



**MYRIGHT**



**Annual Report**  
**2020**

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**Cover image:** Filip participates in the "Inclusive Quality Education - Now!" project in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

**The image on the right:** Hidaya Alawi from the Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Tanzania (ASBAHT) holds parenting classes at House of Hope in Tanzania.

## We break down isolation, reduce poverty and change attitudes

MyRight is the Swedish disability movement's organisation for international development cooperation. We work to ensure that persons with disabilities around the world gain greater access to their rights.

MyRight was established in 1981 during the UN International Disability Year and is not bound by any party political or religious affiliations.

MyRight's development cooperation is carried out in partnership with Swedish disability organisations and their counterparts in other countries.



## FOREWORD

# The year began and ended on a peak – despite everything

**The year literally began on a peak**, and you all know how it went from there... The peak we are thinking of is the peak of Little Mount Meru in Tanzania. It is a 3820-metre high mountain which in January was climbed for the first time by a person in a wheelchair. That was Ina Åkerberg who, along with Liiso Åkerberg, made it up Africa's fourth-highest mountain. Both Ina, who was born with spina bifida and hydrocephalus, and Liiso represent the RBU and this was a project aimed at attracting attention and support for the RBU's partner organisation ASBAHT (Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus in Tanzania) and their work to support and strengthen children with spina bifida and hydrocephalus. One of the two of us (Jesper) also had time for a trip to Nicaragua before all travel for MyRight and our member organisations ceased due to the pandemic that hit the world last winter.

However, the absence of travel does not mean that the communication between MyRight, member organisations and partner organisations ceased. The opposite seems to be the case. The lack of travel seems to have led many member organisations to really invest in digital communication and, if anything, to communicate more with their partner organisations. For our part, we note that after a slow start, with a lot of lessons learned about mute buttons, blurred backgrounds and shows of hands, communicating with the outside world from our kitchen table is starting to feel more and more comfortable.

Although the transition to digital has worked well – sometimes better than expected – it has been a challenge for many partner organisations because

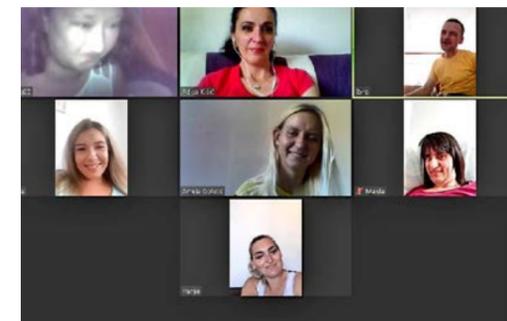
their access to the internet is often more limited than it is here in Sweden, for example. Also, one problem that is not uncommon is that those employed at an organisation may have access to the internet and necessary equipment, whereas board members in the same organisation do not have that access to the same extent. But, on the other hand, digitalisation has also made certain meetings and activities accessible to people who have normally found it difficult to participate.

**"A locked-down society in which it is assumed that teaching and other activities will take place digitally is also a society that risks becoming inaccessible to many."**

For partner organisations, the year was naturally also a challenge in other ways. Many activities had to be cancelled or changed in various ways. Despite that, they seem to have been very successful in general with revising their advocacy work. Persons with disabilities around the world have been hit hard by the pandemic. The effects include everything from lack of access to information on how to protect oneself against the virus to reduced access to necessary healthcare due to the reprioritisations that were carried out. A locked-down society in which it is assumed that teaching and other activities will take place digitally is also a society that risks becoming inaccessible to many. These are to some extent new issues that partner organisations began work on.



Ina from the RBU became the first person in a wheelchair to climb Africa's fourth-highest mountain.



IC LOTOS in Bosnia-Herzegovina, like many others, switched to digital meetings.



Members of the DOJF in Sri Lanka take part in a workshop.

MyRight's own activities in Sweden were naturally also affected and the year did not turn out as we had planned at all. No book fair, no Human Rights days, no Almedalen week. But a report on Agenda 2030 and the sustainability goals did happen – it is called "A billion reasons to include" – along with a filmed seminar when we issued the report. A seminar with participants from Sida and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs as well as from the UN and the UNDP, together with several other organisations. A good example of how a digital event can lead to participation that we would hardly have had if everyone had been required to be present in Stockholm. The report highlights the fact that the progress made in many areas in recent years does not benefit persons with disabilities in the way required by the sustainability goals. If the stated ambition of Agenda 2030 to leave no one behind is to be realised, much greater commitment is needed both at national and international level – greater commitment and greater knowledge. And substantially more resources.

And speaking of resources, we can end by being slightly proud of the fact that we received renewed confidence during the year from both Folke Bernadotteakademien and Radiohjälpen/Musikhjälpen,

both of which granted support for the second time. We are also pleased to have received support from the Swedish Postcode Foundation for the first time. That support goes to the FUB partner organisation in Nepal and their work to improve accessibility for children with intellectual disabilities in municipal schools. Most of MyRight's funding continues to come through ForumCiv but, just before Christmas, we received notification that we would receive direct support from Sida for our work on gender equality in Bosnia-Herzegovina. That makes us particularly happy and proud, almost as proud as we were of Ina's achievement at the beginning of the year. Yes, on reflection, perhaps we can say that the year both began and ended on a peak.



**Göran Alfredsson**  
Chairperson



**Jesper Hansén**  
Secretary General

**1 billion, or 15 per cent of the world's population live with disabilities**

**80 per cent of them live in low- and middle-income countries**

**1 in 5 women live with disabilities**

**1 in 8 men live with disabilities**

**1 in 20 children in the world live with disabilities**

**1 in 3 children with disabilities do not finish secondary school**

## **Our vision**

**MyRight's vision** is a world in which everyone with a disability enjoys equal rights and opportunities for a dignified life free from poverty in an inclusive society.

## **Our mission**

**Our mission** is to strengthen disability organisations so that persons with disabilities gain power over their own lives.

## **Our strategic goals**

1. Greater capacity for disability organisations to fulfil their mandate through improved internal systems, expertise and working methods enabling them to better represent their members and ensure that they are provided with the support they need
2. Focus on disability issues in the services, policies and development processes of international organisations, governments and social institutions
3. Strengthening of persons with disabilities and their organisations through cooperation between the Swedish disability movement and organisations of persons with disabilities in the partner countries
4. MyRight is generally regarded as a legitimate, well-respected body in the area of international development and disability both in Sweden and abroad due to the extensive, skilled and sustainable work it carries out

# How MyRight works

MyRight's development cooperation is carried out in partnership with Swedish organisations of persons with disabilities and their counterparts in MyRight's partner countries. Together, we implement projects and programmes that help the partner organisations to become stronger and better able to participate in the development of society. Everything we do is based on a human rights perspective and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.



At Masaka Resource Center in Rwanda, students with visual impairments learn such things as practical everyday tasks in order to become more independent.

## PARTNERSHIP

MyRight works in partnership with local disability organisations in our target countries and with Swedish organisations of persons with disabilities (MyRight's member organisations). Virtually all activities are based on cooperation between a local organisation and its Swedish counterpart. A relationship is therefore formed between people and organisations with common experiences relating to disability. MyRight's main role is to facilitate and support these collaborations.

## THEORY OF CHANGE

MyRight's activities are based on four steps to inclusion in which we work in collaboration with partner organisations. Step 1: enable individuals Step 2: enable organisations Step 3: strengthen stakeholders Step 4: strengthen the demand for rights.

## RESULT-BASED MANAGEMENT

MyRight uses result frameworks with clear goals and indicators as planning and follow-up instruments – for each partner organisation

and for MyRight's overall global work – and is thus able to monitor the extent to which the activities contribute to the fulfilment of goals. A local presence in partner countries provides a sound basis for continuous, close monitoring of partner organisations' activities and development.

## LEARNING AND IMPROVEMENT

MyRight seeks to carry out activities with a high degree of quality and cost-effectiveness. In order to constantly improve, MyRight continuously evaluates major and minor internal processes and carries out regular large- and small-scale evaluations of the global programme.

## GENDER EQUALITY PERSPECTIVE

All MyRight's projects and programmes have a comprehensive gender equality perspective. The systematic gender discrimination that exists in many countries of the world hits girls and women with disabilities particularly hard. That double discrimination can both lead to poverty and consolidate it.

## With the Convention as a tool

MyRight's work is based on the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities promotes, protects and safeguards the fundamental rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities. It was established in order to remove the obstacles that prevent persons with disabilities from gaining access to their human rights.

The Convention highlights areas in which measures are needed to enable persons with disabilities to make full use of their rights in equal conditions.

Human rights must include everyone, regardless of the conditions and the country we live in.



**LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND**

## The 2030 Agenda and The Global Goals

Equality, like access to resources and development, can never be possible without including persons with disabilities. In order for Agenda 2030 and the global goals to be met, everyone must be included.

The 17 global goals apply to all people and to all strata of society. The Agenda's slogan is "Leave No One Behind" and it focuses particularly on reaching the most vulnerable and marginalised first.

### Goals that mention persons with disabilities:

- 4: Quality education
- 8: Decent work and economic growth
- 10: Reduced inequalities
- 11: Sustainable cities and communities
- 17: Implementation and global partnership



# Strength in partnership

MyRight's mission is to strengthen disability organisations so that persons with disabilities gain power over their own lives. We do this by promoting inclusion and participation through the exchange of experience between our member organisations and their partner organisations in our partner countries.

All MyRight's projects are owned by one or more partner organisations in the partner countries and a member organisation in Sweden. The partner organisations and member organisations are all organisations of persons with disabilities.

## MyRight's member organisations 2020

- The Swedish Asthma and Allergy Association
- The Autism and Asperger Association
- Participation, Determination, Freedom of Movement
- Swedish Hemophilia Society
- The Swedish Association of the Deafblind
- National Association of Children and Young People with Disabilities
- The Swedish National Association for Social and Mental Health
- Riksföreningen Grunden Sverige
- Visually Impaired Youth Sweden
- The Association of Young Persons with Mobility Disabilities
- Association for Children, Youth and Adults with Developmental Disabilities
- The Swedish Hard of Hearing Society
- The Swedish Rheumatism Association
- The Swedish Heart and Lung Association
- Somaliska Handikappades Förening (SOHAF)
- The Founders of Independent Living in Sweden
- The Swedish National Association of the Deaf
- The Swedish Association of the Visually Impaired
- Hard of Hearing Young People Sweden

In 2020, MyRight had 19 member organisations, whose combined membership base amounted to 220,000 members. The projects are implemented either by the national organisations or by the organisations' local associations.

MyRight's work rests on the partnership between a Swedish organisation of persons with disabilities and its counterpart in the partner country. The strength of that partnership is the shared experiences and challenges of living with disabilities.

The organisations learn from and support one another. For the most part, the Swedish organisation has been in existence longer than the partner organisation and can thus contribute with experience and lessons learned from organisational development and advocacy work, for example. Often, knowledge of technical solutions and examples of how persons with disabilities live a free and independent life in Sweden can inspire and motivate.

The local partner organisations provide their Swedish counterparts with new perspectives and approaches. Carina Petterson of the Autism and Asperger Association in Sweden talks about how the working

methods of their partner ACNS (Autism Care Nepal Society) serve as a role model in Sweden, particularly when it comes to working with families in relation to children with autism: "The Swedish organisation and the partner organisation share common experiences, living conditions and challenges. MyRight acts as an enabler to allow the member organisations to support their sister organisations in the partner countries."

**"Our partnership is based on trust and confidence. Our partnership with the HRF and their hearing-impaired representatives has been an example to us – if they can do it, so can we!"**

/ASHICO (Asociación de Hipoacúsicos de Cochabamba)



The RBU visited children with spina bifida and hydrocephalus at the hospital in Haydom during their visit to their partner ASBAHT (Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Tanzania).



