Environmental and Social Standard 10.
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Introduction

1. This ESS recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

2. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life-cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project’s environmental and social risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project process, and is an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management and monitoring of the project’s environmental and social risks and impacts. Minimizing environmental and social risks and impacts and maximizing project benefits, especially for the disadvantaged or vulnerable, is achievable by ensuring an inclusive project-affected stakeholder engagement process.¹

3. This ESS must be read in conjunction with ESS1. Requirements regarding engagement with workers are found in ESS2. Special provisions on emergency preparedness and response are covered in ESS2 and ESS4. In the case of projects involving involuntary resettlement, Indigenous Peoples or cultural heritage, the Borrower will also apply the special disclosure and consultation requirements set out in ESS5, ESS7 and ESS8.

Objectives

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected communities.
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders’ views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.
- To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a universally accessible² and appropriate manner format.

¹ See The World Bank Group Strategy that sets out the corporate twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity in all its partner countries. Website: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/16095/32824_ebook.pdf?sequence=5
² See universal access definition in Glossary.
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- To provide project-affected parties with accessible means in a similar manner as listed above to raise issues and grievances, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

Scope of Application

4. ESS10 applies to all projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Borrower will engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project’s environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation, as outlined in ESS1.

5. For the purpose of this ESS, “stakeholder” refers to individuals or groups who:

   (a) are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and

   (b) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties).

Requirements

6. Borrowers will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life-cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project process. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

7. Borrowers will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders. Borrowers will provide stakeholders universal access with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consultation with them, including in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation, especially for persons who are or may become disadvantaged or vulnerable in the project affected area (see paras. 19-25).

8. The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as set out in further detail in this ESS: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding to grievances; and (vi) reporting to stakeholders.

9. The Borrower will maintain a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not. Special attention is to be given to persons or groups at higher risks due to intensity of potential adverse impacts associated with age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, indigenous status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources causing effects with immediate and/or cumulative life-long harm or limiting their ability to share equally in project benefits compared to other beneficiaries.
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A. Engagement during Project Preparation

Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

10. The Borrower will identify the different stakeholders, both project-affected parties and other interested parties. As set out in paragraph 5, individuals or groups that are affected or likely to be affected by the project will be identified as ‘project-affected parties’ and other individuals or groups that may have an interest in the project will be identified as ‘other interested parties’.

11. The Borrower will identify those project-affected parties (individuals or groups) who, because of their particular circumstances, may be or may become disadvantaged or vulnerable. Based on this identification, the Borrower will further identify individuals or groups who may have different concerns and priorities about project impacts, mitigation mechanisms and benefits, and who may require different, or separate, forms of engagement to ensure universal access for inclusion. An adequate level of detail will be included in the stakeholder identification and analysis so as to determine the level of communication that is appropriate for the project; subject to the Bank’s approval.

12. Depending on the potential significance of environmental and social risks and impacts as determined through stakeholder engagement, the Borrower may be required to retain independent third party specialists, local communities, and/or NGOs to assist in the stakeholder identification and analysis to support a comprehensive analysis and the design of an inclusive engagement process.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

13. The Borrower will develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. A draft of the SEP will be disclosed, and the Borrower will seek the views of stakeholders, particularly regarding the identification of stakeholders and the proposals for future engagement.

14. The SEP will describe the timing and methods of engagement with stakeholders throughout the life-cycle of the project, distinguishing between project-affected parties and other interested parties. The SEP will also describe the range of information to be communicated to project-affected parties and other interested parties, as well as the type of information to be sought from them.

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43 The stakeholders of a project will vary depending on the details of the project. They may include local communities, national and local authorities, neighboring projects, and nongovernmental organizations.

44 Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who, by virtue of, for example, their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic disadvantages or indigenous status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project’s benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. Considerations relating to age include the elderly and minors, including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

45 Depending on the nature and the scale of the risks and impacts of the project, the elements of SEP may be included as part of the ESCP and preparation of a stand-alone SEP may not be necessary.

