



Global Refugee Forum Pledging Guidance: Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities¹

The inclusion of persons with disabilities from the start of a comprehensive refugee response is recognized in the Global Compact on Refugees² as an essential element of protecting and assisting refugees and host communities. The Global Compact on Refugees, which sets out a blueprint for engagement in large-scale and protracted displacement situations, identifies different arrangements to enhance refugee resilience and self-reliance, while also supporting refugee hosting countries in a more timely, equitable and predictable manner.

In large movements of refugees, persons with disabilities are at heightened risk of violence, exploitation and abuse; face barriers to accessing essential health services; obstacles to accessing adequate shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene services; and are often excluded from education and from opportunities to increase self-reliance. Persons with disabilities are often under-identified at reception, impacting on their access to protection and assistance; while insufficient access to assistive technology makes communication and mobility more difficult.

Further, persons with disabilities are often denied opportunities to participate in decision-making processes due to these not being inclusive, and their capacities to contribute as actors in refugee response are seldom recognized.

Women, children, and older persons with disabilities face an even higher risk of discrimination, violence and exploitation, and compounding barriers to accessing protection and assistance.

Persons with disabilities “include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”.

Further, some persons with disabilities experience particular obstacles in situations of forced displacement. For example, persons with intellectual, psychosocial or hearing impairments may require tailored supports through the process of claiming asylum.

The first Global Refugee Forum (GRF), which will take place on 17 and 18 December, provides a unique opportunity to leverage existing mechanisms and develop new approaches to promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in refugee and host communities and to strengthening partnership with persons with disabilities in refugee response. In order to realize this opportunity, the development of pledges and contributions for the GRF should comprise three elements

¹ This document is intended to supplement the UNHCR Guidance Notes on Pledges and Contributions and Good Practice. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/5cc836594>

² Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/the-global-compact-on-refugees.html>

1. Mainstreaming the rights of persons with disabilities across all pledges

All pledges to consider:

- ❖ How the pledge contributes to advancing the rights of persons with disabilities, as set out in the UN CRPD1
- ❖ Determination that the pledge will not perpetuate exclusion or segregation of persons with disabilities
- ❖ What modifications or additional support may be needed to enable persons with disabilities to benefit equally from the pledge
- ❖ How persons with disabilities have participated in development of the pledge and will participate in its delivery and follow up

2. Disability- specific pledges

Pledges specifically focusing on promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, in recognition of the need for targeted action in order to redress existing inequalities.

- ❖ See examples below

3. Pledges by disability actors

Pledges by organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) and other representative bodies, in recognition of the role of persons with disabilities as actors in refugee response.

- ❖ See examples below

Fig.1: Elements to be comprised in the development of inclusive pledges and contributions for the Global Refugee Forum.

The example pledges and contributions set out below are based on the principles of the UN CRPD³; existing commitments made by states and other stakeholders, including those set out in the Global Compact on Refugees⁴; recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review⁵; an analysis of key gaps, challenges and priorities of refugees with disabilities⁶; and views of OPDs, including from refugee hosting countries⁷.

Participation

- ❖ Financial contributions to participation of persons with disabilities, including those from refugee and host communities, in the Global Refugee Forum and preparatory processes. This may encompass the inclusion of persons with disabilities at the national level in pledge development and delivery processes. Preconditions for participation will need to be ensured, including the use of accessible language and forms of communication, and should take place in accessible venues. Further, participation should be inclusive of the diversity of persons with disabilities, including women, men, youth, older persons and persons with different types of disabilities. *(To be implemented primarily during preparatory period).*
- ❖ Contributions of technical expertise and financial resources to organizations of persons with disabilities to build their capacity to engage in refugee response.
- ❖ Pledges by organizations of persons with disabilities to include refugees and host communities in the governing bodies/ regular meetings of all regional networks, to ensure their voices are heard in regional and national processes to promote the rights of persons with disabilities. Joint contributions by States/ other stakeholders to facilitate refugee engagement in these processes. This may include financial contributions, sharing examples of how refugees

The CRPD is underpinned by the principle of “nothing about us, without us”. This principle calls for close, meaningful consultation and active involvement of persons with disabilities and their representative organisations in all decision-making processes that are relevant to them, and to consider and value their expertise and capacities. OPDs are well placed to advise on the needs of persons with disabilities and how to address them. They should be central to decision making.

Pledges across all six areas of focus should promote participation of persons with disabilities, including more marginalized groups such as women, children and older persons with disabilities, as well as other underrepresented groups such as persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities. In addition, several specific example pledges are provided here to support the realization of this principle in practice.

