



# 7 EXAMPLE OF A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR A LOCAL DISABILITY ASSESSMENT BASED ON THE CRPD

Here are some examples of questions, based on some of the articles of the CRPD, that can be used during the assessment to analyse the level of participation of persons with disabilities at local level.

For each article, specific attention should be paid to assessing whether women encounter additional barriers to accessing the various services, organisations, representation, political participation, employment etc, for whatever reason. For instance, the gender issue should be questioned in terms of unequal social status and prejudice for girls and women with disabilities in society, increased burden on mothers as caregivers, or mothers of children with disabilities, etc. Attention should also be paid to children with disabilities.

## EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION (ARTICLE 5 OF THE CRPD)



- Is there legislation, charters, texts or other references in your country that protects people from discrimination?
- If so, is there a framework for implementation at local level?
- If not, is disability mentioned or acknowledged as a cause of discrimination at local level in any type of reference?

## AWARENESS-RAISING (ARTICLE 8 OF THE CRPD, LINKED TO UN STANDARD RULE 1)



- What does the local government do:
  - ▣ to raise the awareness of disability issues and the rights of persons with disabilities in society?
  - ▣ to combat prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities?
  - ▣ to promote awareness of the capabilities and contributions of persons with disabilities?
- What is the local government doing to foster an attitude of respect for the rights of persons with disabilities in the local school system?
- What is the local government doing to raise awareness among persons with disabilities of their rights and possibilities?
- Are awareness-raising measures included in the local government's training of their staff?



## ACCESSIBILITY (ARTICLE 9 OF THE CRPD, LINKED TO UN STANDARD RULE 5)

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- What does the local government (or other local stakeholders) do to make physical environment – both in and outdoors – accessible, for example in:
  - ▣ homes?
  - ▣ other buildings?
  - ▣ public transport and other means of communication?
  - ▣ streets?
- Are DPOs consulted and involved at the initial stage:
  - ▣ when standard norms for accessibility are being developed?
  - ▣ when construction projects are being planned?
- Is information provided by the authority on diagnosis, rights and available services and programmes accessible to:
  - ▣ all persons with disabilities that are affected?
  - ▣ their families?
- How is information and documentation made accessible:
  - ▣ for persons with visual impairment?
  - ▣ for the persons with hearing and visual impairment (deaf/blind)?
  - ▣ for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing?
  - ▣ for persons with intellectual disabilities?
  - ▣ for persons with reading and writing difficulties?
- Does the local authority provide sign language interpretation?
- Is education in sign language given to children who are deaf or hard of hearing?

## SITUATIONS OF RISK AND HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES (ARTICLE 11 OF THE CRPD)

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- How does the local authority inform and protect persons with disabilities in situations of risk like armed conflicts, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters:
  - ▣ is information about the situation accessible to persons with disabilities?
  - ▣ is information about how to get shelter and protection accessible to persons with disabilities?
  - ▣ is transportation to shelters or safer areas accessible to persons with disabilities?
  - ▣ are shelters used in the event of emergencies accessible to persons with disabilities?
- In cases like this, do persons with disabilities have the same protection as other citizens?



### **FREEDOM FROM EXPLOITATION, VIOLENCE AND ABUSE (ARTICLE 16 OF THE CRPD)**



- What kind of support can the local society offer to prevent persons with disabilities from being victims of exploitation, violence and abuse:
  - ▣ when there is a risk of violence in the family?
  - ▣ when there is a risk of being a victim of exploitation, violence and abuse?
- Children and women with disabilities might need other forms of support than men with disabilities to prevent exploitation, violence and abuse. Have these aspects been taken into consideration by the local government or other stakeholders?
- What kind of support can the local authority (and other stakeholders) offer to promote physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration:
  - ▣ for persons with disabilities who have been victims of exploitation, violence and abuse?
  - ▣ for women with disabilities who have been victims of exploitation, violence and abuse?
  - ▣ for children with disabilities who have been victims of exploitation, violence and abuse?

### **LIBERTY OF MOVEMENT AND NATIONALITY (ARTICLE 18 OF THE CRPD)**



- Do persons with disabilities have the same liberty of movement and to choose where they want to live as others, or:
  - ▣ can it be difficult to move from one area to another because of disability?
  - ▣ if so, what are the reasons?
- All children have the right to a birth certificate. Are children who are born with a disability always registered when they are born?
- What local authority is responsible for the registration of all newborn children?

### **LIVING INDEPENDENTLY AND BEING INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY (ARTICLE 19 OF THE CRPD)**



- Do persons with disabilities have equal rights to live in the local community like everyone else?
- Do persons with disabilities have the opportunity to choose on an equal basis with others where and with whom they want to live?
- What kind of community support services are the local authorities (or other stakeholders) providing to persons with disabilities:
  - ▣ to facilitate their daily life at home (personal assistance or other in-home services),
  - ▣ to prevent isolation or segregation from the community (residential services and other support services which prevent institutionalisation)?
- Are community services and facilities intended for the general population accessible for persons with disabilities?