46 Where possible, stakeholder engagement will utilize engagement structures within the national system e.g. community meetings, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements.

7 All SEPs will be developed using a universal access process to help minimize barriers to inclusion and maximize stakeholder engagement.
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15. The SEP will be designed to take into account the main characteristics and interests of the stakeholders, and the different levels of engagement and consultation that will be appropriate for different stakeholders. The SEP will set out how communication with stakeholders will be handled throughout project preparation and implementation.

16. The SEP will describe the measures that will be used to remove obstacles to participation, and how the views of differently affected groups will be captured. Where applicable, The SEP will include differentiated measures to allow the effective participation of those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable. Dedicated approaches and an increased level of resources may be needed for communication with such differently affected groups so that they can obtain the information they need regarding the issues that will potentially affect them.

17. When the stakeholder engagement with local individuals and communities depends substantially on community representatives, the Borrower will make reasonable efforts to verify that such persons do, in fact, represent the views of such individuals and communities, and that they are facilitating the communication process in an appropriate manner.

18. Where the exact location of the project is not known at the time of initial due diligence by the Bank, the SEP will take the format of a framework approach, outlining general principles and a collaborative strategy to identify stakeholders and plan for an engagement process in accordance with this ESS that will be implemented once the location is known.

Information Disclosure

19. The Borrower will disclose project information to allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities. The Borrower will provide stakeholders with access to the following information in a universally accessible manner, as early as possible:

   (a) The purpose, nature and scale of the project;

   (b) The duration of proposed project activities;

   (c) Potential risks and impacts of the project on local communities, and the proposals for mitigating these, highlighting potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and describing the differentiated measures taken to avoid and minimize these;

   (d) The proposed stakeholder engagement process highlighting the ways in which stakeholders can participate.

   (e) The time and venue of any proposed public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, summarized, and reported; and

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58 For example, village heads, clan heads, community and religious leaders, local government representatives, civil society representatives, disabled persons organization, NGOs, politicians or teachers.

59 For example, by conveying, in an accurate, understandable, accessible, and timely manner, information provided by the Borrower to the communities and the comments and the concerns of such communities to the Borrower.

10 See universal access definition in Glossary.
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(f) The process and means by which grievances can be raised and will be addressed.

20. The information will be disclosed in relevant local languages and in a manner that is accessible and culturally appropriate, taking into account any specific needs of groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project or groups of the population with specific information needs (such as, disability, literacy, gender, mobility, differences in language or accessibility). \(^{11}\)

**Meaningful Consultation**

21. The Borrower will undertake a process of meaningful consultation in a manner that provides stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows the Borrower to consider and respond to them. Meaningful consultation will be carried out on an ongoing basis as the nature of issues, impacts and opportunities evolves.

22. Meaningful consultation is a two-way process, that:

(a) Begins early in the project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal;

(b) Encourages stakeholder feedback, particularly as a way of informing project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts;

(c) Continues on an ongoing basis, as risks and impacts arise;

(d) Is based on the prior and timely disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local language(s) and is understandable to stakeholders; \(^{12}\)

(e) Considers and responds to feedback;

(f) Supports active and inclusive engagement\(^{13}\) with project-affected parties;

(g) Is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation; and

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\(^{11}\) Accessible information disclosure is to account for accommodations respecting diversity and dignity of all peoples, for example, using measures responsive and appropriate for persons with disabilities such as Braille, tactile communication, large print, audio, plain-language, human-reader, internet technology, and other usable electronic media technology.

\(^{12}\) Where physical accessibility to consultation meetings is an issue, it is to be conducted using universal access methods for reducing barriers to participating by permitting all potential stakeholders. For example, this includes the ability for persons with disabilities to attend through measures that may necessitate use of ramps, assistance for the visually impaired, sign language interpretation, directions through universally understood icons/imagery, or other inclusive measures. Additionally, the universal accessibility to disclosure information as stated under paragraph 20 above needs to be followed, too.

