

# Inclusion of persons with disability in sport: part 1 – rights and challenges in Qatar

Sanaa Taha Al-Harashsheh <sup>1</sup>, Kamilla Swart,<sup>2</sup> Josélia Neves,<sup>3</sup> Sabika Shaban<sup>4</sup>

Sport is considered a powerful tool to foster social inclusion and improve the well-being of persons with disabilities (PWDs). While it can place people on equitable social footing,<sup>1</sup> PWDs remain under-represented in sport and physical activities compared with their peers without disabilities.

The participation of PWDs in sport is influenced by the type and severity of disability. Those with learning disabilities or with profound and multiple disabilities have the lowest participation levels.<sup>1</sup> Globally, disability rates are rising dramatically, presently estimated at over 1 billion people—including 190 million people (3.8%) who experience significant difficulties in functioning.<sup>2</sup> In Qatar, census data estimates 1.2% of the population have a disability, with 232 athletes registered at the Qatar Paralympic Committee (QPC).<sup>3</sup> However, it is important to note that defining and operationalising disability remains a challenge despite significant progress in measurement. Qatar has around 1.3 million employees, mostly young, healthy men, and uses a narrow definition of disability when estimating the number of PWDs. Therefore, the Washington Group Questions should be adopted in the future to measure PWDs more accurately.<sup>4</sup>

Over the past few decades, the State of Qatar has achieved tangible progress in catering to the needs of PWDs. For example, various projects, initiative and programmes that accommodate to the needs of PWDs, while protecting their basic human rights were developed. Furthermore, the QPC is not only

committed to enabling para-athletes to achieve sporting excellence but also to developing sport opportunities for all PWDs in Qatar (beginner to elite).<sup>5</sup> This editorial reflects on how sport and physical activities affect PWDs in Qatar and the obstacles to their participation.

## DISABILITY RIGHTS: INCLUSION AND SPORT

As a form of social engagement, sport participation is a fundamental human right supported by many international and national policies, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006), the UNESCO's KAZAN Action Plan, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Qatar Law No. 2 for 2004 and the 2019 Doha Declaration (See [table 1](#)). Qatar, like every state, has an obligation to take proactive and appropriate measures to ensure that PWDs participate in all aspects of society on an equitable basis. The rights of PWDs were also emphasised in the Qatar National Vision 2030, and in the first (2011–2016) and second (2018–2022) Qatar National Development Strategies. Although Qatar has taken important steps to promote and protect the rights of PWDs, challenges persist and PWDs remain under-represented in all forms of cultural life, including sport.

## DISABILITY AND SPORT

In this editorial, the term disability sport is used to refer to all sport, physical activity, recreation and leisure for and involving PWDs, including adaptive sport or parasport.<sup>6</sup> Adapted physical activity is found in different application areas, including inclusive and specialised physical education, competitive sport and recreational physical activity; and can be placed on par with mainstream modalities.

## ADAPTED MODALITIES

The QPC is responsible for managing participation at the Paralympics and other international competitions as well

as for providing opportunities for PWDs in Qatar to participate in sport at all levels. The Paralympics is an international sporting event in which para-athletes compete in six disability groups (amputee, cerebral palsy, visual impairment, spinal cord injuries, intellectual disability and 'les autres'—any disability that does not fall into any of the other categories). The Paralympic movement recognises 10 impairment types and para-athletes are divided further into classes depending on the type and extent of their disabilities.<sup>7</sup>

The International Paralympic Committee serves as an umbrella organisation that represents all sports with disability. It supports 200-plus members, including 182 national Paralympic committees (of which QPC is 1), 4 Paralympic sport federations (boccia, sitting volleyball, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair rugby) and 4 international organisations of sport for disability that focus on grassroots sport development, viz CP-ISRA (cerebral palsy), IBSA (vision impairment), IWAS (wheelchair and amputee) and Virtus (intellectual impairment), among others (see online supplemental file).

## BENEFITS OF SPORT

The benefits of sport are universal for all including those with disabilities. Through sport, PWDs can advance social inclusion, health and life skills.<sup>8</sup> It fosters social and psychological well-being by providing opportunities for friendship, a sense of self and meaning and purpose in life. It positively affects the way PWDs perceive their bodies, leading to better mood states, less stress and increased self-esteem.<sup>9</sup> It develops social belonging, improved communication and better coping with the stigma associated with disability.<sup>10</sup> Despite these universal benefits, PWDs still face various barriers to participating in sport and other physical activities.

## CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

Factors that hinder sport participation by PWDs are summarised here into three categories.<sup>9</sup> Intrapersonal constraints involve psychological conditions that are internal to the individual (eg, personality, attitudes, mood, stress and perceived self-skill). Interpersonal constraints arise from interactions with other members of society. Structural constraints include factors such as the lack of opportunities and accessibility or the cost of activities that result from external conditions in the environment. Additionally, the global COVID-19

<sup>1</sup>World Innovation Summit for Health, Research and Content Department, Qatar Foundation, Doha, Qatar

<sup>2</sup>Sport and Entertainment Management program, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Doha, Qatar

<sup>3</sup>College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Doha, Qatar

<sup>4</sup>College of Islamic Studies, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Doha, Ad Dawhah, Qatar

Correspondence to Dr Sanaa Taha Al-Harashsheh, World Innovation Summit for Health, Research and Content Department, Qatar Foundation, Doha, Qatar; salharashsheh@qf.org.qa

**Table 1** A summary of the international and national policies supporting the rights and needs of persons with disabilities (PWDs)

International and national policies for PWDs	Overview
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)	The right to disability rights is established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). Play, sport and physical activity are implicitly recognised as rights in the Universal Declaration.
The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)	As stipulated in Article 30 of the UN's (2006) CRPWDs, signatories '...recognize the right of persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in cultural life' (defined as recreation, leisure, the arts, sport and tourism). The article highlights the importance of treating PWDs equally, and states should improve access to and support the inclusion of PWDs in recreational, leisure and sporting activities (article 4).
UNESCO's KAZAN Action Plan	The Action Plan states that to reduce inequalities at the national and international levels, inclusive sport policies are necessary. Therefore, physical education, physical activity and sport should be at the core of all national and international sport policies.
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises sport as an important enabler for sustainable development and peace, and a vital tool for youth, women and communities to reach health, education and social inclusion objectives.
Qatar Law No. 2 for 2004	Qatar Law No. 2 of 2004 establishes a comprehensive legal framework for PWDs, including 14 articles that ensure their care and legal protection, so they can exercise their rights equally with everyone else. In 2008, Qatar had ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and in April 2015 it had adopted a law on persons with disabilities, which covered the rights contained in the Convention, and had established the National Committee with representatives of persons with disabilities whose mandate was to monitor compliance with the Convention.
The 2019 Doha Declaration	The movement towards inclusion in Qatar has gained new impetus with the formal commitment to enact the 2019 Doha Declaration, 'a core reference point internationally for policy development about human rights and sustainable development in the context of disability'. This Declaration was the landmark outcome of the Doha International Conference on Disability and Development, held on 7–8 December 2019, under the guidance and patronage of Her Highness Sheikhha Moza bint Nasser, Founder of Qatar Foundation for Social Work and its affiliated civil society centres. This Declaration, that sets forth 11 recommendations to make Qatar (and other countries who may come to commit to it) actively adjusting itself to the needs of PWDs, is an incentive to all those who are already on the ground working towards making Qatar a more welcoming and inclusive country.

pandemic has had a significant influence on sport and physical activity, leading to the closure of sport and physiotherapy facilities and spaces. It also resulted in the unprecedented delay of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and the cancellation of athletic activities at every level, directly limiting the social opportunities and advantages of global, regional and local sporting events for PWDs.<sup>11</sup>

In Qatar, it is difficult to produce evidence-based policies due to the lack of adequate data on disabilities. Pockets of data gathered by scattered entities, combined with dated or scant figures from previous censuses, have led to the disability community failing to receive due support, whether at the local or global scale.<sup>12</sup>

Recognising these barriers and challenges creates an undeniable opportunity to effect change. Qatar has progressed through several formative stages and is currently ripe with prospects for advancing to an inclusive nation. Moving forward, evidence should be generated to better describe the current state of disability and inclusion in sport within Qatar. National and international organisations must also work together to increase the opportunities and access of PWDs to sporting activities. Governments have an important role to play in supporting such initiatives, increasing funding and promoting awareness for the importance of sport participation by PWDs.

