# **CDPF On-line Disability Equality Capacity Building Course Book**

Summarised Version 1.0

**Module 2: The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Sustainable Development Goals and their Impact on Disabled People’s Human Rights.**

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# **Module 2: The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and their Impact on Disabled People’s Human Rights.**

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# **i) The Language the CDPF Uses**

**Disabled People:**

In the Commonwealth Disabled People’s Forum (CDPF) we call ourselves ‘**DISABLED PEOPLE’** because of the development of the **‘SOCIAL MODEL OF DISABILITY’**, where the barriers of environment, attitude and organisation are what disable people with impairments and lead to ill-treatment and discrimination.

We also view ourselves as united by a common oppression, so are proud to identify as ‘**DISABLED PEOPLE’.**

We, as disabled people, were often seen as ‘**NOT QUITE HUMAN**’ or not ‘**NORMAL**’. In reality we were/are up against **disabilism,** sometimes known as ‘abelism’ which is **‘discriminatory, oppressive or abusive behaviour arising from the belief that disabled people are inferior to others**[[1]](#footnote-0)’.

**When we are talking about the UNCRPD** we will use the term **‘PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES’.**

# **ii) Introduction**

The struggle for disability rights began as part of the wider civil rights movements in 1960s and in 1980 and formed the Disabled Peoples’ International (DPI). A year later it received strong support from the United Nations. DPI has played a leading role in shaping UN policy, starting with the World Programme of Action for Disabled Persons, the Regional Decades and the Standard Rules on the Equalisation of Opportunities for Disabled Persons.[[2]](#footnote-1)

The Social Model and how it helps Disabled Peoples Organisations (DPOs) to work across impairments unites the Disability Movement but not as strong as it was then and has become bureaucratised. In this course we are seeking to strengthen the campaigning grass roots of our organisations to bring about lasting change.[[3]](#footnote-2)

# **iii) What are Human Rights? Universal, Interrelated, Indivisible**

**HUMAN RIGHTS** are the basic rights and freedoms which belong to every person in the world, from birth until death.  They can never be taken away. These basic rights are based on shared values like dignity, fairness, equality, respect and independence and defined & protected by law and international treaties.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), was adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly on 10 December 1948, as a result of the Second World War and the creation of the UN. World leaders decided to complement the UN Charter with a road map to guarantee the rights of every individual everywhere.*[[4]](#footnote-3)*

**Human Rights** are:

1. **UNIVERSAL**: apply to every person in the world, regardless of their race, colour, sex, ethnic or social origin, religion, language, nationality, age, sexual orientation, disability, or other status.
2. **INHERENT**: human rights are a natural part of who you are.
3. **INALIENABLE:** human rights automatically belong to each human being.

**The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR):** This was adopted by the UN in 1948. Below is the official summarised version of the UDHR, It is not a legal document, but a statement of voluntary agreement.[[5]](#footnote-4)

[The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)(Official Abbreviated Version)](https://www.un.org/en/udhrbook/pdf/udhr_booklet_en_web.pdf)

Article 1: Right to Equality

Article 2: Freedom from Discrimination

Article 3: Right to Life, Liberty, and Personal Security

Article 4: Freedom from Slavery

Article 5: Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment

Article 6: Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law

Article 7: Right to Equality before the Law

Article 8: Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal

Article 9: Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile

Article 10: Right to a Fair Public Hearing

Article 11: Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty

Article 12: Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home and Correspondence

Article 13: Right to Movement in and out of the Country

Article 14: Right to Asylum in other Countries from Persecution

Article 15: Right to a Nationality and the Freedom to Change It

Article 16: Right to Marriage and Family

Article 17: Right to Own Property

Article 18: Freedom of Belief and Religion

Article 19: Freedom of Opinion and Information

Article 20: Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association

Article 21: Right to Participate in Government and in Free Elections

Article 22: Right to Social Security

Article 23: Right to Desirable Work and to Join Trade Unions

Article 24: Right to Rest and Leisure

Article 25: Right to an Adequate Standard of Living

Article 26: Right to Education

Article 27: Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of the Community

Article 28: The Right to a Social Order that Articulated this Document

Article 29: Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development

Article 30: Freedom from State or Personal Interference in the above Rights.

# **iv) The Human Rights Framework**

In the last sixty years, several human rights conventions have been developed that elaborate on the human rights contained in the UDHR.