The SRF visiting their partner organisation OCN-MT (Organización de Ciegos de Nicaragua Marciela Toledo) in Nicaragua.



The Stockholm Deaf Association visiting its partner organisation DAOK (Deaf Association of Kailali) in Nepal.



Eva Nordin Olsson from Autism- och aspergerförbundet [the Autism and Asperger Association] visiting the partner organisation ACNS (Autism Care Nepal Society) in Nepal.

In order to understand someone else's circumstances, the people working in partnership need to be able to listen to one another and have mutual trust and respect. Since the projects are implemented by the partner organisations, their voices need to be highlighted a little more, which can sometimes be difficult due to factors such as communication difficulties, particularly in cases where neither organisation is speaking its first language. One example of this is SDR's work in Nepal with the NDFN (National Federation for the Deaf Nepal), where much of the communication must take place through an interpreter or translation to a language that is not the first language of either party. There is then a risk that delays and misunderstandings may occur, even though everyone involved is well aware of how complex things can become when communication cannot take place directly.

**"The partnership is itself the basic prerequisite for development cooperation. This is our way of strengthening the ties within and between organisations working for sustainable development and human rights."**

/National Association of the Visually Impaired

A partnership often extends beyond the project you are implementing together. SRF gives examples of what has been most rewarding over the past year in cooperation with the RUB (Rwanda Union of the Blind):

"We can discuss things other than the project itself and we thus receive other information which does not relate to the project, but which is valuable information and useful acquisition of knowledge for us at SRF. The RUB has worked systematically to find other donors. They succeeded in obtaining money from a company that enabled them to hold telephone conferences with their local departments during the pandemic. They received money from another organisation that enabled them to provide members with food and protective masks."

The pandemic has created new challenges and many aspects of the partnership were fruitful thanks to these new challenges, despite the fact that most member organisations were unable to meet their partner organisations. For example, Young Hearing Impaired write about their partnership in Nepal with NAHOH (Nepal Association of the Hard of Hearing) and SHRUTI (National Association of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened Nepal): "It has been valuable to exchange experiences of the pandemic and its consequences. As persons with hearing impairments, we face somewhat similar challenges relating to the pandemic, such as access to important social information in real time, access to distance learning and access to hearing care."

# Activities in the world

MyRight, along with our Swedish member organisations, supports partner organisations that are involved in projects and programmes in ten countries on four continents.

NICARAGUA

BOLIVIA

SWEDEN

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

GHANA

RWANDA

TANZANIA

NAMIBIA

NEPAL

SRI LANKA

## BOLIVIA

### Partner organisations:

- Asociación de Padres, Tutores, Voluntarios de Personas con Discapacidad Tarija (APTV PCD)
- Asociación de Padres, Madres y Tutores Síndrome de Down (APMT SD)
- Asociación de Hipoacúsicos de Cochabamba (ASHICO)
- Asociación de Hipoacúsicos Santa Cruz (ASHICRUZ)
- Asociación de Hipoacúsicos de La Paz (AHLP)
- Federación Boliviana de Sordos (FEBOS)
- Federación Cochabambina de Personas con Discapacidad (FECOPDIS)

## NICARAGUA

### Partner organisations:

- Organización de Ciegos de Nicaragua Marciela Toledo (OCN-MT)
- Asociación de Sordociegos de Nicaragua (ASCN)
- Asociación de Padres de Familia con Hijos con Discapacidad (Los Pipitos)
- Federación Nicaragüense de Asociaciones de personas con discapacidad (FECONORI)

## RWANDA

### Partner organisations:

- Rwanda Union of the Blind (RUB)
- Rwandan National Union of the Deaf (RNUD)
- Rwanda National Association of Deaf Women (RNADW)
- Rwanda Organisation for Deafblindness (ROPDB)
- Collectif Tubakunde (CT)
- National Union of Disabilities Organisations in Rwanda (NUDOR)
- Troupe Handicape Twuzanyane (THT)

## TANZANIA

### Partner organisations:

- Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Tanzania (ASBAHT)
- Tanzania Users and Survivors of Psychiatry Organisation (TUSPO)
- Tanzania League of the Blind (TLB)
- Albinism Society (TAS)
- Zanzibar National Association of the Blind (ZANAB)
- Tanzania Federation of Disabled People's Organisations (SHIVYAWATA)

## REGIONAL PROJECTS IN AFRICA

MyRight, along with SRF, supports a regional project implemented by the African Union of the Blind (AFUB), which is based in Kenya.

The focus countries in AFUB's current projects are Ghana, where the project partner is Ghana Union of the Blind (GBU), and Namibia, where the project partner is Namibian Federation of the Visually Impaired (NFVI)

## BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

### Partner organisations:

- Association of the Blind of Canton Sarajevo (USGKS)
- Association of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in Canton Sarajevo (OAZA)
- Information Centre for Persons with Disabilities (IC LOTOS)
- Youth association "Ružičnjaka – Los Rosalesa" Mostar
- Association for Mutual Help in Mental Distress (TK Fenix)
- Coalition of Tuzla/Sarajevo/Bijeljina/Doboj/Mostar

## NEPAL

### Partner organisations:

- National Federation for the Deaf Nepal (NDFN)
- Nepal Hemophilia Society (NHS)
- Nepal Association of the Hard of Hearing (NAHOH)
- National Association of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened Nepal (SHRUTI)
- Deaf Association of Kailali (DAOK)
- Blind Youth Association of Nepal (BYAN)
- Autism Care Nepal Society (ACNS)
- Parent Federation of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (PPPID)
- Parent Association of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (PAPID)
- Mentally Retarded Concern Society Nepal (MRCSN)
- Federation of OPD Nepal

## SRI LANKA

### Partner organisations:

- Sri Lanka Foundation for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled (SLFDR)
- Wellasa Organisation of Persons with Disability (WOPD)
- Association of Persons with Rheumatic Diseases (APRD)
- Sri Lanka Central Federation of the Deaf (SLCFD)
- Disability Organisations Joint Front (DOJF)

# Stories from the field

Read personal testimonials from people affected by the activities of our partner organisations around the world.



**PAWAN THAPA MAGAR**

Nepal

21 year-old Pawan has an intellectual disability. He has received training at a day centre in the city of Makwanpur in Nepal through PAPID (Parent Association of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities). Before Pawan started at the day centre, his contact with the outside world was limited to his family and he could become aggressive when he was forced to mix with people outside the family.

## "I can say my name and interact with other people"

At the day centre, he received a basic education in language and mathematics and practised day-to-day activities for greater independence. He was also given the opportunity to play and interact with teachers and other children and young people. A big change has been observed in Pawan's behaviour in just a couple of years. He can now communicate with people outside his family and express his feelings without becoming aggressive. He performs his daily routines independently and helps his parents with the chores at home.

"I can say my name and interact with other people. The other children where I live play with me and respect my feelings. I particularly love painting and creating artwork."



**BELANCILLE UWAMAHORO**

Rwanda

Belancille is 45 years old and was born with a visual impairment. She is a member of a RUB (Rwanda Union of the Blind) local association in the Nyagatare district of Rwanda. Her life was a complete mess before she joined the RUB. She describes it as living in darkness. She lived in a completely isolated environment. Her neighbours had various derogatory names for her and her husband wanted to abandon her.

Her life changed for the better when she made contact with other members of the RUB and she is much happier today. Through the RUB, she has undergone several different training courses at Masaka Resource Center for the Blind (MRCB). These include practising skills that she can use in her everyday life.

## "In future, I plan to do more business"

Belancille now feels that she can get by on her own to a much greater extent. She has started to breed animals and take care of them. Now she has nine pigs and a sheep. They provide income so she is able to support herself. She feels more independent and much more respected by her neighbours and her husband.

"In future, I plan to do more business with the money I get from my agriculture and my animals and I'm planning to get more animals."



**MERARI DANIELA HERNANDEZ**

Nicaragua

Everything went as expected when six year-old Merari was born. But, over time, her family noticed that something was different. Merari never began to crawl and she did not pass through the ordinary stages of development. When Merari reached the age of four, her mother Antonia took her to a paediatrician, who examined her and found that Merari had Down's syndrome. Merari's parents knew nothing about the syndrome and were sad when the paediatrician told her that it would affect Merari's learning and that she would never be able to walk or talk because "she was not normal like other children".

When a neighbour told Merari's parents that there was an organisation that could help them, they immediately made contact with the Los Pipitos organisation in La Dalia. There, Merari began extensive rehabilitation along with her parents and the results began to show after less than two years. Merari was now able to walk, she had practised her motor skills and could use various tools and objects. They also worked extensively on language learning and other activities that increasingly helped Merari to develop.

Merari's parents realised she had great potential and were encouraged by Los Pipitos to enroll Merari in a municipal preschool. There were new challenges at the preschool, where more complex skills were developed and the focus was very much on preparation for primary school. But Merari and her mother didn't give up. With support, they have continued to practise and nowadays Merari says several words, recognises colours and likes to draw, which is something that she didn't do before. Her mother Antonia says:

"The doctors gave us no hope that she would be able to develop like other children. Today we understand that our faith and the support we received from Los Pipitos have made us see that Merari can carry out many activities that at first we didn't think she would ever be able to do."



**DIMITRIJE LUGONJIĆ**

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Dimitrije Lugonjić is 26 years old and is a member of IC Lotos (Information Centre for Persons with Disabilities). He lives with his mother Stoja who, like him, has a physical disability. They live in an inaccessible apartment on the sixteenth floor without any personal help or support. Previously, Dimitrije was unemployed. He was uninterested in most things and he and his mother lived a very isolated life.

When Dimitrije and his mother joined IC Lotos in 2019, he started working for a company founded by IC Lotos which employs and rehabilitates persons

## "I started thinking about life, my hopes, my dreams and my plans. Now I know it's possible."

with disabilities. At first, the situation was difficult since Dimitrije lacked social and communication skills, which meant that he struggled at work. His employer saw that he was a very intelligent young man, but he was quiet and found it difficult to communicate. But IC Lotos continued to support Dimitrije and invited him to various activities. During a training course, the trainers tried to change the approach to meet his specific abilities and needs in order to involve him more in the activities. After some time, the whole group began to adapt their communication with Dimitrije.

Since then, Dimitrije has managed to hold down a job and has been more proactive as an employee. He sees himself as part of the team and takes much more responsibility both at work and in other project activities. Progress doesn't mean the same for everyone. Dimitrije describes it in his own words: "I started thinking about life, my hopes, my dreams and my plans. Now I know it's possible."

## Strong organisations form the basis for change

MyRight works to strengthen local organisations and stimulate development so that persons with disabilities have more access to their rights.

Persons with disabilities belong to the most marginalised groups in society. They therefore often lack education, which gives rise to the fact that disability organisations are relatively weak. Organisational development is one way to bring about more opportunities for participation in the development of society.

### CIVIL SOCIETY IS VITAL FOR DEMOCRACY

To enable civil society to be a force that holds power up to scrutiny and demands change, organisations must be strong enough to make their voices heard and participate in the debate within society. Being able to make their voices heard in the debate in society requires strong organisations that are able to represent their members. When we know our rights and start believing that change is possible, that is when we dare to talk about our experiences and needs and make demands, participate and contribute.

BYAN (Blind Youth Association of Nepal) in Nepal, which has a partnership with Unga med Synnedstättning [Visually Impaired Youth] in Sweden, is one of the organisations that has strengthened its internal capacity. In 2020, they have provided courses in financial reporting, documentation and financing, which enables the association to become strong and independent in the longer term and work to bring about social change.

In recent years, BYAN has also managed to obtain more donors than MyRight and has forged good contacts in the local community. In 2020, a member of the Board of the organisation was nominated for the Board of Education in the municipality of Tikatur in western Nepal. That gives BYAN a strong voice in the future when lobbying local authorities to include issues relating to access to education and health care for persons with visual impairments.