**Acknowledgements** This article is part of a series commissioned by the *BJSM* for the World Innovation Summit for Health (WISH) 2022. The *BJSM* peer reviewed, edited and made the decision to publish. The series, including open access fees, is funded by WISH, which is an initiative of the Qatar Foundation.

**Contributors** All authors contributed to the conceptual development of the paper and revising of drafts and approved the final draft.

**Funding** This paper is funded by World Innovation Summit for Health (WISH), Qatar Foundation, Doha, Qatar.

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Patient consent for publication** Not applicable.

**Ethics approval** Not applicable.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Supplemental material** This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.



**OPEN ACCESS**

**Open access** This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others

to copy, redistribute, remix, transform and build upon this work for any purpose, provided the original work is properly cited, a link to the licence is given, and indication of whether changes were made. See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2022. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.

► Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2022-106224>).



**To cite** Al-Harashsheh ST, Swart K, Neves J, et al. *Br J Sports Med* Epub ahead of print: [please include Day Month Year]. doi:10.1136/bjsports-2022-106224

Accepted 26 August 2022

*Br J Sports Med* 2022;**0**:1–3. doi:10.1136/bjsports-2022-106224

**ORCID iD**  
Sanaa Taha Al-Harashsheh <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5307-3412>

**REFERENCES**

- Nhamo E, Sibanda P, Department of Disability Studies and Special Needs Education, Faculty of Social Science, Zimbabwe Open University, Zimbabwe. Inclusion in sport: an exploration of the participation of people living with disabilities in sport. *Int J Sport Exerc Health Res* 2019;**3**:5–9.
- WHO. Disability and health [Internet]. Who.int. Available: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/disability-and-health> [Accessed 23 Jun 2022].
- Ministry of Statistics & planning Qatar, Census 2020. Available: <http://www.qsa.gov.qa/QatarCensus/Disability.aspx> [Accessed 23 Jun 2022].
- Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Recommended short set of questions. Available: <http://>

- [www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/washington\\_group/WG\\_Short\\_Measure\\_on\\_Disability.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/washington_group/WG_Short_Measure_on_Disability.pdf) [Accessed 21 Aug 2022].
- 5 Swart K. The Paralympic movement in Qatar. Available: <https://knowledgehub.josoorinstitute.qa/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Dr-Kamilla-Swart-Paralympic-Movement.pdf> [Accessed 23 Jun 2022].
  - 6 Pitts BG, Shapiro DR. People with disabilities and sport: an exploration of topic inclusion in sport management. *J Hosp Leis Sport Tour Educ* 2017;21:33–45.
  - 7 Paralympic Games. Available: <https://www.britannica.com/sports/Paralympic-Games>
  - 8 Khattak MH, Marwat MK, Khattak MA. People with disability and their participation in sport: issues and challenges ANSU J. *Arts Humanities* 2016;2:2504–9038.
  - 9 Vanderstraeten GG, Oomen AGM. Sports for disabled people: a general outlook. *Int J Rehabil Res* 2010;33:283–4.
  - 10 Crawford DW, Godbey G. Reconceptualizing barriers to family leisure. *Leisure Sciences* 1987;9:119–27.
  - 11 Reimagining cooperation on sport for persons with disabilities [Internet]. [www.un.org](http://www.un.org). Available: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/news/uncategorized/sport-for-persons-with-disabilities.html> [Accessed 26 Jun 2022].
  - 12 Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities considers initial report of Qatar [Internet]. OHCHR. Available: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2015/08/committee-rights-persons-disabilities-considers-initial-report-qatar> [Accessed 21 Aug 2022].

