



UN-Women Executive Board

Informal briefing on UN-Women's work and approach to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women and girls with disabilities

Wednesday, 12 September 2018; 1:15 p.m.-2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 7 of UNHQ

I. UN Women's Leadership and Collective Achievements

A. Overview

Almost 1 in 5 women live with disability, and generally women with disabilities fare worse than men with disabilities and other women. Women who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, such as women with disabilities, indigenous women, migrant women, and lesbian, bisexual and transgender women, face compounded discrimination and violence.¹

Since it was created in July 2010, UN Women has increasingly contributed to the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities and gender equality. Participation of and consultations with women with disabilities and their representative organizations have informed gender equality and disability inclusive action at all levels.

In 2012, UN Women appointed a focal point on disability. Since then, we have established and strengthened partnerships, and contributed to amplify the voices of women and girls with disabilities, both at headquarters and in the field. In 2017, UN Women established an internal task team to elaborate a corporate strategy. UN Women's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan includes references to women and girls with disabilities and plans to present data disaggregated by disability for 9 indicators.

Among other things, UN Women has:

- Drawn attention to the issue of women and girls with disabilities in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,² including in the context of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.
- Supported government initiatives, including in Cabo Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, India, Uruguay and the Gaza Strip, in conducting studies or providing information on women and girls with disabilities to inform other policymaking processes,³ and the provision of services to women and girls who have experienced violence, with a special focus on women with disabilities.⁴



- Addressed the intersectionality of gender and disability with other factors, such as age, ethnicity and humanitarian crises,⁵ and expanded support amongst key groups by fostering diversity and inspiring joint action through inclusion of youth, disability rights activists, indigenous leaders, and other key constituencies in [Civil Society Advisory Groups](#) and in UN Women’s broader outreach.⁶
- Supported gender mainstreaming in disability specific initiatives and strengthening networks of women with disabilities across the humanitarian and development continuum. Other initiatives supported by UN Women, such as the [Unstereotype Alliance](#) that focuses on empowering women in all their diversity (race, class, age, ability, ethnicity, religion, sexuality, language, education, etc.) and addressing harmful masculinities to help create a gender equal world.



B. As We Look Ahead

Strategic Plan 2018-2021

One of the guiding principles of [UN Women’s 2018-2021 Strategic Plan](#) is adopting a human rights-based approach responding to the circumstances of the poorest and most excluded women, including those facing marginalization as well as multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including those with disabilities. The Strategic Plan has four inter-connected outcomes: women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy; all women and girls live a life free from violence; and women and girls contribute to building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from crisis prevention and humanitarian action.

These goals, among other things, will contribute to more women of all ages fully participating, leading and engaging in political institutions and processes, including women with disabilities; more national and local plans, strategies, policies and budgets are gender-responsive including support to disability programming; and more and better quality and disaggregated data and statistics, including for those in vulnerable situations. UN Women will continue to strengthen its special relationship with women’s organizations, and networks and pay special attention to those representing specific groups, such as disability organizations. In addition to specific country outcomes and indicators, for the period 2018-2021 UN Women plans to present data [disaggregated by disability status for 9 development results indicators](#),⁷ under 3 outcomes out of 5.

A Corporate Strategy

A more systematic and comprehensive approach will enhance UN Women’s work in this area. To this end, in consultation with partners, UN Women developed a [strategy for the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities](#) and disability inclusion in all areas of its work, including by building internal capacities and continuing to strengthen partnerships for the full and effective participation of women and girls with disabilities in their diversity. [UN Women’s implementation plan of the UN System gender parity strategy](#) addresses inclusion of women with disabilities.



