



Citizens alert

CRPD Reporting Guide

A tool to assess the action of public policies for the implementation of the CRPD

Steven Estey, DPI Human Rights Officer, 2010



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Presentation

A brief note to users of this Guide

This reporting guide is intended to assist in the development of parallel reports to the CRPD experts committee in Geneva. It provides information on both what the state is expected to report on, and also questions that disabled peoples' organizations (DPOs) may wish to consider as they develop the parallel report. It has been adapted from the larger and more detailed Guidance Document produced by the International Disability Alliance in 2010. When developing reports DPI members should highlight the **lived experience of disabled people** in relation to each of the articles, this will be an important and unique contribution to the reporting process, and one that will greatly enhance the quality of the dialogue between members of the experts committee and the state representatives.

Steven Estey, DPI Human Rights Officer, 2007 - 2010



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Articles 1 – 4: General Provisions on Purpose, Definitions, General Principles and Obligations | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The definition of disability used to collect the data being analysed, which impairments have been included, and the conceptualization of “long- term” ○ The ways and means by which the domestic law defines and understands the concepts provided in articles 1 and 2 of the Convention, and in particular any laws, regulations, social customs or practices that discriminate on the ground of disability ○ The ways and means by which the State Party defines and understands the concept of “reasonable accommodation”, and the requirement of “disproportionate and undue burden”, providing examples | <p><i>Definition questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are all persons with a physical sensory, intellectual or mental/psychosocial disability covered by the relevant legislation protecting the rights of persons with disabilities? • Is the State using a “long term” criterion when defining who is considered to be protected by the legislation and, if so, is the application of this criterion resulting in the exclusion of certain groups of persons with disabilities? • Does the definition of disability/persons with disabilities reflect the social model of disability? • Are there other definitions or proposed definitions or wordings used by DPOs? If Yes which ones. <p><i>Legislation questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the State undertaken a systematic revision of existing disability-specific and mainstream legislation to identify inconsistencies with the CRPD? • Has the State modified or is it planning to modify all legislation that is inconsistent with the CRPD? • Has this process done with the active involvement of representative DPOs? |



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Articles 1 – 4: General Provisions on Purpose, Definitions, General Principles and Obligations | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In what manner the general principles and obligations established under articles 3 and 4 of the Convention have been implemented, and how it intends to ensure their effective realization, in particular the principle of promotion of the full realization of the rights under the Convention without discrimination based on disability as provided under article 4 and provide examples ○ Which Convention rights the State Party has endeavoured to implement progressively and which it has committed to implement immediately. Describe the impact of the latter measures ○ Whether the State has measures that provide higher levels of protection of the rights of persons with disabilities than those included in the Convention, in line with paragraph 4 of article 4 | <p><i>Progressive implementation questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has there been any indication from the State that it will implement certain articles progressively? If so, does this limit the protection from discrimination based on disability? <p><i>Higher level of protection questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the State claim that some national provisions are more beneficial to persons with disabilities than the provisions foreseen in the CRPD? If so, do you consider that this correct? <p><i>Mainstreaming rights questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an obligation to consult with representative organizations of persons with disabilities on all future legislation affecting persons with disabilities to ensure its consistency with the CRPD? • If the State has a general Human Rights plan or strategy, are persons with disabilities considered in this strategy/plan? <p><i>DPO involvement questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the State adequately and meaningfully involved representative organizations of persons with disabilities in all stages of the implementation process? • Have the views of representative organizations of persons with disabilities been taken into account in the steps taken to implement the Convention? • Have representative organizations of persons with disabilities been consulted in the drafting process of the State report? |



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| Article 5: General Provisions on Equality and non-discrimination. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whether persons with disabilities are able to use the law to protect or pursue their interests on an equal basis to others ○ Are there effective measures taken to guarantee persons with disabilities equal and effective legal protection against all types of discrimination, including the provision of reasonable accommodation | <p><i>Equality questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are persons with disabilities protected from discrimination in all areas of life? • Does the protection of discrimination cover the denial of reasonable accommodation? • Does the protection from discrimination based on disability cover only persons with disabilities or does it also foresee other situations of disability-based discrimination? • Does the protection from discrimination cover discrimination by individuals, enterprises and other private organizations? • Are there sanctions for those that are convicted of discrimination? • Can NGOs act on behalf of persons with disabilities that claim to have been victims of disability-based discrimination? • If the State has adopted positive action measures benefiting persons with disabilities, are these measures consistent with the CRPD? |
| Article 6: General Provisions on Women with Disabilities | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As in the Expert Committee reporting guidelines this Article will be addressed after consideration of substantive Articles 10-30 | See below. |
| Article 7: General Provisions on Children with Disabilities | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As with the Committee reporting guidelines this Article will be addressed after consideration of substantive Articles 10-30 | See below. |