³ See annex 1

⁴ See annex 2

⁵ See annex 3

⁶ Identified through a Finnish-funded initiative implemented by UNHCR and the Women’s Refuge Commission during 2015-16. This initiative involved consultation with displaced persons with disabilities and results are available in an internal UNHCR report, ‘Strengthening Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Forced Displacement: overview of country- level activities and initial learning at end 2016’

⁷ Identified through a series of consultative webinars with OPDs, organized by the International Disability Alliance (IDA), the Permanent Mission of Finland to the UN in Geneva and UNHCR during August 2019

have successfully been included in civil society networks in other contexts, and practical support.

Other cross cutting pledges and contributions

In addition to those related to participation, other example pledges and contributions that apply across all areas of focus include:

- ❖ Pledges by actors in refugee response to disaggregate data by disability for the purpose of strengthening evidence-based planning, delivery and monitoring of the response, in all sectors. Joint contributions of technical expertise and financial resources to build capacity for disaggregation of data by disability in the context of refugee response.
- ❖ Pledges by actors in refugee response to routinely conduct assessment of the situation of persons with disabilities in refugee contexts, including needs, priorities and barriers to accessing protection, assistance and solutions. Joint contributions of technical support by organizations of persons with disabilities and other experts to improve the collection and analysis of relevant, timely and comparable data on persons with disabilities, in the context of refugee response.
- ❖ Pledges by actors in refugee response to establish focal points for disability within their organizational structure.
- ❖ Pledges by actors in refugee response to implement the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in their work, across all sectors. Joint contributions of technical expertise and financial resources to support application of the IASC Guidelines in refugee contexts, such as through the development of accompanying/ complementary tools and resources.

Burden and responsibility sharing

- ❖ Contributions of technical expertise to disability inclusive refugee response, including in emergencies (e.g. stand-by arrangements and secondments to government agencies responsible for refugee response and UN/ civil society partners; exchange programs between national/ local government and cities).
- ❖ Revision of national policies on disability to include refugees, where appropriate.
- ❖ Revision of national refugee policies to integrate the rights of persons with disabilities.
- ❖ Through integration into existing coordination mechanisms, establishment of national/ global/ regional mechanisms bringing together refugees with disabilities, organizations of persons with disabilities in host communities, donors, civil society and the private sector to identify priority areas of engagement to strengthen disability inclusion in refugee response.

Education

- ❖ Pledges from refugee hosting countries to include refugees in inclusive education systems. This includes, but is not limited to, improving physical accessibility, provision of

communication aids and support, provision of reasonable accommodation, training of teachers, adaptation of curriculum, provision of adapted learning materials, and establishment of inclusive peer to peer programs. Joint contributions of technical expertise and financial resources to support these efforts and strengthen inclusive education in refugee- hosting countries/ areas.

- ❖ Pledges by education actors to develop and implement targeted activities for refugee girls with disabilities to support their access to, and retention in, school.

Jobs & livelihoods

- ❖ Pledges from private sector companies to include refugees in existing schemes to increase employment of persons with disabilities in the open labor market, including through technical training and job placement, as well as allocation of relevant targets.
- ❖ Pledges by the private sector to create micro-enterprise schemes benefiting persons with disabilities in refugee and host communities.
- ❖ Pledges by TVET providers to include refugees and host community members with disabilities in training programs.
- ❖ Pledges by states and development actors to include refugees with disabilities in poverty reduction measures.

Energy and infrastructure (including health)

- ❖ Contributions of technical expertise and financial resources to improve access to assistive technology in refugee- hosting countries.
- ❖ Contributions of technical expertise and financial resources to the design and implementation of innovative solutions for accessible energy sources in refugee- hosting areas.
- ❖ Pledges to improve access to WASH services and facilities by persons with disabilities in refugee- hosting areas, including through planning for provision of household- level facilities, adapted for accessibility.
- ❖ Pledges by mobile service providers and technology companies to expand initiatives related to digital inclusion and access to mobile technology by persons with disabilities to refugee populations. Joint contributions of financial and technical support to these initiatives.
- ❖ Pledges by financial service providers to improve safe access to cash delivery mechanisms by persons with disabilities in refugee contexts. Joint contributions of financial and technical support to these initiatives.

