

Glossary

- **Assimilative capacity** refers to the capacity of the environment for absorbing an incremental load of pollutants while remaining below a threshold of unacceptable risk to human health and the environment.
- **Adaptive management** is a flexible process used throughout the project life-cycle to identify how proposed project changes or unforeseen circumstances for both project impacts and mitigation will be managed and reported, usually through the ESCP and other relevant management tools.
- **Biodiversity** is the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
- **Chance find (procedure)**. A chance find is archaeological material encountered unexpectedly during project construction or operation. A chance find procedure is a project-specific procedure which will be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. Such procedure generally includes a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to fence off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of ESS8 and national law; and to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures.
- **Complex and/or multidimensional risks and impacts** refers to environmental and social impacts that are inextricably linked and when combined form potentially high or substantial risks of adverse impacts and may inadvertently create or exacerbate barriers to sharing in project benefits by affected parties. Due to the nature of these risks and impacts, the potential for cumulative impacts with uncertain and/or irreversible consequences are likely and would necessitate more complex or multiple mitigation measures and actions prompting the need for a flexible adaptive management process to avoid or control risks throughout the project-life per the Bank mitigation hierarchy.
- **Collective attachment** means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to land and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites.
- **Core functions** of a project constitute those production and/or service processes essential for a specific project activity without which the project cannot continue.
- **Critical habitat** is defined as areas with high importance for biodiversity, including: (a) highly threatened or unique ecosystems; (b) habitat important to Critically Endangered or Endangered species, as listed on the International Union for the Conservation of

Glossary

Nature (IUCN) Red List of threatened species or under national law; (c) habitat important to endemic or restricted-ranges species; (d) habitat supporting globally or nationally significant concentrations of migratory or congregatory species; or (e) ecological functions or characteristics that are needed to maintaining the viability of the biodiversity features described above in (a) to (d).

- **Cultural heritage** is defined as resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions.
- **Disadvantaged or vulnerable** which may be used in combination with the words “poor” or “minorities” 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 overcome potential barriers by providing universal access to do so. Considerations relating to age include the elderly and minors, including in circumstances as with persons with disabilities where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.
- **Ecosystem services** are the benefits that people derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem services are organized into four types: (i) provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems and which may include food, freshwater, timbers, fibers, medicinal plants; (ii) regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes and which may include surface water purification, carbon storage and sequestration, climate regulation, protection from natural hazards; (iii) cultural services, which are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems and which may include natural areas that are sacred sites and areas of importance for recreations and aesthetic enjoyment; and (iv) supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services and which may include soil formation, nutrient cycling and primary production.
- **Environment** represents the natural environment of air, land, and water, as well as the built environment related to human or manmade infrastructure and/or facilities such as water containment, sanitation treatment, transportation, electricity production/transmission, housing, schools, medical or commerce buildings and structures. The built environment is a distinct and important part related to the natural environment because it is the human development of the natural environment for the basic necessities for continued existence. Once built, it becomes an integral part of the overall environment needing protection and consideration in all future project decisions.

Glossary

- **Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs)** are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific statements of Good International Industry Practice. The EHSGs contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable cost. For complete reference, consult *the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines*, http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/IFC+Sustainability/Sustainability+Framework/Environmental,+Health,+and+Safety+Guidelines/.
- **Financial feasibility** is based on relevant financial considerations, including relative magnitude of the incremental cost of adopting such measures and actions compared to the project's investment, operating, and maintenance costs, and on whether this incremental cost could make the project nonviable for the Borrower.
- **Forced eviction** is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in ESS5. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by a Borrower will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of ESS5, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).
- **Good International Industrial Practice (GIIP)** is defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence, and foresight that would reasonably be expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally or regionally. The outcome of such exercise should be that the project employs the most appropriate technologies in the project-specific circumstances.
- **Habitat** is defined as a terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the non-living environment. Habitats vary in their sensitivity to impacts and in the various values society attributes to them.
- **Historical pollution** is defined as pollution from past activities affecting land and water resources for which no party has assumed or been assigned responsibility to address and carry out the required remediation.
- **Inclusion** means empowering all citizens to participate in, and benefit from, the development process. Inclusion encompasses policies to promote equality of opportunity by improving and providing the universal access for ~~of poor and~~ disadvantaged or vulnerable people to education, health, social protection, infrastructure, affordable energy, employment, financial services, and productive assets;