\(^{13}\) See inclusive definition in Glossary.
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(h) Is documented and disclosed by the Borrower.

B. Engagement during Project Implementation and External Reporting

23. The Borrower will continue to engage with, and provide information to, project-affected parties and other interested parties throughout the life-cycle of the project, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests, includes universal access to understandable information, and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.\(^{214}\)

24. The Borrower will continue to conduct stakeholder engagement in accordance with the SEP, and will build upon the channels of communication and engagement already established with stakeholders. In particular, the Borrower will seek feedback from stakeholders on the environmental and social performance of the project, and the implementation of the mitigation measures in the ESCP.

25. If there are significant changes to the project that result in additional risks and impacts, particularly where these will impact project-affected parties, the Borrower will provide information on such risks and impacts and consult with project-affected parties as to how these risks and impacts will be mitigated and such mitigation has accounted for the differentiated needs of the project-affected parties. The Borrower will disclose an updated ESCP in accordance with the SEP, setting out the mitigation measures.

C. Grievance Mechanism

26. The Borrower will respond to concerns and grievances of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project in a timely manner. For this purpose, the Borrower will propose and implement a grievance mechanism\(^{215}\) to receive and facilitate resolution of such concerns and grievances.

27. The grievance mechanism will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project and will be universally accessible and inclusive. Where feasible and suitable for the project, the grievance mechanism will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements. Further requirements on grievance mechanisms are set out in Annex 1.

(a) The grievance mechanism is expected to address concerns promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all project-affected parties, at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism, process or procedure will not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies.\(^{16}\) The Borrower will inform the project-affected parties about the grievance process in the course of its community engagement

\(^{214}\) Additional information may need to be disclosed at key stages in the project cycle, for example prior to start-up of operations, and on any specific issues that the disclosure and consultation process or grievance mechanism have identified as of concern to stakeholders.

\(^{*}\) The grievance mechanism to be provided under this ESS may be utilized as the grievance mechanism required under other ESSs (see ESSs 1, 5 and 7). However, the grievance mechanism for project workers required under ESS2 needs to be provided separately.

\(^{16}\) Universal access methods will be followed to ensure unimpeded access to facilities and information.
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activities, and will make publicly available a record documenting the responses to all grievances received; and

(b) Handling of grievances will be done in a culturally appropriate manner and be discreet, objective, sensitive and responsive to the needs and concerns of the project-affected parties, particularly those of disadvantaged or vulnerable persons. The mechanism will also allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed.

D. Organizational Capacity and Commitment

28. The Borrower will define clear roles, responsibilities and authority as well as designate specific personnel to be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of stakeholder engagement activities and compliance with this ESS.

28,29. If the Bank finds, after review of the Borrower’s identification and documentation of capacity and commitment, the need for third-party experts and/or specialists it will require the Borrower to obtain and document such experts in a revised statement of capacity and commitment.
ESS10 – ANNEX 1. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

1. The scope, scale and type of grievance mechanism required will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the potential risks and impacts of the project with particular attention given to disadvantaged or vulnerable groups and needs for inclusion.

2. The grievance mechanism will ensure universal access and include the following:

   (a) Different ways in which users can submit their grievances, which may include submissions in person, by phone, text message, mail, email or via a web site;

   (b) A log where grievances are registered in writing and maintained as a database;

   (c) Publicly advertised procedures, setting out the length of time users can expect to wait for acknowledgement, response and resolution of their grievances;

   (d) Transparency about the grievance procedure, governing structure and decision makers; and

   (e) An appeals process (including the national judiciary) to which unsatisfied grievances may be referred when resolution of grievance has not been achieved.