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR ) - 1948

2. International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights (ICCPR) - 1976

3. International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights (ICESCR) - 1976

4. Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) - 1966

5. Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) - 1979

6. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment (CAT) - 1984

7. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) - 1989

8. Convention on Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICPRAMW) - 1990

9. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICAED) - 2010

10. Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD )- 2008

**Who is responsible for human rights?**

**Governments** are primarily responsible for ensuring people's human rights. Governments must ensure that political and legal systems are designed to uphold human rights through laws, policies, and programs, and that they operate effectively. Governments have a legal obligation to **respect, protect, and fulfil** human rights.

**Respecting, Protecting, and Fulfilling Human Rights**

**1. Respect**: The obligation to "respect" human rights means that States must not interfere with the rights of disabled people and must refrain from violating human rights and remove laws, policies, and practices that deny human rights.

**2. Protect**: The obligation to "protect" human rights means that the State is required to protect everyone, including disabled people, against abuses by state and non-State actors such as individuals, businesses, institutions, or other private organizations.

**3. Fulfil:** The obligation to "fulfil" human rights means that States must take positive action to ensure that everyone, including disabled people can exercise their human rights and must adopt laws and policies that promote human rights and must develop programs and take other measures to implement these rights and must allocate the necessary resources to enforce laws and fund programmatic efforts.

Governments have the official legal responsibility for respecting, protecting, and fulfilling human rights, under international human rights law. Human rights are far more than legal requirements. They represent a moral code of conduct designed to promote understanding, equality, tolerance, fairness, and many other features essential to just and peaceful societies.

Regardless of what behaviours may or may not be legally enforceable, a variety of actors, including individuals, groups, and institutions within society, also play important roles in the promotion and implementation of human rights.

# **v) History of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

The Convention was adopted by the UNGA on 13 December 2006 and became open for signature by UN member states on 30 March 2007.

States must plan and develop their capacity in line with the Convention from the moment of adoption. This means examining current legislation, ­practices and procedures to ensure the continuing progress to develop development inclusion.

**Adoption of the Convention**

Ad Hoc committee convened to develop the convention followed a unique and rapid process held through eight meetings over a five-year period. ‘NOTHING ABOUT US WITHOUT US’, the slogan of DPI became the watchword of the Convention-­making process. Disabled people were involved many ways in the deliberations as state delegates and from DPO’s.

# **vi) The UNCRPD and Disabled Peoples Organisations**

**Standards required of states parties**

UNCRPD requires states parties to establish a number of­ standards to ensure the full and effective realisation by disabled people the rights.

These standards cover:

• The development of human personality and potential;

• A sense of dignity and self-worth of the human being;

• Respect for human rights, fundamental freedom and human diversity;

• Full and effective participation in a free society;

• The development by persons with disabilities of their talents and creativity;

• The provision of peer support;

• The provision of reasonable accommodation to meet an individual’s requirements, i.e. the provision of individually tailored services, such as individualised educational plans, and the support necessary to facilitate inclusion.

**Convention principles**

The Convention is based on a number of fundamental principles which can be used for monitoring or accountability. These include:

* Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy, including the freedom to make one’s own choices, and independence of persons
* Non-discrimination
* Full and active participation and inclusion in society
* Respect for difference and acceptance of ‘PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES’ as part of human diversity and humanity
* Equality of opportunity
* Accessibility
* Equality between men and women
* Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the rights of children to preserve their identities.

**The articles of the Convention**

[Preamble](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/preamble.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Preamble)

[Article 1 – Purpose](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-1-purpose.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%201%20%E2%80%93%20Purpose)

[Article 2 – Definitions](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-2-definitions.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%202%20%E2%80%93%20Definitions)

[Article 3 – General principles](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-3-general-principles.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%203%20%E2%80%93%20General%20principles)

[Article 4 – General obligations](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-4-general-obligations.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%204%20%E2%80%93%20General%20obligations)

[Article 5 – Equality and non-discrimination](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-5-equality-and-non-discrimination.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%205%20%E2%80%93%20Equality%20and%20non-discrimination)

[Article 6 – Women with disabilities](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-6-women-with-disabilities.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%206%20%E2%80%93%20Women%20with%20disabilities)

[Article 7 – Children with disabilities](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-7-children-with-disabilities.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%207%20%E2%80%93%20Children%20with%20disabilities)