UN Women Executive Director at the 11th Session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, New York, 14 June 2018

II. How UN Women makes a difference in the lives of women and girls with disabilities: Our Programmes

In 2016, UN Women worked in 30 countries to promote synergies between the gender equality and disability-inclusion agendas and support the leadership of women with disabilities.⁸ In 2017 UN Women supported initiatives for the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities in close to 30 countries, in all regions and under all priority areas. Most initiatives reported are inclusive of women with disabilities along with other women. Some initiatives mainstream gender perspectives or the rights of persons with disabilities and disability inclusion, or specifically target women and girls with disabilities. Some countries have reported on their work in this area for more than priority area, or over the span of more than one year.

A. Women with disabilities lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems

- In Kenya, for the 2017 election, UN Women in partnership with UNDP, supported replication of the Women Situation Room (WSR) as a strategy that promotes social inclusion, and design of tools for the WSR, taking into consideration the needs of women with disabilities.
- In Moldova, UN Women supported enhancement of skills of women with disabilities to become actively involved in civic and political life, including in areas such as CEDAW provisions and recommendations to Moldova, legislation on the right of people with disabilities, management of electoral campaigns, gender equality and sustainable development.⁹
- In Tanzania, UN Women, in coordination with United Nations partners, advanced gender mainstreaming and inclusive electoral management and processes. As a result, the Electoral Commission Guidelines on voter registration, voter education, election observation and the Political Parties' Code of Conduct, mainstreamed gender equality and social inclusion principles with particular attention to peoples with disabilities.



*H.E. Alexia Manombe-Ncube,
Deputy Minister, Disability
Affairs of the Republic of
Namibia*

To strengthen the **political participation and leadership of women with disabilities**, in [Tanzania](#), UN Women has worked with gender advocates to support the participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the electoral process, contributing to the inclusion of women with disabilities in the list of candidates. UN Women also gives visibility to women leaders with disabilities, including through [iKNOW Politics](#), the International Knowledge Network of Women in Politics, which has featured [Kerryann F. Ifill](#), President of the Senate of Barbados—the first woman, first disabled person and the youngest person to be elected to this role (at 38),¹⁰ and [Alexia Manombe-Ncube](#), Deputy Minister, Disability Affairs of the Republic of Namibia.

B. Women with disabilities have income security, decent work and economic autonomy

- In Kenya, UN Women targeted women entrepreneurs, including women with disabilities, to raise awareness about opportunities available in the public procurement sector.¹¹
- In Turkmenistan, in the framework of a Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) workshop supported by UN Women, recommendations to further an institutional environment for creating jobs for women with disabilities were discussed.
- In Kazakhstan, within a project with the Ministry of National Economy, UN Women in Kazakhstan studied the national labor market to identify obstacles that hinder the expansion of entrepreneurship opportunities for socially vulnerable women, including women with disabilities.

Video: Leave No Woman Behind | Juddy's story

Juddy was injured in an accident 15 years ago. She fought to find a way to earn a living. She is now a leader in her community, teaching other women how they can empower themselves and overcome poverty. [See Video](#)



Image from video

C. All women and girls with disabilities live a life free from violence

- In Fiji, UN Women supported the Nausori Town Council to improve local markets safety and accessibility for persons with disabilities through the revised building plans of the New Accommodation Centre facilities.
- In Jordan, UN Women supported awareness raising sessions including on gender-based violence and domestic violence, and concerns of people with disabilities.¹²
- In Serbia, UN Women support civil society organisations in the (a) provision of services to women and girls' victims of violence, with a special focus on women with disabilities; and (b) collection of data on violence against women with disabilities in custodial institutions.
- The European Union and the United Nations “Spotlight Initiative – eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls,” in line with the principle of “leaving no one behind,” invites CSOs to play an active role during programme design, execution, and monitoring. Organizations of persons with disabilities and those working on the rights of persons with disabilities groups are being targeted in Spotlight participating countries.