Solutions

- ❖ Pledges to promote equal access to solutions, including through ensuring access to information regarding options, and required supports to facilitate persons with disabilities to express their solutions wishes.
- ❖ Contributions of technical expertise and financial resources to countries of origin for ensuring disability- inclusive reconstruction efforts, including in the rebuilding of infrastructure and development of service systems.
- ❖ Pledges to eliminate restrictions on Resettlement of refugees with serious medical needs
- ❖ Pledges and contributions to strengthening service systems to respond to specific needs of resettled refugees, including persons with disabilities, SGBV survivors and persons with mental health support needs.
- ❖ Establishment of peer support mechanisms to connect resettled refugees with disabilities with local organizations of persons with disabilities.
- ❖ As part of expanding refugee access to Complementary Pathways for admission, pledges to expand family reunification criteria to include other dependent family members beyond nuclear family (e.g. to allow older persons to reunite with younger family members, or for adults with disabilities to be reunited with support persons outside the immediate family members).

Protection capacity

- ❖ Pledges from states to promote implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including Article 11 on situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies, and the implementation of any recommendations issued by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in this regard. Any measures to promote implementation of the Convention to be inclusive of refugees.
- ❖ Pledges by actors in refugee response to provide training to staff on a human rights-based approach to disabilities. Joint contributions of technical support by disability actors to facilitate/ support this training.
- ❖ Pledges from states to eliminate discrimination based on ability/disability from nationality laws in order to eliminate this as a cause of statelessness.
- ❖ Pledges from actors in refugee response to improve identification, recording and appropriate, rights- based assessment and referral of persons with disabilities at reception. Contributions of technical support to identify refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities and their protection needs, and to provide additional specific support through the process of claiming asylum for refugees who face obstacles such as communication barriers.
- ❖ Pledges from states to include refugees in social protection systems targeted at persons with disabilities, including access to pensions, personal assistance and other supports.

ANNEX ONE- PRINCIPLES OF CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (ARTICLE THREE)

The principles of the present Convention shall be:

- (a) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons;
- (b) Non-discrimination;
- (c) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;
- (d) Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
- (e) Equality of opportunity;
- (f) Accessibility;
- (g) Equality between men and women;
- (h) Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

ANNEX TWO- EXISTING COMMITMENTS

1. Global Compact on Refugees

34. States and relevant stakeholders will explore how best to include refugees and members of host communities, particularly women, youth, and persons with disabilities, in key forums and processes, as well as diaspora, where relevant.

40. In recognition of their important work for refugees, as well as host States and communities, and in a spirit of partnership, civil society organizations, including those that are led by refugees, women, youth or persons with disabilities, and those operating at the local and national levels, will contribute to assessing community strengths and needs, inclusive and accessible planning and programme implementation, and capacity development, as applicable.

46. To support evidence-based responses, States and relevant stakeholders will, as appropriate, promote the development of harmonized or interoperable standards for the collection, analysis, and sharing of age, gender, disability, and diversity disaggregated data on refugees and returnees

51. The measures in Part B will take into account, meaningfully engage and seek input from those with diverse needs and potential vulnerabilities, including girls and women; children, adolescents and youth; persons belonging to minorities; survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, or trafficking in persons; older persons; and persons with disabilities.

54. In support of government strategies to manage arrivals, UNHCR, States, and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to strengthen national capacities for reception, including for the establishment of reception and transit areas sensitive to age, gender, disability, and other specific needs (through “safe spaces” where appropriate)

58. In support of concerned countries, UNHCR, in conjunction with States and relevant stakeholders, will contribute resources and expertise to strengthen national capacity for individual registration and documentation... This will include support for ... use and sharing of quality registration data, disaggregated by age, gender, disability, and diversity, in line with relevant data protection and privacy principles.

60. In support of concerned countries, States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise for the establishment of mechanisms for identification, screening and referral of those with specific needs to appropriate and accessible processes and

procedures. Multi-stakeholder response teams could be established to facilitate this operationally...

69. Depending on the context, additional support could be contributed to expand educational facilities... and teaching capacities ... Additional areas for support include efforts to meet the specific education needs of refugees (including through “safe schools” and innovative methods such as online education) and overcome obstacles to their enrolment and attendance, including through flexible certified learning programs, especially for girls, as well persons with disabilities and psychosocial trauma.

70- 71. States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to promote economic opportunities, decent work, job creation and entrepreneurship programs for host community members and refugees, including women, young adults, older persons and persons with disabilities.

... resources and expertise could be contributed to support: labor market analysis to identify gaps and opportunities for employment creation and income generation; mapping and recognition of skills and qualifications among refugees and host communities; and strengthening of these skills and qualifications through specific training programs, including language and vocational training, linked to market opportunities, in particular for women, persons with disabilities, and youth.

72. States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to expand and enhance the quality of national health systems to facilitate access by refugees and host communities, including ... persons with disabilities.