The women in the association have done specific courses in digital communication and have since been able to take part in lectures on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals. By knowing their rights, the members of the association can demand their rights and gain more power over their lives.

**When we know our rights and start believing that change is possible, that is when we dare to talk about our experiences and needs and make demands, participate and contribute.**

### ALL PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY MYRIGHT WORK ON ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MyRight works to ensure that every individual has power and influence over his or her own life and in society. All our efforts depend on persons with disabilities and their families organising themselves to strengthen one another and demand their human rights.

Exchange of experience between Swedish organisations of persons with disabilities and those in MyRight's partner countries contribute knowledge and a greater capacity to develop strong organisations in which members can make their voices heard and participate in social development. We know that more knowledgeable and more active members contribute to new networks and collaborations. In this way, the organisations are able to build up their capacity and legitimacy and contribute to a change in society.

**Picture:** The BYAN organisation holds a workshop on fundraising strategy in Nepal.

### Examples of initiatives

- Training in gender equality, accessibility, advocacy work and on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Creation of meeting places for persons with disabilities
- Training in democracy, leadership and organisational knowledge
- Facilitation in order to provide persons with disabilities with access to education, work, medicine, care and rehabilitation



The partner organisation NAHOH (Nepal Association of the Hard of Hearing) taught its members, many of whom had lost their jobs due to the pandemic, to make face masks that they can sell.

## Covid-19: Those who are already marginalised are hit the hardest

The global crisis triggered by the pandemic reinforces pre-existing inequalities and shines a light on the widespread exclusion of persons with disabilities. The virus and the pandemic hits persons with disabilities harder, both directly and indirectly.

Persons with disabilities are at higher risk of falling ill with Covid-19. That is due, among other things, to the fact that many people lack access to basic services in the form of clean water and sanitation facilities or are placed in institutions, care facilities and group housing that are often overcrowded. Many people also have illnesses that mean that a Covid infection can become particularly serious for them.

Persons with disabilities are faced by a myriad of obstacles in the wake of Covid-19. One major problem is the lack of information. Many groups completely lack information about the virus, the spread of infection, protective measures, testing, healthcare and vaccines. There are many testimonies from MyRight's partner countries on how official information has very rarely been available to the deaf or persons with visual impairments or intellectual disabilities.

Other common obstacles include a lack of social protection mechanisms and job security, as well as a lack of accessibility relating to remote learning and working at home.

The lack of a disability perspective and a lack of inclusion at national and international level when dealing with the pandemic leads to major difficulties for individuals at local level. A disability perspective in Covid-related initiatives enables better prevention of the spread of infection and more lives saved.

### LACK OF CARE

Persons with disabilities often face discrimination in healthcare and are at greater risk of not receiving the care they need or access to vital measures. Persons with disabilities are three times less likely than others to have access to care when they need it. In several countries, more than half the persons with disabilities have no access to care when they need it. In many cases, there are even more obstacles for women with disabilities.

The situation has become worse with the pandemic. Not only are persons with disabilities discriminated against in care related to Covid-19, but planned operations and other care relating to disabilities have been postponed or have been eliminated completely when care has been reprioritised.

MyRight's partner organisations also testify to how many become reticent when it comes to seeking care for themselves or their child with a disability for fear that the family will be infected by Covid-19 during a hospital visit, which in some cases has disastrous consequences.

### LOST JOBS AND CLOSED SCHOOLS

Persons living with disabilities belong to the groups hardest hit by the consequences of the pandemic. In a survey of the impact of the Coronavirus crisis on the situation for children, parents and guardians, half of all guardians with disabilities report losing their jobs during the crisis and 85 per cent of them say that they have lost more than half their income.

In many countries, the social safety nets for persons with disabilities are extremely weak and lost earnings from work have a number of serious consequences, including less money for food, vital medicine and treatment.

The pandemic has left many children in the world without school food, health care, education and other social services. Before the pandemic, 1 in 3 children with disabilities lacked the opportunity to attend primary school and up to 9 out of 10 children with disabilities lacked access to higher education. Children with disabilities attending school have been particularly hard hit by school closures. A lack of

support, working internet connections and accessible school materials hit them hard and the remote learning introduced in many countries does not work for everyone. For example, remote teaching is carried out by radio in many places, which then excludes the deaf and many persons with hearing impairments.

### GREATER EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE

Also, when it comes to the risks of suffering domestic violence, the pandemic has had a particularly severe effect on persons with disabilities, especially women and children. Children and women with disabilities run a much greater risk of being subjected to violence than others. These risks have increased with the restrictions and curfews imposed in the wake of the pandemic. The introduction of quarantine leads to a significant risk of more girls and women who suffer violence and sexual abuse being isolated with their abusers. Girls and women with intellectual disabilities are particularly vulnerable.

## The Corona pandemic has led to an unprecedented humanitarian crisis which has affected persons with disabilities to a disproportionate extent

### OPPORTUNITIES

If the response to the pandemic involves initiatives that include persons with disabilities, it could lead to a more inclusive and accessible society.

Persons with disabilities have often come second in countries' crisis management and will be hit very hard by the long-term consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic both socially and economically and in terms of health.

One important lesson to be learned from previous crises is the importance of compiling information and statistics on persons with disabilities in conjunction with the pandemic. The reopening stage provides unique opportunities to design an inclusive, accessible society in consultation with persons with disabilities. When countries reopen their societies and economies, the removal of old and new disabilities is crucial for allowing us to achieve the global sustainability goals set by the UN.

## Inclusion of persons with disabilities in peace processes

In 2020, MyRight conducted an international study, with funding from Folke Bernadotteakademin, on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in peace processes. The study included an international report and two country reports in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Sri Lanka. The aim of the project was to collect and distribute information on how the UN and other parts of the international community work on inclusion of persons with disabilities in peacebuilding programmes.



Workshop in Bosnia Herzegovina.

### WEAK PARTICIPATION IN PEACE PROCESSES

With the aid of consultants, MyRight conducted interviews and held focus group discussions with local partner organisations and other disability organisations in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Sri Lanka to highlight their views on participation in the countries' national peace processes. The conclusion for both countries is that persons with disabilities have not been given the opportunity to participate in a meaningful way in peace-building programmes and projects implemented by the UN, other multilateral organisations and civil society in either of the countries.

There have been some improvements in this area since UN Resolution 2475 on protection of persons with disabilities in conflict and the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy, which were both adopted in 2019, but many obstacles remain. UN staff have limited knowledge of disability perspectives and UN-led projects have limited resources and budgets for accessibility, which makes it difficult for many stakeholders to manage the technical and logistical solutions required to make meaningful participation possible. It is a question of simple things such as

adapting communication materials to easy-to-read formats, sign language and Braille, as well as adapting premises and making it possible for resource persons to participate in various activities. These costs are rarely included in calculations during project planning and can be difficult to address once implementation has begun.

### WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH DISABILITIES ARE PARTICULARLY EXCLUDED

Women with disabilities run a high risk of being subjected to gender-based violence, psychosocial trauma, reduced access to education and economic opportunities in countries affected by conflict. For example, MyRight's country study in Sri Lanka describes the particular vulnerability of Tamil women with disabilities. Cultural and social factors, along with the physical environment and infrastructure, are important contributory factors in their marginalisation and exclusion in society. In international terms, one of the main problems is the lack of indicators to measure the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities in peace processes. Persons with disabilities are often referred to as "vulnerable groups" and very little consideration is given to the diversity of disabilities.

### DISABILITY ORGANISATIONS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA AND SRI LANKA HAVE LAUNCHED THEIR OWN INITIATIVES FOR PEACE ACTIVITIES

Since they have not been included in the extensive national peace processes, the disability organisations have organised on their own with regard to this issue.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Sarajevo Association of Blind People contacted associations for blind people from different parts of the country as far back as 1997 and shortly after that those associations began to carry out joint campaigns and activities to improve living conditions for persons with visual impairments throughout the country. Many similar stories in which persons with the same type of disability have united in a common struggle regardless of ethnic, religious and administrative differences were told by MyRight's partner organisations in Bosnia-Herzegovina during the work on the study.

In Sri Lanka, disability organisations have also played an important role in peace processes at local level, particularly in the northern and eastern regions of the country. One example of this is the Organisation for

Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (ORHAN), which produced leaflets on peace and reconciliation that were distributed to the general public in the town of Vavuniya in northern Sri Lanka. They also organised a street theatre competition on peace and reconciliation.

### FUTURE PROJECTS FOCUSING ON ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE CAPACITY

It was clearly stated in both country studies that persons with disabilities are very interested in participating in peace and reconciliation processes and in future peace programmes and projects led by the UN and other international organisations in these countries. MyRight will continue to support partner organisations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Nepal and Sri Lanka in this work in 2021 through a new project funded by Folke Bernadotteakademin.

**"We have already started to apply some of the recommendations in our current work."**

/participants from International Organization for Migration

# Africa

MyRight, along with our member organisations, runs eight projects with six partner organisations in Rwanda and Tanzania. MyRight's activities in Africa are varied and the projects are implemented by several different disability organisations. Synskadades Riksförbund, SRF [The Swedish Association of the Visually Impaired], is also a partner in a regional project being implemented by three organisations with headquarters in Ghana, Namibia and Kenya.



Kankundiye Farida and Réocardie Uwabeza present theatre to raise awareness of discrimination in Rwanda.

## RWANDA

Due to the pandemic, many partner organisations in Rwanda have been forced to change their activities over to digital format. Nevertheless, good results have been achieved. Among other things, decision-makers and the general public in Rwanda have gained greater understanding and knowledge of the rights of persons living with deafblindness. This is thanks to intensive advocacy work, participation in radio programmes and the attention drawn to the day for persons with deafblindness. Many people realised what deafblindness was and what kind of support persons with deafblindness may need. Persons with deafblindness themselves testify that they feel more included in society through a greater ability to communicate with family and friends. The fact that they can now plan for a more active life means that many of them have great hopes for the future. Representatives from parliament have also promised the organisation for the deafblind ROPBD (Rwanda Organisation for Deafblindness) that they will work to have tactile sign language recognised in Rwanda.

The umbrella organisation NUDOR (National Union of Disabilities Organisations in Rwanda) has improved accessibility by installing lamps and toilets adapted for children with physical disabilities in a total of eight schools in the Ngororero and Nyaruguru districts. The initiative is a result of NUDOR's work to strengthen 100 school boards' knowledge of children with disabilities' right to education. In the same district, NUDOR started two clubs that work to disseminate knowledge of the rights of persons with disabilities. Among other things, it was able to use theatre as part of its advocacy work despite the conditions during the pandemic.

CT (Collectif Tubakunde) has provided training on intellectual disabilities for local authorities and parents. They have learned, among other things, to recognise how intellectual disabilities can manifest themselves in children. Local authorities that participated in the training have started to communicate about the rights of children with disabilities in their monthly newsletters. The parents who took part in the training pass their knowledge on to other parents so more people learn more about the

children's needs. Collectif Tubakunde has also called on the Ministry of Education to provide both monthly salaries and technical support for teachers who work at special centres and who have specialist knowledge of the needs of children with disabilities.

The RUB (Rwanda Union of the Blind) has formed several local associations for persons with visual impairments during the year. They have trained the newly-formed local associations and have supported them with follow-up of various kinds. At the beginning of the pandemic, representatives of the RUB were invited to several national and international forums. This led to major donors such as the EU providing different types of support for persons with visual impairments. This, in turn, has had a ripple effect and several institutions are now interested in different forms of cooperation with the RUB.