For women around the world, gender-based discrimination and violence heighten the risk of acquiring a disability. At the same time, women with disabilities are more likely to be exposed to violence, abuse, neglect, or exploitation, lack access to education and vocational opportunities, housing and sexual and reproductive health care.¹³

To end violence against women with disabilities, UN Women with other partners, including the Department of Foreign Trade and Affair (DFAT) of Australia, supported the [Pacific Disability Forum](#) to develop a [Toolkit on Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls with Disabilities in](#)

[Fiji](#).¹⁴ For the 2017 [16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence](#), the UN Secretary-General's UNiTE campaign is spotlighted the issue specifically, on 3 December,¹⁵ and UN Women's [Executive Director's blog series addressed Violence against women and girls with disabilities](#).



Ways to reduce violence against women and girls with disabilities

Lessons learnt from a unique Toolkit on Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls with Disabilities in Fiji are driving ideas to develop similar approaches in other Pacific countries. “When we started using our Fiji toolkit back in 2015 we didn’t realize how much it would really help our women and girls,” said Litia Naitanui, Rewa Branch President of the Disabled People’s Organization (DPO). [Read More](#)

Litia Naitanui, Disabled People’s Organisation (DPO) Rewa Branch President, says the Toolkit on Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls with Disabilities (EVAWG) has been life-changing for some Fijian women. Photo: UN Women/Jacqui Berrell

D. Women and girls with disabilities contribute to building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from crisis prevention and humanitarian action

- In Haiti, in the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew, UN Women supported women with disabilities to participate in consultations for a cash for-work project.¹⁶
- In Nepal, UN Women’s technical support in [Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Guideline](#) for identifying and prioritizing vulnerable and marginalized populations for humanitarian response, recovery, preparedness and disaster risk reduction, include women and girls, and persons with disabilities.
- In the Occupied Palestinian Territories, UN Women, with two women organizations, supported counselling, legal services, psychosocial services to enhance the capacity of women and girls with disabilities to advocate for gender equality in humanitarian action, ensuring that their needs are met in times of crisis.
- In Rwanda, UN Women provided technical support the first comprehensive UN country report of the needs of women and girls in refugee settlements in Rwanda based on an inclusive assessment that included the consultation with people with disabilities.

In the **humanitarian action field**, UN Women included women with disabilities and partnered with the National Disability Women’s Association in the [mobilization of relief efforts in response to the earthquake in Nepal](#). With UN Women’s support, years of advocacy by women’s rights groups, including those [monitoring justice for women with disabilities in northern Uganda](#) paid off with the passing of a resolution to address their specific needs. UN Women also advocates for women with disabilities to be included and participate at all stages of recovery and reconstruction efforts.¹⁷

Public Service Announcement based on the key concerns and priorities identified in the baseline study of internally displaced and conflict-affected women, with a focus on people with disabilities, single and elderly women. Produced as part of the UN Women project “Innovative Action for Gender Equality” IAGE in Georgia (funded by EU) [See video](#)



Image from video

E. Gender and disability-responsive governance and national planning

- In India, through the National Institute of Financial Development, UN Women supported analysis done gender-responsive budgeting of key policies and plans impacting women and girls with disabilities and tribal women and girls.
- In Morocco, UN Women supported a baseline gender analysis and the inclusion of gender-specific indicators in a national plan on the rights of persons with disabilities.¹⁸
- In Tanzania, UN Women provided technical support to the process of enactment and follow-up of the Legal Aid Act, 2017. The Act formalizes legal aid services and guarantees access to justice to marginalized groups and communities including vulnerable women and girls as well as women and people with disabilities.
- In Ukraine, UN Women established a partnership with Kramatorsk City Council and its Committee on Accessibility to conduct a Gender Audit on Accessibility for Women with Disabilities focusing on the infrastructure and needs identified by women with disabilities, including healthcare and social service.¹⁹

Improving disability data and statistics

To ensure the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities, in addition to gender-related information, first disability-related information must be collected in surveys—for example through the use of the [questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics](#)—and second, at the analysis stage, where indicators must systematically be disaggregated and reported by sex and disability.²⁰

