**Note for the facilitator**

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| Module/topic | **Module 4:**  **Implementation measures** |
| Session sequence | * Presentation
* Questions and answers
* Group activity
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| Total duration | +/- 2 hours 45 min presentation50 min “Mapping actors for implementation” |
| Training material  | * Computer slide presentation on implementation measures
* Note for facilitator (this note)
* Instructions for group activity: ‘Mapping actors working on implementation’
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| Background reading for the facilitator | * On sources, references and websites used, see last slide in module
* *Human Rights Training: A Manual on Human Rights Training Methodology*, Professional Training Series No. 6
* On training techniques, including compilation of icebreakers, see OHCHR METS materials
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| Handouts for participants | * Computer slide presentation (print four slides per page)
* Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
* A/HRC/10/48
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| Reading material for participants  | * Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
* OHCHR, Q&A on the Convention
* *Monitoring the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Guidance for Human Rights Monitors*, Professional Training Series No. 17 (HR/P/PT/17)
* *From Exclusion to Equality: Realizing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities—Handbook for Parliamentarians on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol* (HR/PUB/07/6)
* A/HRC/10/48
* OHCHR, Legislation Handbook (forthcoming)
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**Learning objectives (skills, knowledge, attitudes)**

At the end of module 4, participants will be able to:

* Explain the main measures that States should undertake to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

**Approach to module 4**

Module 4 introduces implementation measures. A discussion on this subject is crucial for all countries—whether they are considering ratifying the Convention or whether they have already ratified and are now looking at the next steps. The module attempts to group implementation measures in a way that does justice to the many different obligations set out in the Convention without being too technical. Chief among them are legal, policy and budget measures as well as ensuring access to inclusive services. However, measures such as awareness-raising, training, research and monitoring are also very important to complete the implementation cycle.

**General tips**

* It is expected that the facilitator will adapt the materials to the audience and to the national or regional context. The computer slide presentation and the notes are provided as a basis upon which the facilitator can build a training course that suits the participants’ requirements and specificities. There is no need to follow the presentation and notes slavishly!
* Some practical examples are contained in the notes; however, when preparing the presentation the facilitator should have some additional examples on hand, based on his/her own experience and research that take into account domestic and regional situations and information sources.

**Specific slides**

* Slide 1 – title
* Slide 2 – objectives and module flow
* Slide 3 – sets out article 4 (1) (a) of the Convention with the overall general obligation in relation to implementation
* Slide 4 – many participants will be interested in some practical steps that they can take or encourage others to take as soon as possible. This slide attempts to gives participants some suggestions that they can follow up on after the training course. The other slides concern longer-term implementation
* Slide 5 – sets out the implementation cycle and, in doing so, the sorts of measures which are discussed in the rest of the presentation. There is no need to go into any detail as these measures will be discussed later. The important factor to stress at this stage is that the implementation is cyclical and iterative and measures are interconnected. Law and policy require budgets and the raising of public awareness. Similarly, laws and policies that are properly funded and in line with the Convention reflect its principles and lead to services that are inclusive. Furthermore, research and monitoring provide data to evaluate laws and policies which in turn might lead to further law reform after a period of implementation
* Slide 6 – identifies some of the many stakeholders that could have a role to play in implementing the Convention
* Slide 7 – introduces focal points, coordination mechanisms and independent implementation and monitoring frameworks. These will be dealt with in greater detail in another module but are introduced here because they are particularly important in providing an adequate institutional structure to own and follow through on implementation
* Slide 8 – discusses laws and policies. A twin-track approach to law and policy reform is important. Non-discrimination laws and integral disability rights laws are important but a whole range of other laws and policies will have to be reviewed and possibly reformed so that they are in line with the Convention. This includes laws such as construction laws or intellectual property laws, which many people would never think of as having a connection with disabilities
* Slide 9 – raises the very important issue of funding. Without funding, many laws and policies will simply sit on the shelf. Funding laws and policies is a crucial step in a package of implementation measures that translates international standards into national law. This requires not only aligning budgets with disability rights law reform, but also engaging those responsible for budgets, such as the ministry of finance, in discussions on law and policy reform at early stages. Finally, thinking about funding also highlights the importance of identifying which implementation measures are immediate and which can be achieved progressively
* Slide 10 – highlights the three “groups” of services that can help ensure that service delivery is truly inclusive. Ideally, mainstream services should be inclusive for persons with disabilities so that they enjoy services on an equal basis with others. This might require taking additional measures to ensure accessibility. However, support services might also be needed, such as support for legal decision-making under article 12. Finally, some permanent services focused specifically on persons with disabilities might also be necessary—such as day care for persons with severe disabilities—so that these persons can live in the community and not be segregated (and thus excluded) in institutions
* Slide 11 – provides a link to a video by the United Nations to raise awareness of persons with disabilities. This can act: (1) as an example of awareness-raising; (2) as a focus for later discussion; (3) as an awareness-raising exercise for the participants
* Slide 12 – identifies research as an important component of implementation. Research can help provide additional technological and other means to ensure accessibility of the environment and of services—an important step in ensuring equality
* Slide 13 – refers to monitoring. The Convention recognizes that data collection and statistics make for better laws and policies. They also help in providing correct information for the report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In this way, monitoring closes the cycle of implementation and the process can begin again
* Slide 14 – provides sources of additional information