

long-term investors are taking actions to better align incentives with long-term investing.

(P. 24) As infrastructure projects often profoundly impact local communities,

protection, and this has affected persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups disproportionately.⁶

These data indicate the need for dedicated actions to ensure that the implementation of the financing for development agenda leaves no one behind, including:

A progressive increase in dedicated domestic resource allocation and international development cooperation to support the full inclusion of persons with disabilities and their families in sustainable development.

Binding accountability mechanisms to ensure that private investments and infrastructure projects adhere to human rights standards, including the rights to accessibility and work enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Transparent and accessible reporting of domestic and international resource allocations for the realisation of disability rights, including through the introduction of a disability policy marker on the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System, and full participation of persons with disabilities and their families in resource allocation processes.

Chapter II – Addressing Vulnerabilities

(P. 28) “Extreme poverty is still suffered by 13 per cent of the world’s population, including women, persons with ~~disability~~ disabilities, indigenous persons, children and youth and the elderly.”

(Please use “persons with disabilities” keeping in line with language from the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities).

(P. 28-29) Social protection floors are meant to convey at least minimum benefits to all people at every stage in their life cycle (children, mothers with newborns, support for those without jobs, persons with disabilities, the elderly) through nationally designed and owned social protection systems.

This is especially important as with 183 countries reviewed, less than half had a non-contributory cash benefit scheme for persons with disabilities.⁷

Chapter III A – Domestic Public Resources

⁶<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Developme>

(P. 35) To further strengthen the link between taxation, expenditure and the accountability of the State, fiscal transparency is critical.

Chapter III.B. - Domestic and international business and finance

(P. 55) Long-term investment, sustainability and stability of the financial system should be mutually reinforcing. Moreover, without a long-term perspective, firms won't incorporate long-term risks, such as climate change, into their investment decisions.

(following the above paragraph, add as a new paragraph) Official development assistance remains an important supplement to domestic

** The International Disability Alliance consists of eight global and six regional Members and the International Disability and Development Consortium has 26 full members.*