3. The Borrower may provide mediation as an option where users are not satisfied with the proposed resolution.
Signatories

1. Asia Pacific Disability Forum (APDF), International
2. Bank Information Center, International
3. International Disability Alliance, International
4. International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC), International
5. Light for the World International, International
6. Sightsavers, International
8. Afghan Landmine Survivors Organization (ALSO), Afghanistan
9. Associacao Nacional De Deficientes Angolanos (ANDA), Angola
10. Antigua & Barbuda Association of Persons with Disabilities (ABAPD), Antigua & Barbuda
11. Australian Disability and Development Consortium (ADDC), Australia
12. Australian Federation of Disability Organisations (AFDO), Australia
13. Society "For International Cooperation of Disabled People" (FiCDP) of Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan
14. Disabled Persons' Organization (DPO), Bahamas
15. Access Bangladesh Foundation, Bangladesh
16. Adibashi Protibondhi Kallan Samity (APKS), Bangladesh
17. Agropothik Protibandhi Unnayan Sangstha, Bangladesh
18. Assistance for Blind Children (ABC), Bangladesh
19. Association for Rehabilitation of Destitute Disabled People (ARDD), Bangladesh
20. Association for Taking Human Development Initiatives (SATHI), Bangladesh
21. Baishakanda Protibandhi Unnayan Sangstha, Bangladesh
22. Bandhan Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (BSUS), Bangladesh
23. Bangladesh Equality Society (BES), Bangladesh
24. Bangladesh Legal Aid Service Trust (BLAST), Bangladesh
25. Bangladesh Protibandhi Unnayan Sangstha (BPUS), Bangladesh
26. Bangladesh Protibondhi Foundation (BPF), Bangladesh
27. Bangladesh Visually Impaired Peoples Society (BVIPS), Bangladesh
28. Blind Education and Rehabilitation Development Organization (BERDO), Bangladesh
29. Disabled People’s Development Society, Bangladesh
30. Caritas Bangladesh, Bangladesh
31. Chittagong Society for the Disabled (CSD), Bangladesh
32. Choto Tara Samaj kallyan Sangstha, Bangladesh
33. Coastal Development Organization for Women (CDOW), Bangladesh
34. Coastal DPO Alliance (CDA), Bangladesh
35. Damurhuda Bondhon Protibondhi Shongsta (DBPS), Bangladesh
36. Dhamrai Protibandhi Unnayan Sangstha, Bangladesh
37. Disability Development and Research center (DDRC), Bangladesh
38. Disable Child Foundation (DCF), Bangladesh
39. Disabled Women Development Organization (DWDO), Bangladesh
40. Dishary Protibondhi Sangstha (DPS), Bangladesh
41. Dristy Sangstha, Bangladesh
42. Faridpur Bohumukhi Protibandhi Kallyan Sangstha, Bangladesh
43. Federation of DPOs Sitakund, Bangladesh
44. Gram Sampad Unnayan Kendra (GRASUK), Bangladesh
45. Human Development Program (HDP), Bangladesh
46. Intellectually Disabled Children’s Education Programme (IDCEP), Bangladesh
47. Jadabpur Protibandhi Unnayan Sangstha, Bangladesh
48. Karapara Nari Kallyan Shangstha (KNKS), Bangladesh
49. Khoksa Protibondhi Kallyan Sangstha, Bangladesh
50. Khulna Mohanagor protibondhi unnayon parishad, Bangladesh
51. Leonard Cheshire Disability Bangladesh (LCDB), Bangladesh
52. Leprosy Mission International, Bangladesh
53. Manikganj Disabled People’s Organization to Development (MDPOD), Bangladesh
54. Micro Initiative for Tatal Advancement (Mita), Bangladesh
55. Mother Teresa Protibondhi Unnayan Shongothon (MTPUS), Bangladesh
56. Mukti Protibandhi Unnayan Sangstha(MPUS), Bangladesh
57. Nannar Protibandhi Unnayan Sangstha, Bangladesh
58. Narayangong Sadar Upazilla Protibandhi Unnayan Parishad, Bangladesh
59. National Grassroots Disabled Organization (NGDO), Bangladesh
60. National Council of Disabled Women (NCDW), Bangladesh
61. NOWZUWAN, Bangladesh
62. Panchari Upazila Protibandhi Kallyan Shango (PUPKS), Bangladesh
63. PARAS, Bangladesh
64. Parbattyo Pratibondhi Kallyan Sangsta (PPKS), Bangladesh
65. Participatory Development Organization (PDO), Bangladesh
66. Physically Challenge Development Foundation, Bangladesh
67. Poverty Alleviation And Social Development Organization (PASDO), Bangladesh