76. In support of host countries, States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise towards policies and programs that take into account the specific vulnerabilities and protection needs of girls and boys, children with disabilities... and other children at risk. Depending on the context, this will include resources and expertise to support integrated and age-sensitive services for refugee and host community girls and boys, including to address mental health and psychosocial needs, as well as investment in national child protection systems and cross-border cooperation and regional partnerships to provide a continuum of protection, care and services for at risk children.

80. in support of host countries, States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to facilitate access by refugees and host communities to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, and promote increased self-reliance in food security and nutrition, including by women, children, youth, persons with disabilities and older persons. This will include resources and expertise for targeted food assistance to meet the immediate food and nutritional needs of refugees and host communities through most suitable means, including increased use of cash-based transfers or social protection systems, while also supporting access by refugees and host communities to nutrition sensitive social safety nets, including school feeding programs.

89. States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to support countries of origin upon their request with respect to social, political, economic and legal capacity to receive and reintegrate returnees, notably women, youth, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. This may include support for development, livelihood and economic opportunities and measures to address housing, land and property issues.

106. States and relevant stakeholders will facilitate meaningful participation of refugees, including women, persons with disabilities, and youth, in Global Refugee Forums

2. Global Disability Summit- selected commitments

COMMITMENT	STAKEHOLDER
Australia will provide \$16.4 million over three years to support disability inclusive humanitarian action in response to the Syria crisis. These initiatives include explosive hazard mitigation and victim assistance in Syria, and livelihoods opportunities and access to education in Jordan and Lebanon. Activities comprise tailored initiatives to address the needs of people with disabilities as well as support for the mainstreaming of inclusive approaches throughout Australia's response.	AUSTRALIA
We will review the refugee registration system to ensure that the disability assessment framework is aligned with the definition of disability provided in the UNCRPD and WHO ICF.	RWANDA
Ensure the protection and safety of Persons with Disabilities in situation of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disaster.	TANZANIA
Our priorities is to make the society be aware of: 1. Necessity of providing different kinds of support and care to this category in coherence with their disability; 2. Transforming society view towards the disable as he is not a stigma; 3. Qualify the environment to be adequate with them; 4. Tax exemptions; 5. Obtaining vehicles according to their disability; 6. Providing the equipment like :hearing ,chairs etc.; 7. Discount for transportation tickets and securing the needed equipment during the travel.	IRAQ
By mainstreaming inclusion across all Disaster Risk Reduction and humanitarian sectors, and implementing our commitments in the Charter 'Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action'.	JORDAN
Schools will ensure a safe and friendly environment for Lebanese and non- Lebanese students including Syrian refugees.	LEBANON
New Zealand commits to working with NGO partners to develop a multi-year partnership to fulfil our World Humanitarian Summit commitments	NEW ZEALAND

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<p>under the Charter for Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action. This will include building the capability of New Zealand humanitarian agencies to plan and deliver inclusive humanitarian action.</p>	
<p>Disability is a significant aspect of vulnerability and thus an important consideration for Sida, when focusing on providing needs based, principled humanitarian assistance. More concretely, Sida is currently planning to conduct a survey of how partners include issues of importance for people with disabilities in their needs assessment and programs. Moreover, Sida funds interventions that particularly focus on the needs of people living with disabilities. For example, Sida continues to support the International Committee of the Red Cross' (ICRC) humanitarian activities in conflicts worldwide, where the organization works to address the needs of all persons with physical disabilities, especially those caused by clashes, cluster munitions, mines and ERW, as well as those arising from certain medical conditions. To this end, ICRC helps to develop national capacities in physical rehabilitation and directly provides services, including physiotherapy and the fitting of prostheses and orthoses. Sida's support to ICRC is unearmarked below the level of ICRC's country appeals. Sida will also review its Humanitarian (HCA) format to better incorporate issues relating to people living with disabilities. HCA is Sida's analytical tool to annual review of context, needs and suggested assistance in all major humanitarian contexts and crisis. Finally, Sida will engage more actively in the Global Action on Disability network's work on disability inclusive humanitarian action.</p>	<p>SWEDEN</p>
<p>We will be publishing a set of updated humanitarian commitments to form part of the revised Disability Framework by the end of 2018.</p>	<p>UK</p>
<p>FAO commits to integrating questions about the needs of persons with disabilities in its needs assessments, using the Washington Group Short Set of Questions where possible and appropriate according to the context. FAO also commits to moving towards disaggregating its monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian and resilience building projects to ascertain the impact of its interventions on persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>FAO</p>
<p>1. Strive to ensure that services and humanitarian assistance are meaningfully accessible for and equally available to persons with disabilities; 2. Ensure Durable Solutions to displacement include and make provision for solutions for persons with disabilities; 3. Commit to the implementation of existing guidelines and standards around inclusion and collect and share learning and challenge; 4. Ensure support for the return and reintegration of ex combatants is tailored to the needs of individuals with disabilities resulting from armed combat; 5. Sensitize and develop the capacity of humanitarian workers on inclusion of persons with disabilities and the intersection with age and gender; 6. Strengthen technical cooperation and partnership with</p>	<p>IOM</p>

