



UNITED NATIONS — HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DPRK

Call for Inputs: Progress in Implementation of UPR Recommendations (HRC 61, March 2026) Submission by a Civil Society Organization: International Democracy Hub (IDH)

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)

7 November 2025

International Democracy Hub (IDH) is a Seoul-based, nonpartisan, nonprofit youth civil society organization that advances democratic resilience and human rights through policy dialogue, research and documentation, and youth civic engagement programs. In collaboration with domestic and international partners, IDH hosts youth roundtables, runs North Korean human rights education programs, and undertakes translation, publication, and advocacy initiatives to expand victim-centered approaches and evidence-based discourse.

Room 1221, 300 Digital-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea (South Korea), https://www.instagram.com/international_democracy_hub/, Contact Person: Seunghyeon Kim, hyeon@idhkorea.org, Tel: (available upon request)

Confidentiality: This submission is intended to be made public and posted on the OHCHR website.

Q3 – Executive Summary (Repeated recommendations with limited/no progress)

Despite the DPRK’s formal acceptance of multiple UPR recommendations across the third and fourth cycles, overall implementation remains limited—particularly regarding inclusive education, accessibility, disaggregated data systems, and awareness-raising for children with disabilities. Persistent structural barriers continue to constrain a nationwide rollout of inclusive education; available information points to only eleven special schools with narrow coverage and no evidence of system-wide inclusion in regular classrooms. Disaggregated data (by age, sex, disability type, and region) are still not collected or used systematically, impeding policy design and monitoring in line with accepted recommendations. Domestic incorporation of CRPD/CRC principles remains incomplete, with gaps in anti-discrimination protections and enforcement architecture. Awareness-raising appears insufficient and often externally oriented, leaving internal attitudes and stigma largely unaddressed. As a result, a pattern of “accepted but insufficiently implemented” persists across several recommendations (e.g., 130.142, 130.144, 130.190, 130.191, 130.193, 130.203, 130.204), underscoring the need for clear indicators, independent participation mechanisms, and routine public reporting.

Q4 – Executive Summary (Concrete steps to implement UPR Rec. 130.144)

IDH prioritizes Recommendation 130.144 to strengthen the integration of children with disabilities into regular schools as a practical, high-impact entry point. We propose targeted amendments to the General Education Law to define inclusive education, prohibit disability-based exclusion from regular schools, mandate reasonable accommodation, and delineate central-local responsibilities for implementation and oversight. To operationalize inclusion, we recommend nationwide in-service teacher training and a compulsory pre-service module on inclusive education in teacher training colleges. Access should be enabled through scaled provision of learning aids and transportation/temporary boarding so that rural and low-resource areas can participate immediately. A phased model—pilot classrooms in Pyongyang and each province—should be paired with a UNICEF joint workplan for curricula, accessibility standards, and data architecture. These steps convert a broadly accepted commitment into a measurable roadmap with concrete deliverables and timelines.

I. Question 3

A. Legislation

1. In 2003, the DPRK enacted the Law on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities¹, which was updated in 2023 to address current national challenges with *the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*². This law displays a change towards progress for the socio-political, economic, and cultural rights of persons with disabilities. Furthermore, the DPRK ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2016³ to meet international and United Nations standards regarding the rights of persons with disabilities. The DPRK has implemented the National Strategy for People with Disabilities (2021–2025)⁴ to improve their education, rehabilitation, health care, and cultural life.
2. The DPRK ratified the *UN Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC) in 1990.⁵ Additionally, the DPRK has enacted several domestic laws concerning children's

¹ Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Concluding Observations on the Initial Report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (CRPD/C/PRK/CO/1). Geneva: United Nations. August 26, 2025. paras. 6–8, 31.

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD%2FCO%2FPRK%2FCO%2F1&Lang=en

² Lawyers for Human Rights and Unification for Korea (Hanbyun) and People for Successful Korean Reunification (PSCORE). Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Submission to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review (34th Session of the UPR Working Group). April 2025, p. 3, para. 4. https://upr-info.org/sites/default/files/country-document/2025-04/JS5_UPR47_DemocraticPeoplesRepublicKorea.pdf

³ Initial report submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under article 35 of the Convention, due in 2018. October 10, 2019. p. 2, para 1.

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g19/302/43/pdf/g1930243.pdf>.

⁴ 4. Replies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the list of issues in relation to its initial report. March 18, 2024. p. 2, para 7

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g24/043/44/pdf/g2404344.pdf>.

⁵ COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 44 OF THE CONVENTION The combined third and fourth periodic reports of States parties due in 2007 DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, December 10, 2007. p.5, para 6.

