

FORUM: Human Rights Council Sub-Commission 1 (HRC1)

QUESTION OF: Ending Marginalisation for the Disabled

SUBMITTED BY: The Republic of Seychelles

CO-SUBMITTERS: Qatar, Benin, Latvia, Denmark, ECA, Norway, Jordan, Montenegro, Indonesia, Algeria, Mali, Niger, Gambia, Marshall Islands, Jamaica, Serbia, Myanmar, ESA, Barbados, Lithuania, Syrian Arab Republic, Cote D'ivoire, IOM, UNODC, Lao PDR

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

Recalling the Resolution 69/142, on the internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities,

Deeply concerned about the fact that marginalization and exclusion of disabled children have been often defended on grounds of cost-effectiveness as it is quantitatively related to poverty,

Emphasising that this issue of marginalisation of disabled persons does concern all member states as disability is a matter in every member state around the world,

Reminding all member states of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), with its main aspect being the shift of societies' views on disabled persons from an object of charity and medical treatment to persons with rights,

Recognizing that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), 15 percent of the world population are living under some form of mental or physical disabilities and are marginalised in fields such as education, employment, housing, transport, and access to public services, and 85 percent of working-age people with a disability have acquired disability over their lifetime,

Noting with deep concern that the United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF) mentions that there is prejudice and inaccessible learning preventing half of all disabled children from attending school,

Recalling earlier binding treaties, such as the International Labor Organization Convention concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment for Disabled Persons and the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities,

Welcoming new initiatives regarding the inclusion of disabled persons into society,

1. Urges the non-governmental organisations such as Action on Disability and Development (ADRAD), Disability Peoples International (DPI) and International Disability Alliance (IDA) to:
 - a) support the development of national and sub-national programmes
 - b) provide funding for projects that are aimed at promoting people with disabilities
 - c) implement programmes in cooperation with public and private sector institutions like school funds and sports so that people with a disability actively engage and succeed in education and learning
 - d) design leisure time activities and groups for all minorities within a community, including sports events under the motto "sport for all for peace and development" designed by the UN panel for initiatives for disability inclusion;
2. Calls upon Member States to improve general infrastructure towards the inclusion of persons with disabilities through, but not limited to:
 - a) upgrading road and rail network infrastructure for improved access of people with disability
 - b) creating information centres and websites for disabled to be able to inquire about one's possibilities within the community such as disabled accessible places and streets
 - c) working together with national service providers and private sector by:

- i. adopting design concepts that are suitable, affordable and accessible housing for persons with disabilities
 - ii. increasing the supply of community housing for people with disability
 - iii. cooperating with local companies to give those disabilities more job opportunities
 - iv. forming a government facility that helps those disabled people to find jobs
 - d) creating job opportunities, leadership roles and monitor the employment of people with disability in particular in visible sectors to communities such as local transportation as bus drivers or tram operators;
3. Recommends member states to work with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Federation for Children with Special Needs (FCSN) to support families with disabled people through ways such as but not limited to promote those disabled children's parents through subsidies to ensure that those children do their periodic health examination and get their treatments;
4. Encourages all member states to raise public awareness, understanding about disabilities and survey the population in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a) cooperating with the IDA to spread ideas that:
 - i. individual differences in people are a natural part of life
 - ii. everyone has the potential to succeed even if they don't have a sound body
 - b) sets up local departments in each member state to collect regional data by:
 - i. conducting surveys to confirm the conditions of an individual's physical and mental states and distributing consensus questionnaires
 - ii. accessing an individual's health examination reports;
5. Invites organizations, including UNICEF and the WHO, to:
 - a) send representatives or call for volunteers to go around the world giving lectures on the topic of the disabled's rights in schools and communities
 - b) remind the member state under supervision to strengthen the law enforcement if the research result shows the poverty rate and the discriminatory condition of the disabled of this member state is worsening.
6. Calls for nations to implement an educational program for various aspects of the disabled and abled community, including:
 - a) encouraged units during the 1st grade of public schools that educate abled students on what being disabled means and how to be a defender of their rights,
 - b) modifications be made to school transport and automatic or manual infrastructure to provide ramps, etc, to developing and developed nations,
 - c) verifying that all teachers of the disabled in schools are qualified by a formal degree or a UN training program open to local and international teachers;