The [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs) offer an unprecedented opportunity to drive lasting change for all women’s rights and equality, including women and girls with disabilities. Making this agenda come to life needs programmes and policies that are informed by high quality and timely data, disaggregated by sex and disability. Supporting the collection and analysis of disability statistics will be a central feature in UN Women’s new Flagship Programme Initiative on [gender data and statistics](#).²¹

Efforts to improve disability data and statistics include:

- In Afghanistan, UN Women supported data collection for the first report on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.²²
- In Ecuador, UN Women supported the development of a survey to inform participation of women and girls with disabilities.²³ The findings provided a baseline about living conditions and economic activities of nearly 900 women and persons with disabilities and their households, which helped rank and select the most needed and vulnerable group for economic recovery actions.

To support collection and compilation of disability data and statistics, UN Women published an [Issue Brief on Making the SDGs count for Women and Girls with Disabilities](#), and included a section on women with disabilities in its flagship report [Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#).



[Issue brief: Making the SDGs count for women and girls with disabilities](#)

Date: Monday, July 3, 2017

This issue brief underlines the need to mainstream disability into all efforts to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment (SDG 5); highlights key issues for ending poverty (SDG 1) and ensuring healthy lives (SDG 3) for women and girls with disabilities; and calls for closing data gaps on gender and disability. [More](#)

III. Amplifying the voices of women and girls with disabilities and mainstreaming the issue of women and girls with disabilities in the work of the United Nations through partnerships and collaboration

A. In intergovernmental fora

UN Women has worked in close collaboration with other United Nations entities and offices on advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of the international agenda, and advancing the rights and leadership of women and girls with disabilities through intergovernmental processes, including the General Assembly, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission for Social Development, the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant processes. In recent years, in conjunction with the Commission on the Status of Women, UN Women has amplified the voices of women and girls with disabilities by engaging them at the Commission.²⁴ Among other things, in collaboration with relevant entities and other partners, UN Women has organized a number of events and panel discussions to build a unique policy space for women and girls with disabilities in global programmes for the advancement of persons with disabilities.²⁵



Nidhi Goyal. Photo: UN Women/Susan Markisz

[General Assembly resolution 72/162](#) entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto: situation of women and girls with disabilities” recognizes that women and girls with disabilities are faced with multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination which poses barriers in all aspects of life, and therefore focuses on a number of key issues critical to realizing their rights on the equal basis with others, namely (a) multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination; (b) education and employment; (b) access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health; (c) access to justice and equal recognition before the law; and (d) participation in public and political life.

To strengthen normative frameworks and inform policy, UN Women has increasingly supported the participation of women with disabilities in the intergovernmental processes, and the inclusion in outcome documents, including in:

- The outcome document of the [2013 High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Disability and Development](#).
- [Commission on the Status of Women](#) side events and agreed conclusions (2015-2017).
- Official meetings and side events to [the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#) (2015, 2016, 2017).
- The 2017 High Level Political Forum, on the occasion of which UN Women developed the [Issue Brief: Making the SDGs count for women and girls with disabilities](#).
- The World Humanitarian Summit (2016), in the context of which UN Women contributed to and endorsed the [Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action](#).

B. United Nations System collaboration and coordination

- In 2012 UN Women joined the [Inter-Agency Support Group on the Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities \(IASG\)](#), and 2015/2016 co-led the establishment of the Working Group on Women and Girls with Disabilities which we continue to chair. As 2018 rotating chair of IASG, UN Women hosted the annual meeting from 22-23 March, which looked at achievements, challenges, and lessons learned. UN Women's Executive Director also ([webcast](#), minutes 54 -1:04) participated in an Interactive dialogue on the implementation of the Convention of States Parties with the UN system and other stakeholders held on 14 June during the [11th session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#).
- In 2015 UN Women joined the [United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities \(UNPRPD\)](#), and with partners contributed to including in the revised [Strategic Operational Framework](#), gender equality as one of three elements for successful implementation of projects. In 2017, for the third round of funding, of the 11 countries in which UN Women participated in UNCT expressions of interest, 8 were invited to submit full-fledged project proposals, and 6 were selected for funding.
- The [Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality \(IANWGE\)](#) has since 2016 included an agenda item on women and girls with disabilities in its annual meeting.