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| Article 8: General Provision on Awareness-raising | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Public-awareness campaigns directed to general society, within the education system and actions undertaken through mainstream media○ Actions undertaken to raise awareness and inform persons with disabilities and other parts of society on the Convention and the rights it includes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has the State undertaken information campaigns targeting persons with disabilities and informing them about the rights resulting from the CRPD?• Has the State provided support to the representative DPOs for them to undertake awareness raising campaigns among their members and to society in general?• Has the State undertaken general campaigns informing society about the CRPD?• Does the State consider people with disabilities as a <i>specific group</i> of society (Media, employers, etc.)?• Have the campaigns, if any, been designed with the active involvement of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations?• Has the CRPD been translated into the relevant local languages?• Are there accessible versions available of the Convention, including in sign language(s), Braille and plain language?• Are practices and terminologies used by the medias about people with disabilities conform to the CRPD? |



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Article 9: General Provision on Accessibility | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Legislative and other measures taken to ensure to persons with disabilities, access on an equal basis with others to the physical environment (including the use of signal indicators and street signs), to transportation, information and communications, (including information and communications technologies and systems) and to other facilities and services provided to the public including by private entities, both in urban and in rural areas according to article 9, paragraphs 2 (b) to (h), of the Convention○ Technical standards and guidelines for accessibility; as well as on the auditing of their fulfilment and sanctions for non-compliance; and whether resources obtained by means of money sanctions are applied to encourage accessibility actions○ The use of public procurement provisions and other measures that establish compulsory accessibility requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are legislations in place ensuring that all new infrastructures meet relevant accessibility standards?• Has the State adopted relevant accessibility standards (buildings, transport, communication, website)?• Is the State using public procurement legislation to promote compliance with accessibility standards?• Has the State a national accessibility plan to eliminate all existing barriers within a reasonable timeframe? If so, does this plan have an adequate budget allocation and intermediate benchmarks to allow monitoring of progress?• How people with disabilities and their representative organisations contribute to the accessibility plan? |
| Article 10: Right to Life | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Whether the legislation recognizes and protects the right to life and survival of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is there any discrimination based on disability in your national abortion legislation, where such legislation exists?• Is the State protecting persons with disabilities from medical practices that might lead to the death of persons with disabilities? |



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| Article 11: Situations of risk & humanitarian emergencies | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures taken to ensure that humanitarian aid is distributed in an accessible way to people with disabilities caught in humanitarian emergency, in particular measures to ensure that sanitation and latrine facilities in emergency shelters and refugee camps are available and accessible. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the State is currently facing a situation resulting from a humanitarian emergency, are the rights of persons with disabilities (refugees, internally displaced persons) adequately protected? • Do emergency protocols foresee measures to ensure that persons with disabilities will not be discriminated or excluded in case of a humanitarian emergency? • If your state is a bilateral aid donor, do its emergency relief programs consider persons with disabilities? • Are the NGO based in the country informed on the CRPD and how they are implementing it? |
| Article 12: Equal recognition before the law | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures taken by the State Party to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy legal capacity on an equal basis with others in all aspects of life, in particular such measures as to ensure the equal right of persons with disabilities to maintain their physical and mental integrity, full participation as citizens, own or inherit property, to control their own financial affairs and to have equal access to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit, and their right not to be arbitrarily deprived of their property ○ Whether legislation does or does not exist which restricts the full legal capacity on the basis of disability, as well as actions being taken towards conformity with article 12 of the Convention ○ The support available to persons with disabilities to exercise their legal capacity and manage their financial affairs ○ The existence of safeguards against abuse of supported decision-making models ○ Awareness-raising, and education campaigns in relation to equal recognition of all persons with disabilities before the law | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does current legislation foresee the possibility to restrict the legal capacity of persons with disabilities because of their disability or functional capacity? If so, what steps, if any, has the State undertaken to change this legislation and align it with the provisions of the CRPD? • Are persons with disabilities faced with restrictions to sign a contract, obtain a mortgage or other similar operations? • Are organizations of persons with disabilities, in particular those representing persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities, being involved in the law revision process? |