68. Progoti Protibondhi Unnoyan Sangstha (PPUS), Bangladesh
69. Protibandhi Hawkers Unnayan Society, Bangladesh
70. Protibandhi Kallyan Songstha (PROKAS), Bangladesh
71. Protibandhi Shilpi Sanaskirthi Samajkallyan Shango, Bangladesh
72. Protibandhi Unnayon Sangstha, Bangladesh
73. Protibandi Sechchasebi Society (PSS), Bangladesh
74. Protibondhi Community Centre (PCC), Bangladesh
75. Protibondhi Nagorik Shangathaner Parishad (PNSP), Bangladesh
76. Protibondhi Unnayan Sangstha Hobigang, Bangladesh
77. Protibondi Punorbashon Kallyan Somity, Bangladesh
78. Protik Mohila O Sheshu Sangstha (PMSS), Bangladesh
79. Rangamati DPOD, Bangladesh
80. Research and Education Of The Visually Impaired People (REVIP), Bangladesh
81. Samag Pragati Parishad (SPP), Bangladesh
82. Savar Protibandhi Unnayan Sangstha, Bangladesh
83. Shamadhan Sangstha, Bangladesh
84. Socio Economic Development Association for Disables (SEDAD), Bangladesh
85. SBGUP, Bangladesh
86. SEBA, Bangladesh
87. Spinal Cord Injuries' Development Association Bangladesh (SCIDAB), Bangladesh
88. Sports and Cultural Society of the Disabled, Bangladesh
89. Surma Andha Kallyan Samity, Bangladesh
90. Symbiosis Bangladesh, Bangladesh
91. The Salvation Army, Bangladesh
92. Turning Point Foundation, Bangladesh
93. UDDOG, Bangladesh
94. Village Asso. for Social Dev. (VASD), Bangladesh
95. Village Development Organization (VDO), Bangladesh
96. Village Initiative For Empowerment of Women (VIEW), Bangladesh
97. Welfare Centre for the Disabled (WCD), Bangladesh
98. Women with Disabilities Development Foundation (WDDF), Bangladesh
99. Young Power in Social Action (YPSA), Bangladesh
100. Youth Initiative for Socio-Economic Activity (YISEA), Bangladesh
101. Barbados National Organization of the Disabled Inc. (BARNOD Inc.), Barbados
102. Belize Assembly for Persons with Diverse Abilities (BAPDA), Belize
103. Federation des Associations des Personnes Handicapées du Benin (FAPHB), Benin
104. Disabled Persons' Association of Bhutan (DPAB), Bhutan
105. Fédération Burkinabè des Associations pour la Promotion des Personnes Handicapées (FEBAH), Burkina Faso
106. Union des Personnes Handicapées du Burundi (UPHB), Burundi
107. Plateforme Inclusive Society for Person with Disabilities (PISPWD), Cameroon
108. Federação Cabo-verdiana de Associações de Pessoas com Deficiências (FECAD), Cape Verde
109. Union Nationale des Associations des Personnes Handicapées du Chad (UNAPHT), Chad
110. Union Nationale des Associations des Personnes Handicapées du Congo (UNHACO), Congo Brazzaville
111. Centre Intercommunautaire Congolais pour les Personnes avec Handicap (CICPH), DR Congo
112. Cook Islands National Disability Council (CINDC), Cook Islands
113. Federación Costarricense de Organizaciones de Personas con Discapacidad, Costa Rica
114. Dominica Association of Persons with Disabilities Inc. (DAPD Inc.), Dominica
115. Federación Nacional de Discapacitados Dominicanos (FENADID), Dominican Republic
116. Seven Million Disabled (FAPH), Egypt
117. Asociación Cooperativa de Grupo Independiente Pro Rehabilitación Integral (ACOGIPRI), El Salvador
118. Federation of Ethiopian National Associations of Persons with Disabilities (FENAPD), Ethiopia
119. Fédération Nationale des Associations des et pour Personnes Handicapées du Gabon (FNAPHG), Gabon
120. Gambia Federation of the Disabled (GFD), Gambia
121. Grenada National Council of the Disabled (GNCD), Grenada
122. Coordinadora de Organizaciones de Personas con Discapacidad de Guatemala (COPDIGUA), Guatemala
123. Federação das Associações de Defesa e Promoção dos Direitos das pessoas com Deficiência da Guiné-Bissau (FADPD), Guinea Bissau
124. Federation Guineenne Pour La Promotion Des Associations De et pour Personnes Handicapées (FEGUIPAH), Guinea Conakry
125. Guyana Council of Organisation for Persons with Disabilities (GCOPD), Guyana
126. National Network Association for the Integration of Disabled Persons (RANIPH), Haiti
127. Asociación Nacional de Discapacitados de Honduras (ANADISH) "Todos somos uno", Honduras
