LDHR

محـامون وأطـباء من أجل حقـوق الإنســان

LAWYERS & DOCTORS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

DIGNITY

DANISH INSTITUTE AGAINST TORTURE

Joint Stakeholder Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of the Syrian Arab Republic

Disability Rights, Inclusion and Remedies in Syria After 8 December 2024

Fourth Cycle | Main stakeholder submission

July 2026

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State under Review	Syrian Arab Republic
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Brief description of submitting organization(s) / coalition:

This joint submission is presented by Lawyers and Doctors for Human Rights (LDHR) and DIGNITY - Danish Institute Against Torture.

LDHR is a Syrian civil society organization dedicated to rigorous documentation of human rights violations and international crimes. Using specialized legal and medical expertise, LDHR conducts evidence gathering and trauma-informed investigations in accordance with international standards, including the Istanbul Protocol.

DIGNITY, founded in 1982, is an independent human rights and development organization specialized in torture prevention, rehabilitation, accountability, research and advocacy. In early 2026, DIGNITY established a strategic partnership with LDHR to enhance joint efforts in human rights documentation, institutional capacity building and specialized legal-medical support.

Introduction

This joint submission addresses the rights of persons with disabilities in Syria during the transitional period that began after the fall of Bashar al-Assad's government on 8 December 2024. It focuses on the implementation of Syria's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and other international human rights norms, particularly in the aftermath of a prolonged armed conflict that witnessed widespread violations of humanitarian law and human rights, as is necessary to assess victims' rights, rehabilitation, truth, remedies and guarantees of non-repetition.

The submission is based on first-hand research and analysis by Lawyers and Doctors for Human Rights (LDHR), including medical-legal documentation of survivors in accordance with the standards of the Istanbul Protocol: Manual on the Effective Documentation and Investigation of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol), and on credible open-source data and reports by United Nations bodies and specialized humanitarian and human rights organizations. The report does not identify individual survivors or disclose information that could expose them to harm.

Background and Prior Recommendations

After 14 years of violent armed conflict, disability is a defining feature of Syria's humanitarian and recovery context. In 2021, the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) and Humanity & Inclusion found that more than one in four Syrians aged two years and above (28%) had disabilities. Earlier WHO and Humanity & Inclusion reporting estimated that 1.5 million people were living with permanent disabilities, including more than 86,000 people whose injuries had led to amputations. More recent reporting confirms the continuing scale and data uncertainty: in June 2026, Human Rights Watch reported more than 1.5 million Syrians with war-caused disabilities; Humanity & Inclusion's June 2026 factsheet states that 15.6 million people require urgent humanitarian assistance in 2026, that an estimated 28% of persons in need have disabilities, and that disability prevalence in Northeast Syria is estimated at 37-48%, while emphasizing that disability data remain fragmented and likely undercounted.[1]

Disability prevalence varies substantially across Syria. HNAP found regional prevalence ranging from 19% in northern Syria to 37% in Northeast Syria in 2021, and Humanity & Inclusion's 2026 factsheet cites 37-48% prevalence in Northeast Syria. Syria's disability prevalence is therefore well above the global average of 15%, making persons with disabilities one of the largest groups facing structural exclusion in Syria.[2]

Despite the high prevalence of Syrians with disabilities, local and international rights groups and UN bodies have widely reported that inclusive services, rehabilitation, accessible information and participation remain insufficient.[3]

Syria supported disability-related recommendations during its third UPR, including recommendations to expand assistance programs for families and persons in vulnerable situations, ensure education for children with disabilities, strengthen participation in public life and protect persons with disabilities.[4]

At Syria's third UPR, it had been a party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) for 13 years but was still relying on outdated domestic legislation enacted in 2004. The law was amended by the former Regime in July 2024, bringing domestic legislation better in line with Syria's human rights obligations under the CRPD.

Despite this legislative progress, Syria has yet to implement the processes, mechanisms and protections necessary to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities continue to face inaccessible schools, courts, health facilities, transport, public buildings, digital information and humanitarian services. Many also face stigma, poverty, exclusion from employment and barriers to justice. Women and girls with disabilities, children with disabilities, internally displaced persons, survivors of detention and torture and persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

This submission is organized into four sections: (1) Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework; (2) The Rights to Equality and Non-Discrimination, and Accessibility; (3) The Rights to Health and Education; and (4) Access to Justice. Each section identifies the relevant international standard, the national legal or policy framework, the implementation gap and its consequences for victims and rights-holders.

1. Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework

On March 13, 2025, Syria's Transitional Authorities issued a Constitutional Declaration that is meant to operate as an interim constitution for a period of 5 years until a new constitution is developed and general elections are held. The Constitutional Declaration asserts, under Article 12, that the rights and obligations of international treaties ratified by the Syrian Arab Republic are considered an integral part of the constitution, meaning they hold the same weight as other constitutional provisions.[5]

Syria ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2009, but made no effort to bring its domestic legislation in line with the Convention for the following 15 years, relying instead on the outdated and patronizing Law No. 34 of 2004 that lacked any of the essential guarantees espoused in the CRPD.[6] Finally, in July 2024, the former Regime enacted a new law for persons with disabilities that was a major improvement on the 2004 law and closely aligned with the standards of the CRPD.[7]

The purpose of the CRPD is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. It defines persons with disabilities to include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. The CRPD's use of the term include in its definition of persons with disabilities indicates that this is not an exhaustive definition and leaves room for flexible application.[8]

The CRPD is founded on 8 general principles, among the most critical for the purposes of this report are the principles of non-discrimination, full and effective participation and inclusion in society, equality of opportunity, and accessibility.[9] Article 4 requires legislative, administrative and other measures for implementation. Article 5 prohibits discrimination and requires reasonable accommodation. Article 9 requires accessibility. Articles 12 and 13 protect legal capacity and access to justice. Article 11 requires protection in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies. Articles 16, 25 and 26 protect persons with disabilities from violence and abuse and guarantee access to health, habilitation and rehabilitation. Articles 24, 27, 29 and 31 require inclusive education, work, participation in public life and disability-disaggregated data.

Syrian Law No. 19 of 2024, as written, is a major improvement on the 2004 law and closely resembles the guarantees and rights protections contained in the CRPD, mirroring guarantees of protection from discrimination, abuse or exploitation, and ensuring persons with disabilities' full inclusion in all aspects of society. However, there are small differences and shortcomings in the law that have impeded its proper implementation, along with a historical lack of political will to ensure its effective implementation.

For instance, the definition of persons with disabilities differs slightly between Law No. 19 and the CRPD definition; whereas the CRPD provides a broad definition with flexible application to ensure that as many persons with disabilities as possible are protected, the Syrian law limits the definition to those who have a long-term disability only, and does not define what qualifies as long-term.[10] Though the difference seems slight and both allow for judicial discretion, the impact could be significant if used to exclude certain categories of persons with disabilities that would have been protected under the CRPD definition.

Additionally, despite the strong rights guarantees contained in Law No. 19, the legislation fails to prescribe how it will ensure full implementation, lacking concrete commitments on the implementation budget, timeline, and the functioning of its monitoring mechanisms. For example, the law empowers the National Council for Persons with Disabilities to oversee the law's implementation but makes no mention of how the independence of the Council will be ensured nor whether the Council's performance will be monitored and assessed.[11] It also dictates that personnel in public sectors, from health to transportation, must receive training on disabilities, without noting the cost of such an undertaking nor any information on how and when a budget would be allocated for such training.

Recommendations

UN member States participating in the UPR should recommend that Syria:

• Amend Law No. 19 of 2024 to ensure the definition of persons with disabilities is inclusive of all persons who qualify, in line with the CRPD.

• Amend the law to include a provision ensuring that where domestic law and the CRPD conflict, the standards of the CRPD supersede domestic law, in line with the Constitutional Declaration.

• Adopt and publish a national implementation plan for Law No. 19 of 2024, with clear timelines, responsible ministries, indicators, budget lines and annual public reporting.

2. The Rights to Equality and Non-Discrimination, and Accessibility

The CRPD considers equality and non-discrimination to go hand in hand, stating under Article 5 that all persons are equal before and under the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law. This also includes ensuring legal protection against discrimination and the positive obligation of the state to provide reasonable accommodations to promote equality. Failure to ensure accessibility and reasonable accommodation can amount to discrimination under the CRPD.[12]

These requirements are mirrored in Syrian Law No. 19, which, under Article 2, provides the same guarantees to protect persons with disabilities from discrimination, abuse or exploitation, ensure their full inclusion in society, and their participation in developing the policies that impact them, leading to their enjoyment of all fundamental rights and freedoms on an equal basis with others. It also sets out several Articles under Section 6 dedicated to ensuring an accessible environment, covering housing, transportation, public buildings and other areas. However, unlike the CRPD, the Syrian law fails to note that a lack of accommodation can amount to discrimination.