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| Article 13: Access to Justice | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures taken to ensure the effective access to justice at all stages of the legal process, including investigative and other preliminary stages, by all persons with disabilities ○ Measures taken to ensure effective training of personnel in the national justice and prison system, in the respect for the rights of persons with disabilities ○ The availability of reasonable accommodations, including procedural accommodations that are made in the legal process to ensure effective participation of all types of persons with disabilities in the justice system, whatever the role which they find themselves in (for example as victims, perpetrators, witness or member of jury, etc.) ○ Age-related accommodations to ensure effective participation of children and young persons with disabilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there legal barriers that prevent persons with disabilities to be a judge, member of a jury, witness, etc..? • Can a deaf person who is part in a case have access to sign language interpretation? • Are there provisions in place that foresee procedural accommodations to allow for a meaningful testimony by a person with intellectual disability? • Are courtrooms accessible to persons with physical disabilities? • Can a person with visual impairment have access to information in alternative formats? |
| Article 14: Liberty and security of the person | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures taken by the State Party to ensure that all persons with all forms of disabilities enjoy the right to liberty and security of person and that no person is deprived of her/his liberty on the basis of her/his disability ○ Actions being taken to abolish any legislation that permits the institutionalization or the deprivation of liberty of all persons with all forms of disabilities ○ Legislative and other measures put in place to ensure that persons with disabilities who have been deprived of their liberty are provided with the required reasonable accommodation, and benefit from the same procedural guarantees as all other persons to enjoy fully their remaining human rights. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does current legislation foresee the deprivation of liberty based on disability, including psychosocial disability? If so, are steps being made to revise this legislation? • Do persons with disabilities who are deprived of liberty have access to the relevant reasonable accommodations that they require to enjoy their rights on an equal basis with other persons deprived of liberty? |



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| Article 15: Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures taken to protect effectively persons with disabilities from medical or scientific experimentation without their free and informed consent, including persons with disabilities who need support in exercising their legal capacity ○ The inclusion of persons with disabilities in national strategies and mechanisms to prevent torture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are persons with disabilities included in national strategies to prevent torture, including persons who live in institutions? • Does legislation allow medical or scientific experimentation to be applied to persons with disabilities unable to give their consent? If so, is the State planning to change this legislation in order to align it with the CRPD? |
| Article 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures taken to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including the gender and child based aspects. ○ Social protection measures to assist and support persons with disabilities, including their families and caregivers, and to prevent, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse, including the gender- and child-based aspects ○ Measures taken to ensure that all services and programmes designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities ○ Measures taken to ensure that all persons with disabilities who are victims of violence have access to effective recovery, rehabilitation and social re-integration services and programmes ○ Measures taken to ensure that all services and resources available to prevent and support victims of violence are accessible to persons with disabilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are persons with disabilities included in national strategies to combat violence, including domestic violence? • Are general measures designed to combat violence (awareness raising campaigns, etc.), to identify violence (investigation by police, etc.) or to support victims of violence (shelters, social support, etc.) accessible to persons with disabilities. • Is there a body in charge of monitoring the services and programs designed to serve persons with disabilities? |



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| Article 18: Liberty of movement and nationality | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Legislative or administrative measures taken to ensure the right of persons with disabilities to acquire a nationality and to not be deprived of it, as well as to ensure the right of persons with disabilities to enter or leave the country arbitrarily○ Measures taken to ensure that every newborn child with a disability be registered upon birth and given a name and a nationality | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the legislation relating to the entry and stay of non-nationals in the country, including requests for asylum, disability-neutral? If not, is the State planning to align this legislation to the CRPD?• Are measures in place to ensure that all newly born children with disabilities are given a name and nationality? |
| Article 19: Living independently and being included in the community | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The existence of available independent living schemes, including the provision of personal assistants for persons who so require○ The existence of in-house support services allowing persons with disabilities to live in their community○ The existence and range of options of residential services for living arrangements, including shared and sheltered accommodation which take into account the form of disability○ The degree of accessibility for persons with disabilities to community services and facilities provided to the general population. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do persons with disabilities, who so require, have access to personal assistance? If so, is the personal assistance provided in a way that it ensures the autonomy of persons with disabilities?• Are there different living options available for persons with disabilities who choose not to live on their own or with their family? If so, are these options based in the community and can people move out of them at their will?• Does legislation ensure that mainstream community services and facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities? |