Casar Jacobson, Disability rights activities, and UN Women Youth Champion. International Women's Day at UNHQ, 8 March 2017

C. Building and Strengthening Partnerships

- We are a founding member of the [Global Action on Disability \(GLAD\) Network](#), a multi-stakeholder Network to enhance coordination for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in development and humanitarian action.
- We continue to strengthen collaboration with women with disabilities and their representative organizations. At the end of 2015, 13 members of 10 national [Civil Society Advisory Groups \(CSAGs\)](#) focused on issues related to persons with disabilities. The [2017-2019 Executive Director's Global CSAG](#) includes a young woman feminist activist with a disability.
- UN Women's regional office and national offices have been collaborating with organizations of women and persons with disabilities, including in the context of:
 - UN Women's one year project on [Strengthening Networks of Women with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action](#), implemented by the [Women's Refugee Commission](#) with funds from the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family of Korea.
 - The [Second Gender and Disability Forum](#), 5-9 March 2018 in Nairobi, which as part of the [Making Work Project](#) will contribute to scale up good practices on prevention and reduction of violence against women and girls with disabilities.
- UN Women signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the [International Disability Alliance \(IDA\)](#) to help strengthen our internal capacities for inclusion of persons with disabilities, and promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls with disabilities in the context of IDA's work.

D. Inclusive Programming, Grant-Making, Management, Advocacy and Communications

- To facilitate tracking, the Results Management System (RMS) has a tag on disability. UN Women's 2016 Annual Report, and 2018-2021 Strategic Plan include references to women and girls with disabilities.
- In 2016, close to 30 offices reported work with or related to women with disabilities, in all regions and under all impact areas. UN Women continues to lead in new areas such as Gender Responsive Budgeting and women with disabilities through pilot experiences in India and Sri Lanka; and working with organizations of persons with disabilities to address violence against women in the Pacific, including in its safe cities initiatives to make markets accessible.
- The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, administered by UN Women, and the Fund for Gender Equality give special consideration to programmes reaching marginalized populations, including women with disabilities. In its call for proposals in 2017, the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women opened its special thematic window on violence against women and girls with disabilities.²⁶ The UN Trust Fund received 173 applications from 69 countries and territories, requesting a total of USD 64 million, under this special thematic funding window. [Nine grantees were selected](#) and announced during the Global Disability Summit.



[Case study: Ensuring access to justice for women and girls with disabilities in Zimbabwe](#)

Date: Friday, July 20, 2018

The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) funds a project implemented by the Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe Trust (LCDZT) to facilitate access to justice and services for women and girls with disabilities who are survivors of violence. [More](#)

Participants take part in a meeting about accessing justice for women and girls with disabilities in Zimbabwe. Nobuhle Moyo/Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe Trust

- In 2016 UN Women joined the [Human Resources Network](#)'s group working on the inclusion of persons with disabilities. A survey to UN Women personnel is being finalized to inform our policy on inclusion of persons with disabilities. [UN Women's implementation plan of System-wide strategy on gender parity](#) addresses inclusion of women with disabilities.
- UN Women's websites and knowledge portals increasingly include stories, editorial spotlights on women with disabilities, information, tools and resources on women and girls with disabilities. This include for [UN Women Watch](#), International Day of Persons with Disabilities ([2015](#), [2016](#) and [2017](#)), the [Women of achievement](#) for Beijing+20, [From Where I Stand](#) (including for CSW60), for [16 Day Campaign](#), the [Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence against Women and Girls](#). We also collaborate with partners to disseminate information on women and girls with disabilities and UN Women's work, including through the [UN Enable website](#) (CSW61, CSW62, and COSPI0), [Enable Newsletter](#), an [online network of women with disabilities](#). UN Women's [Empower Women](#) and [We Learn Virtual Skills School](#) provide spaces for women and girls with disabilities to engage.