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specialized actors and organizations of persons with disabilities to facilitate cross-learning, sharing of information, practices, tools and resources inclusive of persons with disabilities.	
Our projects financing public facilities in post-disaster reconstruction efforts will be disability-inclusive by 2020.	WORLD BANK GROUP
WHO commits to include in its humanitarian response measures health-related actions that are required to ensure that both mainstream and specific support are available and accessible to people with disabilities in emergencies. This commitment is in line with the WHO Guidance Note on Disability and Emergency Risk Management for Health.	WHO
Australia will support the formal participation of persons with disabilities in UN processes and other international events and mechanisms such as the Global Disability Summit and the Global Action on Disability (GLAD) Network.	AUSTRALIA
Australia will continue to support stronger and more robust disability data by supporting the global use of the Washington Group Questions. These data tools are an efficient way to disaggregate data by disability for the purposes of monitoring implementation of the UN CRPD and SDGs, particularly within low resource environments. (note that many other states made commitments around data- this is just one example).	AUSTRALIA
Australia will invest in building the capacity of DFAT staff to deliver a more disability-inclusive aid program. Through a renewed partnership with CBM Australia and the Nossal Institute for Global Health, DFAT will make available readily accessible technical assistance and research to support Australia's development investments to be disability-inclusive. DFAT will also share its expertise through the Global Action on Disability (GLAD) Network to foster greater collaboration and learning on disability-inclusion.	AUSTRALIA
Finland is committed to strengthen the data and evidence of disability by introducing a minimum requirement of collecting disability disaggregated data for all programmes funded by Finland. Finland will promote the use the Washington Group Short Set of questions as a key method for data collection and disaggregation. Finland will ensure the implementation and accountability for this commitment by renewing the guidelines on cross-cutting objectives in collaboration with the organizations of persons with disabilities, and by providing mandatory training for all key MFA staff and other stakeholders responsible for implementing Finnish development cooperation. Finland will also align its internal guidelines to match with the criteria in the OECD-DAC disability marker and will start adopt it progressively as soon as it is officially introduced. (Note that a number of other countries made similar commitments on disability inclusion in development aid- this is one example)	FINLAND
Canada commits to explore ways to better address the particular barriers faced by disabled persons organizations and persons with	CANADA

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<p>disabilities in contributing to and benefitting from sustainable development efforts. This includes encouraging enhanced collection of disability disaggregated data in development programmes, advocating for greater priority and attention to inclusive education within the Global Partnership for Education, and supporting UNWomen as it develops and implements its 2018-2021 Strategy for the Empowerment of Women and Girls with Disabilities through engagement at Headquarters and at the UNWomen Executive Board.</p>	
<p>Canada commits to reviewing its international assistance policy and programming processes to identify ways to improve equal opportunity, inclusive design and meaningful involvement of persons with disabilities in the design and delivery of Canada’s international assistance.</p>	CANADA
<p>Canada commits to ensuring that the interests and priorities of girls with disabilities are taken into account in the development and delivery of Canada's \$400-million G7 commitment on girls’ education, with a view to increasing access and reducing the barriers to quality education faced by girls with disabilities in crisis and conflict situations.</p>	CANADA
<p>Cisco Networking Academy, a global IT skills and career building program, develops the entry-level talent needed to power the digital economy. Over the past decade, more than 3,000 students with disabilities have benefited from Networking Academy courses, delivered in partnership with organizations helping students with vision, hearing, and selected physical disabilities Cisco is committed to expand the Cisco Networking Academy program for diverse abilities.</p>	CISCO SYSTEMS
<p>Create 25,000 primary vision care providers and micro-entrepreneurs in underserved areas to generate employment and alleviate poverty by 2020. In partnership with various local training institutions, Essilor trains young under-employed or unemployed youth to become primary vision care providers. They are then able to set up a micro-enterprise providing eye care services and dispense eyeglasses to members of their communities. 10,000 of the people trained will become Vision Ambassadors who will be able to sell readymade eyeglasses (reading glasses) and sunglasses to members of rural communities who don’t have access to conventional distribution channels.</p>	ESSILOR INTERNATIONAL
<p>Microsoft commits to joining the Global Partnership for Assistive Technology to collaborate with other entities in pursuit of global disability inclusion and accessibility.</p>	MICROSOFT
<p>Ford’s grantmaking in the United States will seek to ensure that the voices of people with disabilities directly inform donor priorities through the establishment of a Disability Justice Fund that brings donors and activists together to make grant decisions.</p>	FORD FOUNDATION