**PERSONAL MOBILITY (ARTICLE 20 OF THE CRPD)**

- What is the local authority (or other stakeholders) doing to facilitate the personal mobility of persons with disabilities:
  - ▣ access to assistive devices? If yes, are they provided free or at an affordable cost? If no, who is responsible for providing those devices at the local level?
  - ▣ is it possible to get living assistance and / or other personal services? If so, for free or at an affordable cost?
  - ▣ is there training in mobility skills for people with disabilities and for specialist staff working with persons with disabilities?

**FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND OPINION, AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION (ARTICLE 21 OF THE CRPD)**

Accessible information and communication are preconditions for freedom of expression and opinion. When necessary, can the local authority (and other stakeholders) provide persons with disabilities with:

- ▣ information on Braille?
- ▣ augmentative information?
- ▣ information and communication in sign language?
- ▣ other forms of accessible information and communication?
- Does the local authority recognize sign language?
- Does the local authority promote and encourage others to:
  - ▣ use sign language?
  - ▣ use of Braille?
  - ▣ use augmentative forms of information?
  - ▣ use other forms of accessible information and communication?
- Have the private entities that provide services to the general public made their information about their services accessible to people with disabilities?

**RESPECT FOR HOME AND FAMILY (ARTICLE 23 OF THE CRPD, LINKED TO UN STANDARD RULE 9)**

- Do persons with disabilities have the same possibilities as others:
  - ▣ to decide who he or she wants to marry?
  - ▣ to decide the number and spacing of the children of their family?
  - ▣ to get age-appropriate information, reproductive and family planning education?
- What support can the local authority offer to families with children with disabilities to prevent concealment, abandonment, neglect or segregation of the children?
- What happens to a child with disability when the immediate family is unable to care for the child – will the community provide care in a family setting?



## EDUCATION (ARTICLE 24 OF THE CRPD, LINKED TO UN STANDARD RULE 6)

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- Do children and young people with disabilities have access to free and compulsory primary and secondary education on an equal basis with other children?
- Are local schools accessible and adapted to the needs of children with disabilities – if so, in what ways:
  - ▣ are there adapted school-books (for example in Braille)?
  - ▣ are there accessible premises and environments (for example for children with mobility or visual impairments)?
  - ▣ is it possible to get individualized programs for children who need it?
  - ▣ are there assistive devices?
  - ▣ are there special classes or groups within the schools if needed?
  - ▣ is there education on sign language?
- Is there a system that can support the different individual needs of a child with disability within the general education system?
- Can the local authority (or other stakeholders) offer children and young people with disabilities training based on their individual needs, for example in Braille, augmentative and alternative modes of communication, orientation and mobility skills?
- Can the local authority (or other stakeholders) offer training in sign language?
- Do the teachers of local schools have disability awareness and knowledge of the different needs that youngsters with different disabilities might have?
- Do children and children with disabilities in local schools receive awareness about their rights, including the rights of children with disabilities<sup>81</sup>?
- Are there teachers with disabilities? If not – what is the reason?
- How are parents and DPOs involved in the education process of children with disabilities?
- If a higher education system (college or university for example) or other informal education system exists within the local community, do persons with disabilities have access to this education on equal basis with others?

## HEALTH (ARTICLE 25 OF THE CRPD, LINKED TO UN STANDARD RULE 2)

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- Does the local authority (or other stakeholders) provide persons with disabilities with the same standard of health care and programmes as other citizens in the area, including in areas of reproductive and sexual health, information on HIV/ Aids?
- Does the local authority (or other stakeholders) provide persons with disabilities with the health services they need because of their disabilities, for free or at an affordable cost?
- Do all health professionals in the local area get training in awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities and the different needs of people with disabilities?

81 UNICEF has developed a child-friendly version on how to understand the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. [http://www.unicef.org/media/files/PDF\(2\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/media/files/PDF(2).pdf)

- Are health services made available at community level and delivered as closely as possible to people's own communities, including rural areas?

### **HABILITATION AND REHABILITATION (ARTICLE 26 OF THE CRPD, LINKED TO UN STANDARD RULE 3)**

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- What kind of habilitation can the local authority (or other stakeholders) offer children with disabilities in the areas of health, education and social services?
- Is the habilitation offered free or to an affordable cost?
- Is it possible for a child with disabilities to get a program for habilitation, based on their individual personal needs?
- What rehabilitation can the local authority (or other stakeholders) offer adults with disabilities in the areas of health, education, employment and social services?
- Is it possible for a person with disabilities to get a program for rehabilitation, based on the individual personal needs?
- Is the rehabilitation offered free or to an affordable cost?
- Are there support services or programmes available to ensure access to habilitation / rehabilitation for persons with disabilities living in rural areas (like CBR programs, adapted transportation services etc)?
- Are people with disabilities, their families and representatives involved and consulted when habilitation / rehabilitation programs are designed? Do they have sufficient information to make informed choices?