128. Disabled People's International (India) (DPII), India
129. Persatuan Penyandang Cacat Indonesia (Indonesian Disabled People Association), Indonesia
130. Little People Association in Baghdad, Iraq
131. Confédération des Organisations des Personnes Handicapées de Côte d'Ivoire (COPHCI), Ivory Coast
132. Combined Disabilities Association (CDA), Jamaica
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Organization Name and Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Disability Equality Society, Jordan</td>
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<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK), Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>PO “The Association of parents of disabled-children” (APDC), Kyrgyzstan</td>
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<td>136</td>
<td>Lao Disabled People's Association, Laos</td>
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<td>137</td>
<td>Lebanese Physical Handicapped Union, Lebanon</td>
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<td>138</td>
<td>Lesotho National Federation Of Organizations Of The Disabled (LNFOD), Lesotho</td>
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<td>139</td>
<td>National Union Of Disabled (NUOD), Liberia</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>Libyan Organization for the Rights of People with Disabilities, Libya</td>
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<td>Plateforme des Fédérations des Personnes Handicapées de Madagascar, Madagascar</td>
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<td>142</td>
<td>Federation of Disability Organizations in Malawi (FEDOMA), Malawi</td>
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<td>143</td>
<td>Maldives Association of Physical Disabilities (MAPD), Maldives</td>
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<td>144</td>
<td>Fédération Malienne des Associations de Personnes Handicapées, Mali</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>The Mauritanian Association for the coalition of women with disabilities, Mauritania</td>
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<td>146</td>
<td>Disabled People's International (DPI) Mauritius, Mauritius</td>
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<td>147</td>
<td>Confederación Mexicana de Limitados Físicos y Representantes de Deficientes Mentales a.c., Mexico</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>Pohnpeian Consumer Organization of and for Persons living with disabilities and their families in Pohnpei and around the Federated State of Micronesia, (FS) Micronesia</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>Centre of Legal Assistance for People with Disabilities, Moldova</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>Montserrat Association for Persons with Disabilities Inc. (MAPD Inc.), Montserrat</td>
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<td>151</td>
<td>Morocco Forum &quot;Disabilities and Rights&quot;, Morocco</td>
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<td>152</td>
<td>Myanmar Independent Living Initiative (MILI), Myanmar</td>
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<td>153</td>
<td>National Federation of the Disabled Nepal (NFDN), Nepal</td>
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<td>154</td>
<td>Disabled Persons Assembly (New Zealand) Inc. (DPANZ), New Zealand</td>
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<td>Fédération Nigerienne des Personnes Handicapées (FNPH), Niger</td>
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<td>156</td>
<td>Joint National Association Of Person With Disabilities (JONAPWD), Nigeria</td>
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<td>157</td>
<td>Organización de Revolucionarios Discapacitados (ORD), Nicaragua</td>
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<td>158</td>
<td>Pakistan Disabled People’s International (PDPI)/ Estanara Group, Pakistan</td>