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Article 20: Personal Mobility | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures to facilitate the personal mobility of persons with disabilities, including the use of signal indicators and street signs for accessibility, in the manner and the time of their choice, as well as their access to forms of assistance (human, animal, or assistive technologies and devices), at an affordable cost ○ Measures taken to ensure that the technologies are high quality, affordable, and user-friendly ○ Measures taken to give training in mobility skills to persons with disabilities and specialist staff ○ Measures taken to encourage entities that produce mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies to take into account all aspects of mobility for persons with disabilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can people with disabilities access and afford assistive technologies and devices? • Is training available for persons with disabilities who require training in mobility skills? |
| Article 21: Freedom of Expression and opinion and access to information | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legislative and other measures taken to ensure that information provided to the general public is accessible to persons with disabilities in a timely manner and without additional cost ○ Legislative and other measures taken to ensure that persons with disabilities can use their preferred means of communication in all forms of official interaction and access to information, such as sign language, Braille, augmentative and alternative communication, and all other accessible means ○ Measures taken to urge private entities and mass media to provide their information and services in an accessible form for persons with disabilities, including measures taken to prevent the blocking or restriction of access to information in alternative formats by the private sector ○ Degree of accessibility of mass media and percentage of public websites that comply with the Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) standards ○ Legislative and other measures taken linked to the official recognition of sign language(s). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can persons with disabilities have access to public information in alternative formats at no cost and in a timely manner? • Can deaf persons use sign language in their interaction with public officials? • Are websites of public authorities compliant with the WAI standards? • Is national copyright legislation preventing the access of information for persons with disabilities requiring alternative formats? • Has/have the national sign language(s) been recognized as official languages? |



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| Article 22: Respect for privacy | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures taken to protect the privacy of personal, health and rehabilitation related information of persons with disabilities. ○ Measures taken so that persons with disabilities not be concealed on the pretext of protection of privacy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the general legislation protecting the privacy of all persons, adequately protect persons with disabilities? • Does the legislation relating to the privacy of medical records adequately protect the right to privacy of persons with disabilities? |
| Article 23: Respect for home and family | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures to ensure that parents with disabilities, who so require, are provided with the adequate support in their child-rearing responsibilities, ensuring the parent-child relationship ○ Measures taken to ensure that no child is separated from her/his parents because of the disability of either the child or one or both of the parents ○ Measures taken to support parents, and the families in order to prevent concealment, abandonment, neglect or segregation of the boy or girl with a disability ○ Measures to avoid institutionalization of children with disabilities whose parents are unable to care for them, and ensure they are provided with care from the wider family, or when not possible, in a family setting in the community ○ Measures taken to prevent the forced sterilization of persons with disabilities, especially girls and women with disabilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any direct or indirect (the need for a health certificate, etc.) limitations faced by persons with disabilities who want to marry? • Can persons with disabilities adopt or foster children or make use of any other similar institution? Does the legislation or the judicial practice discriminate against persons with disabilities in situations of divorce or separation? • Do parents of children with disabilities have access to family support allowing them to undertake their child-rearing responsibilities? • Is there legislation directly or indirectly leading to the separation of the child from the family, because of the disability of the child or the disability of the parents? • In those circumstances when the best interest of the child results in the need to separate the child from her/his parents, are there measures in place to ensure that the child can live in the wider family or in a family setting in the wider community? • Does legislation prevent any measure of forced sterilization of persons with disabilities, especially women and girls? |



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Article 24: Education | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Measures taken to ensure that every child with disabilities has access to early-stage education, and mandatory primary, secondary and higher education○ Information on the number of boys and girls with disabilities in early-stage education○ Information on the existing significant differences in the education of boys and girls in the different education levels and whether there are policies and legislation to cater for these differences○ Legislative and other measures that ensure that schools and materials are accessible and that individualized reasonable accommodation and support required by persons with disabilities is provided to ensure effective education and full inclusion○ Availability of specific skills-training services for children, adults or teachers who so require in Braille, sign languages, augmentative and alternative communication, mobility and other areas○ Measures taken for the promotion of the linguistic identity of deaf persons○ Measures taken to ensure education is delivered in the most appropriate languages, modes, means of communication, and environments for the individual○ Measures to ensure an adequate training on disability to professionals in the education system, as well as measures to incorporate persons with disabilities in the education team○ Number and percentage of students with disabilities in tertiary education○ Number and percentage of students with disabilities by gender and fields of study○ Reasonable accommodation provisions and other measures to ensure access to lifelong learning education○ Measures taken by the State to ensure early identification of persons with disabilities and their education needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are there any children with disabilities that are considered “in educable”?• Does the general education law ensure that children with disabilities can access all stages of mainstream education and benefit from reasonable accommodations, when they so require?• Do students with disabilities have access to required support in University education?• Can blind, deaf and deafblind children have access to skills training, including Braille, sign language and other methods of communication?• Are mainstream teachers provided with the adequate support to ensure that children with disabilities can take part in education on an equal basis with other children?• Are there any barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from becoming teachers? |



