

<p><b>4. Reduce the Mortality of Children with Disability</b></p> <p><i>Mortality for children with disabilities may be high as 80% in countries where under five mortality as a whole has decreased to below 20%.</i></p>	<p>The lives of infants with disabilities are often so undervalued that they are not cared for or fed as families struggle with meager resources.</p>	<p>Data on child mortality must begin to be disaggregated in order to track health indicators and interventions for children with disabilities. Within vaccine programmes; pre and post-natal health programmes an awareness strategy for health care professionals, families and community workers must be established to monitor access to these services for children with disabilities.</p>
<p><b>5. Achieve the Rights of Children and Families</b></p> <p><i>It is estimated that only 2% of people with disabilities in developing countries have access to rehabilitation and appropriate basic services</i></p>	<p>Families report that time to build social networks and support circles, friendships, get involved in their community are consumed with the need to just "get by" resulting in fewer mechanisms for support and limited social capital</p>	<p>Signatories to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) have committed to develop National Action Plans for the implementation of the UNCRC. These action plans must include strategies to address the needs and rights of children with disabilities.</p>
<p><b>6. Combat HIV/AIDS</b></p> <p><i>The World Bank performed an international survey which concluded that HIV/AIDS is a significant and almost wholly unrecognized problem among disabled populations worldwide.</i></p>	<p>Extreme poverty and social sanctions against marrying a disabled person mean that they are likely to become involved in a series of unstable relationships. Disabled women are often a target for rape, which puts them at risk.</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS education and drug programmes must target vulnerable populations including people with disabilities:</p> <p>This will require strategies for HIV/AIDS strategies to seek out support from disability groups and for disability and family based organizations to seek out collaborative strategies with governments and HIV/AIDS programmes.</p>
	<p><i>While all individuals with disability are at risk for HIV infection, subgroups within the disabled population—most notably women with disability, disabled members of ethnic and minority communities, disabled adolescents and disabled individuals who live in institutions, are at especially increased risk.</i></p>	<p>There are almost no sexual education programs targeted towards people with disabilities. The global literacy rate for people with disabilities is estimated to be only 3%, thus making sexual education and HIV/AIDS information difficult to disseminate, especially for those who are deaf and/or blind.</p>