Both the CRPD and Syrian Law No. 19 also obligate the State to ensure that persons with disabilities have access, on an equal basis with others, to independent living and participation in all aspects of life. This includes the ability to access public services, participate in public and political life, receive information and communications, and access transportation, buildings and structures that are open to the public.

Despite the strong guarantees contained in Law No. 19, the legislation falls short on how it will ensure the full implementation of the law, lacking concrete commitments on the implementation budget, timeline, and the functioning of its monitoring mechanisms. For example, the law empowers the creation of a National Council for Persons with Disabilities to oversee the law's implementation but makes no mention of how the independence of the Council will be ensured nor whether the Council's performance will be monitored and assessed.[13] It also dictates that personnel in public sectors, from health to transportation, must receive training on disabilities, without noting the cost of such an undertaking nor any information on how and when a budget would be allocated for such training.[14]

In practice, however, across Syria, persons with disabilities encounter inaccessible infrastructure, such as damaged roads, public spaces and buildings that lack ramps, elevators, toilets, accessible communication, accessible transport, and other essential accommodations. These obstacles prevent persons with disabilities from equally accessing public services and spaces, and increase the difficulty of obtaining documents, attending school, accessing medical care, accessing humanitarian distribution points and participating in public consultations.[15]

Information and communication barriers are equally serious. Public information about services, complaints, compensation, transitional justice and legal procedures is rarely provided in accessible formats such as sign language, plain language, easy-read formats, audio, captioning, Braille or accessible digital formats. This leaves many persons with disabilities dependent on relatives or intermediaries and undermines privacy, autonomy and legal capacity.[16]

Women with disabilities fare worse than nearly any other vulnerable group in terms of education, employment and health care, and are at greater risk for abuse, sexual violence and exploitation. This is largely due to stigma, discriminatory attitudes, and lack of accessibility in the work force. Levels of accessibility also vary from region to region, with 47 per cent of persons with disabilities in Northwest Syria reporting that basic services are not accessible.[17] World Vision and Action for Humanity documented heightened protection risks for Syrian children with disabilities in northwest Syria and Lebanon, while Human Rights Watch has documented how children with disabilities are exposed to conflict-related harms and barriers to essential services.[18]

Economic exclusion is also widespread. Persons with disabilities and their families face higher costs for health care, transport, assistive devices and care, while also facing barriers to employment and livelihoods. This deepens poverty and dependency and can increase exposure to exploitation, child labor, early marriage, begging and other negative coping strategies. In a transitional recovery context, economic inclusion must be treated as a rights issue rather than a humanitarian add-on.[19] LDHR conducted an interview with a doctor specialized in mental health and special needs, who reiterated the difficulties for persons with disabilities in accessing livelihoods, in large part due to discrimination and stereotypes about their abilities. The doctor also noted that persons with mental disabilities face even greater discrimination in employment than those with physical disabilities.

These failures around the rights to equality, non-discrimination and accessibility should be reported to the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, responsible for ensuring the full implementation of the law. However, the National Council has not been formed yet, and the Syrian law requires that only one of the 11-member Council be a person with disability, in addition to 3 disability experts and 3 NGO representatives who work on disability rights or support, with the remaining members being representatives of various government ministries. The two disability experts interviewed by LDHR stated that the National Council is still in the process of being formulated, which means there is currently no official body monitoring the law's implementation. Additionally, both interviewees expressed concern that the representation of persons with disabilities on the Council is insufficient. Additionally, the training programs for employees of the public sector, from transport to health, have yet to take place.

The lack of proper implementation of the Syrian law results in various levels of exclusion. A child excluded from school because the building is inaccessible may later be excluded from employment. A survivor who cannot access rehabilitation may lose mobility and income. A woman who cannot safely report abuse may remain invisible to

protection services. Accessibility, accommodation and participation are therefore conditions for the enjoyment of all other rights.