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Article 25: Health | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legislative and other measures that protect against discrimination and ensure that persons with disabilities have the same access to quality health services, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health ○ Measures taken to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to disability-related health rehabilitation in their community freely and without financial cost ○ Health services, early detection and intervention programmes, as appropriate, to prevent and minimize the emergence of secondary disabilities, paying attention to children, women and the elderly, including in rural areas ○ Legislative and other measures to ensure that general public health campaigns are accessible for persons with disabilities ○ Measures put in place to train doctors and other health professionals on the rights of persons with disabilities, including in rural areas ○ Legislative and other measures to ensure that any health treatment is provided to persons with disabilities on the basis of their free and informed consent ○ Legislative and other measures that ensure protection against discrimination in the access to health insurance and other insurance, when these are required by law ○ Measures taken to insure that sanitation facilities are not simply available, but fully accessible ○ Measures taken to increase awareness and information in various accessible formats, including in Braille, for HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the general health legislation protect persons with disabilities from discrimination in access to all health services, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health? • Does legislation ensure that persons with disabilities are subject to medical treatment based on their free and informed consent? • Do persons with disabilities who have specific impairment-related medical needs, access to the required healthcare services? • Are general health services respectful of the rights of persons with disabilities, including all accessibility related issues (sign language, information in alternative formats, accessible facilities)? • Do persons with disabilities have access to health-related rehabilitation free of cost? • Are public health campaigns designed in a way that they are accessible to persons with disabilities? • Are doctors and other medical professionals provided with training on the rights of persons with disabilities? • Is there any discrimination based on disability in access to health insurance? |



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Article 26: Habilitation and rehabilitation | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ General habilitation and rehabilitation programmes for persons with disabilities, in the areas of health, employment, education and social services, including early intervention, peer support, and the availability of these services and programmes in rural areas ○ Measures taken to ensure that participation in habilitation and rehabilitation services and programmes is voluntary ○ The promotion of initial and continuous training for professionals and staff working in habilitation and rehabilitation programmes ○ Measures taken for the promotion, availability, knowledge and use of assistive devices and technologies, designed for persons with disabilities, as they relate to habilitation and rehabilitation ○ Measures taken for the promotion of international cooperation in the exchange of assistive technologies in particular with Third World countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can persons with disabilities access a wide range of rehabilitation services in their community, including peer support? • Is participation in rehabilitation services voluntary or are there situations where participation in a specific rehabilitation programme is required to access certain benefits? |
| Article 27: Work and employment | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The legislative measures taken to ensure protection against discrimination in all stages of employment and in any form of employment and to recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work on a basis of equality with others, in particular the right to equal pay for equal work ○ The impact of targeted employment programmes and policies in place to achieve full and productive employment among persons with disabilities according to paragraphs 1 (a to g) of the Convention ○ The impact of measures to facilitate re-employment of persons with disabilities, who are made redundant as a result of privatization, downsizing and economic restructuring of public and private enterprises according to paragraph 1 (e) of the Convention ○ Availability of technical and financial assistance for the provision of reasonable accommodations, including the promotion of the establishment of cooperatives and start ups in order to encourage entrepreneurialism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the general employment law protect persons with disabilities from discrimination, including the denial of reasonable accommodation, and harassment in all stages of employment? • Are mainstream vocational training and employment services, accessible to persons with disabilities? • Are support services for self employment and social economy accessible to persons with disabilities? Does the State provide technical guidance and financial support for the provision of reasonable accommodations? |