### Supplementary File

Further information on the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) and an overview of all other international organizations providing sport for persons with disabilities (PWDs)

Organization	Overview
IPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paralympic Games was initially known as the Stoke Mandeville Games</li> <li>• It was organized in 1948 by a neurosurgeon, Sir Ludwig Guttmann, who had established the Stoke Mandeville Spinal Injuries Unit for rehabilitation purposes and became known as the father of the Paralympic movement.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• It was only in 1989 that the IPC was founded as a collective voice for advocacy for the Paralympic movement based on previous cooperation of several international organizations intent on stabilizing and extending elite sport to PWD.<sup>1,2</sup></li> <li>• In 2008 the relationship between the International Olympic Committee and the IPC strengthened with the adoption of the “one city, one bid: model for the hosting of both the Olympic and Paralympic Games by the same organizing committee.”<sup>1,2</sup></li> <li>• Ten impairment types recognized by the Paralympic movement include impaired muscle power, impaired passive range of movement, limb deficiency, leg length difference, short stature, hypertonia, ataxia, athetosis, vision impairment, and intellectual impairment.<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• IPC supports 15 International Sport Federations (11 of which are Olympic and Paralympic Federations: archery, badminton, canoe, cycling, equestrian, rowing, table tennis, taekwondo, triathlon, wheelchair curling and wheelchair tennis; while four are Paralympic Sport Federations: boccia, sitting volleyball, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair rugby)</li> <li>• IPC organizes the Paralympic Summer (22 sports) and Winter Games (6 sports) every four years after the Olympic Games. Two Paralympic sports that do not have Olympic counterparts are boccia (played by those who have significant physical impairments) and goalball <b>played exclusively by athletes who are blind or vision impaired.</b></li> <li>• Paralympic Games have grown immensely popular over the years; with the most recent Tokyo Games 2020+1 attracting the highest number of para-athletes (4403) from 161 countries<sup>2</sup>; despite the Covid-19 pandemic. Tokyo 2020+1 also had the largest number of women para-athletes (1853) participating ever.</li> <li>• Based on a recent governance review of the IPC, it was agreed at that there would be a managed exit process of 10 IPC sports (alpine skiing, athletics, biathlon, cross country skiing, dance sport, ice hockey, power lifting, shooting, snowboarding and swimming) whereby the IPC would stop acting as the international federation for these sports by the end of 2026.<sup>4</sup> They will be governed by their respective international sport federations who have underscored that para-sport integration into their respective organizations demonstrates commitment to inclusivity and to the development of their sports.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
International Committee of Sports for the Deaf (ICSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initially known as the International Committee for Deaf Sports (ICSS) is the oldest international federation for PWDs.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Inaugural International Games for the Deaf was held in Paris in 1924</li> <li>• operates on a four-year cycle, with the Winter World Games initiated a little later (1949) in comparison to the Summer Deaf Games</li> <li>• IOC recognized the ICSS in 1951 and it became a founding member of the IPC.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• In 1995 the ICSS withdrew from the IPC</li> <li>• In 1996, the name of the Games was changed to “World Games for the Deaf” and then changed again in 2001 to “Deaf Olympics or “Deaflympics”.<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athletes who have a hearing loss of at least 55db in one ear are eligible to participate, and the use of any hearing instrument is not allowed.</li> <li>• Flags and lights are used instead of whistles and pistols</li> <li>• All the sports are played the same way as in the Olympics (unlike the Paralympics, which has different rules and regulations).<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• 24<sup>th</sup> edition of the Deaflympics Summer Games took place in May 2022 in Brazil, with 2412 (1647 and 765 women) participants from 73 countries<sup>1</sup>,</li> </ul>
International Stoke Mandeville Wheelchair Sports Federation (ISMWSF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initially called the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation (ISMGF)</li> <li>• Formed as a result of the annual festivals of sport taking place which became the inception of the Paralympic Games phenomenon we know today<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Participation was restricted to people with spinal cord lesions in its earlier years</li> <li>• In 1990 ISMGF's name changed to ISMWSF</li> </ul>
International Sports Organization for the Disabled (ISOD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established in 1964 to serve amputees and 'les Autres'<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Set out to provide for those PWD that were not represented in the other sport federations</li> <li>• With more disability-specific sport organizations emerging in the 1970s such as the International Blind Sport Association (IBSA) and the Cerebral Palsy – International Sports and Recreation Association (CP-ISRA), ISOD started to lose its importance as a coordinating body for athletes outside the ISMGF framework</li> <li>• In 2004 IMSWSF and ISOD merged to form the International Wheelchair and Amputee Sports Federation (IWAS).<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
CP-ISRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formed in 1978 to promote sport and recreational activities for people with cerebral palsy and related conditions such as those affected by strokes and traumatic brain injury<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Takes responsibility for all athletes with cerebral palsy participating in the Paralympic Games</li> <li>• Active in ascertaining the most appropriate elite sport opportunities for people with severe disabilities together with the IPC.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
International Association for Sport for Persons with Intellectual Disability (INAS-FID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Association for Sport for Persons with Mental Handicap (INAS-FMH) was established in 1986 to provide sport for people with intellectual disability.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Its name changed in 1999 to INAS-FID</li> <li>• Due to the challenges in classifying eligibility have caused problems between them and the IPC.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
International Special Olympics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founded in 1968 by Eunice Kennedy Shriver.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• She started this movement with a backyard summer camp for children with intellectual disabilities at her home in 1962</li> <li>• Led to the first international Special Olympics Games being held in Chicago in July 1968.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• In 1998, the Special Olympics Unified Sports initiative was launched which brings together people with and without intellectual disabilities on the same teams.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Special Olympics World Games include summer and winter editions which alternate every two years.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Special Olympics Summer Games generally comprise 30 sports whereas the Winter Games include 6 sports.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• 16<sup>th</sup> World Games will take place in Berlin in 2023 and is anticipated to attract 7,000 athletes from 190 nations.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• IOC endorsed the Special Olympics in February 1998; and while the IOC tried to bring Special Olympics and INAS-FID together, the Special Olympics remains somewhat distant from the Paralympic Movement.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
IBSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established in 1981 to serve blind and visually impaired athletes.<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Governing body for three Paralympic sports; viz. goalball, judo and blind football; as well as showdown, powerlifting, nine and tenpin bowling, chess and torball.<sup>8</sup></li><li>• Also hosts its own World Games every four years, with the next edition scheduled for Birmingham in 2023 which will feature 1000 competitors from more than 70 nations participate in three Paralympic and eight non-Paralympic sports.<sup>8</sup></li></ul>
--	---