The regional project run by the AFUB (African Union of the Blind), which is assisted by MyRight's office in Rwanda, has continued working to disseminate knowledge about the rights of persons with visual impairments. The pandemic has also determined part of the direction of the advocacy work here. Among other things, the Ghana Blind Union succeeded in getting out vital information about Covid-19 to over 5000 persons with visual impairments in Ghana. The focus has also been very much on preventive information on Covid-19 in the project's other countries, Namibia and Kenya.

During the year, the partner organisations THT (Troupe des Personnes Handicapées Twuzuzanye) and RNADW (Rwanda National Association of Deaf Women) implemented a cultural and media project funded by the Swedish Institute. The project helped raise awareness of the discrimination faced by girls and women with disabilities through radio, theatre, a documentary film and an information campaign. One important result of the campaign is that the district authorities in Nyarugenge have committed themselves to organising training courses in basic sign language so that officials can receive and process claims for discrimination from deaf women.

## TANZANIA

The work of partner organisations in Tanzania has been focused on extending their advocacy work during the year. They have all developed specific advocacy strategies

and some, such as SHIVYAWATA (Tanzania Federation of Disabled People's Organisations), have undergone training in advocacy work to learn more about how to measure and follow up advocacy initiatives. Because 2020 was an election year in Tanzania, an advocacy group was quickly formed with the aim of making the elections more inclusive. The National Electoral Commission listened to certain demands. These included making election information available to the deaf and ballot papers being produced in braille. Another improvement was seen on television, where greater use was made of sign language in election programmes.

In Tanzania, an estimated 400,000 children of school age live with visual impairments. Of these, only 42,789 are enrolled in primary school. The partner organisation ZANAB (Zanzibar National Association of the Blind) has successfully got out information on education for children with visual impairments through a TV programme, which has enabled more children with visual impairments to be enrolled in school.

The partner organisation TUSPO (Tanzania Users and Survivors of Psychiatry Organisation) is responsible for another more local example of successful advocacy work. In one of their project areas, Iringa, they persuaded the village council to pass laws to protect persons with intellectual disabilities. The organisation has worked on an information initiative to increase understanding in society about what living with an intellectual disability is like. TUSPO's members have noticed greater acceptance and less stigma. The number of members of TUSPO has grown during the year and many members have engaged in activities that have led to higher income. At least three of these are now earning their own keep.

Engaging young people is an important aspect for the partner organisations, particularly in order to increase self-esteem and self-confidence among young persons with disabilities. ASBATH (Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Tanzania) has been actively working to reach out to young people and has involved them in meeting parents of children with spina bifida at clinics in order to talk about what living with this disability is like. Several of the young people in ASBATH have also been involved and have helped other young people with spina bifida to become more economically active in society.

## Rwanda

- The media has reported on disability issues on at least 59 different occasions.
- NUDOR has developed a four-year strategy to ensure compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Local authorities, families and RUB members from nine districts have obtained more detailed knowledge of the rights of persons with disabilities.

## Tanzania

- 36 children with different disabilities from four villages in the Manyara region were helped to get to the right health care facility thanks to outreach campaign work by ZANAB.
- 80 people from TUSPO have organised so they can obtain microloans from local authorities.
- 130 parents have been taught by ASBATH how to carry out pure intermittent catheterisation themselves, which reduces dependence on healthcare personnel and leads to greater independence.

# Asia

In Nepal and Sri Lanka, MyRight's member organisations are implementing twelve projects with thirteen partner organisations representing different types of disabilities. The work takes place at various levels, from local to national and international level, which has led to sustainable positive results. In both countries, persons with disabilities have been given more opportunities to participate in society and influence relevant stakeholders.



Students with intellectual disabilities at a day centre run by FUB Örebro's partner organisation PFPID (Parent Federation of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities Nepal).

## NEPAL

Activities in Nepal consist of eight projects with nine partner organisations. The projects aim to increase access to rights such as work, education and information for the deaf, persons with autism and children and young people with intellectual disabilities.

Other projects aim to improve treatment options for persons with haemophilia, to strengthen the capacity of a youth organisation which is working to promote the rights of persons with visual impairments and to improve the situation of persons with hearing impairments.

The Swedish Postcode Foundation granted funding for a project that will make meaningful and inclusive education possible for children with intellectual

disabilities. The PFPID (Parent Federation of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities Nepal) took the first steps in the project at the end of the year: the administrative processes began and two posts were advertised.

MyRight's partner organisations have succeeded in achieving concrete results through advocacy work. For the first time ever, "hearing impairment" will be included as a separate category in the survey being sent out by the government in connection with the 2021 census in Nepal, which is something that the NAHOH (The National Association of Hard of Hearing) has been fighting for.

The pandemic has hit Nepal hard and the country has been almost completely shut down at times. To enable

inclusive remote learning, MyRight's partner NDFN (The National Federation for the Deaf Nepal) worked with the Ministry of Education to develop digital teaching materials for deaf students. NDFN also ensured that the government's daily press conferences on Covid-19 were translated to sign language.

Another example of successful advocacy work is the NHS (Nepal Hemophilia Society), which has successfully lobbied the government to include free treatment for anyone with haemophilia in their public health programmes, which benefits everyone in the country with haemophilia. A clinic for children with haemophilia has also been opened at one of the public hospitals in the capital Kathmandu.

MyRight is also working to strengthen the internal capacity of its partner organisations. One clear sign that the capacity of BYAN (Blind Youth Association of Nepal) is increasing is the fact that the organisation has managed to obtain more donors in 2020. BYAN now receives funds from three different donors. Furthermore, a board member from the organisation has been nominated to the Board of Education in the Tikatur municipality in western Nepal. This gives BYAN a strong voice when lobbying local authorities to include issues such as access to education and health care for persons with visual impairments.

ACNS (Autism Care Nepal Society) took a step forward in their positions in advocacy work when their chairperson was nominated to the National Council for Disability Rights.

## SRI LANKA

Activities in Sri Lanka consist of four projects with four partner organisations. The aims of the projects include promoting the inclusion of persons with disabilities and improving the quality of life of persons with rheumatism by increasing people's knowledge of rheumatic illnesses. MyRight also works to strengthen the internal capacity of the partner organisations and increase the ability to network of a partner organisation working to promote for the rights of the deaf.

In addition to the four projects, MyRight has issued the "Peace for All" study with funding from Folke Bernadotteakademin. The aim was to investigate how persons with disabilities have been included in the peace process in Sri Lanka and make recommendations to the UN and other international organisations that could lead to greater focus on this target group in peacebuilding programmes and projects. All partner organisations in Sri Lanka took part in the project through interviews and focus group discussions. A final report on the study was presented during a digital seminar attended by approximately 50 people from the UN, local and international civil organisations and disability organisations.

When the pandemic hit Sri Lanka, much of the country closed down, including schools. In order not to completely halt students' schooling, remote learning by television was introduced instead. The SLCFD (Sri Lanka Central Federation of the Deaf) immediately started working to have the remote learning translated to sign language so that deaf students could also continue their schooling. The SLCFD's advocacy work was successful: all teaching for students in year five was translated to sign language, which not only gave deaf students the chance to take part in the teaching, but also increased knowledge of sign language among the population.

The partner organisation DOJF (Disability Organisations Joint Front) was successful with its advocacy work and managed to get a financial subsidy through to persons with disabilities who had been severely affected by the pandemic. The DOJF also ensured that the government's press conferences and news about the pandemic were translated to sign language in order to make vital information available to everyone.

In another important step in the work for a more inclusive society, eleven persons with disabilities or with children with disabilities were appointed as representatives on the National Council for Persons with Disabilities. This increases the ability to lobby the authorities effectively to include a disability perspective in policies.

## Nepal

- A TV channel in Itahari has started to broadcast daily news in sign language (NDFN).
- 103 teachers from different schools have been trained to include students with autism in their teaching (ACNS).
- Students with visual impairments will in future be given exam questions without pictures for a fairer assessment of their knowledge (BYAN).

## Sri Lanka

- At five temporary health clinics around the country, 299 persons with rheumatic illness have been diagnosed and referred for treatment (APRD).
- A proposal on how a disability perspective can be included in Sri Lanka's future constitution was submitted to the expert group working on the development of the new constitution (DOJF).

# Europe

In Europe, MyRight, along with its member organisations, is running six projects with a total of five partner organisations. The projects are about strengthening organisations in various ways as workers for the rights of persons with visual impairments and persons with mental illness.

The projects include activities aimed at promoting the practice of sports. There are also projects that focus on advocacy work to increase understanding of the situation of persons with disabilities from a rights perspective.



A system was inaugurated in October that allows persons with visual impairments to move around on their own in Sarajevo's urban environment in a less restricted way.

## BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

In recent years, MyRight's partner organisations in Bosnia-Herzegovina have been working hard to strengthen their internal organisational work. Although the country has periodically been completely shut down due to the pandemic, the partner organisations have worked effectively and have been able to reach more members than what is normally the case, thanks to a rapid transition to digital meeting platforms. This is despite the fact that they were previously not very accustomed to working with digital meetings. One example of this is IC Lotos (Information Centre for Persons with Disabilities), which quickly established a digital support system to provide young persons with disabilities and their families with the opportunity to meet online on over 90 different occasions, which was three times more than initially planned and which was extremely important for breaking the isolation that easily occurs during full lockdown of a community.

Through successful advocacy work by SRF's partner organisation USGKS (Association of the Blind of Canton Sarajevo), the city of Sarajevo has installed a system that allows persons with visual impairments to move around the urban environment on their own in a less restricted way. The features include having information on bus and tram timetables read out loud by pressing a button at the stop. This is often available at bus stops around Sweden, but is completely new in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The project has resulted in several pavements in the city centre being rebuilt to make it possible to use a cane to read the surface with the aid of tactile paving. The system was financed by the Ministry of Transport in Sarajevo. It was inaugurated on 15 October on International White Cane Day along with representatives from the USGKS. The project is seen as a milestone in persuading the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina to comply with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

Local elections were held in Bosnia-Herzegovina towards the end of the year and several persons with disabilities were on the electoral lists. A young woman with a hearing impairment who has been active in MyRight's coalition collaborations for several years was elected Deputy Chairperson in the Sarajevo canton. MyRight's country office was interviewed on the radio during the election on the issue of inclusion of persons with disabilities in elections.

The project "I am here – visible and proud" funded by Sida was started in November. The overall objective of the project is to help achieve greater respect for the rights of women and girls with disabilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The activities go hand in hand with MyRight's project on sexual and gender-based violence which is supported by Radiohjälp. The project entered its second phase during the year. One important aspect of this project is the development of methods and tools for partner organisations and persons with disabilities. It is all aimed at supporting them to become more attentive and responsive and also to encourage them to focus on the problems in their work. MyRight holds organised, well-attended information events for the disability movement, which have also attracted media attention and the issue has thus also been disseminated more widely in society. The pandemic has contributed to an increase in violence against women in general, which makes these two projects even more important.

The three-year "Inclusive Quality Education - Now!" project with funding from Light for the World, the ADA and the Kahane Foundation was completed. One of the main results consists of the indicators developed to allow monitoring of inclusive education for children with disabilities in accordance with Article 24 of the CRPD. Use of the indicators will enable the Education Authority to improve the conditions for proper education for children and young people with disabilities.

## Bosnia-Herzegovina

- OAZA (Association of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in Canton Sarajevo), whose project focuses on parasports (sports for people with disabilities), switched to online training sessions. By the end of the year, the organisation had developed 131 training courses involving physical exercises which could all be carried out in a home environment.

- The city of Dobož, along with the disability movement coalition in the city, has developed a

strategic plan so that disability issues permeate all activities.

- Five partner organisations and five coalitions in Bosnia-Herzegovina took part in MyRight's study on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in peace processes through focus group discussions. Read more about the study on pages 20-21.