Recommendations

UN member States participating in the UPR should recommend that Syria:

• Ensure that Law No. 19 of 2024 makes clear that a lack of accommodations could amount to discrimination, in line with the CRPD.

• Complete the creation of the National Council for Persons with Disabilities as efficiently as possible, with comprehensive input from persons with disabilities as to the most representative makeup for the Council.

• Create a comprehensive strategy for the training of public sector staff to ensure the accessibility of public services and appropriate support for persons with disabilities without discrimination.

3. The Rights to Health and Education

i. Health

Under Article 25 of the CRPD, persons with disabilities have the right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, obliging states to provide free or affordable health care to persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, ensuring that such services are within geographic reach, and specialized care for disabilities including early identification and intervention as appropriate, and services designed to minimize and prevent further disabilities, including among children and older persons. Article 26 requires habilitation and rehabilitation aimed at enabling maximum independence and participation.

Syrian Law No. 19 of 2024 likewise guarantees the highest attainable standard of health for persons with disabilities. Under Article 9, it guarantees that the state will provide preventative and curative services free of charge through public health institutions, improve and increase specialization in rehabilitative services, and provide at least one health center in each governorate with expertise on disabilities. These guarantees are very positive as written; however, the legislation makes no indication of how these services will be financed, the timeline for their implementation, nor whether there will be any oversight or review of the medical expertise and services guaranteed therein.

Health services remain damaged, under-resourced and geographically uneven, while rehabilitation specialists, prosthetics, orthotics, assistive devices, mental health and psychosocial support are limited or unaffordable for many. Humanity & Inclusion reported in 2026 that nearly 13 million people in Syria need health care, including more than 2 million persons with disabilities. What services and qualified health professionals are available are typically located in urban centers, leaving more rural parts of the country and displacement camps with little or no access to services.[20]

These obstacles in accessing health care are particularly problematic for children, who often require early identification and intervention programs; otherwise, their health situation could become more complex or they could acquire additional health issues.[21]

There has been a particular failure in care and rehabilitation for persons who acquired disabilities over the course of the war, including a lack of mental and physical health support, which is a major barrier to realizing the right to health. The grief, loss of identity, and social stigma associated with disability acquisition in the Syrian context are well documented, yet psychosocial support services specific to this experience are almost entirely absent.[22]

According to the medical and mental health expert on disabilities interviewed by LDHR, these cases are especially sensitive, as many who acquired disabilities during the conflict also suffer from a great deal of trauma, and will require psychosocial and other mental health support for their rehabilitation. Yet no particularized health care or mental health support has been provided to these survivors. This is further corroborated by LDHR interviews with survivors with disabilities who were detained and tortured under the Assad regime, who universally reported that they have yet to receive any state-funded treatment, rehabilitation or psychosocial support after release, despite the worsening of their disabilities caused by torture, medical neglect and denial of accommodations.

These barriers and the lack of implementation around the rights to health and rehabilitation deny persons with disabilities the ability to attain the highest standards of health, to prevent the worsening of their disabilities or the development of additional disabilities or health complications, and the lack of mental and emotional health services means that many continue to suffer from trauma, stigma, and shame, preventing their integration or reintegration into society.

ii. Education

Article 24 of the CRPD recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to education, requiring state parties to ensure an inclusive education system at all levels with the aim of supporting the full development of human potential, dignity, and self-worth, while also enabling effective participation in society. The Syrian law also guarantees the right to an inclusive and free education at the primary and secondary level, including the provision of inclusive and specialized educational institutions. It further provides for access to higher education without discrimination and on an equal basis with others, including through promoting accessibility, ensuring communication that is most appropriate for the person with disability, and training higher education staff and teachers.