## Sources:

1. Bailey S. Athlete first: A history of the Paralympic movement [Internet]. New York: Wiley-Interscience; 2008 [cited 2022 Jul 24]. Available from: <https://www.wiley.com/en-us/Athlete+First%3A+A+History+of+the+Paralympic+Movement-p-9780470724316>
2. Brittain I. Key points in the history and development of the Paralympic Games. In: Brittain I, Beacom A, editors. The Palgrave Handbook of Paralympic Studies. London, UK: MacMillan; 2018. p. 125–49.
3. IPC classification - Paralympic categories & how to qualify [Internet]. International Paralympic Committee. [cited 2022 Jul 24]. Available from: <https://www.paralympic.org/classification>
4. Hernan. Tokyo 2020 sets the record for most athletes and women at a Paralympic Games [Internet]. International Paralympic Committee. 2021 [cited 2022 Jul 16]. Available from: <https://www.paralympic.org/news/tokyo-2020-sets-record-most-athletes-and-women-paralympic-games>
5. Williams M. FIS to take control of Para skiing disciplines, IBU to manage Para biathlon [Internet]. Sport Business. 2022 [cited 2022 Jul 16]. Available from: [https://www.sportbusiness.com/news/fis-to-take-control-of-para-skiing-disciplines-ibu-to-manage-para-biathlon/?utm\\_source=newsletter&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=London+PM\\_2022-07-14](https://www.sportbusiness.com/news/fis-to-take-control-of-para-skiing-disciplines-ibu-to-manage-para-biathlon/?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=London+PM_2022-07-14)
6. McPhillips E. All about the Deaflympics. Audicus. 2018. [cited 2022 Jul 16]. Available from <https://www.audicus.com/all-about-the-deaflympics/>
7. Special Olympics. (n.d.a). History. [cited 2022 Jul 16]. Available from: <https://www.specialolympics.org/about/history>
8. IBSA. (n.d.a). History. [cited 2022 Jul 16]. Available from: <https://ibsasport.org/about/who-we-are/history/>

### Supplementary File

Further information on the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) and an overview of all other international organizations providing sport for persons with disabilities (PWDs)