# Latin America

MyRight, along with our member organisations, runs ten projects with eight partner organisations in Nicaragua and Bolivia. The work has strengthened the organisations and has improved the lives of their members and others. Our partner organisations have become stronger in their advocacy work with authorities and have highlighted disability rights issues and strengthened the human rights of persons with disabilities.



Kaj Nordqvist participating in a radio program during SRF's follow-up visit to Nicaragua.

## BOLIVIA

In Bolivia, MyRight runs four projects with its partner organisations. There is also a fifth regional project that involves activities in both Bolivia and Nicaragua. A total of four partner organisations operate in Bolivia. The aims of the projects include promoting social integration of children and young people with intellectual disabilities, achieving greater recognition of the rights of the deaf and persons with hearing impairments, including making sign language an official language in Bolivia, and generally strengthening the capacity of the partner organisations.

The umbrella organisation FECOPDIS (Federación Cochabambina de Personas con Discapacidad) has ensured that information on Covid-19 has been accessible during the pandemic so that everyone,

regardless of disability, has been able to access the information. The pandemic has hit Bolivia hard and has worsened the economic crisis in the country, which has hit persons with disabilities particularly hard. FECOPDIS has distributed food to its members during the year to make things easier for those who are experiencing most difficulty. Asociación de Padres, Tutores, Voluntarios de Personas con Discapacidad, which works with children and with intellectual disabilities, has also received food from the government for distribution to its members, while the organisation for the deaf Federación Boliviana de Sordos (FEBOS) has carried out advocacy work to have all information campaigns and news programmes on Covid-19 translated to sign language.

However, not all the work has revolved around the pandemic. FECOPDIS has been carrying out advocacy

work for the adoption of Law 348, a law aimed at guaranteeing women a life free from violence. The hearing organisation ASHICO (Asociación de Hipoacúsicos de Cochabamba) is carrying out active advocacy work. A national umbrella organisation has been set up for persons with hearing impairments (FENAHIBO). ASHICO is lobbying the government and the authorities through FENAHIBO. ASHICO has strengthened its internal capacity and has started to use real-time captioning at meetings and training sessions.

The partner organisations in Bolivia have developed their internal capacity during the year. Due to the pandemic, new digital ways of communicating have been developed and new digital groups have been started.

## NICARAGUA

MyRight runs five projects with four partner organisations in Nicaragua. In addition, there is a regional project with activities in both Bolivia and Nicaragua that involve one of the four partner organisations. The aims of the projects include strengthening the capacity of the partner organisations and having deafblindness recognised as a disability.

The partner organisation ASCN (Asociación de Sordociegos de Nicaragua) developed a guide on Covid-19 for persons with deafblindness and their families to ensure that information on the pandemic was available to everyone. The information in the guide helped ASCN's members to protect themselves during the pandemic, which meant that only a few members fell ill during the year.

The pandemic also forced the Los Pipitos organisation to adapt its activities. The rehabilitation sessions that children with intellectual disabilities and their families normally go to could suddenly not take place due to the risk of infection. Instead, digital rehabilitation sessions

were developed, with shorter films adapted to the individual child to allow monitoring and continue with the rehabilitation even when it was not possible to meet physically. Digital rehabilitation has been successful and the families have in many cases been more involved in their children's rehabilitation than usual. They have carried out more activities and have put forward suggestions and ideas for how the rehabilitation can be developed.

MyRight's partner organisations are also carrying out advocacy work to increase inclusion in the labour market for persons with disabilities. FECONORI (Federación Nicaragüense de Asociaciones de Personas con Discapacidad), for example, has contributed to a guide on how persons with disabilities can be included which is now being used by the Ministry of the Labour Market. FECONORI has developed a digital course on this issue which is aimed at private companies. 163 representatives from the business community took the course during the year and in the longer term it can lead to greater inclusion in the labour market.

Partner organisations in Nicaragua have also strengthened their internal capacity during the year. They have made their work more systematic and several organisations have adopted new governance documents and manuals, including Los Pipitos (Asociación de Padres de Familia con Hijos con Discapacidad) and FECONORI (Federación Nicaragüense de Asociaciones de Personas con Discapacidad). This helps the associations in their work on financial and organisational matters and in dealing with any shortcomings and challenges that arise.

After its annual meeting, ASCN had a new chairperson for the first time since the association was founded. The newly-elected board also reflects the fact that the association has worked actively to involve young people and women in the association.

## Bolivia

- 45 persons with intellectual disabilities and their families received training in information and communications technology and applied that knowledge in their daily lives (APMTPSDCH)
- Advocacy work was begun to lobby the government to prioritise making Bolivian sign language an official language in Bolivia (FEBOS)
- 28 persons with disabilities received training in human rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (FECOPDIS)

## Nicaragua

- 40 persons with deafblindness sold products they had made themselves at markets arranged by the Ministry of Commerce. This has enabled them to receive an income and has made them more independent (ASCN).
- 373 young people with intellectual disabilities participated in digital meetings where they have shared their experiences of gaining more independence, socialising and communicating with others (Los Pipitos).
- 23 teachers learned how to teach maths to persons with visual impairments or blindness, which will improve the quality of education and support provided for students with visual impairments (OCN-MT).

# MyRight in Sweden

In Sweden, MyRight works to increase knowledge of and commitment to international development cooperation, disability issues and human rights.

MyRight informs, engages and campaigns on global disability issues. We do this by such means as arranging seminars and events, distributing our reports and films and being active in networks and collaborations.

We work actively to influence governmental

authorities and civil society organisations in order to achieve a greater disability perspective, greater inclusion and better accessibility. MyRight continued to develop its relationships with various organisations and media in 2020. MyRight's planned activities in Sweden were naturally also affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.



## A billion reasons to include

In December, MyRight released a report on the situation of persons with disabilities in the world linked to Agenda 2030 and the Global Goals.

The report notes that the successes achieved in recent decades have not reached persons with disabilities. They continue to fall behind in all socio-economic measurements of wealth, state of health and opportunities for participation in the life of the community.

MyRight's report provides an overview of the global situation for persons with disabilities and highlights the measures that must be adopted in order to drive forward the work for an inclusive and fairer world.

The report is available in Swedish and English and has been widely shared both in Sweden and internationally within the UN system and in other international organisations and networks and elsewhere.

## Seminar: 10 years to go

Through Agenda 2030, the countries of the world have promised to bring about a sustainable future and eradicate extreme poverty for all. The slogan "Leave No One Behind" permeates the agenda and the global goals associated with it.

With 10 years remaining until 2030, MyRight held a seminar on that theme in December. The speakers included Akiko Ito, Head of the UN Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Dr. Monjurul Kabir, Senior Advisor,

Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion at UN-Women and Vladimir Cuk, Executive Director at The International Disability Alliance (IDA). The programme also included specialists from UNPRPD, UNDP, Atlas Alliance, Sida, the Foreign Ministry's Global Agenda Unit and the World Blind Union.

The seminar is available on MyRight's YouTube channel.



## Tanzanian partners in Musikhjälpen

For the third year in a row, MyRight participated in Musikhjälpen and reached over 630,000 listeners/viewers. The theme was "Rätt till hälsa" [Right to Health]. Ina Åkerberg from the RBU was interviewed in the studio in Sweden about life with spina bifida and hydrocephalus. Hidaya Alawi from the partner organisation ASBAHT in Tanzania was interviewed via a link and spoke about the situation for children and young people with spina bifida and hydrocephalus in Tanzania.

## 8 steps to change

MyRight has developed "8 steps for change - A guide for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in aid and global development cooperation" - containing tips on perspectives and methods that increase the inclusion of persons with disabilities in international development cooperation.

A common theme running through the guide's eight steps is the fact that we encourage dialogue with the disability movement in order to develop Swedish development cooperation and assistance.



## Debate: "In the aftermath of Covid-19, we must all have a disability perspective"

A debate article from MyRight was published in Omvärlden in June. The debate article, which became one of the year's most shared articles, provides advice for organisations involved in development cooperation on how to improve their work and achieve greater inclusion in connection with the pandemic.

"Everyone working on initiatives in the aftermath of Covid-19 at international level must have a disability perspective. Only then can we say that we are actually working to leave no one behind" – Secretary General Jesper Hansén.



## Network meetings for communicators

MyRight holds regular network meetings focusing on external communication for the member organisations.

The meetings have aimed at increased exchange and cooperation between member organisations on global development issues. The network meetings have also included lectures on themes such as fundraising and crisis communication.

## Infomaterial

MyRight has produced brochures, reports and films on poverty, gender equality, inclusion and several other subjects.

All information material can be found on our website at [www.myright.se](http://www.myright.se)



# Get involved and support MyRight!

## Monthly donors

As a monthly donor, you take a stand for equal rights for all people every month and support the work to enable children, young people and adults with disabilities to have a better life and the ability to make decisions over their own lives.

We need your support to continue our important work. Become a monthly donor on our website: [www.myright.se](http://www.myright.se)

## Buy a gift certificate

When you buy a gift certificate on our website, you become involved in supporting MyRight's work and at the same time receive a beautiful gift certificate to give as a gift for a special occasion or to commemorate a loved one with a memorial gift.



## Swish a gift

Donate an amount of your choice to our work to strengthen the human rights of persons with disabilities.

Swish your gift to:  
**123 900 11 08**



## Become a MyRight friend company

We believe in collaboration with companies that share our values and wish to contribute to a sustainable world. Working with companies, we can strengthen the human rights of persons with disabilities.

From SEK 10,000, your company can become a MyRight Friend Company for one year. Choose to cooperate with us in a way that suits your circumstances, driving forces and objectives. Read more about corporate collaborations on our website at [www.myright.se](http://www.myright.se)

**"The Postcode Foundation looks forward to working with MyRight for an inclusive school environment for all. Equal access to education is a fundamental human right, but the opportunities for children and young people with disabilities to participate on equal terms vary greatly depending on where in the world you live. We are therefore very happy to support MyRight in their work"**

/Marie Dahllöf, Secretary General of the Swedish Postcode Foundation

## Bequeath to MyRight

MyRight gratefully accepts all kinds of bequests. It may be a full estate or a share of the estate. No donation is too small or too large. Bequests are exempt from tax on interest, dividends and capital gains.

If you make out your own will to MyRight, please specify MyRight's organisation registration number, 802402-9376, so you can be sure that the donation goes to the right organisation.



# This is how MyRight is funded

MyRight receives its income primarily through contributions from Sida via ForumCiv. MyRight is governed by the agreements we have entered into with our donors and they also govern how we are permitted to use the money at every stage. They inspect our applications and reports by such means as random samples, follow-up visits at our collaborating organisations, regular meetings with us and annual financial and results-based reports.

It is impossible to raise funds and implement effective initiatives without costs. In order to bring about both urgent and lasting improvements for persons with disabilities living in poverty, we must spend some of the money on administration such as coordination, monitoring and control.

The administration costs are a prerequisite and a guarantee that the money will be used for its intended purpose and will make a difference to enable us to carry out our work in the long term. We use 8 per cent of your contribution for necessary administration.

Everyone should be able to participate in development cooperation, regardless of any disability. MyRight receives a special contribution to guarantee accessibility in our work and approximately 12 per cent of our costs consist of expenses for accessibility adaptation such as sign language interpreting.

### INTERNAL CONTROL

MyRight carries out a number of spot checks on the partner organisations' finances and activities each year. Visits are also made in order to attend various activities and review the organisations' annual reports and the reports of the local auditors. In this context, MyRight's member organisations play an important, decisive role.

### EXTERNAL CONTROL

MyRight has a 90 account controlled by the Swedish Fundraising Control and is a member of Giva Sverige. They both check that MyRight's fundraising is managed in a correct, ethical and transparent manner and ensure that less than 25 per cent of the funds raised are used for administration.