In practice, however, persons with disabilities face particular barriers to inclusive education. Available research documents inadequate accessibility, lack of specialized support, weak teacher training, protection risks and poverty-related obstacles. Children with disabilities are more likely to disengage from education or not attend school in the first place, with only 30% of children with disabilities currently registered in school.[23] They also often face bullying and discrimination, which itself is a barrier to participation. Many teachers have not been trained to provide inclusive instruction, schools often lack learning support assistants or accessible materials, transport is not adapted and families may keep children at home because of stigma, safety concerns or cost. Children with psychosocial, intellectual, hearing or visual disabilities are particularly likely to be excluded because their needs are less visible and require specialized communication support.[24]

In an interview by LDHR with a Syrian activist for disability rights, the activist noted that, although Syrian law requires that children with disabilities be admitted into schools without discrimination, many children are denied admission due to their disability, and the lack of special education programs and teachers' aids available at public schools. As a result, families who can afford it often pay for private school education, while those who cannot are simply barred from receiving any education. She stated that higher education is even more difficult for persons with disabilities to access; there are no particularized efforts to ensure persons with disabilities are able to access universities and colleges, and for the few who are lucky enough to make it to university, they face many barriers, especially with a lack of accessible communication, and they are not provided with any special accommodations or support.

Recommendations

UN member States participating in the UPR should recommend that Syria:

• Create and implement a strategy to provide trainings at public schools across Syria on disabilities and special needs.

• Allocate a budget to fund assistive technology, teachers' aids or special needs instructors, and to cover any needed accommodations at public schools across Syria.

• Implement the legal provisions of Syrian Law No. 19 of 2024 to ensure equal access to higher education, ensure the accessibility of higher education institutions and appropriate accommodations for persons with physical and sensory disabilities.

• Operationalize the National Council for Persons with Disabilities to oversee the proper implementation of these legal requirements and address any failures or persistent barriers.

4. Access to Justice

Access to justice is a central concern for persons with disabilities in Syria. Article 12 guarantees equal recognition as a person before the law, including recognition of legal capacity and ensuring access to allow persons with disabilities to exercise their legal capacity. This right is complemented in Article 13, guaranteeing access to justice for persons with disabilities, including through the provision of procedural and age-appropriate accommodations, in order to facilitate their effective role as direct and indirect participants, including as witnesses, in all legal proceedings. Syrian Law No. 19 refers to the right to litigate, but does not sufficiently operationalize the accommodations required for persons with disabilities to act as complainants, witnesses, victims, defendants or participants in transitional justice mechanisms.[25]

Practical barriers are substantial. Police stations, prosecution offices, courts and administrative offices are often physically inaccessible. Procedures are rarely available in accessible formats. There is limited availability of sign-language interpretation, communication support, psychosocial support, accessible legal aid or trained personnel able to interact appropriately with persons with intellectual, psychosocial, sensory or complex disabilities. These gaps discourage reporting and increase the risk that violations remain undocumented.[26]

The absence of accommodation also undermines evidentiary integrity. Survivors and witnesses may be unable to give testimony, understand proceedings, review records, communicate privately with lawyers or challenge decisions. Where persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities are not supported to exercise legal capacity, they may be excluded

from proceedings or treated as unreliable solely because of disability. Such practices violate equality before the law and may amount to denial of justice.[27]

LDHR's first-hand documentation highlights the need for disability-sensitive justice and reparations. Based on witness interviews and medical examinations conducted by qualified doctors using Istanbul Protocol standards, LDHR documented abuses against persons with disabilities in Assad-era detention, including arbitrary arrest, torture, beatings, electrocution, stress positions, psychological torture, denial of assistive devices, denial of medical treatment and intentional targeting of the person's area of disability. Survivors universally reported that detention and ill-treatment worsened pre-existing disabilities or caused new physical and psychological harm.[28]

These findings show that disability was not merely an incidental vulnerability. In several documented cases, guards or interrogators allegedly used a person's disability as a tool of humiliation, punishment or coercion, including by denying mobility aids or medical care or by directing violence toward the affected part of the body. Such conduct violates the prohibition against torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, as well as the rights to equality, dignity, health, rehabilitation and effective remedy.[29]

Survivors with disabilities also face serious barriers after release. Some can no longer work, attend school, travel independently or participate in family and community life. Others experience severe pain, trauma, depression, social isolation, stigma or fear of authorities. Open-source reporting has also highlighted the devastating physical and mental health needs of torture survivors from Saydnaya and other detention centers, and the limited support available to them after release.[30]

LDHR's expert interviews also revealed that persons with disabilities have yet to be properly engaged in transitional justice efforts, despite the particular violations that many experienced during the conflict. Both interviewees noted that, although the government appears to be more committed to engaging with persons with disabilities towards ensuring their rights, there has yet to be any movement or discussion around transitional justice and how to ensure the meaningful participation and full inclusion of persons with disabilities, whether in terms of communications, coordination, or even accessibility of the justice system.

