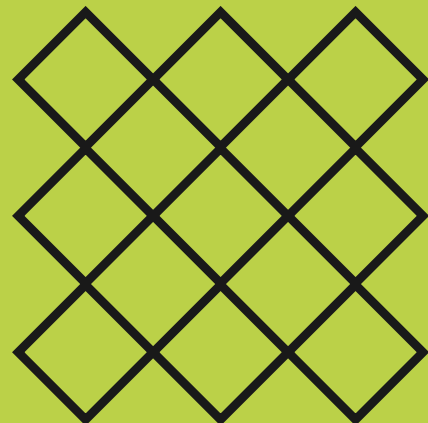
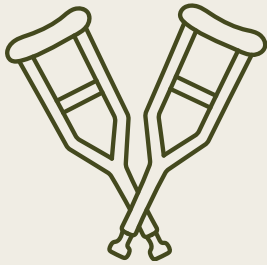




Easy to Read

Framing the Global Disability Toolkit



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Introduction to this Guide

Persons with disabilities are often left out of peacebuilding. This is even though they are strongly affected by violence and working hard to build peace in their communities.

This framing guide goes with the global toolkit
“Beyond the Margins: Centering Disability-Inclusion in the Architecture of Peace.”



This toolkit gives practical ideas for peacebuilding groups and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities.

It shows how peacebuilding organizations and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities can work together to include persons with disabilities in all peacebuilding processes, institutions, and plans.



This framing guide gives:



Important history and current information about disability inclusion in peacebuilding.

Examples of disability inclusion in peace-related National Action plans, and why they are important.



Answers to common questions about disability inclusion in peacebuilding.



More background on the STRONG project in Somalia. This is the main case study in the toolkit. It can help other places think about ways to include disability rights in peace processes.



Online resources and frameworks to help people learn more and build skills.

For peace to last and be fair for everyone, the leadership and participation of persons with disabilities must be at the center of peacebuilding efforts.

Use the QR code below to access the easy to read global toolkit:



Framing the Toolkit

The **UN Security Council Resolution 2475**, adopted in June 2019, was the **first resolution to focus on the rights and inclusion of people with disabilities in conflict and post-conflict situations.**

It says that **persons with disabilities must have equal access to things like humanitarian aid, justice, and peacebuilding efforts.** It also stresses the need to talk directly with persons with disabilities and their organizations.



What the Words Mean



Peacebuilding means helping people and communities **recover after conflict**. It supports **trust** and **safety**. It helps create **fair systems** for everyone. Peacebuilding can include **dialogue, justice, healing,** and people **joining to solve problems**. It helps **stop violence from happening again**.



The United Nations (UN) Security Council helps **countries work together to support peace,** and **respond to conflict**. It shares ideas about what countries should do, during and after conflict.



A **resolution** is a decision made by the UN Security Council. It shows what countries **agree is important**. Resolutions are not laws. Countries are **not required** to follow resolutions. They are meant to **guide action**.

Why Include Persons with Disabilities in Peacebuilding?

Conflict makes life harder for persons with disabilities. They often face:



More violence

More poverty



More health problems during and after conflict

Many **cannot get help** when they need it.

Inclusion is not just about being in the room. It means giving **persons with disabilities real power** to help shape peacebuilding work. They must help lead the work **from the very beginning**. This includes:



Making plans

Helping solve conflicts

Rebuilding after
violence

Real inclusion means giving these groups:



Resources



Support



Respect

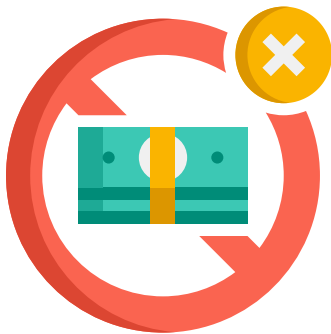
It is about breaking down the barriers that keep them out of peacebuilding.

What the Challenges Are



Many countries and organizations **have not put this resolution into action.**

There is **no funding or system** to make sure countries follow the resolution.



Disability is often only mentioned in health or protection services, **not in leadership or political roles.**

Peace and security plans **rarely include** the leadership of persons with disabilities.



Women and young women with disabilities face **more risks** in conflict, but are often **left out of peacebuilding.**

Countries Making Progress

Some countries are starting to include disability in their peace work:



South Sudan's Women, Peace and Security plan (2015-2020): Included **women with disabilities** and **Organizations with Disabilities**.



The **Gambia's** Youth, Peace and Security plan (2025-2030): Talks about **youth with disabilities** as part of inclusion.



Kyrgyzstan's Disability-Inclusive Employment Roadmap: Supports **economic inclusion after conflict**, showing how plans in other areas can help Resolution 2475.

Why This Matters

UN Resolution 2475 is an important step towards including persons with disabilities in peacebuilding.

It gives a **global message** that peacebuilding must include persons with disabilities, including through National Action Plans.



People with disabilities have important knowledge and ideas. They can help build peace. But many are not given a chance to take part. Many face further discrimination because of their gender, age or background.

But to make real change, countries should:



Work closely with persons with disabilities and their organizations.

Include disability at every step of the peacebuilding process, from prevention to recovery.

Somalia as a Case Study

In 2004, **Finn Church Aid** started a **project** in Somalia **funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)**.

The project was done **in collaboration with the Somali Government** and the **Abilis Foundation** in Mogadishu, Somalia.

The STRONG project looked at how to include persons with disabilities in peacebuilding in Somalia. The project found that persons with disabilities are often left out of peace talks and local government systems.



Through the project, a **localized toolkit** was created. It gives ideas on how to make peacebuilding in Somalia more inclusive.

The global toolkit uses what was learned in Somalia to help other countries do the same. It shows that **disability rights must be part of building peace everywhere.**



Disability Inclusion in Existing Plans Regarding Peacebuilding

Many global and regional rules say persons with disabilities must be included in peacebuilding work:



The **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)** says countries must include persons with disabilities in emergencies and public life.



The **UN Disability Inclusion Strategy** says UN programs must include disability in all work, including peace and security.

Important regional plans include:



The African Union's Protocol on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

says countries in Africa must include persons with disabilities in justice, government, and peace and security work.



The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Enabling Masterplan 2025

says countries in Southeast Asia must include persons with disabilities in political, economic, safety, and cultural work. It also says they must be included in disaster response and planning.



The European Commission's Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2021-2030) says persons with disabilities have the right to join political life, get fair treatment in justice, and be safe in emergencies, with dignity and respect across the European Union.



The Organization of American State's Program of Action for the Decade of the Americas (2006-2016) calls on its Member States in Latin and South America to include persons with disabilities in public life, justice, and emergency planning.

Credits

This toolkit has been written, designed and produced by the Network for Religious and Traditional Peacemakers, the Abilis Foundation, and Finn Church Aid. July 2025.

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