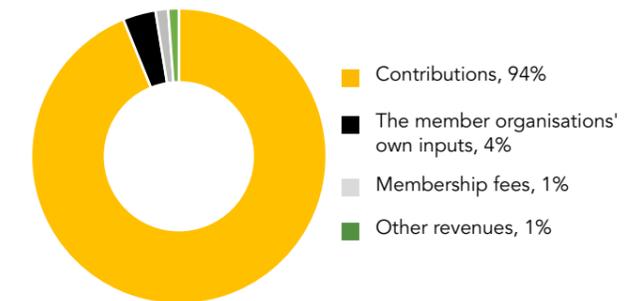


## This is where the money comes from

The largest source of income is public contributions, in particular from SIDA via ForumCiv.

MyRight's member organisations pay for their own programme contributions and membership fees.

Other income consists of donations and contributions from the Swedish Employment Service and the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, for example.



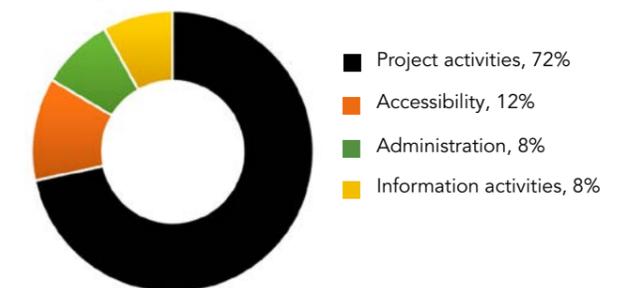
## How the money is used

**Project activities:** support for the work of strengthening persons with disabilities and organisations working to safeguard the human rights of persons with disabilities.

**Accessibility:** the support enables persons with disabilities to work in international development cooperation.

**Information activities:** dissemination of information and knowledge about the situation around the world for persons with disabilities and on MyRight's activities.

**Administration:** to ensure, among other things, that the money gets there and that it is used efficiently.



# MyRight's board of directors



## GÖRAN ALFREDSSON Chairperson

A member of the Board of Directors since 2012. Lives in Borås. Information Officer for rehabilitation and health in the Västra Götaland region. He has been a member of Forum Syd's Board of Directors since 2019.



## JAMIE BOLLING Vice-Chairperson

A member of the Board of Directors since 2018. Lives in Härnösand. Operations Manager of Independent Living Institute. Vice-Chairperson of STIL Worked for a long time as Executive Director of ENIL, European Network on Independent Living.



## ARON SORTELIUS Board member

A member of the Board of Directors since 2020. Lives in Hjo. Volunteers at Unga Hörselskadade [Young Hearing Impaired] and is also active in their development cooperation project in Nepal.



## PER KARLSTRÖM Board member

A member of the Board of Directors since 2018. Lives in Stockholm. Retired management consultant. A member of the Board of Directors of SRF. Vice-Chairperson of SRF, County of Stockholm and Gotland.



## GERT IWARSSON Treasurer

A member of the Board of Directors since 2018. Lives in Nässjö. Chairperson of the FUB local association in Nässjö. Chairperson of the FUB County Federation in the County of Jönköping and a member of the Board of FUB.



## KEVIN KJELLD AHL Board member

A member of the Board of Directors since 2019. Lives in Trollhättan. Kevin joined the US working group on international affairs in 2018. He has a commitment to MyRight's development project with the US counterpart BYAN in Nepal.



## RAHEL ABEBAW ATNAFU Board member

A member of the Board of Directors since 2013. Born and raised in Ethiopia, currently lives in Stockholm. Works at Independent Living Institute. A member of the election committee of Forum – Women and Disability.

# Annual Report

The Board of Directors and Secretary General of MyRight – Empowers people with disabilities (802402-9376) hereby issue the association's annual report for 2020.

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The accounting currency is SEK in thousand SEK (TSEK). Figures in () are for 2019.

## Management report

### INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES

MyRight's vision is a world where everyone with a disability enjoys equal rights and opportunities for a dignified life free from poverty in an inclusive society. MyRight's task is to strengthen the disability organisations with the aim of increasing inclusion and participation in society by persons with disabilities and ensuring that they gain greater power over their own lives.

MyRight attaches no importance to political, religious or ethnic affiliations when selecting partner organisations or deciding on the focus of activities. Instead, activities are based on a perspective of rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

MyRight is a non-profit organisation with headquarters in Stockholm, Sweden. In addition to Sweden, MyRight has a legal presence in 7 other countries: Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Nepal, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. MyRight consists of 19 member organisations (of which 3 are support members that are not entitled to vote) representing people with various types of disabilities.

In 2020, MyRight supported project activities in 9 countries: Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ghana, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

### MYRIGHT'S STATUTORY PURPOSE

- to support the member organisations' development cooperation
- to provide persons with disabilities in the partner countries with opportunities for forming and developing their own organisations
- to communicate its experience and knowledge to national and international bodies through opinion-forming and advocacy work.

### PROMOTING THE PURPOSE IN 2020

In 2020, MyRight acted as an intermediary in project aid for 32 (32) partner organisations. The aid has partly been used for local, national and international advocacy work. A number of results and effects achieved during the activity are presented below.

In **Tanzania** local authorities have continued the collaboration with TLB, TAZ and ZANAB which has enabled 107 children with albinism and visual impairments to be enrolled in primary school. Thanks to a successful campaign in the Manyara region, an additional 136 children with various disabilities were identified and referred to the right health authority. According to data compiled from NUDOR, RUB, ROPDB and Collectif Tubakunde, media in **Rwanda** reported on disability issues on 59 different occasions. NUDOR, along with its member organisations, has developed a four-year strategy to lobby the government of Rwanda to implement UNCRPD and hasten its adoption. In **Bosnia-Herzegovina**, the partner organisations have managed to achieve good results despite the fact that the country was completely shut down at times. One example of this is OAZA, whose project focuses on parasports, which switched to online training sessions. By the end of the year, the organisation had developed 131 training courses involving physical exercises which could all be carried out in a home environment. In **Sri Lanka**, screenings for rheumatism were carried out at five temporary health clinics, which led to 299 persons with rheumatism being diagnosed, being informed of their rights and, if necessary, being referred for hospital treatment. In **Bolivia**, the partner organisation FEBOS' advocacy work resulted in the government's press conferences on Covid-19 being translated to sign language. The **Nepalese** partner organisation NDFN also managed to achieve this. Along with the Ministry of Education in Nepal, NDFN has also developed digital school materials in sign language so that deaf

students can also take part in remote teaching during the pandemic. In **Nicaragua**, the partner organisation OCN trained 23 teachers in how to teach mathematics to persons who are blind or who have a visual impairment and 15 members of the organisation received subsidies from the authorities to start their own businesses.

In **Sweden**, through a combination of advocacy work and collaboration, MyRight helped increase accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in national discussions on global development issues.

MyRight has produced a guide, "8 steps for change - A guide for inclusion of persons with disabilities in aid and global development cooperation" to increase and improve the inclusion of a disability perspective in Swedish international development cooperation. The guide provides advice on perspectives and methods and has been distributed among Swedish civil organisations and the public authority Sida and elsewhere.

A debate article from MyRight entitled "In the aftermath of Covid-19, we must all have a disability perspective" was published on the Omvärlden website in June. The debate article, which became one of the year's most shared articles, provides advice for organisations in development cooperation on how to improve the disability perspective in their work and achieve greater inclusion during the pandemic.

MyRight produced a report on the situation of persons with disabilities in the world linked to Agenda 2030 and the Global Goals during the year entitled "One billion reasons to include". The report was widely shared within Swedish organisations and authorities and also internationally, including within UN organisations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also used the report as a basis for Sweden's reports to the UN precisely on the Global Goals. In a seminar entitled "10 years to go", arranged by MyRight, several specialists from Swedish and international organisations spoke about the situation of persons with disabilities in the world linked to Agenda 2030. The seminar was broadcast on Youtube and brought to a close the 3-year information project implemented by MyRight with funds from ForumCiv.

Issues regarding the situation of persons with disabilities in the world became more visible among a broad section of the general public through participation in SVT/ SR's "Musikhjälpen", etc. Representatives from the member organisation RBU and the partner organisation ASBAHT in Tanzania were interviewed in the studio and via a link and spoke about the situation of children and young people with spina bifida and hydrocephalus in Tanzania. The feature reached over 630,000 listeners/viewers.

#### SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

In 2020, MyRight entered into agreements with two new donors, the Swedish Embassy in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Postcode Foundation. The agreement with the Swedish Embassy is for an amount of 3,250 TSEK for

activities from December 2020 to December 2023. The project aims to increase the number of girls and women with disabilities in the disability organisations in Bosnia-Herzegovina and help to increase their ability to carry out their own activities. The agreement with the Swedish Postcode Foundation applies to activities from January 2021 to December 2023 and corresponds to 1,979 TSEK. The project aims to create models for inclusive education for children with intellectual disabilities.

ForumCiv grants MyRight continued support amounting to a total of 2,700 TSEK for information work in Sweden for three years, 2021-2023, and of 78 TSEK for a smaller information project in 2021.

During the year, the Board of Directors worked to develop the global strategy which was then presented to the annual meeting but was referred back to the annual meeting in 2021. The Board of Directors decided to review the accessibility policy in spring 2021. The Board of Directors also decided to close the company MyRight Sweden AB in 2021. In addition, MyRight has also continued to work on a review of all country offices for quality assurance of their administration and work processes and to review the organisations' cost-effectiveness.

During the year, MyRight had a person working part-time on MyRight's fundraising and also on project applications for new donors. The part-time post is financed from own funds and has resulted in seven applications during the year, two of which were approved, two are pending a decision and three were refused.

#### SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ON ACTIVITIES DUE TO THE CORONAVIRUS

The Coronavirus affected MyRight and MyRight's operations in various ways during the year. Employees at MyRight's various offices have largely worked from home, which has led to greater digitalisation. MyRight sees this as positive for future development of the activities. The capacity-strengthening activities and exchanges between MyRight's member organisations and partner organisations planned by MyRight were largely non-existent or only took place remotely, which reduced costs but also diminished the desired effects on organisational strengthening. However, new methods for transfer of knowledge between the parties were discussed and in 2021 some training courses will be held digitally, including digital real-time captioning training courses planned by Young Hearing Impaired.

Operationally, MyRight has been forced to cancel several physical seminars and work on reports has been delayed. Several of the seminars were instead held digitally with good results. Attendance at the Book Fair etc. did not happen for obvious reasons. For the partner organisations, the Coronavirus caused a problem early on when reporting to MyRight in the spring of 2020 was delayed, particularly in Sri Lanka, where some reports arrived up to 2 months later than scheduled. MyRight

## Multi-year overview

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
<b>General information</b>					
Number of member organisations	19	22	23	23	23
Average number of employees	29	28	22	23	23
Proportion of women employed (%)	69	68	59	70	74
<b>Project activities</b>					
Number of projects with partner organisations	46	36	36	36	37
Total transferred to partner organisations (TSEK)	14,831	14,796	12,854	14,293	14,242
Number of member organisations active in projects	16	16	16	15	16
<b>Revenue and cost analysis (TSEK)</b>					
Income from activities	30,342	34,990	31,569	38,574	33,874
Costs of activities	30,049	35,007	31,546	37,551	33,974
Share of total revenue used for the purpose (%)*	91	92	90		
Profit from financial items	-103	191	65	322	118
Net profit/loss for the year	190	174	88	1,345	18
<b>Financial position (TSEK)</b>					
Retained earnings	4,217	4,043	3,956	2,186	2,168
Funds restricted to the purpose	4,753	4,753	4,803	5,144	5,144
Equity ratio	42%	70%	64%	56%	41%

\*These calculations were not carried out before 2018\*

was permitted by ForumCiv to postpone the reports for 2019, which meant that MyRight was able to report on time. However, in several of MyRight's partner countries, the Corona pandemic affected the partner organisation's ability to carry out planned activities, which meant that in several cases the financial results were significantly lower than in a normal year. This is because several activities were cancelled or moved to the following year. This has obviously affected the achievement of results during the year, but it is too early to say whether or how it affects the activities as a whole since most projects run over several years. For many partner organisations, exclusion in society has also meant that they have needed to devote some of their work to making information about the Coronavirus available and lobbying authorities to make information about the virus available.