Glossary

and, it embraces action to remove barriers against those who are often excluded, such as women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, and minorities; and to ensure that the voice of all citizens can be heard.

- **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** refers to a mix of farmer-driven, ecologically-based pest control practices that seeks to reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. It involves (a) managing pests (keeping them below economically damaging levels) rather than seeking to eradicate them; (b) integrating multiple methods (relying, to the extent possible, on nonchemical measures) to keep pest populations low; and (c) selecting and applying pesticides, when they have to be used, in a way that minimizes adverse effects on beneficial organisms, humans, and the environment.
- **Integrated Vector Management (IVM)** is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control.
- **Involuntary Resettlement.** Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “**involuntary resettlement**” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.
- **Land acquisition** refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; and (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households. “Land” includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements.
- **Livelihood** refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.
- **Modified habitats** are areas that may contain a large proportion of plant and/or animal species of non-native origin, and/or where human activity has substantially modified an area’s primary ecological functions and species composition. Modified habitats may include, for example, areas managed for agriculture, forest plantations, reclaimed coastal zones, and reclaimed wetlands.
- **Natural habitats** are areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area’s primary ecological functions and species composition.

Glossary

- **Pollution** refers to both hazardous and non hazardous chemical pollutants in the solid, liquid, or gaseous phases, and includes other components such as thermal discharge to water, emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants, nuisance odors, noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic energy, and the creation of potential visual impacts including light.
- **Pollution management** includes measures designed to avoid or minimize emissions of pollutants, including short- and long-lived climate pollutants, given that measures which tend to encourage reduction in energy and raw material use, as well as emissions of local pollutants, also generally result in encouraging a reduction of emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants.
- **Primary suppliers** are those suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide directly to the project goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project.
- **Project** refers to the activities for which Bank support through Investment Project Financing is sought by the Borrower and as defined in the project's legal agreement between the Borrower and the Bank. These are projects to which OP/BP 10.00 Investment Project Financing, applies. The World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing does not cover operations supported by Development Policy lending (for which the environmental provisions are set out in OP/BP 8.60, *Development Policy Lending*), or those supported by Program-for-Results Financing (for which environmental provisions are set out in OP/BP 9.00, *Program-for-Results Financing*).
- **Project Worker** refers to: (a) people employed or engaged directly by the Borrower, the project proponent and/or project implementing agencies to work specifically in relation to the project (**direct workers**); (b) people employed or engaged through third parties to perform work related to core functions of the project, regardless of the location (**contracted workers**); (c) people employed or engaged by the Borrower's primary suppliers (**primary supply workers**); and (d) people engaged in community labor such as in community-driven development projects (**workers in community labor**). This includes full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers. Migrant workers are workers who have migrated from one country to another or from one part of the country to another for purposes of employment.
- **Replacement cost** is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost

Glossary

should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

- **Restrictions on land use** refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the implementation of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.
- **Security of tenure** means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.
- **Technical feasibility** is based on whether the proposed measures and actions can be implemented with commercially available skills, equipment, and materials, taking into consideration prevailing local factors such as climate, geography, demography, infrastructure, security, governance, capacity, and operational reliability.
- **Universal access** means unimpeded access for people of all ages and abilities in different situations and under various circumstances.