Organization	Overview
IPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paralympic Games was initially known as the Stoke Mandeville Games</li> <li>• It was organized in 1948 by a neurosurgeon, Sir Ludwig Guttmann, who had established the Stoke Mandeville Spinal Injuries Unit for rehabilitation purposes and became known as the father of the Paralympic movement.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• It was only in 1989 that the IPC was founded as a collective voice for advocacy for the Paralympic movement based on previous cooperation of several international organizations intent on stabilizing and extending elite sport to PWD.<sup>1,2</sup></li> <li>• In 2008 the relationship between the International Olympic Committee and the IPC strengthened with the adoption of the “one city, one bid: model for the hosting of both the Olympic and Paralympic Games by the same organizing committee.”<sup>1,2</sup></li> <li>• Ten impairment types recognized by the Paralympic movement include impaired muscle power, impaired passive range of movement, limb deficiency, leg length difference, short stature, hypertonia, ataxia, athetosis, vision impairment, and intellectual impairment.<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• IPC supports 15 International Sport Federations (11 of which are Olympic and Paralympic Federations: archery, badminton, canoe, cycling, equestrian, rowing, table tennis, taekwondo, triathlon, wheelchair curling and wheelchair tennis; while four are Paralympic Sport Federations: boccia, sitting volleyball, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair rugby)</li> <li>• IPC organizes the Paralympic Summer (22 sports) and Winter Games (6 sports) every four years after the Olympic Games. Two Paralympic sports that do not have Olympic counterparts are boccia (played by those who have significant physical impairments) and goalball <b>played exclusively by athletes who are blind or vision impaired.</b></li> <li>• Paralympic Games have grown immensely popular over the years; with the most recent Tokyo Games 2020+1 attracting the highest number of para-athletes (4403) from 161 countries<sup>2</sup>; despite the Covid-19 pandemic. Tokyo 2020+1 also had the largest number of women para-athletes (1853) participating ever.</li> <li>• Based on a recent governance review of the IPC, it was agreed at that there would be a managed exit process of 10 IPC sports (alpine skiing, athletics, biathlon, cross country skiing, dance sport, ice hockey, power lifting, shooting, snowboarding and swimming) whereby the IPC would stop acting as the international federation for these sports by the end of 2026.<sup>4</sup> They will be governed by their respective international sport federations who have underscored that para-sport integration into their respective organizations demonstrates commitment to inclusivity and to the development of their sports.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
International Committee of Sports for the Deaf (ICSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initially known as the International Committee for Deaf Sports (ICSS) is the oldest international federation for PWDs.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Inaugural International Games for the Deaf was held in Paris in 1924</li> <li>• operates on a four-year cycle, with the Winter World Games initiated a little later (1949) in comparison to the Summer Deaf Games</li> <li>• IOC recognized the ICSS in 1951 and it became a founding member of the IPC.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• In 1995 the ICSS withdrew from the IPC</li> <li>• In 1996, the name of the Games was changed to “World Games for the Deaf” and then changed again in 2001 to “Deaf Olympics or “Deaflympics”.<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athletes who have a hearing loss of at least 55db in one ear are eligible to participate, and the use of any hearing instrument is not allowed.</li> <li>• Flags and lights are used instead of whistles and pistols</li> <li>• All the sports are played the same way as in the Olympics (unlike the Paralympics, which has different rules and regulations).<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• 24<sup>th</sup> edition of the Deaflympics Summer Games took place in May 2022 in Brazil, with 2412 (1647 and 765 women) participants from 73 countries<sup>1</sup>,</li> </ul>
International Stoke Mandeville Wheelchair Sports Federation (ISMWSF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initially called the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation (ISMGF)</li> <li>• Formed as a result of the annual festivals of sport taking place which became the inception of the Paralympic Games phenomenon we know today<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Participation was restricted to people with spinal cord lesions in its earlier years</li> <li>• In 1990 ISMGF's name changed to ISMWSF</li> </ul>
International Sports Organization for the Disabled (ISOD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established in 1964 to serve amputees and 'les Autres'<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Set out to provide for those PWD that were not represented in the other sport federations</li> <li>• With more disability-specific sport organizations emerging in the 1970s such as the International Blind Sport Association (IBSA) and the Cerebral Palsy – International Sports and Recreation Association (CP-ISRA), ISOD started to lose its importance as a coordinating body for athletes outside the ISMGF framework</li> <li>• In 2004 IMSWSF and ISOD merged to form the International Wheelchair and Amputee Sports Federation (IWAS).<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
CP-ISRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formed in 1978 to promote sport and recreational activities for people with cerebral palsy and related conditions such as those affected by strokes and traumatic brain injury<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Takes responsibility for all athletes with cerebral palsy participating in the Paralympic Games</li> <li>• Active in ascertaining the most appropriate elite sport opportunities for people with severe disabilities together with the IPC.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
International Association for Sport for Persons with Intellectual Disability (INAS-FID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Association for Sport for Persons with Mental Handicap (INAS-FMH) was established in 1986 to provide sport for people with intellectual disability.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Its name changed in 1999 to INAS-FID</li> <li>• Due to the challenges in classifying eligibility have caused problems between them and the IPC.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
International Special Olympics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founded in 1968 by Eunice Kennedy Shriver.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• She started this movement with a backyard summer camp for children with intellectual disabilities at her home in 1962</li> <li>• Led to the first international Special Olympics Games being held in Chicago in July 1968.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• In 1998, the Special Olympics Unified Sports initiative was launched which brings together people with and without intellectual disabilities on the same teams.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Special Olympics World Games include summer and winter editions which alternate every two years.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Special Olympics Summer Games generally comprise 30 sports whereas the Winter Games include 6 sports.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• 16<sup>th</sup> World Games will take place in Berlin in 2023 and is anticipated to attract 7,000 athletes from 190 nations.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• IOC endorsed the Special Olympics in February 1998; and while the IOC tried to bring Special Olympics and INAS-FID together, the Special Olympics remains somewhat distant from the Paralympic Movement.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
IBSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established in 1981 to serve blind and visually impaired athletes.<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Governing body for three Paralympic sports; viz. goalball, judo and blind football; as well as showdown, powerlifting, nine and tenpin bowling, chess and torball.<sup>8</sup></li><li>• Also hosts its own World Games every four years, with the next edition scheduled for Birmingham in 2023 which will feature 1000 competitors from more than 70 nations participate in three Paralympic and eight non-Paralympic sports.<sup>8</sup></li></ul>
--	---