Women of achievement: As part of its [Beijing+20 campaign](#), UN Women has also featured a [series of portraits](#) of women and girls who have made it in their respective fields—often in uncharted territories—by overcoming barriers and beating the odds to reach their goals. These include [Florence Ndagire](#), the first visually impaired lawyer in Uganda; [Safak Pavey](#), the first Turkish woman parliamentarian with disabilities; and [Abia Akram](#) who founded Pakistan’s National Forum of Women with Disabilities and chairs UNICEF’s Youth Council.



Munira Mazari. Photo: UN Women/Atif Mansoor Khan

UN Women appointed [Muniba Mazari](#), at 28, **Pakistan’s first National Ambassador** during an event in Islamabad to mark the end of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence in December 2015. “I am a strong supporter of UN Women and the role we have in ending gender-based discrimination, and working towards gender equality, making it a lived reality.”



Veronica Ndi Ngum, EmpowerWomen 2016-2017 Champion

EmpowerWomen champion [Veronica Ndi Ngum](#): “Participating in this tenure as a woman with disability gave me the opportunity to improve my confidence and self-esteem, meet professionals in all walks of life and increase my knowledge on women’s economic empowerment. The knowledge and skills I have gained through my tenure will benefit me all my life and bring great change to the lives of women/girls with disabilities.”

IV. Joint United Nations Action and Initiatives: Examples

Delivering as one for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities in Zimbabwe

The [United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women](#), through its grantee, the Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe Trust, supported a three-year project on “Access to Justice for Girls and Women with Disabilities.” This contributed to 738 girls and women with disabilities who are survivors of violence received practical assistance, such as legal advice, and financial and logistical support to remove barriers to access justice such as food, transport, accommodation and survivor friendly services.



Zimbabwe’s stakeholders converge to draw new transformative country programme

In [Zimbabwe](#), a participating country of the European Union and the United Nations “[Spotlight Initiative – eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls](#),” there are plans to equip service facilities with access ramps, sign language, braille and audio versions of information materials, among other measures to ensure that women and girls with disabilities are able to benefit from essential services.

The [United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#) is supporting an initiative on [Advancing the Rights of Women and Girls with](#)

[Disabilities in Zimbabwe](#), implemented by UNESCO, UNDP, and UNFPA in collaboration with UNICEF, UN Women, and the Resident Coordinator’s Office. It aims to engage around critical issues such as the transformation of cultural norms, the design and delivery of services, including among others sexual and reproductive health, and the protection of women and girls with disabilities from gender-based violence and harmful practices and advocating for improved response and prevention to gender-based violence and access to sexual and reproductive health.

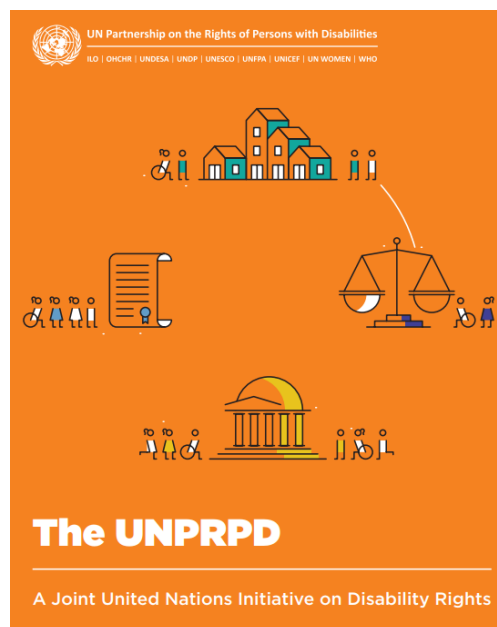
United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

In 2017, UN Women participated in the third [United Nations Partnership on the Right of Persons with Disabilities](#) Funding Round. Of the of the 14 joint United Nations projects selected for funding, UN Women participates in six—Macedonia, Malawi, Pakistan, Serbia, Timor Leste, and Uruguay—and supports one. In Zimbabwe, UN Women is collaborating to the initiative and through the European Union and the United Nations “Spotlight Initiative – eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls.