3. World Humanitarian Summit- selected commitments

COMMITMENT	STAKEHOLDER
Australia commits to working with international and regional partners to promote policy and practice to improve disability inclusion in humanitarian action.	AUSTRALIA
Australia will commit resources to support people with disabilities to gain greater independence and inclusion in their communities. This includes through support to the International Committee for the Red Cross Special Fund for the Disabled to support physical rehabilitation for people with disabilities in post-conflict environments.	AUSTRALIA
Austria is committed to a human-rights-based approach, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters, and will promote the inclusion of vulnerable persons, including persons with disabilities, to address their diverse needs throughout the disaster management cycle.	AUSTRIA
CBM International will develop training programmes and partnerships to build capacity of organisations of persons with disabilities to become humanitarian stakeholders.	CBM
CBM International will provide technical expertise to support humanitarian stakeholders to include persons with disabilities in their operations.	CBM
Eritrea commits to increasing current levels of funding to women's groups, including organizations of women with disabilities and adolescent girl networks and women's machineries.	ERITREA
The EU will engage with host governments to provide policy support for legally anchoring the protection and socioeconomic inclusion of forcibly displaced people in local and national development plans. Special regard will be paid to the needs of vulnerable people due to gender, age and disability.	EU
Finland will actively use its leverage and influence with international organizations to ensure that their programmes are responsive to the rights and needs of women and girls and persons with disabilities.	FINLAND
Finland will support the full and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in all phases of humanitarian response. Finland continues to provide financial support to the strengthening of the rights and situation of persons with disabilities. Special attention will be paid to the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities as well as other persons that easily fall victim of multiple discrimination.	FINLAND

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Germany commits to ensuring that its humanitarian programs reflect the different needs and capacities of women, girls, men and boys with disabilities, by end of 2020.	GERMANY
Germany will increase participation of persons with disabilities in decision making and planning processes of humanitarian projects including in relevant assessment and coordination mechanisms.	GERMANY
Handicap International will strengthen the use of and support the development of improved and innovative methods and means of communication to ensure that persons with disabilities are reached during emergencies.	HUMANITY & INCLUSION
Handicap International will implement the principle of universal design in programming and in post-emergency reconstructions in order to strive to remove physical, communication and attitudinal barriers and discrimination.	HUMANITY & INCLUSION
Handicap International will reinforce pre-positioning of material, including assistive devices, to timely deploy and make resources available to individuals and their families who are in need of specific assistance during humanitarian emergencies.	HUMANITY & INCLUSION
Handicap International will expand the implementation of advocacy and awareness raising programmes and trainings to enhance the understanding of the needs of persons with disabilities to all humanitarian actors willing to strengthen their response towards persons with disabilities.	HUMANITY & INCLUSION
Handicap International will foster partnership with local and national organizations, including organisations representatives of persons with disabilities, in humanitarian emergencies, building their capacities and benefiting from their expertise on inclusion.	HUMANITY & INCLUSION
InterAction and 63 members commit to the inclusion of persons with disabilities and other specific needs in humanitarian action, and will design and implement programs that meet their needs in partnership with them.	INTERACTION
International Deaf Emergency commits to implements capacity building and training programmes through sign language supporting persons with disabilities and their representative organizations. This will entail working with organizations and networks of persons with disabilities, including different groups of disability, to gain full and effective participation in society despite various barriers and to acquire skills and knowledge relating to humanitarian crisis.	INTERNATIONAL DEAF EMERGENCY
Italy will develop and implement advocacy and awareness raising programs to enhance the understanding of the needs of persons with disabilities to all humanitarian actors willing to strengthen their response towards persons with disabilities.	ITALY
Italy will identify a disability focal point and/or establish technical help desks, in order to mainstream the issue of disability within humanitarian aid programs and manage specific actions for people with disabilities.	ITALY