[https://crc.sfaa.gov.tw/Uploadfile/Document/1468-%E9%9F%93%E5%9C%8B%E6%9C%80%E8%BF%91%E4%B8%80%E6%AC%A1%E5%9C%8B%E5%AE%B6%E5%A0%B1%E5%91%8A_%E8%8B%B1%E6%96%87%E7%89%88\(Latest_Reports_of_Korea_English\).pdf](https://crc.sfaa.gov.tw/Uploadfile/Document/1468-%E9%9F%93%E5%9C%8B%E6%9C%80%E8%BF%91%E4%B8%80%E6%AC%A1%E5%9C%8B%E5%AE%B6%E5%A0%B1%E5%91%8A_%E8%8B%B1%E6%96%87%E7%89%88(Latest_Reports_of_Korea_English).pdf).

rights, such as *the Civil Law and the Family Law* in 1990⁶ and the Children’s Rights Protection Act in 2014, which mirrors the CRC principles; and *the Child Care Law* in 2021.⁷

3. Nevertheless, the UN committees have shown concerns as they stated ongoing violations of child rights. For example, child labor is still widespread and prevents children from accessing consistent education and health care.⁸ Moreover, the Child Care Law (2021) is based on economic development motivations and aims to prove the government’s legitimacy under its “People-first Principle”⁹ rather than ensuring sustainable improvements for child rights.¹⁰

B. Key Discrepancies

4. Recommendation 126.193 from the Third UPR report has not been effectively met. This recommendation advises the DPRK to take appropriate measures to develop inclusive education for children with disabilities and ensure that it is prioritized over their placement in specialized institutions and classes. However, there are only eleven special schools nationwide, three for the children with visual impairments and eight for the children with hearing impairments, each with limited capacity.¹¹
5. The DPRK accepted recommendation 130.135 in the Fourth cycle of the UPR, which calls for ensuring quality education for all. However, the national data systems for children in rural areas are not used to collect and analyze disaggregated data on children with disabilities, particularly those under five, those living in institutions, or

⁶ Davis, Elija. “Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.” North Korea | Representing Children Worldwide, May 2005. Accessed October 28, 2025. Para 1. <https://rcw.law.yale.edu/jurisdiction-research/north-korea>.

⁷ Jeong, Eun Mee. The Child Care Policy of the Kim Jong-un Regime Examined through the Enactment of the Child Care Law, March 23, 2022. p.2, para 1. [https://repo.kinu.or.kr/bitstream/2015.oak/13122/1/CO22-07\(e\).pdf](https://repo.kinu.or.kr/bitstream/2015.oak/13122/1/CO22-07(e).pdf).

⁸ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). DPRK Project ACC. Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. September 25, 2018. p. 4–6. https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/30000/dprk_project_acc.docx.

⁹ Iimura, Tomoki. “Rhetoric and Expression of the ‘People-First Principle’ in North Korea.” Tokyo: The Japan Institute of International Affairs, April 27, 2022, paras. 3–5. <https://www.jiia.or.jp/en/column/2022/04/korean-peninsula-fy2021-08.html>.

¹⁰ Jeong, Eun Mee. The Child Care Policy of the Kim Jong-un Regime Examined through the Enactment of the Child Care Law, March 23, 2022. p.9, para 1. [https://repo.kinu.or.kr/bitstream/2015.oak/13122/1/CO22-07\(e\).pdf](https://repo.kinu.or.kr/bitstream/2015.oak/13122/1/CO22-07(e).pdf).

¹¹ Barrett, Jasmine, and Keith McVilly. “Assessing Access to Education for Children with Disabilities in the DPRK.” Seoul Journal of Korean Studies 37, no. 2, December 2024, 233–268, pp. 1.

those living outside Pyongyang, nor to report on the availability and accessibility of support services, according to the CRPD.¹²

6. This lack of access extends beyond schools to basic welfare and support services. Children with disabilities living with their families in rural and remote areas face difficulties accessing services and support, resulting in social exclusion and unequal opportunities.¹³
7. Despite the acceptance of recommendation 130.142, designed for “providing resources and developing strategies for the achievement of greater access to higher education, especially for persons with disabilities,” documented testimonies show that high school students with disabilities have few opportunities to pursue higher education programs.¹⁴
8. Recommendation 130.144 has not been effectively met. It targets efforts to strengthen the education system to integrate children with disabilities into the regular school system. Nevertheless, as mentioned previously, the DPRK has only eleven special schools, alongside a two-year program in vocational technical schools to facilitate entry into the work market for persons with disabilities. It has been reported that this program is only accessible to a select number of people. Moreover, there is a lack of training or rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities.¹⁵
9. Recommendation 130.190 from the Fourth UPR, which focuses on improving access to education and addressing social barriers faced by children with disabilities, has not yet been effectively implemented. Despite the acceptance, the DPRK appears to be lacking in implementing necessary measures to ensure inclusive education or to dismantle the prejudice surrounding disability. In practice, children with disabilities have few opportunities to interact with their peers and often experience discrimination due to widespread about disabilities. In the DPRK, the concept of “disability” is generally associated with war veterans, and as a result, children with disabilities