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| Article 27: Work and employment | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Affirmative and effective action measures for the employment of persons with disabilities in the regular labour market○ Positive and effective action measures for prevention of harassment of persons with disabilities in workplace○ Accessibility of persons with disabilities to open employment and vocational training services, including those for the promotion of self employment○ Information on existing significant differences in employment between men and women with disability and whether there are policies and legislation to cater for these differences in order to promote the advancement of women with disabilities○ Identification of the most vulnerable groups among persons with disabilities (including by providing examples) and policies and legislation in place for their inclusion in the labour market○ Measures taken for the promotion of the trade union rights of persons with disabilities○ Measures taken to assure the retention and retraining of workers who suffer a workplace injury resulting in a disability preventing them from performing their previous tasks○ Provide information on the work of persons with disabilities in the informal economy in the State Party, and the measures taken to enable them to move out of the informal economy, as well as on measures taken to ensure their access to basic services and social protection○ Describe the legal safeguards in place to protect workers with disabilities from unfair dismissal, and forced or compulsory labour according to article 27, paragraph 2○ Measures taken to ensure persons with disabilities who have technical and vocational skills are empowered with the support needed for their entry and re-entry to the labour market according to paragraph 1 (k)○ Measures taken to ensure students with disabilities the same access to the general labour market○ Measures taken to ensure various forms of work, such as work on location, telecommuting (off-site/at home) and subcontracting, and work opportunities offered by new communication technologies | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are there measures in place to ensure that persons with disabilities who acquire a disability can stay in the labour market during their period of rehabilitation, if they so wish?• Are persons with disabilities protected from any form of forced labour? |



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Article 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures taken to ensure availability and access by persons with disabilities to clean water, adequate food, clothing and housing and provide examples ○ Measures taken to ensure access by persons with disabilities to services, devices and other appropriate assistance at affordable prices, including the availability of programmes that cover disability related extra financial costs ○ Measures taken to ensure access by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls and older persons with disability, to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes ○ Measures towards public housing programmes and retirement benefits and programmes for persons with disabilities ○ Measures taken to recognize the connection between poverty and disability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the State cover the disability-related extra expenses incurred by persons with disabilities and their families? • Are there disability benefits available and, if so, do these benefits support the individual autonomy of persons with disabilities? • Have persons with disabilities access on an equal basis with others to adequate food, clothing, housing and water? • Can persons with disabilities access on an equal basis with others social protection programmes, poverty reduction strategies and other existing schemes? • Do public housing programmes respect the rights of persons with disabilities? |
| Article 29: Participation in political and public life | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legislation and measures to guarantee to persons with disabilities, in particular persons with mental or intellectual disability, political rights, including, if it is the case, existing limitations and actions taken to overcome them ○ Measures taken to ensure the right to vote of all persons with disabilities, on their own or to be assisted by a person of their choice ○ Measures taken to ensure the full accessibility of the voting procedures, facilities and materials ○ Indicators measuring the full enjoyment of the right to participate in political and public life of persons with disabilities ○ Support provided, if any, to persons with disabilities for the establishment and maintenance of organizations to represent their rights and interests at local, regional and national level Measures taken to recognize the connection between poverty and disability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does the general electoral law exclude some persons with disabilities from the right to vote? ▪ Does the general electoral law ensure that all electoral stations are physically accessible and that the voting materials are accessible to blind persons, allowing them to cast their vote on their own? ▪ Does the general electoral law allow persons with disabilities, who so decide, to cast their vote supported by a person of their own choice? ▪ Is the State providing support to the establishment of independent associations of persons with disabilities? |



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Article 30: Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures taken to recognize and promote the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, including opportunities to develop and utilize their creative, artistic and intellectual potential ○ Measures taken to ensure that cultural, leisure, tourism and sporting facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities, taking into account children with disabilities, including through the conditional use of public procurement and public funding ○ Measures taken to ensure that intellectual property laws do not become a barrier for persons with disabilities in accessing cultural materials, including participation in relevant international efforts ○ Measures taken to promote deaf culture ○ Measures taken to support the participation of persons with disabilities in sports, including elimination of discriminatory and differentiated treatment of persons with disabilities in the awarding of prizes and medals; ○ Measures taken to ensure that children with disabilities have access on an equal basis with all other children to participation in play, recreation, leisure and sporting facilities, including those made within the school system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are intellectual property laws a barrier to persons with disabilities seeking to access cultural materials? ▪ Does public funding provided to cultural, leisure/tourist and sporting facilities and organizations require compliance with accessibility standards? ▪ Do general accessibility plans include the elimination of barriers in culture, recreation, leisure and sport? ▪ Is the State providing support to disability-specific initiatives in the area of sports and culture, including those that promote the deaf culture? |
| Article 6: Provisions on specific groups: Women with disabilities | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whether gender inequality of women and girls with disabilities is recognized at legislative and policy levels, as well as within programme development ○ Whether girls and women with disabilities enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with boys and men with disabilities ○ Whether girls and women with disabilities enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other girls and women without disabilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do the laws and policies establishing the rights of persons with disabilities pay particular attention to the situation of women with disabilities? ▪ Do general laws promoting the equality between women and men address the situation of women with disabilities? |