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
7. The Leprosy Mission International, 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 Samithy (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 Protibondi 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

Glossary

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 Pratibondi 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 Unnayan 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. Samaj Pragati Parishad (SPP), Bangladesh
82. Savar Protibandhi Unnayan Sangstha, Bangladesh
83. Shamadhan Sangstha, Bangladesh
84. Socio Economic Development Association for Disables (SEAD), 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

Glossary

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 Handicapees 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 Handicapees 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 Discapitados 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 Handicapees (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 Discapitados 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

Glossary

131. Confédération des Organisations des Personnes Handicapées de Côte d'Ivoire (COPHCI), Ivory Coast
132. Combined Disabilities Association (CDA), Jamaica
133. Disability Equality Society, Jordan
134. United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK), Kenya
135. PO "The Association of parents of disabled-children" (APDC), Kyrgyzstan
136. Lao Disabled People's Association, Laos
137. Lebanese Physical Handicapped Union, Lebanon
138. Lesotho National Federation Of Organizations Of The Disabled (LNFOD), Lesotho
139. National Union Of Disabled (NUOD), Liberia
140. Libyan Organization for the Rights of People with Disabilities, Libya
141. Plateforme des Fédérations des Personnes Handicapées de Madagascar, Madagascar
142. Federation of Disability Organizations in Malawi (FEDOMA), Malawi
143. Maldives Association of Physical Disables (MAPD), Maldives
144. Fédération Malienne des Associations de Personnes Handicapées, Mali
145. The Mauritanian Association for the coalition of women with disabilities, Mauritania
146. Disabled People's International (DPI) Mauritius, Mauritius
147. Confederación Mexicana de Limitados Físicos y Representantes de Deficientes Mentales a.c., Mexico
148. Pohnpei Consumer Organization of and for Persons living with disabilities and their families in Pohnpei and around the Federated State of Micronesia, (FS) Micronesia
149. Centre of Legal Assistance for People with Disabilities, Moldova
150. Montserrat Association for Persons with Disabilities Inc. (MAPD Inc.), Montserrat
151. Morocco Forum "Disabilities and Rights", Morocco
152. Myanmar Independent Living Initiative (MILI), Myanmar
153. National Federation of the Disabled Nepal (NFDN), Nepal
154. Disabled Persons Assembly (New Zealand) Inc. (DPANZ), New Zealand
155. Fédération Nigérienne des Personnes Handicapées (FNPH), Niger
156. Joint National Association Of Person With Disabilities (JONAPWD), Nigeria
157. Organización de Revolucionarios Discapacitados (ORD), Nicaragua
158. Pakistan Disabled People's International (PDPI)/ Estanara Group, Pakistan
159. Bethlehem Arab Society for Rehabilitation, Palestine
160. Great Palestinian Union for People with Disabilities, Palestine
161. Asociación Nacional De Personas Impedidas (ANPI), Panama
162. Asociación de Rehabilitación de Impedidos Físicos del Paraguay (ARIFA), Paraguay
163. ASEAN Disability Forum, Philippines
164. Center for Advocacy, Learning and Livelihood (CALL) Foundation of the Blind Inc., Philippines
165. Government Union for the Integration of Differently Aabled Employees (GUIDE), Philippines
166. Confederación Nacional de Discapacitados del Perú (CONFENADIP), Peru
167. National Council of People with Disabilities in Samoa/Nuanua o le Alofa (N.O.L.A), Samoa
168. Fédération Sénégalaise des Associations de Personnes Handicapées, Senegal
169. Disability Awareness Action Group (DAAG), Sierra Leone
170. Disabled People's Association (DPA), Singapore
171. Disabled Persons Association of Solomon Islands (DPASI), Solomon Islands
172. Somali Disability Empowerment Network (SODEN), Somalia
173. Disabled People South Africa (DPSA), South Africa

Glossary

174. South Sudan Union of Persons with Disabilities, South Sudan
175. Disability Organizations Joint Front (DOJF), Sri Lanka
176. National Council of/for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD), St. Lucia
177. St. Kitts Nevis Association of Disabled Persons, St. Kitts & Nevis
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