For transitional justice purposes, disability-specific harms should be documented as torture-related and conflict-related consequences, not merely as general health needs. The government should ensure specific outreach and accommodations for persons with disabilities to ensure their participation. Medical-legal documentation should be available to survivors who consent to it, and findings should inform reparations, rehabilitation planning and criminal accountability. Survivors should not be required to repeatedly recount traumatic experiences to multiple authorities in inaccessible or unsafe settings.

Participation in public and political life remains limited. Persons with disabilities and their representative organizations are not systematically consulted in recovery planning, public budgeting, law reform, constitutional discussions or transitional justice design. Public meetings are often physically inaccessible, information is not provided in accessible formats and consultation processes rarely cover transport or support costs. This weakens the legitimacy and quality of reform and risks reproducing the exclusion that the CRPD was designed to prevent.[31]

Women and girls with disabilities face compounded discrimination linked to gender, disability, poverty and displacement. They are at heightened risk of isolation, abuse, exploitation and denial of access to education, health care, livelihoods and protection mechanisms. Their participation in policy discussions and transitional justice initiatives remains particularly limited, even though CRPD standards require a gender-sensitive and intersectional approach.[32]

Recommendations

UN member States participating in the UPR should recommend that Syria:

• Ensure the accessibility of the justice system for persons with disabilities at every stage of legal proceedings, including accessible communications, complaint mechanisms, and court procedures, as well as the provision of reasonable accommodations.

• Ensure that transitional justice, truth-seeking, reparations and missing-persons mechanisms are accessible and meaningfully engage and include persons with disabilities, especially ensuring the inclusion of survivors whose disabilities were caused or aggravated by detention, torture, conflict-related injury or medical neglect.

• Recognize specific harms suffered by persons with disabilities in detention and conflict, and provide survivor-centered remedies including rehabilitation, compensation, medical documentation, assistive devices, psychosocial support and livelihood assistance.

• Train judges, prosecutors, police officers, prison staff, health workers, social workers and administrative officials on disability rights, disability-sensitive communication, procedural accommodation, non-discrimination and Istanbul Protocol standards.

• Ensure that all public consultations, constitutional discussions, elections, law reform and transitional justice processes are accessible and include organizations of persons with disabilities, including women and children with disabilities.

Key recommendations

UN member States participating in the UPR should recommend that Syria:

• Amend Law No. 19 and implementing regulations to align fully with the CRPD, including on disability definition, reasonable accommodation, legal capacity, accessibility and remedies.

• Ensure the timely and efficient establishment of the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, that it includes sufficient representation from persons with lived experience with disability or qualified experts, and that it is appropriately responsive and representative of persons with disabilities.

• Adopt binding accessibility standards for public buildings, courts, schools, transport, health facilities, shelters, digital platforms and public information.

• Guarantee inclusive education for children with disabilities through accessible infrastructure, trained teachers, individualized support and protection from bullying and exclusion.

• Ensure that humanitarian assistance, early recovery, return and reconstruction programs are designed and monitored with input and participation by persons with disabilities.

• Establish accessible legal aid, complaints and case-management procedures, including procedural accommodation in police, prosecution, court and transitional justice processes.

• Ensure equal access to health care, rehabilitation, assistive devices, prosthetics, mental health and psychosocial support across all regions.

• Recognize the specific harms suffered by persons with disabilities during the conflict or their detention, ensure that survivors with disabilities are meaningfully included in transitional justice efforts on an equal basis with others, and that the harms are remedied through restitution, rehabilitation and guarantees of non-recurrence.

• Train judges, prosecutors, police, prison staff, health workers, social workers and administrative officials on CRPD standards.

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Annex I. Submitting organizations

Organization	Acronym	Address	Contact person/email	Website
Lawyers and Doctors for Human Rights	LDHR	Damascus, Syria	Mahmoud Aswad, CEO ceo@ldhrights.org	www.ldhrights.org/en/
DIGNITY - Danish Institute Against Torture	DIGNITY	Bryggervangen 55, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark	Tine Vestergaard Jacobsen, Senior Programme Advisor - International Programmes tvja@dignity.dk	www.dignity.dk

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