## Sources:

1. Bailey S. Athlete first: A history of the Paralympic movement [Internet]. New York: Wiley-Interscience; 2008 [cited 2022 Jul 24]. Available from: <https://www.wiley.com/en-us/Athlete+First%3A+A+History+of+the+Paralympic+Movement-p-9780470724316>
2. Brittain I. Key points in the history and development of the Paralympic Games. In: Brittain I, Beacom A, editors. The Palgrave Handbook of Paralympic Studies. London, UK: MacMillan; 2018. p. 125–49.
3. IPC classification - Paralympic categories & how to qualify [Internet]. International Paralympic Committee. [cited 2022 Jul 24]. Available from: <https://www.paralympic.org/classification>
4. Hernan. Tokyo 2020 sets the record for most athletes and women at a Paralympic Games [Internet]. International Paralympic Committee. 2021 [cited 2022 Jul 16]. Available from: <https://www.paralympic.org/news/tokyo-2020-sets-record-most-athletes-and-women-paralympic-games>
5. Williams M. FIS to take control of Para skiing disciplines, IBU to manage Para biathlon [Internet]. Sport Business. 2022 [cited 2022 Jul 16]. Available from: [https://www.sportbusiness.com/news/fis-to-take-control-of-para-skiing-disciplines-ibu-to-manage-para-biathlon/?utm\\_source=newsletter&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=London+PM\\_2022-07-14](https://www.sportbusiness.com/news/fis-to-take-control-of-para-skiing-disciplines-ibu-to-manage-para-biathlon/?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=London+PM_2022-07-14)
6. McPhillips E. All about the Deaflympics. Audicus. 2018. [cited 2022 Jul 16]. Available from <https://www.audicus.com/all-about-the-deaflympics/>
7. Special Olympics. (n.d.a). History. [cited 2022 Jul 16]. Available from: <https://www.specialolympics.org/about/history>
8. IBSA. (n.d.a). History. [cited 2022 Jul 16]. Available from: <https://ibasasport.org/about/who-we-are/history/>