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ReBootKamp commits that 20% of overall seats for refugee training are reserved for historically discriminated classes which include the physical disabled, LBGT, ethnic and religious minorities.	REBOOTKAMP RBK (PRIVATE SECTOR MIDDLE EAST)
Thailand will collect data on persons with disabilities, disaggregated by age and sex that are quantitative and qualitative, comparable, reliable and ethically collected.	THAILAND
Thailand will conduct a review of their humanitarian policy with the aim at correcting internal gaps in terms of inclusion of persons with disabilities.	THAILAND
Thailand will develop capacity building and training programmes, as well as gather best practice examples, aiming to support humanitarian actors to improve their response in terms of inclusion of persons with disabilities.	THAILAND
Thailand will develop proposals for universal design in programming, policies and in all post-emergency reconstructions in order to strive to remove physical, communicational and attitudinal barriers and discrimination.	THAILAND
Thailand will ensure sufficient funding allocation to enable humanitarian actors, local and national organizations of persons with disabilities to respond to humanitarian crises.	THAILAND
Thailand will foster participation of persons with disabilities in decision making and planning processes, including in appropriate coordination mechanisms of humanitarian response.	THAILAND
Thailand will identify disability focal point and/or establish technical help desks, in order to mainstream the issue of disability within humanitarian aid programmes and manage specific actions for people with disabilities.	THAILAND
UNICEF commits to collecting/supporting governments to collect quantitative and qualitative data on children with disabilities, disaggregated by age and sex that are comparable, reliable and ethically collected.	UNICEF
The WRC will partner with local and national groups of women with disabilities to provide capacity development and mentoring, thereby increasing their ability to participate in humanitarian program design, delivery and monitoring.	WRC
The WRC will provide technical support to operational partners in humanitarian settings to strengthen protection and increase the participation of adolescent girls, sexual and gender minorities, and young people with disabilities in program design, implementation, and evaluation.	WRC

4. Charter for inclusion of persons with disabilities

State endorsers: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Columbia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom

Other: European Union

Promote meaningful involvement of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the needs assessment, design, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian preparedness and response programs and draw from their leadership, skills, experience and other capabilities to ensure their active participation in decision making and planning processes including in appropriate coordination mechanisms

Adopt policies and processes to improve quantitative and qualitative data collection on persons with disabilities that delivers comparable and reliable evidence and is ethically collected, respectful of confidentiality and privacy. Ensure that data collected on persons with disabilities is disaggregated by age and sex, and analyzed and used on an ongoing basis to assess and advance accessibility of humanitarian services and assistance, as well as participation in policy and program design, implementation and evaluation.

Strive to ensure that services and humanitarian assistance are equally available for and accessible to all persons with disabilities, and guarantee the availability, affordability and access to specialized services, including assistive technology in the short, medium and long term

Foster technical cooperation and coordination among national and local authorities and all humanitarian actors, including international and national civil society, UN agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and representative organizations of persons with disabilities, to facilitate cross-learning, and sharing of information, practices, tools and resources inclusive of persons with disabilities

ANNEX THREE- UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS

UPR recommendations from the 2nd and 3rd UPR cycles (2012-2019) supported by States, which have relevance to persons with disabilities in refugee response

CANADA	142.268 Ensure that all individuals who attempt to enter the country are provided with equal access to asylum proceedings (Mozambique);	A/HRC/39/11
FRANCE	145.282 Step up measures to improve access to the right of asylum and detection of vulnerabilities, particularly accompanied by psychological support for trauma connected with persecution and exile (Côte d'Ivoire);	A/HRC/38/4
GREECE	134.145 Continue to develop its national Asylum Service while paying special attention to human rights, to living conditions of reception facilities and to the needs of vulnerable groups (Finland);	A/HRC/33/7
HUNGARY	128.197 Fully respect its obligations under international law by guaranteeing the right to seek asylum through an individual, effective process without discrimination (Finland);	A/HRC/33/9
HUNGARY	128.198 Improve the capacity to guarantee every person the possibility to request international protection in a legal way, and create conditions for the medical and psychological treatment of asylum seekers, especially those who were victims of torture and violence (Germany);	A/HRC/33/9
AUSTRIA	141.28 Adopt specific measures at the legislative and policy levels to ensure the full inclusion of children from minorities, asylum seekers and migrant backgrounds, and boys and girls with disabilities, in its educational system (Honduras);	A/HRC/31/12
CZECH REPUBLIC	94.93. Expedite the adoption of a social housing policy that will include the most vulnerable segments of society, such as minorities, in particular Roma as well as persons who live in conditions of extreme poverty, persons with disabilities, migrants and refugees (South Africa);	A/HRC/22/3
AUSTRIA	139.20 Give due consideration to human rights, particularly those of children and persons with disabilities, and continue to make efforts to ensure transparency in all procedures related to its treatment of immigrants and refugees (Japan);	A/HRC/31/12
FRANCE	120.160 Consider, especially, the access of the most disadvantaged groups to health centers and services, particularly in the case of asylum seekers and migrants (Chile);	A/HRC/23/3
GERMANY	155.232 Continue efforts to improve access to health care for asylum seekers and refugees with disabilities (Maldives);	A/HRC/39/9
GERMANY	155.233 Extend access to health care for asylum seekers and refugees, in particular with disabilities (Republic of Korea);	A/HRC/39/9
GREECE	134.139 Accelerate efforts to provide effective structures for identification, care and accommodation to protect and support vulnerable migrant and refugee arrivals, including victims of torture, unaccompanied minors, and persons with disabilities (Ireland);	A/HRC/33/7