[Article 8 – Awareness-raising](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-8-awareness-raising.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%208%20%E2%80%93%20Awareness-raising)

[Article 9 – Accessibility](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-9-accessibility.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%209%20%E2%80%93%20Accessibility)

[Article 10 – Right to life](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-10-right-to-life.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2010%20%E2%80%93%20Right%20to%20life)

[Article 11 – Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-11-situations-of-risk-and-humanitarian-emergencies.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2011%20%E2%80%93%20Situations%20of%20risk%20and%20humanitarian%20emergencies)

[Article 12 – Equal recognition before the law](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-12-equal-recognition-before-the-law.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2012%20%E2%80%93%20Equal%20recognition%20before%20the%20law)

[Article 13 – Access to justice](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-13-access-to-justice.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2013%20%E2%80%93%20Access%20to%20justice)

[Article 14 – Liberty and security of person](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-14-liberty-and-security-of-person.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2014%20%E2%80%93%20Liberty%20and%20security%20of%20person)

[Article 15 – Freedom of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-15-freedom-from-torture-or-cruel-inhuman-or-degrading-treatment-or-punishment.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2015%20%E2%80%93%20Freedom%20from%20torture%20or%20cruel%2C%20inhuman%20or%20degrading%20treatment%20or%20punishment)

[Article 16 – Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-16-freedom-from-exploitation-violence-and-abuse.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2016%20%E2%80%93%20Freedom%20from%20exploitation%2C%20violence%20and%20abuse)

[Article 17 – Protecting the integrity of the person](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-17-protecting-the-integrity-of-the-person.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2017%20%E2%80%93%20Protecting%20the%20integrity%20of%20the%20person)

[Article 18 – Liberty of movement and nationality](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-18-liberty-of-movement-and-nationality.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2018%20%E2%80%93%20Liberty%20of%20movement%20and%20nationality)

[Article 19 – Living independently and being included in the community](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-19-living-independently-and-being-included-in-the-community.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2019%20%E2%80%93%20Living%20independently%20and%20being%20included%20in%20the%20community)

[Article 20 – Personal mobility](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-20-personal-mobility.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2020%20%E2%80%93%20Personal%20mobility)

[Article 21 – Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-21-freedom-of-expression-and-opinion-and-access-to-information.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2021%20%E2%80%93%20Freedom%20of%20expression%20and%20opinion%2C%20and%20access%20to%20information)

[Article 22 – Respect for privacy](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-22-respect-for-privacy.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2022%20%E2%80%93%20Respect%20for%20privacy)

[Article 23 – Respect for home and the family](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-23-respect-for-home-and-the-family.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2023%20%E2%80%93%20Respect%20for%20home%20and%20the%20family)

[Article 24 – Education](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-24-education.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2024%20%E2%80%93%20Education)

[Article 25 – Health](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-25-health.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2025%20%E2%80%93%20Health)

[Article 26 – Habilitation and rehabilitation](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-26-habilitation-and-rehabilitation.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2026%20%E2%80%93%20Habilitation%20and%20rehabilitation)

[Article 27 – Work and employment](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-27-work-and-employment.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2027%20%E2%80%93%20Work%20and%20employment)

[Article 28 – Adequate standard of living and social protection](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-28-adequate-standard-of-living-and-social-protection.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2028%20%E2%80%93%20Adequate%20standard%20of%20living%20and%20social%20protection)

[Article 29 – Participation in political and public life](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-29-participation-in-political-and-public-life.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2029%20%E2%80%93%20Participation%20in%20political%20and%20public%20life)

[Article 30 – Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-30-participation-in-cultural-life-recreation-leisure-and-sport.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2030%20%E2%80%93%20Participation%20in%20cultural%20life%2C%20recreation%2C%20leisure%20and%20sport)

[Article 31 – Statistics and data collection](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-31-statistics-and-data-collection.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2031%20%E2%80%93%20Statistics%20and%20data%20collection)

[Article 32 – International cooperation](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-32-international-cooperation.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2032%20%E2%80%93%20International%20cooperation)

[Article 33 – National implementation and monitoring](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-33-national-implementation-and-monitoring.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2033%20%E2%80%93%20National%20implementation%20and%20monitoring)

[Article 34 – Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-34-committee-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2034%20%E2%80%93%20Committee%20on%20the%20Rights%20of%20Persons%20with%20Disabilities)