#### EARNINGS AND FINANCIAL POSITION

MyRight's 32 partner organisations had a budget of 14,831 TSEK (14,796) for 2020 and carried out activities for 12,856 TSEK (13,473 TSEK) in nine countries. Net profit for the year is 190 TSEK (174 TSEK). MyRight planned for a smaller deficit for the year, but when the Corona pandemic hit and activities were halted, changed or cancelled, MyRight's need to use the own inputs paid by MyRight's members to the development cooperation supported by ForumCiv also decreased.

#### GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

MyRight receives Swedish aid funds directly from ForumCiv, one of Sida's Swedish strategic partners. The three agreements signed in 2018 are still in force. The first agreement, for 4,356 TSEK for three years, 2018-2020, is for an information project in Sweden with the overall goal of increasing involvement in issues relating to persons with disabilities and their democratic rights in the world and achieving greater understanding of the link between these persons' democratic rights and Agenda 2030. The target group for the project is the disability movement, those active in civil society and decision-makers. The second agreement, amounting to 94,956 TSEK for four years, 2018-2021, is for implementation of project activities in MyRight's partner countries with the overall goal of increasing participation by and inclusion of persons with disabilities at all levels of society in MyRight's partner countries. This is in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The third agreement, for an amount of 21,060 TSEK, is a four-year accessibility grant, 2018-2021. The accessibility grant is a grant that aims to enable persons with disabilities in Sweden to participate in development cooperation on equal terms with persons without disabilities. The grant is used for items such as costs for interpreters and companions and adapting various types of materials for

accessibility.

Radiohjälpen provided MyRight with funding amounting to 3,015 TSEK for activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Nepal at the end of 2020 for activities in 2020-2022. MyRight has used 84 TSEK of that amount in 2020. The low amount is due to the fact that the projects only started up in October/November. The project aims to increase the capacity of partner organisations in the work to reduce gender-based sexual violence against persons with disabilities.

Folke BernadotteAkademin granted MyRight 1,513 TSEK of funding in 2020-2021, of which MyRight used 759 TSEK in 2020. The project funds were used to produce three reports (Sri Lanka, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Global) on how persons with disabilities can be included in peace-building work.

MyRight has, for several years, been granted project funds in Bosnia-Herzegovina from Light for the World, an international development and disability organisation, to support work for a national human rights programme in that country. The funding amounted to 811 TSEK during the year. Light for the World has chosen not to extend the contract with MyRight in future years.

During the year, the Swedish Institute provided MyRight with funds of 100 TSEK for a cultural project in Rwanda that resulted in several radio dramas and a documentary film about the situation of women with disabilities in the country. The project was completed in December 2020.

#### MEMBERSHIP AND VOLUNTARY WORK

There were 19 (22) member organisations at the end of the year. Three member organisations chose to terminate their membership. Of the member organisations, 16 (16) have been active in various project collaborations with partner organisations. Along with partner organisations, they have discussed the progress of the projects and exchanged expertise and experience of living with a disability or being a family member of a person with a disability. The exchange is important for strengthening self-confidence and for the development of new methods for organisation and advocacy work and also for strengthening international networking among persons with disabilities. Physical meetings were not possible in 2020 due to the current Covid-19 situation in the world. Instead, several member organisations have entered into more detailed discussions using digital solutions.

The active member organisations have also carried on fundraising with the aim of covering the own inputs requirement that MyRight is required to pay in accordance with what is stipulated in the agreement with ForumCiv. Own inputs paid in from the member organisations amounted to 1,072 TSEK (1,257 TSEK) for 2020.

#### EXPECTED FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND RISKS

MyRight sees a need to continue to harmonise and make MyRight's administration (financial management, IT and matters relating to personnel) and operations more cost-effective. MyRight has strengthened its capacity

to apply and report to several donors in 2020, which is also noticeable due to the fact that in 2019 new donors also chose to fund MyRight for new projects in 2020 and beyond and that MyRight received new donors.

A draft of a new five-year strategy for MyRight to be adopted at the annual meeting in 2021 was discussed in 2020. It will provide greater clarity on MyRight's priorities. This may mean that MyRight needs to strengthen its expertise on certain themes in future and also strengthen some working methods.

Since MyRight's partner organisations found it difficult to use funds during the year because of the pandemic, MyRight foresees that partner organisations will also find it difficult to use all project funds in 2021 due to the continued pandemic. MyRight is working to review the finances and redistribute projects if necessary. A low use of funds may result in it being considered, in advance of the upcoming application to ForumCiv, that MyRight finds it difficult to spend a budget as large as the 2020 budget, which may result in a lower budget for MyRight in future.

The Board of Directors has decided to close MyRight's country offices, see Note 14. Closing offices can entail additional costs that are difficult to assess, which can increase the need for changes in agreed budgets and the need to use own funds, which MyRight has seen in other organisations where the same reorganisation has been carried out.

#### MANAGEMENT

MyRight's highest decision-making body is the association's Annual Meeting, where each member organisation paying full membership has the right to vote. The Annual Meeting appoints a Chairperson and members of the Board of Directors (for two years each) as well as a nomination committee and auditors. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility, which includes aspects such as finances, working environment and the purpose of the activities.

The service organisation and day-to-day activities are in turn managed by a Secretary General who is appointed and removed by the Board of Directors and for whom the Board of Directors has staff liability. The service organisation consists of a head office in Stockholm, Sweden, four regional offices (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Nepal, Nicaragua and Rwanda) and three country offices (Bolivia, Sri Lanka and Tanzania). The service organisation in Sweden is divided into three units: Staff (personnel, finances, IT and administration), Development Cooperation (project monitoring, method development, development of activities) and Communication (website, social media, opinion, advocacy). Monitoring and quality assurance of the aid to partner organisations is mainly carried out by personnel in region and country offices. The head office monitors the work of the regional and country offices through spot checks and regular meetings.

The number of employees in Sweden has increased by one post – a person who only worked on MyRight FBA

projects. The number of employees in the country offices is the same as for 2019. Employees carry out work mainly in the areas of development, communication, project monitoring, finances and internal management and control.

The Board of Directors consisted of 7 members (including the Chairperson) during the year and met 8 times in 2020, including a constituent meeting.

Göran Alfredsson	8*	
Rahel Abebaw Atnafu	8	
Gert Iwarsson	7	
Jamie Bolling	8	
Per Karlström	7	
Kevin Kjelldahl	2	
Aron Sortelius	2	(elected on 23/9)

\* number of meetings

The authorised ordinary auditor is Thomas Lönnström, Sonora Revision. The ordinary elected auditor during the year was Katarina Bergwall, with Charlotta Göller as deputy. The Nomination Committee consisted of Carina Albertsson, convener, Rakel Eriksson and Oscar Sjökvist.

#### SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION

Purchases of goods and services must be economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. MyRight chooses in the first instance to travel by train or bus, whereas air travel is chosen when it is the only option due to the distance involved.

13 (12) persons were employed at MyRight in Stockholm in 2020 in 11 (10) posts, including the Secretary General. Some employees worked part-time and some were fixed-term employees. In addition to this, MyRight had two office interns at the head office in Stockholm during the year. A total of 18 (18) people are employed at MyRight's seven country offices.

Gender equality and diversity work is important for MyRight in all operational processes. In ongoing recruitment processes in 2020, MyRight has more clearly reviewed the accessibility that can be offered at MyRight's offices to improve communication of opportunities for more target groups to be invited to

apply for work and internships at MyRight. Furthermore, MyRight has increased accessibility at the head office by means such as contrasting colours and sound attenuation in the interior design and has made the project management system used by MyRight and its members more accessible. This makes it easier for persons with disabilities – employees or volunteers within the member organisations – to do a good job.

The job descriptions at MyRight are function-based and individual annual plans are drawn up. These are linked to the organisation's overall operational plan, which is drawn up annually.

Work environment issues have been dealt with on a continuous basis as part of systematic work environment management during the year and a digital work environment round was held. The focus has been very much on creating a sustainable work environment during regular remote working, primarily from the employee's home. It has been possible to regulate working hours individually and, if so required, employees have been permitted to buy or borrow office equipment that is considered necessary from a work environment perspective. Regular digital meetings have been important for solidarity and exchange of information. This has been the case among and within all MyRight's country offices.

MyRight also offered employees skills development at both individual and group level during the year. MyRight is a member of the employers' organisation KFO and is a party to the collective agreement for non-profit organisations between KFO/Unionen.

#### USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

MyRight's share portfolio is managed by the fund manager Söderberg and Partner. Investments are governed by MyRight's investment policy, which contains ethical investment provisions. Investments in companies whose operations involve weapons and munitions, tobacco, alcohol, child labour, sex and pornography are not accepted. The same applies to companies that have been shown not to comply with international conventions on the environment and human rights. The investment policy also stipulates that investments must be made at the lowest possible risk in each portfolio.

#### Change in equity (TSEK)

	Funds restricted to the purpose	Retained earnings	Profit/loss for the year	Total equity capital
<b>Opening balance at 01/01/2020</b>	<b>4,753</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>8,971</b>
Transfer of profits/losses from previous years		174	-174	0
Use of funds restricted to the purpose for the year	0			0
Net profit/loss for the year			190	190
<b>Closing balance 31/12/2020</b>	<b>4,753</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>9,161</b>

## Income statement

	Note	2020	2019
<b>The Association's income</b>	3		
Membership fees		455	483
Donations		38	29
Grants		29,562	34,099
Other revenues		288	379
<b>The Association's total income</b>		<b>30,342</b>	<b>34,990</b>
<b>The Association's expenses</b>	4		
Costs for the purpose		-27,377	-32,206
Fundraising costs		-150	-241
Administration costs		-2,522	-2,561
<b>The Association's total expenses</b>		<b>-30,049</b>	<b>-35,007</b>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>293</b>	<b>-17</b>
<b>Profit from financial items</b>			
Other interest income and similar income statement items	5	127	282
Interest expenses and similar income statement items	6	-230	-91
<b>Total profit/loss from financial items</b>		<b>-103</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>Profit/loss after financial items</b>		<b>190</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>190</b>	<b>174</b>

## Balance sheet

	Note	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Participations in group companies	7	100	100
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Current receivables</b>			
Receivables from member organisations		2	1
Receivables from group companies		50	50
Other receivables	8	3,463	1,461
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	9	275	655
<b>Total current receivables</b>		<b>3,790</b>	<b>2,167</b>
<b>Current investments</b>			
Current investments	10	6,743	6,792
<b>Total current investments</b>		<b>6,743</b>	<b>6,792</b>
<b>Cash and bank balances</b>			
Cash and bank balances		11,109	3,759
<b>Total cash and bank balances</b>		<b>11,109</b>	<b>3,759</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>21,642</b>	<b>12,718</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>21,742</b>	<b>12,818</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Funds/funding restricted to the purpose		4,753	4,753
Retained earnings		4,217	4,044
Net profit/loss for the year		190	174
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>9,160</b>	<b>8,971</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade accounts payable		277	43
Liabilities to providers of funds	11	10,762	1,796
Other liabilities	12	701	1,135
Accrued expenses and deferred income	13	841	874
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>12,581</b>	<b>3,848</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>21,742</b>	<b>12,818</b>

## Notes

### Note 1 Accounting and valuation principles

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, BFNAR [the General Guidelines of the Swedish Accounting Standards Board] 2020:1 (K3) and Giva Sverige's guidelines for annual accounts in accordance with K3. The accounting principles are unchanged compared to previous years.