### **WORK AND EMPLOYMENT (ARTICLE 27 OF THE CRPD, LINKED TO UN STANDARD RULE 7)**

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- What is the local authority doing to encourage the local labour market to employ persons with disabilities?
- How many people does the local authority employ? How many of them have a disability?
- What has the local authority done as employer to adapt the place of work to the needs of persons with disabilities?
- When employed, do persons with disabilities normally have the same working conditions as others?
- Do persons with disabilities have access to local general, technical and vocational guidance programmes, placement services and vocational training on equal terms with others?
- What is the local authority doing to give persons with disabilities full access to the programmes and training courses mentioned above?
- What are the possibilities for people with disabilities to:
  - ▣ find a job?
  - ▣ get the job?
  - ▣ keep the job?
- What is the local authority doing to protect persons with disabilities from forced or compulsory labour?

### ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING AND SOCIAL PROTECTION (ARTICLE 28 OF THE CRPD, LINKED TO UN STANDARD RULE 8)



- Persons with disabilities and their families have the right to an adequate standard of living, adequate food, clothing and housing and continuous improvement of their living conditions. What is the local authority (or other stakeholders) doing to fulfil these rights?
- Persons with disabilities should have access to social protection schemes. What is the local authority doing to secure their access to:
  - ▣ clean water?
  - ▣ appropriate services, devices and other assistance for disability related needs?
  - ▣ social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes – especially for women, girls and older persons with disabilities?
  - ▣ assistance with certain disability-related additional expenses for families living in poverty?

### PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND PUBLIC LIFE (ARTICLE 29 OF THE CRPD)



- Persons with disabilities have the right to enjoy political rights on equal basis with others. What is the local authority doing to make sure persons with disabilities can take part in local political and public life?
- Are local voting procedures, facilities and materials accessible to people with disabilities?
- If not, what is the local authority doing to make the voting process accessible?
- Is it currently possible for persons with disabilities to stand for election and to perform public functions within the local government?
- If not, what is the local government doing to make it possible for persons with disabilities to take on this kind of public responsibility?
- How does the local authority support the creation of DPOs and the continuous work of local DPOs to represent persons with disabilities and their families?
- Are other civil society stakeholders supportive of DPOs and are they included in local networks and exchanges?
- Are local non-governmental organisations and associations concerned with the accessibility of political and public life to persons with disabilities?



## **PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL LIFE, RECREATION, LEISURE AND SPORT (ARTICLE 30 OF THE CRPD)**

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- Persons with disabilities have the right to take part in recreational, leisure and sporting activities on equal basis with others. What does the local authority (or other stakeholders) do to make this possible for persons with disabilities?
- What does the local authority (or other stakeholders) do to make it possible for persons with disabilities to develop and utilize their creative and artistic potential?
- Does the local authority (or other local stakeholders) encourage and promote the participation of persons with disabilities in local mainstream sport activities?
- Do persons with disabilities have the opportunity to organise and participate in local disability-specific sporting and recreational activities?
- Are sporting, recreational and tourism venues in the local area accessible to persons with disabilities?
- Do children with disabilities have the same access as other children to participate in play, recreation, leisure and sporting activities in the local area?

## **STATISTICS AND DATA COLLECTION (ARTICLE 31 OF THE CRPD)**

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- Are there relevant statistics and data available concerning the number of and situation (realization of rights, level of participation, employment level, educational situation of children, etc.) of persons with disabilities at local level?
- Does the local authority include disability specific components when collecting general data and statistics?
- Do statistics concerning persons with disabilities specify the situations for women and children with disabilities? Elderly persons with disabilities?
- How are data and statistics concerning persons with disabilities used and monitored by local level stakeholders? Are they used for local policy-making?

## **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ARTICLE 32 OF THE CRPD)**

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- Are international cooperation actions<sup>82</sup> supporting local efforts to include persons with disabilities in development processes?
- Are locally implemented international cooperation actions inclusive of, and accessible to, persons with disabilities?
- Is civil society, and particularly persons with disabilities and their representative organisations, consulted and fully involved in establishing inclusive international cooperation actions at local level?
- Are international cooperation actions supporting the capacity building of stakeholders at local level including people with disabilities?
- Is the impact of international cooperation actions on persons with disabilities and their families being assessed at local level?

<sup>82</sup> International cooperation actions mean: projects and programs of any kind (development programs, research, technical and economic assistance, etc.) funded or set up by international cooperation actors, which are implemented at the local level. These actors include: INGOs, IDPOs, international donors, educational and research bodies, international institutions, funds or programs implemented at local level, local development programs financed or set up by international donors, decentralised cooperation programs, etc.

- Are international cooperation actions contributing to a more inclusive local development?

### **NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING (ARTICLE 33 OF THE CRPD)**



- How and how often does the local authority monitor the effects of measures and resources concerning people with disabilities:
  - ▣ is there a plan for how to monitor and when?
  - ▣ are local DPOs or groups of people with disabilities consulted during the monitoring process?
- Is there an effective process to ensure the link between the information and data collected during local level monitoring and national implementation and monitoring?
- How important is it to have a yearly monitoring process of the implementation of measures that affect the lives of people with disabilities at local level?