- [The right to equality and non-discrimination for persons with disabilities - Uruguay](#): The project is working on awareness raising on violence against women with disabilities, and capacity building of gender-based violence services response.
- [Empower for Change - Reducing violence and discrimination against women and children with disabilities in Timor-Leste](#). The project partners with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (DPOs) to reduce harmful attitudes that perpetuate tolerance of gendered discrimination against persons with disabilities. It focuses on increasing the capacity of duty bearers to improve gender responsive services, collection of disaggregated data and gender response budgeting.
- [Moving from Charity model to Rights based work - Delivering as ONE for empowerment of Women with Disabilities in Pakistan](#): The intervention aims to increase the capacity of institutions involved in the prevention and response services to address gender-based violence and violence against women with disabilities. It will include the development of a disability friendly mobile application linked to a gender-based violence helpline in one pilot district, and training of staff of police and rescue services providers.

Other initiatives where UN Women is participating:

- [Working bottom up – building a local model for deinstitutionalization - Macedonia](#)
 - [Advancing disability rights together in Malawi](#)
 - [Autonomy, Voice and Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Serbia](#)
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Cover page of the UNPRPD Brochure

¹ Annual report of the Executive Director Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on progress made on the strategic plan, 2014-2017, including the midterm review of the strategic plan, UNW/2016/2, 26 May 2016, paragraph 5.

² Ibid, paragraph 67.

³ Situation of women and girls with disabilities and the Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto, Report of the Secretary-General, A/72/227, 28 July 2017, paragraph 49.

⁴ Annual Report of the Under Secretary-General/Executive Director on the Strategic Plan, 2014-2017, UNW/2018/2, 21 May 2018, paragraph 30.

⁵ A/72/227, 28 July 2017, paragraph 52.

⁶ UNW/2018/2, paragraph 87.

⁷ Annex I. UN-Women Strategic Plan 2018 – 2021 Integrated Results and Resources Framework, page 1.

⁸ Annual Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director on the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017, UNW/2017/2, 29 May 2017. Box 2: Leaving no one behind.

⁹ UNW/2016/2, paragraph 22.

¹⁰ [Empowering and including women and girls with disabilities](#). International Day of Persons with Disabilities, UN Women, 2015.

¹¹ UNW/2016/2, paragraph 22.

¹² Ibid, paragraph 22.

¹³ [Editorial spotlight: International Day of Persons with Disabilities](#). UN Women, 2017.

¹⁴ [Empowering and including women and girls with disabilities](#). International Day of Persons with Disabilities, UN Women, 2015.

¹⁵ [Editorial spotlight: International Day of Persons with Disabilities](#). UN Women, 2017.

¹⁶ UNW/2017/2, Box 2: Leaving no one behind.

¹⁷ [Empowering and including women and girls with disabilities](#). International Day of Persons with Disabilities, UN Women, 2015.

¹⁸ UNW/2017/2, Box 2: Leaving no one behind.

¹⁹ Source: UN Women online RMS, 2017.

²⁰ [Empowering and including women and girls with disabilities](#). International Day of Persons with Disabilities, UN Women, 2015.

²¹ [Women and girls with disabilities must not be left behind](#), UN Women, June 2016.

²² UNW/2017/2, Box 2: Leaving no one behind.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ A/72/227, paragraph 46.

²⁵ Ibid, paragraph 45.

²⁶ A/72/227, 28 July 2017, paragraph 49.