Since the association is a smaller company in accordance with the definitions in BFNAR 2012:1 Annual accounts and consolidated accounts, the association has chosen not to prepare consolidated accounts from 2014 onwards.

#### Income recognition

Contributions are recognised as income when the conditions for receiving the contribution have been met. Received with unused contributions are recognised as liabilities.

Donations are, as a main rule, recognised as income when they are received.

Membership fees include payments for membership to MyRight. Membership fees are taken up as income when invoicing the member organisation.

#### Costs for the purpose

Costs directly related to fulfilling MyRight's purpose and statutes are classified as costs for the purpose. The costs include current expenditure on project management, management of country offices and personnel, various donors and costs for purchases and maintenance work on facilities and equipment. The costs for the purpose also include parts of the common costs incurred at the head office.

#### Fundraising costs

Costs for carrying out necessary work to generate external revenue. The costs of announcements, advertising, salary costs and gift management are included here as well as parts of the common costs incurred at the head office.

#### Administration costs

Costs necessary for the administration of MyRight, such as internal and external audits, the annual meeting and preparation of annual accounts, as well as parts of the common costs incurred at the head office.

#### Basis for distribution of distributed costs

A general distribution is carried out of common costs incurred at the head office calculated according to staff density.

#### Financial assets

Shares and participations are measured at historical cost or fair value (market value), whichever is the lower. Long-term holdings are measured at historical cost or market value, whichever is the lower. An impairment is carried out if the value of the shares and/or participations has fallen and that fall can be assumed to be permanent. All assets held for risk diversification are considered to represent a securities portfolio and are therefore treated as one item at measurement by application of the lower cost rule or in testing for impairment.

#### Receivables

Liabilities are entered at the amount that is expected to be paid on a case-by-case basis. Receivables and liabilities in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate in force at the balance sheet date.

#### Foreign currency

Receivables, liabilities and MyRight's bank account in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate in force at the balance sheet date.

#### Leases

All of the organisation's operating and financial leases are expensed on an ongoing (straight-line) basis over the lease period.

#### Payments to employees

Regular payments to employees in the form of salaries, social insurance costs and similar are expensed at the rate that the employees carry out services. Pension obligations classified as defined-contribution are recognised as a pension cost in the year in which the pension is accrued.

#### Definitions of key indicators

The equity ratio is calculated as equity in relation to the balance sheet total.

Share of total revenue used for the purpose (%) consists of the costs for the purpose in relation to the total costs.

### Note 2 – Estimates and assessments

The accounts drawn up for cost functions include some assessments. According to the assessment, there is no uncertainty that may have a significant effect on the recognised amounts.

### Note 3 Revenues

	2020	2019
<b>Donations recognised in the income statement</b>		
<u>Funds raised</u>		
The public	17	11
Company	21	18
<b>Total donations</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Grants recognised as income</b>		
Funds raised, own inputs member organisations	1,072	1,257
Public contributions – ForumCiv	26,550	29,484
Unused contribution ForumCiv 2018	0	1,161
Other contributions (Radiohjälpen, Light for the World, the Swedish Institute, Folke Bernadotteakademin)	1,940	2,197
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,562</b>	<b>34,099</b>
<b>Other revenues recognised as income</b>		
Received contributions and payments for staff from the Swedish Employment Service	199	189
Rental of office premises, Lika Unika	0	175
Other income (e.g. the Swedish Social Insurance Agency)	89	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>379</b>

### Note 4 Average number of employees, personnel costs and fees to the Board of Directors

#### Average number of employees by country

	2020	Of which men	2019	Of which men
Sweden	11	4	10	4
Bolivia	2	1	2	1
Bosnia	3	0	3	0
Nepal	3	1	3	1
Nicaragua	2	0	2	0
Rwanda	2	2	2	2
Sri Lanka	3	1	3	1
Tanzania	3	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>

#### Gender distribution among Board members and senior executives

	2020	2019
<b>Board members</b>		
Number on the balance sheet date	7	7
Of which men	5	4
<b>Secretary General and management team</b>		
Number on the balance sheet date	2	2
Of which men	2	2
<b>Salaries, other payments and social insurance costs</b>		
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<i>Salaries and remuneration Board of Directors and Secretary General</i>	710	794
<i>Salaries other employees Sweden</i>	3,945	3,767
Total salaries and payments	4,655	4,561
<i>Pension costs Board of Directors and Secretary General</i>	126	118
<i>Pension costs other employees Sweden</i>	164	206
Total pension costs	290	324
Social security expenses	1,204	1,351
Tax on earnings	68	79
<i>Salaries country offices Bolivia</i>	454	272
<i>Salaries country offices Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	479	221
<i>Salaries country offices Nepal</i>	336	301
<i>Salaries country offices Nicaragua</i>	362	362
<i>Salaries country offices Rwanda</i>	633	361
<i>Salaries country offices Sri Lanka</i>	249	105
<i>Salaries country offices Tanzania</i>	551	527
Total salaries country offices	2,950	2,149
Social insurance contributions and other personnel costs country offices	658	586
Other personnel costs (Sweden)	307	403
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,132</b>	<b>9,453</b>

Of the total salary costs, 579 TSEK (580 TSEK) represents salaries to the Secretary General and, of total pension costs, SEK 115 TSEK (110 TSEK) represents pension costs for the Secretary General. The Secretary General has a notice period of three months. The Chairperson of the Board of Directors receives a fee of two increased base amounts per year. The members of the Board of Directors receive 2% of one increased base amount for full-day meetings. Since the meetings of the Board of Directors were digital in 2020, the remuneration cost was lower due to less time being spent by each board member. The big difference in salary costs at the country offices comes from the fact that MyRight changed the accounting system for personnel costs at the country offices. Previously, not all local employees' salaries were included in these accounts.

**Note 5 Other interest income and similar income statement items**

	2020	2019
Interest income	17	26
Dividends	29	18
Profit/loss from sale of securities	34	221
Exchange rate gains in currency management	46	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>282</b>

**Note 6 Interest expenses and similar income statement items**

	2020	2019
Exchange rate losses in currency management	-131	-6
Other financial expenses	-99	-85
<b>Total</b>	<b>-230</b>	<b>-91</b>

**Note 7 Participations in group companies**

MyRight Sweden AB (org. reg. no. 556765-1244) was incorporated in 2008. It is 100 per cent owned by the MyRight association and has equity of 100 TSEK. MyRight AB has equity of 97 TSEK in 2020. The company is dormant.

**Note 8 Other receivables**

	2020	2019
Unused funds at partner organisations	2,978	722
Other receivables	485	739
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>1,461</b>

	2020	2019
Prepaid rent	221	213
Other prepaid expenses	54	442
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>655</b>

**Note 9 Prepaid expenses and accrued income****Note 10 Current investments**

	2020	2019
Söderberg & Partners	6,743	6,792
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>6,743</b>	<b>6,792</b>
<b>Market value</b>	<b>7,652</b>	<b>7,334</b>

	Acquisi- tion value	Market value
<b>Securities</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>4,233</b>

**Nominal interest rates**

Danske Euro Investment Grade Corporate -SEK	1352	215	232
Evli Corporate Bond B SEK	182	240	258
Fidelity Asian High Yld A-Acc – SEK-Hd	1815	240	279
Handelsbanken Kortränta (A1 SEK)			
Pareto Nordic Corporate Bond C	2198	318	320
SEB High Yield A H-SEK	333	328	347
SPP FRN Företagsobligationsfond A	2003	368	396
SPP Grön Obligationsfond	6146	675	706
Swedbank Robur Räntefond Kort	6858	711	722
	9618	970	973

**Swedish shares**

Odin Sverige C SEK		<b>700</b>	<b>1,055</b>
Spiltan Aktiefond Stabil	57	294	457
	588	406	598

**Foreign shares**

F&C BMO Responsible Global Em Mkts USD		<b>1,978</b>	<b>2,364</b>
Handelsbanken Europa Selektiv A	1018	254	267
Handelsbanken Norden Selektiv	661	186	197
Handelsbanken USA Index Criteria A1	998	373	485
SPP Aktiefond Japan	780	360	376
SPP Aktiefond USA	1121	101	113
Öhman Etisk Index Europa	2493	575	791
<b>Total securities</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>135</b>
		<b>6,743</b>	<b>7,652</b>

**Note 11 Liabilities to providers of funds**

	2020	2019
Unused grant ForumCiv Swedish Embassy in Bosnia-Herzegovina	5,730	1,796
Radiohjälpen	995	0
Folke Bernadotteakademin	2,930	0
Light Of the World	754	0
DPOD Denmark	327	0
	26	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,762</b>	<b>1,796</b>

**Note 12 Other liabilities**

	2020	2019
Current liabilities	0	212
Personnel taxes	99	127
Other liabilities	454	797
Liabilities Member organisations	148	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>1,135</b>

**Note 13 Accrued expenses and prepaid income**

	2020	2019
Holiday salaries	353	359
Social security expenses	294	334
Other interim liabilities	194	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>874</b>

**Stockholm, /04/2021**

Göran Alfredsson Chairperson	Jamie Bolling Vice-Chairperson	Gert Iwarsson Treasurer	Aron Sortelius Board member
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Kevin Kjell Dahl Board member	Per Karlström Board member	Rahel Abebaw Atnafu Board member	Jesper Hansén Secretary General
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**Our audit report was issued on /04/2021**

Sonora Revision

Thomas Lönnström Authorised Public Accountant.	Katarina Bergwall Elected auditor
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The annual report has been signed digitally via Hogia SignIT using bankID. MyRight is able to show a digitally signed original copy of the annual report on request.

## Auditor's report

To the annual general meeting of Myright – Empowers People with Disabilities, identity number 802402-9376

### Report on the annual accounts

#### Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts of Myright – Empowers People with Disabilities for the year 2020. The annual accounts of the organization are included on pages 35-45 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as of 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts.

#### Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Authorized Public Accountant's Responsibilities section as well as in the Lay Auditors Responsibilities. We are independent of the organization in accordance with ethics for accountants in Sweden. As Authorized Public Accountants, we have otherwise fulfilled my professional ethics responsibilities under these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

#### Other Information than the annual accounts

This document includes other information than the annual accounts (page 1-34) and consist of an activity report. The Board of Directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement

of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The Board of Directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the Board of Directors are responsible for the assessment of the organization's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors intend to liquidate the organization, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### The Authorized Public Accountant's responsibility

I conducted my audit in accordance with ISA and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts. As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of the organization's internal control relevant to our audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts. I also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I must inform the Board of Directors of, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit. We must also inform of significant audit findings during my audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified.

#### The Lay Auditors' responsibility

My objectives is to perform an audit in accordance with the Auditing act and thus in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. My objectives is to obtain a reasonable level of assurance about whether the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all 2 (2) material respects, the financial position of the organization as of 31 December 2020 and its financial performance.

### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

#### Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors of Myright – Empowers People with Disabilities for the year 2020.

We recommend to the general meeting that the members of the Board of Directors be discharged from liability for the financial year.

#### Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally

accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the organization in accordance with ethics for accountants in Sweden. As Authorized Public Accountants, we have otherwise fulfilled our professional ethics responsibilities under these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

#### Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the organization and the administration of the organization's affairs.

#### Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors in any material respect has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the organization.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the organization.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, the authorized public accountant exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgment with starting point in risk and materiality. This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operations and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the organization's situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning discharge from liability.

Stockholm, 2021-05-07

Thomas Lönnström	Katarina Bergwall
Authorized Public Accountant	Lay Auditor

The annual report has been digitally signed via Hogia SignIT with bankID. MyRight can present a digitally signed original of the annual report if requested

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