[Article 35 – Reports by States Parties](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-35-reports-by-states-parties.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2035%20%E2%80%93%20Reports%20by%20States%20Parties)

[Article 36 – Consideration of reports](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-36-consideration-of-reports.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2036%20%E2%80%93%20Consideration%20of%20reports)

[Article 37 – Cooperation between States Parties and the Committee](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-37-cooperation-between-states-parties-and-the-committee.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2037%20%E2%80%93%20Cooperation%20between%20States%20Parties%20and%20the%20Committee)

[Article 38 – Relationship of the Committee with other bodies](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-38-relationship-of-the-committee-with-other-bodies.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2038%20%E2%80%93%20Relationship%20of%20the%20Committee%20with%20other%20bodies)

[Article 39 – Report of the Committee](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-39-report-of-the-committee.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2039%20%E2%80%93%20Report%20of%20the%20Committee)

[Article 40 – Conference of States Parties](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-40-conference-of-states-parties.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2040%20%E2%80%93%20Conference%20of%20States%20Parties)

[Article 41 – Depositary](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-41-depositary.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2041%20%E2%80%93%20Depositary)

[Article 42 – Signature](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-42-signature.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2042%20%E2%80%93%20Signature)

[Article 43 – Consent to be bound](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-43-consent-to-be-bound.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2043%20%E2%80%93%20Consent%20to%20be%20bound)

[Article 44 – Regional integration organizations](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-44-regional-integration-organizations.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2044%20%E2%80%93%20Regional%20integration%20organizations)

[Article 45 – Entry into force](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-45-entry-into-force.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2045%20%E2%80%93%20Entry%20into%20force)

[Article 46 – Reservations](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-46-reservations.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2046%20%E2%80%93%20Reservations)

[Article 47 – Amendments](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-47-amendments.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2047%20%E2%80%93%20Amendments)

[Article 48 – Denunciation](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-48-denunciation.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2048%20%E2%80%93%20Denunciation)

[Article 49 – Accessible format](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-49-accessible-format.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2049%20%E2%80%93%20Accessible%20format)

[Article 50 – Authentic texts](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-50-authentic-texts.html%22%20%5Co%20%22Article%2050%20%E2%80%93%20Authentic%20texts)

**Optional Protocol**

This establishes an individual complaints / inquiry mechanism where the CRPD Committee CRPD has authority to receive petitions /complaints from individuals in a State Party to both the Convention and the Optional Protocol.

The Committee can conduct investigations including an on-site country visit if the State agrees and if there are reliable reports of grave or systematic violations by a State Party.

If the full text of the articles on the links above is too difficult, the Convention is accessible [In Plain Language](http://disabilitypress.com/content/13/CRPD-in-Plain-Language) and [Easy Read version](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/345108/easy-read-un-convention.pdf) on Hyper links.

**Ratification of UNCRPD**

Ratifying States accept a number of general obligations to:

* modify or repeal laws, customs or practices that discriminate directly or indirectly against people with disabilities
* include disability in all relevant policies (mainstreaming)
* refrain from any practice inconsistent with the CRPD
* Consult with disabled people and their organisations in implementing the CRPD.

Consistent with the social model of disability the Convention, as well as many existing examples of national legislation, also imposes obligations on both public and private authorities to make “REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS” to all relevant aspects of the environment so as to enable people with disabilities to exercise their rights.[[6]](#footnote-5)

**Legal Adoption of UNCRPD**

State Parties/Governments are the main parties responsible for ratification and subsequent implementation, but without active involvement from DPOs and Human Rights organisations putting pressure on Government, it is unlikely that Government will do all that is necessary to implement.

**Remedies**

For rights to have meaning, effective remedies must be available to redress violations, and legislation should ensure that courts and other tribunals have the authority to receive complaints of non-compliance with rights.

**Implementation**

Developing strong and ongoing links with the representative of DPOs an essential part of this process as stated clearly in the Convention (Article 4.3 and 33)

# **vii) Monitoring, Reporting and compliance, UNCRPD Committee**

Article 33 indicates three implementation and monitoring bodies:

 **• Focal points within government:**

 **• Coordination mechanism within government:**

**• Independent mechanism based on Paris Principles:**

DPOs need to ensure these mechanisms are set up and that they are involved and included.