¹² CRPD Committee. Concluding Observations. *supra* note 1. p. 4, art. 7. https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD%2FCO%2FPRK%2FCO%2F1&Lang=en

¹³ *Ibid.* p. 4, art. 7.

¹⁴ Lawyers for Human Rights and Unification for Korea (Hanbyun) and People for Successful Korean Reunification (PSCORE). “Democratic People’s Republic of Korea: Submission to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review (34th Session of the UPR Working Group).” April 2025. p. 3, para. 4. https://upr-info.org/sites/default/files/country-document/2025-04/JS5_UPR47_DemocraticPeoplesRepublicKorea.pdf.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* April 2025. p. 10, para. 4.

remain marginalized and often have lower academic performance due to systemic barriers.¹⁶

10. Recommendation 130.191 from the Fourth UPR report was accepted but is being implemented insufficiently. This recommendation states that the DPRK should continue to enhance the provision of government facilities and services for children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. However, it has been reported that until recently, public transport prioritized war veterans ('6.25 War Veterans') while lacking designated seating for persons with disabilities. Furthermore, according to surveys, persons with disabilities in the DPRK lack access to government support or benefits for matters such as marriage and mobility.¹⁷
11. Reports suggest that public buildings such as schools, hospitals, and public transportation do not provide accessible arrangements for children with disabilities. As a result, children with disabilities lack access to public life and are faced with restrictions on freedom of movement and participation. Recommendation 130.193, which encourages persons with disabilities, including children, to participate in public activities, has been insufficient in its implementation.¹⁸
12. Existing measures are insufficient for Recommendation 130.203 in the Fourth UPR. Its objective is to incorporate the principles of the CRPD and the CRC into the domestic legislation. However, the government lacks in incorporating the principles of the CRPD and the CRC into domestic legislation to protect persons, including children, with disabilities. The CRPD Committee has stated that the Constitution still lacks explicit protections against disability-based discrimination and comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.¹⁹
13. Recommendation 130.204, accepted by the DPRK in the Fourth UPR, is aimed at expanding human rights awareness-raising activities to the wider general public and particularly on the rights of children with disabilities. Nevertheless, it appears to be

¹⁶ Barrett, Jasmine, and Keith McVilly. "Assessing Access to Education for Children with Disabilities in the DPRK." *Seoul Journal of Korean Studies* 37, no. 2, December 2024, 233–268, pp. 1.

¹⁷ BBC News Korea. "몸이 불편한 어머니를 마치 원숭이 처다보듯 했다'...20대 탈북 여대생이 북한 장애인 인권운동에 나선 이유". May 3, 2024. Accessed on October 27. [in Korean] <https://www.bbc.com/korean/articles/c3glddwjyq0o>.

¹⁸ Database Center for North Korean Human Rights (NKDB), International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH). United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 33rd Session (11-29 August 2025) DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA Joint shadow report. July 4 2025. p. 4-5, paras. 3-6.

https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/fidh-nkdb_dprk_shadow_report_crp33.pdf

¹⁹ CRPD Committee. Concluding Observations. *supra* note 1. p. 3, para. 7(a).

insufficiently implemented. Although the DPRK promotes disability rights through state media and the *Huimang* website, these portrayals mainly feature physically disabled athletes and artists and emphasize patriotism. As the *Huimang* website is only accessible via the global internet, natives of the DPRK cannot view it. This suggests that such efforts are intended for foreign audiences rather than to raise domestic awareness. Consequently, prejudice and indifference toward children with disabilities remain widespread.²⁰

14. Recommendation 130.127, which ensures access to appropriate healthcare for vulnerable groups, including children and persons with disabilities, appears to have been partially implemented. Research pointed out that the DPRK reportedly continues to use outdated definitions of disability and rehabilitation based on the International Classification of Impairments, Diseases, and Handicaps (ICIDH), whereas the new standardized definitions are based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF). This causes alterations in the way patients are treated and how disabilities are understood in the DPRK. Despite DPRK's effort in legislative or strategic achievements.²¹
15. Despite the acceptance of Recommendation 130.166 at the Fourth UPR, which focuses on the promotion of the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities, concerns remain. Persons with disabilities continue to face serious violations of their right to life and bodily integrity. The 2023 KINU White Paper recorded testimonies of forced sterilization of persons with nanocormia (a form of dwarfism),²² and the CRPD Committee has recommended that the State Party take

²⁰ NKDB, FIDH. United Nations Committee on the Rights. *supra* note 18. p. 3-4, art 8.