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<td>159</td>
<td>Bethlehem Arab Society for Rehabilitation, Palestine</td>
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<td>160</td>
<td>Great Palestinian Union for People with Disabilities, Palestine</td>
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<td>161</td>
<td>Asociación Nacional De Personas Impedidas (ANPI), Panama</td>
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<td>Asociación de Rehabilitación de Impedidos Físicos del Paraguay (ARIFA), Paraguay</td>
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<td>163</td>
<td>ASEAN Disability Forum, Philippines</td>
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<td>164</td>
<td>Center for Advocacy, Learning and Livelihood (CALL) Foundation of the Blind Inc., Philippines</td>
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<td>165</td>
<td>Government Union for the Integration of Differently Abled Employees (GUIDE), Philippines</td>
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<td>166</td>
<td>Confederación Nacional de Discapacitados del Perú (CONFENADIP), Peru</td>
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<td>167</td>
<td>National Council of People with Disabilities in Samoa/Nuanua o le Alofa (N.O.L.A), Samoa</td>
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<td>168</td>
<td>Fédération Sénégalaise des Associations de Personnes Handicapées, Senegal</td>
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<td>169</td>
<td>Disability Awareness Action Group (DAAG), Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>170</td>
<td>Disabled People's Association (DPA), Singapore</td>
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<td>171</td>
<td>Disabled Persons Association of Solomon Islands (DPASI), Solomon Islands</td>
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<td>172</td>
<td>Somali Disability Empowerment Network (SODEN), Somalia</td>
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<td>173</td>
<td>Disabled People South Africa (DPSA), South Africa</td>
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<td>174</td>
<td>South Sudan Union of Persons with Disabilities, South Sudan</td>
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<td>175</td>
<td>Disability Organizations Joint Front (DOJF), Sri Lanka</td>
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<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>National Council of/or Persons with Disabilities (NCPD), St. Lucia</td>
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<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>St. Kitts Nevis Association of Disabled Persons, St. Kitts &amp; Nevis</td>
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178. National Society of Persons with Disabilities (NSPD), St. Vincent and the Grenadines
179. Edraak Organization for Persons with Disabilities, Sudan
180. Cultural Forum for people with special needs in Syria, Syria
181. Society of Persons with disabilities of Dushanbe "IMKONIYAT", Tajikistan
182. Tanzania Federation of Disabled People’s Organizations (SHIVYAWATA), Tanzania
183. KATILOSA, Timor Leste
184. Fédération des Associations de Personnes Togolaise Handicapées (FETAPH), Togo
185. Naunau O’ E’ Alamaite, Tonga Association (NATA), Tonga
186. Trinidad and Tobago Chapter of Disabled People’s International (TTDPI), Trinidad and Tobago
187. Tunisienne de Defense des Droits de Personnes Handicapees, Tunisia
188. Central Athletic Sports Club for the Disabled of Turkmenistan, Turkmenistan
189. National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU), Uganda
190. National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU), Uganda
191. ADD International, United Kingdom
192. Consultative Council of DPOs in Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan
193. Hanoi Association of People with Disabilities, Vietnam
194. Al Saeeda Society for the Care and Rehabilitation of Deaf Girls in Yemen, Yemen
195. Zambia Federation of the Disabled (ZAFOD), Zambia