**Article 34** sets up the 18 member Committee elected by the Conference of state parties from nominations received from states that have ratified. The CRPD Committee has to report to the UN General Assembly on its work.[[7]](#footnote-6)

**Article 35** requires state Parties to report to the CRPD Committee within 2 years of ratifying and then submit updates in every 4 years. DPOs and Civil Society can submit Shadow Reports and be present during the review.

**Article 40** allows convening the Conference of State Parties annually and forms a very useful forum to review progress. DPOs can apply and have consultative status.

# **viii) Synergy of Sustainable Development Goals and UNCRPD**

**[What links disability, human rights and the SGDs?](https://www.globaldisabilityrightsnow.org/infographics/link-between-sustainable-development-goals-and-crpd%22%20%5Cl%20%22text_link)**

In 2006 the UNCRPD came into force.  The UNCRPD is one of nine core international human rights treaties and it includes**33 core articles**covering all areas of life. Once a country ratifies this means that the country is legally bound to implement the core 33 articles and must report on their progress in writing to the United Nations on a periodic basis.

According to the 2011 *World Report on Disability th*ere are an estimated 15% of PWD w**orldwide** and **1 in 5 of the world’s poorest people have disabilities.**Disability is both a cause and consequence of poverty, yet international policymakers and stakeholders have not recognised or prioritised this issue within international development efforts.

After three years of intense inter-governmental negotiations UN Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda has **17 goals for sustainable development**and 169 targets.  There are 11 explicit references to PWDs in the 2030 Agenda, and disaggregation of data by disability is a core principle.

As SDGs will influence the direction of global and national policies, to realise its success all  UN Member States **must include disability** in their national plans and programmes and the SDGs and the UNCRPD must be implemented as a whole, as all of them form part of a complex and interconnected equation.

**Specific link between the Sustainable Development Goals and the CRPD Articles**

**Goal 1: NO POVERTY:**

UNCRPD Articles 10, 12 & 28 as well as articles 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 31 and 32.

**Goal 2: ZERO HUNGER:**

UNCRPD Articles 28 & 12 as well as articles 5, 6, 7, 9, 31 and 32.

**Goal 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING:**

UNCRPD Articles 10, 23 & 25 as well as articles 6, 7, 9, 11, 31 and 32.

**Goal 4: QUALITY EDUCATION:**

UNCRPD Articles 16, 24 & 27 and in addition articles 5, 6, 7, 9, 31 and 32 also apply.

**Goal 5: GENDER EQUALITY:**

UNCRPD Articles 06, 08, 12, 16, 21, 23, 25, 28 & 29 and in addition articles 5, 7, 9 and 31 are applicable.

**Goal 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION:**

UNCRPD Articles 28 as well as articles 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 31 and 32 also apply.

**Goal 7: AFFORDABLE CLEAN ENERGY:**

UNCRPD Articles 09, 31 & 32.

**Goal 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH:**

UNCRPD Articles 12, 16 & 27 As well as Articles 5, 6, 9 and 31 also apply.

**Goal 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE:**

UNCRPD Articles 12, 20, 21 & 27 as well as articles 5, 6, 7, 9, 31 and 32 are also applicable.

**Goal 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES:**

UNCRPD Articles 04, 08, 16 & 28 and articles 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 31 and 32 are also applicable.

**Goal 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES:**

UNCRPD Articles 04, 09, 16, 20 & 28 as well as Articles 5, 6, 7, 11, 31 and 32 also apply.

**Goal 13: CLIMATE ACTION:**

UNCRPD Articles 11 & 32 and articles 5, 6, 7, 9 and 31 also apply.

**Goal 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS:**

UNCRPD Articles 01, 04, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16 and in addition, 5, 6, 7, 9, 31 and 32 are also applicable

**Goal 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS:**

UNCRPD Articles 09, 21, 31 & 32.

1. https://www.scope.org.uk/about-us/disablism/ [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
2. Origins of Disabled People International <https://transnationalrepresentation.omeka.net/exhibits/show/transnational-representation--/dpi-origins> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. Peter Mittler (2012) <https://www.dementiaallianceinternational.org/convention-use-lose-peter-mittler/>Driedger, Diane (1989). The Last Civil Rights Movement: Disabled Peoples' International. New York: St. Martin's Press.  [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
4. https://www.un.org/en/sections/universal-declaration/history-document/ [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
5. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
6. OHCHR (2007) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Advocacy Toolkit<https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/advocacytool_en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
7. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/CRPDIndex.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)