**Human Rights Council requested the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to prepare a study on article 13 of the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions.**

1. **Does your country have laws, policies or guidelines on access to justice, at any level of government, which ensure persons with disabilities, particularly women and children with disabilities:**
2. To participate in judicial and administrative proceedings on an equal basis with others in their role as witness, juror, complainant, defendant or other, including through the provision of procedural and age-appropriate accommodations (please identify and share the text of those provisions);

1. To have individual legal standing in all administrative and judicial procedures, including the right to be heard as part of their right to fair trial;

c. To have access to effective remedies that are appropriately proportional to the right(s) infringed and which are tailored to their specific situation; and

1. To have effective access to justice in the context of disasters, migration and asylum-seeking, conflict and post-conflict situations and transitional justice, and formal or informal systems of customary, indigenous and community justice, among others.

**Answer :** Particularly for persons with disabilities there are no any specific legal provision related to access to justice and particularly to ensure that they have equal access in judicial and administrative proceedings. Basically the persons with intellectual disabilities, psychosocial disability, deafness, and multiple disabilities are facing barriers in access to justice. There are no any concrete provision to ensure their equal role and access as witness, juror, complaint, defendant etc.

1. **Do you have examples from your country on?**
2. How procedural and age-appropriate accommodations are provided and applied, including protocols or other guidelines;

b. Training programmes on the right of access to justice for persons with disabilities for judges, lawyers, prosecutors, police, social workers, language and sign language interpreters, legal aid centres, other judicial and administrative bodies intervening in judicial or quasi-judicial instances;

1. Education programmes on the right of access to justice for persons with disabilities for law students as well as in schools of social work, sign language interpretation, forensic science, psychiatry and psychology, among other relevant faculties; and
2. Legal aid programmes, public and/or private, which include the right of access to justice for persons with disabilities in their practices, including the availability of support and liaison services for courts or other judicial or quasi-judicial instances.

**Answer :** There is no any special provisions to provide age-appropriate accommodations to persons with disabilities. Some provision are mentioned in disability rights bills but the bill is still pending in the parliament and waiting for the final approval.

There are no any training and orientation program focused to the lawyers, judges, prosecutors, police etc. There is provision to provide sign language interpreter but not in the choice of the relevant persons.

There is no any education program related to the access to justice for persons with disabilities for law students.

There is one provision in disabled protection and welfare act. According to this the persons with disabilities can get free legal service from the district office of government advocates

1. **Does your country have laws, policies and strategies to ensure the participation of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others in the judiciary or other judicial or quasi-judicial instances, including in their role as judges, witnesses, jurors, lawyers or any other active party to judicial or quasi-judicial procedures?**

**Answer :** There is no any specific provisions

1. **Does your country monitor and collect disaggregated data with respect to access to judicial or quasi-judicial procedures concerning**:

a. The participation of persons with disabilities in judicial or quasi-judicial procedures, including the number of complaints submitted, nature of complaints and outcomes;

b. Persons with disabilities obtaining remedies and the nature of those remedies, whether they are adequate, effective, prompt and appropriate, responding to their specific situation;

c. Persons with disabilities being convicted, the nature of their sentence, and whether they benefitted from safeguards of the right to fair trial on an equal basis with others; and

1. The opening and conduct of impartial and independent investigations of human rights violations of persons with disabilities, particularly those relating to the right to life, liberty and security of the person, freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation, and freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

**Answer :** There is no any specific and disaggregated data related to any of this matter.