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Article 7: Provisions on specific groups: Children with disabilities | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The principles that underpin decision-making in relation to boys and girls with disabilities○ Whether boys and girls with disabilities are able to express their views on all matters that affect them freely, and receive appropriate assistance according to their disability and age to practice this right○ Relevant differences in the situations among boys and girls with disabilities○ Whether children with disabilities are viewed as right-bearers on an equivalent basis to other children | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Do the laws and policies establishing the rights of persons with disabilities pay particular attention to the situation of children with disabilities?▪ Do general laws promoting the rights of children address the situation of children with disabilities? Are measures taken by the State to take into account the evolving capacities of children inclusive of children with disabilities? |
| Article 31: Other general articles: Statistics and data collection | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Measures taken to collect disaggregated appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the Convention respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, ethics, legal safeguards, data protection, confidentiality and privacy○ The dissemination of these statistics and measures to ensure their accessibility by persons with disabilities○ Measures taken to ensure the full participation of persons with disabilities in the process of data collection and research | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Does the State have any statistics which will allow monitoring the human rights of persons with disabilities?▪ If the State is using indicators to monitor the human rights situation in general, are there statistics disaggregated by disability? If not, is the State planning to have such statistics and is it involving representative organizations of persons with disabilities in this process? |



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Article 32: Other general articles: International cooperation | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures taken to guarantee that international cooperation be inclusive and accessible by persons with disabilities ○ Measures taken to guarantee that donor funds are properly used by recipient States (including by providing examples, numbers and percentages of successful targeted funding) ○ Programmes and projects which specifically target persons with disabilities and the percentage of the total budget allocated to them ○ Affirmative-action measures taken towards the inclusion of the most vulnerable groups among persons with disability, such as women, children, etc. ○ Degree of participation of persons with disabilities in the design, development and evaluation of programmes and projects ○ Degree of mainstreamed action towards persons with disabilities in the general programmes and projects developed ○ Actions toward facilitating and supporting capacity-building, including through the exchange and sharing of information, experiences, training programmes and best practices ○ Whether policies and programmes targeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) take into account the rights of persons with disabilities ○ On the development, progress, and effectiveness of programmes for the exchange of technical know-how and expertise for the assistance of persons with disabilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is the national development cooperation agency (donor State) including the rights of persons with disabilities as a transversal issue in all its programmes and projects and are there projects directly focusing on the rights of persons with disabilities? ▪ Are persons with disabilities considered a target group that needs to benefit from all international funds from bilateral and multilateral donors that reach the country (developing country)? ▪ Are persons with disabilities a target group in the work to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and in the poverty reduction strategies? |



| What State Parties are asked to report on | What DPI Members may wish to focus on |
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| Article 33: Other general articles: National implementation and monitoring | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures taken to designate one or more focal points within the Government for matters relating to the implementation of the Convention, giving due consideration to the establishment or designation of a coordination mechanism within the Government to facilitate related action in different sectors and at different levels ○ The establishment of a framework, including one or more independent mechanisms, as appropriate and measures taken to promote, protect and monitor implementation of the Convention, taking into account the principles relating to the status and function of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights ○ Measures taken to involve civil society, in particular persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, including gender perspectives, in the monitoring process and the preparation of the report ○ On the integration of disability issues on the agenda of all governmental agencies to assure that various departments are equally aware of disability rights and can work towards their promotion ○ On the operations of Government departments and their programs and functions relating to persons with disabilities ○ On budget allocations for the purpose of national implementation and monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has the State established one or more focal points for the implementation of the CRPD? ▪ Is the (main) focal point located at a place in the Executive which allows it to have an impact on all Ministries/Departments? ▪ Has the State established a coordination mechanism and does it include the meaningful participation of representative organizations of persons with disabilities? ▪ Has the State taken a formal decision on which body will be in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Convention? ▪ If so, does this body comply with the Paris Principles and how is this body involving representative organizations of persons with disabilities in its work? |