibility for children with disabilities, which would be coordinated with the national youth community, national education community, and national health community.



All stakeholder groups advocate the same, coordinated messages to all government offices.

Stakeholders identify which government agency or ministry is responsible for overseeing and coordinating national implementation of the SDGs in order to ensure stakeholder participation.



Stakeholder participation mechanism within government coordination body

Examples of types of participation mechanisms

National Council or Expert Advisory Panel, responsible for SDGs: with seats allocated for Stakeholders

National Council or Expert Advisory Panel, responsible for SDGs: without Stakeholders

Online or Survey Consultation for Stakeholders

No consultation with Stakeholders or civil society

Stakeholder assessment of participation

Meaningful stakeholder participation



None or inadequate Stakeholder participation



In case of absence of adequate Stakeholder participation, Stakeholders may call the attention of UN Agencies working in the country

UN Resident Coordinator

OHCHR

UNFPA

UNDP

UNICEF

UNEP

UN Agencies might be capable of encouraging policy makers to engage with Stakeholders or they can help to deliver your message

After engaging at the national level, has the government incorporated your message in their SDG implementation?

YES



NO



**Engage in Global Mechanism
High-level
Political Forum**

How can persons with disabilities engage in the SDGs?

- ▶ Raise awareness, share information and coordinate with DPOs and partners
- ▶ Investigate on existing civil society mechanisms
- ▶ Reach out to Ministries and Government
- ▶ Engage in existing civil society mechanisms, and write your own response
- ▶ Build bridges between national processes and the SDGs and the CRPD



SEVEN

What are the roles of
persons with disabilities at
the global level?

What are the roles of persons with disabilities at the global level?

Engage with the HLPF

- ▶ The High-level Political Forum (HLPF) is where the global follow-up and review of the implementation of the SDGs happens
- ▶ Its purpose is 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 and political pressure

What are the roles of persons with disabilities at the global level?

- ▶ 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”

What are the roles of persons with disabilities at the global level?

The HLPF is the highest forum to raise any issues about SDG implementation related to persons with disabilities.

Persons with disabilities have a mandate to engage in the HLPF in the following areas:

- ▶ Annual themes
- ▶ Thematic themes
- ▶ Country reviews

HLPF Coordination Mechanism

- ▶ This will ensure persons with disabilities globally participate in the global review and follow-up of the implementation of the SDGs at the HLPF
- ▶ The coordination mechanism creates an open and transparent manner to all persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to participate and provide input in the annual and thematic themes and national reviews
- ▶ Share information widely online
- ▶ Provide an accessible platform that all persons with disabilities can access and provide input

List of references

2030 Agenda

sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld

Funding For Development

www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3

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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