²¹ Nugraha, Boya, and Christoph Gutenbrunner. "Situation Analysis of Rehabilitation Services to Support the National Disability and Rehabilitation Plan in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine* 50, no. 7 (2018): 604–610. p. 2, para 9.

<https://www.medicaljournals.se/jrm/content/html/10.2340/16501977-2305>

²² Jung, Eulee. In the Kim Jong-un Era: Have the Human Rights of North Korea's Vulnerable Improved? Seoul: Korea Institute for National Unification. July 24, 2023. p. 48–49.

<https://repo.kinu.or.kr/bitstream/2015.oak/14470/1/%EC%84%B8%EB%B6%80%EB%B3%B4%EA%B3%A0%EC%84%9C4-%EC%B7%A8%EC%95%BD%EA%B3%84%EC%B8%B5-%EC%98%81%EB%AC%B8%EC%B5%9C%EC%A2%85%EC%9D%B8%EC%87%84%EB%B3%B8%E2%98%85.pdf>

²³ U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. Democratic People's Republic of Korea 2024 Human Rights Report. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2024 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State, August 12, 2025). para. b.

https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/624521_KOREA-DEM-REP-2024-HUMAN-RIG-HTS-REPORT.pdf

effective measures to end infanticide of children with disabilities.²⁴ Independent verification remains difficult; however, these findings suggest those practices may not have been fully eliminated.²⁵

16. The DPRK's acceptance of Recommendation 130.44 in the Fourth UPR to continue its efforts to increase the representation of social organizations in the National Committee for the implementation of international Human rights instruments appears to be insufficiently implemented. Despite the claims of progress made by the Korean Federation for the Protection of the Disabled (KFPD), KFPD is a state-run entity dependent on the government. There is a lack of independent disability organizations known to participate in policy evaluation or rights monitoring. This absence of autonomous oversight mechanisms prevents review of compliance with the CRPD and hinders continuous monitoring and accountability in the protection of disability rights.²⁶

II. Question 4

A. Selection & Rationale

1. This stakeholder submission focuses on Recommendation 130.144, adopted during the Fourth Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2024, which calls on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to strengthen the education system to integrate children with disabilities into the regular school system²⁷. This recommendation was selected because it directly addresses one of the most urgent and under-implemented areas of human rights in the DPRK inclusive education for children with disabilities²⁸. It also represents a critical step toward fulfilling both domestic and international commitments to equality and non-discrimination^{29,30}.

²⁴ CRPD Committee. Concluding Observations. *supra* note 1. p. 9, para. 1.

²⁵ International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH). "North Korea: Serious Violations of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Underscored." Accessed October 25, 2025, paras. 2–5.

<https://www.fidh.org/en/region/asia/north-korea/north-korea-serious-violations-of-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities>.

²⁶ NKDB, FIDH. United Nations Committee on the Rights. *supra* note 18. p. 6-7, art 3.

²⁷ United Nations Human Rights Council. *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea*. A/HRC/58/11. Geneva: United Nations General Assembly, 19 December 2024. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/58/11>

²⁸ UNICEF, *Situation Analysis of Children and Women in the DPRK*, 2019, pp. 42–44. <https://www.unicef.org/dprk/media/686/file/Sitan%202019.pdf>

²⁹ Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), *Concluding Observations on the DPRK*, CRC/C/PRK/CO/5, 2017, para. 29. <https://seoul.ohchr.org/en/node/104>

³⁰ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). *Human Development Report 2023/24: Breaking the Gridlock*. New York: UNDP, 2024.

130.144 Continue efforts to strengthen the education system to integrate children with disabilities into the regular school system (Iraq);³¹

B. Legal Context & Gap

2. The DPRK's own Law on the Protection of Children's Rights (2010, amended 2014) provides a domestic legal framework, with Article 30 explicitly guaranteeing the right to education for children with disabilities^{32,33}.
3. Despite these domestic and international legal commitments, the rights of children with disabilities remain largely unfulfilled in practice³⁴. Many children face systemic exclusion from regular education and are confined to segregated special institutions, which are limited in scope (concentrated primarily in Pyongyang) and show little evidence of inclusive education being implemented nationwide³⁵, thereby justifying the immediate and concrete steps outlined below^{36,37}.