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MOROCCO	144.224 Continue to strengthen the relevant public policies on the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly the rights of children, migrants and asylum seekers and persons with disabilities (Romania);	A/HRC/36/6
NORWAY	131.174 Guarantee access to primary and secondary education to all children, including migrant children and asylum seekers (Mexico);	A/HRC/27/3
POLAND	120.183 Take measures to guarantee full access to education and health care for the most vulnerable persons, including refugees and asylum seekers (Holy See);	A/HRC/36/14
SAUDI ARABIA	122.133 Provide legal assistance to the victims of human rights violations, especially to the most vulnerable among them, such as women, children, domestic servants and persons with disabilities (Pakistan);	A/HRC/40/4
SAUDI ARABIA	138.215. Continue its priority and initiatives in the 9th National Development Plan, with more focus on equality, non-discrimination, rights to health, education, to just and favourable conditions of work for vulnerable groups of women, children, migrants, foreign workers, refugees and persons with difficulties (Viet Nam);	A/HRC/25/3
THAILAND	158.70 Improve access to health, education and social welfare for vulnerable groups, including for those in rural areas, ethnic minorities, women, migrants and refugees (Japan);	A/HRC/33/16
UGANDA	115.133 Continue its efforts to improve the livelihood of refugees and IDPs by taking measures aimed at further improving the health-care system in refugee settlements, ensuring that all refugees attain the highest level of access to health services (Serbia);	A/HRC/34/10
GREECE	134.142 Ensure the most vulnerable asylum seekers and migrants — such as women who are pregnant or with young children, unaccompanied minors, and persons with disabilities — have access to basic services and safe, adequate living conditions, including by increasing shelter capacity (Canada);	A/HRC/33/7
GREECE	134.148 Continue efforts to ensure decent living conditions in all reception and detention centres for migrants and asylum seekers by providing adequate healthcare services, food, sanitary conditions and access to transportation (Timor-Leste);	A/HRC/33/7
POLAND	120.183 Take measures to guarantee full access to education and health care for the most vulnerable persons, including refugees and asylum seekers (Holy See);	A/HRC/36/14
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	130.23 Take continuous measures for the protection of the rights of women, children and other marginalized groups (Nepal);	A/HRC/37/11
SAUDI ARABIA	122.133 Provide legal assistance to the victims of human rights violations, especially to the most vulnerable among them, such as women, children, domestic servants and persons with disabilities (Pakistan);	A/HRC/40/4
SAUDI ARABIA	138.215. Continue its priority and initiatives in the 9th National Development Plan, with more focus on equality, non-	A/HRC/25/3

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	discrimination, rights to health, education, to just and favourable conditions of work for vulnerable groups of women, children, migrants, foreign workers, refugees and persons with difficulties (Viet Nam);	
THAILAND	158.70 Improve access to health, education and social welfare for vulnerable groups, including for those in rural areas, ethnic minorities, women, migrants and refugees (Japan);	A/HRC/33/16
GREECE	134.142 Ensure the most vulnerable asylum seekers and migrants — such as women who are pregnant or with young children, unaccompanied minors, and persons with disabilities — have access to basic services and safe, adequate living conditions, including by increasing shelter capacity (Canada);	A/HRC/33/7
LUXEMBOURG	118.56 Consider the development of a system of reception centres where asylum seekers with serious medical conditions and disabilities can benefit from the presence of dedicated expert staff (Poland);	A/HRC/23/10
CZECH REPUBLIC	115.74 Take specific steps to stop the spread of discriminatory statements, prejudice and stereotypes against national minorities, refugees and asylum seekers in the mass media and on social networks (Belarus);	A/HRC/37/4
GERMANY	155.239 Continue to improve the situation of refugees and asylum seekers, in particular women and girls, and eliminate discrimination in the process of social inclusion of this category of persons (Serbia);	A/HRC/39/9
MONTENEGRO	106.5 Strengthen its efforts to promote equality and fight discrimination against members of national and ethnic minorities, refugees and displaced persons, including persons of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian origin, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized persons and groups, particularly in relation to their access to employment, social security, housing, health care and education (Ecuador);	A/HRC/38/13