C. Suggested Steps – Establishment of a Legal and Institutional Framework

4. To address the absence of a legal framework to introduce inclusive education^{38,39}, IDH proposes amending the *General Education Law* of the DPRK under Chapter I, by adding a clause that defines inclusive education as the provision of education in regular classes with reasonable accommodation and specifies its beneficiaries including children with visual, hearing, intellectual, psychosocial, and multiple

<https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24>

³¹ supra note 27, Recommendation 130.144 (Iraq)

³² Democratic People's Republic of Korea. *Law on the Protection of Children's Rights (2010, amended 2014)*. [in Korean]

³³ Ibid., Articles 5 and 30.

³⁴ UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), *List of Issues Prior to Reporting: DPRK*, 2023, paras. 10–12. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3990192>

³⁵ UNESCO. *Global Education Monitoring Report 2023: Inclusion and Education – All Means All*. Paris: UNESCO, 2023. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000385728>

³⁶ Human Rights Watch, *Worth Less Than an Animal: Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities in the DPRK*, 2019. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2020/10/19/worth-less-animal/abuses-and-due-process-violations-pretrial-detention-north>

³⁷ Amnesty International, *North Korea: New Evidence of Continued Segregation of Children with Disabilities*, 2022. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/north-korea/>

³⁸ DPRK, *Law on the Protection of Children's Rights*, chap. 3, art. 22.

³⁹ United Nations. *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*. Adopted 13 December 2006. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-persons-disabilities>

disabilities while prohibiting discrimination in access to regular schools on the basis of disability.

5. To address the need to establish a clear institutional framework, IDH proposes adding a clause under Chapter III of the *General Education Law* of the DPRK to define the roles and responsibilities of both central and local educational institutions supporting the integration of children with disabilities into the regular school system⁴⁰.

D. Suggested Steps - Development of Teacher Capacity and Environment

6. To address the need to strengthen teachers' capacity for inclusive education⁴¹, IDH proposes initiating annual nationwide short-term and online based training programs on inclusive education for teachers at all levels of education.
7. To address the lack of professional competency among pre-service teachers in inclusive education, IDH proposes to integrate a compulsory module on inclusive education and disability inclusion within the curriculum of teacher training colleges across DPRK.⁴²
8. To address the insufficient learning resources for children with disabilities, IDH proposes expanding the development and distribution of learning assistance devices to ensure all children with disabilities have access to appropriate resources⁴³.
9. To address the inadequate accessible schools in rural areas, IDH proposes providing transportation support or temporary boarding to enable children with disabilities to attend inclusive classes⁴⁴.

⁴⁰ United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. *Concluding Observations on the Initial Report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*. CRPD/C/PRK/CO/1. October 2, 2025. Accessed October 30, 2025.

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD%2FCO%2FPRK%2FCO%2F1&Lang=en

⁴¹ UNESCO. *Teacher Policy Development Guide for Inclusive Education*. Paris: UNESCO, 2020. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000373801>

⁴² Kimhi, Yael & Aviva Bar Nir. "Teacher Training in Transition to Inclusive Education." *Frontiers in Education*, May 21, 2025.

<https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/education/articles/10.3389/feduc.2025.1510314/full>

⁴³ Democratic People's Republic of Korea. *Law on the Protection of Children's Rights, Chapter 3, Article 30*. April 22, 2010. Accessed October 29, 2025. [in Korean]

https://www.unilaw.go.kr/image_skin/doc.html?i

⁴⁴ UNICEF. "Children with Disabilities." Accessed November 3, 2025.

<https://www.unicef.org/disabilities>

E. Suggested Steps - Pilot Implementation and International Cooperation

10. To address the lack of practical experience in implementing inclusive education, IDH proposes establishing pilot classrooms in Pyongyang and each province to facilitate nationwide implementation.
11. To address the lack of resources for inclusive education⁴⁵, IDH proposes that the DPRK Ministry of Education engage in joint discussions with UNICEF officials to exchange expertise, share best practices, and advance inclusive education through mutual cooperation⁴⁶.

Notes:

⁴⁵ UNESCAP. *Disability at a Glance 2022: Strengthening Participation, Inclusion and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific*. Bangkok: UNESCAP, 2022.

<https://www.google.com/search?q=https://www.unescap.org/kp/2022/disability-glance-2022-strengthening-participation-inclusion-and-empowerment>

⁴⁶ UNICEF. *Disability Inclusion Policy and Strategy (DIPAS) 2022–2030*. December 2022. https://www.unicef.org/media/134031/file/UNICEF_Disability_and_Inclusion_Strategy_2022_2030_Short_Version.pdf