**Article 30 - List of illustrative indicators on participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport**

**Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport**

**Attributes/Indicators**

* **Access to, and development of cultural life of persons with disabilities**
* **Access to, and development of recreation, leisure and sport[[1]](#endnote-1)**
* **Recognition and support of the cultural and linguistic identity of all persons with disabilities**

**Structure**

30.1 Legislative provisions enacted across related sectors to ensure the right of persons with disabilities to participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport.[[2]](#endnote-2)

30.2 Accessibility standards adopted related to the accessibility of tourist sites, museums, art galleries, cultural centres and facilities, national and public parks and other public spaces, sports centres and facilities, covering accessibility of the built environment, information and communications. (based on 9.1, 9.3 and 9.4)[[3]](#endnote-3)

30.3 Legal framework establishing mandatory standards on accessibility of information and communication for both public and private actors that provide information and services to the general public, including mass media and Internet, included social media.[[4]](#endnote-4) (idem 21.1.2)

30.4 National strategy/plan to raise awareness about cultural identities of persons with disabilities, including deaf culture, and to support both their recognition and development.[[5]](#endnote-5)

30.5 Legislation enacted recognizing sign language as an official language, as well as promoting the use of Braille, Easy to Read Format, captioning, tactile communication, support person for communication, among others, and ensuring their use in official interaction(s), as chosen/requested by persons with disabilities.[[6]](#endnote-6) (idem. 21.3)

30.6 Ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled.[[7]](#endnote-7)

30.7 Existence of a national policy/strategy/plan to promote participation in cultural life which is inclusive of persons with disabilities, both as active participants and as beneficiaries/spectators.[[8]](#endnote-8)

30.8 Existence of a national policy/strategy/plan on sport which is inclusive of persons with disabilities.[[9]](#endnote-9)

30.9 Existence of a national policy/strategy/plan recreation and leisure which is inclusive of persons with disabilities.

**Process**

30.10 Specific measures adopted to foster participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life, including e.g. exemption or reduction of fees, quotas for the participation of persons with disabilities within cultural programmes, including study programmes, and events.

30.11 Budget allocated on measures and activities for the promotion and inclusion of persons with disabilities in cultural life, both as active participants and as beneficiaries/spectators.[[10]](#endnote-10)

30.12 Budget allocated on measures to provide public financial support for higher education and professional development related to the area of cultural life to persons with disabilities and for participation in cultural events.

30.13 Specific measures adopted to foster participation of persons with disabilities in recreation, leisure and sport, including e.g. exemption or reduction of fees, training of trainers and coaches.

30.14 Budget allocated on measures and activities for the promotion and inclusion of persons with disabilities in recreation, leisure and sport, both as active participants and as beneficiaries/spectators.[[11]](#endnote-11)

30.15 Number of hours and proportion of TV broadcasted emissions which included sign language interpretation and other accessibility related features and means,[[12]](#endnote-12) disaggregated by ownership of media (private/public), kind of broadcast (news/other programming, including programs for children) and accessibility features offered (idem. 21.13)

30.16 Number of sign language interpreters, and other relevant professionals including stenographers, captioners and others providing communications support (professionally certified and officially authorized to practice), in particular in connection with official interactions, as compared to persons with disabilities requiring their services (21.14)

30.17 Awareness raising campaigns and activities to promote and inform persons with disabilities, their families and the general public on the right to participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport of persons with disabilities.

30.18 Consultation processes undertaken to ensure active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their organizations, in the design, implementation and monitoring of laws, regulations, policies and programs related to cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport of persons with disabilities. [[13]](#endnote-13)

30.19 Number of received complaints on the right to participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport alleging discrimination on the basis of disability and/or involving persons with disabilities, investigated and adjudicated in favor of the complainant, disaggregated by kind of mechanism, and the proportion of these complied with by the government or duty bearer.

**Outcome**

30.20 Statistical data on number and proportion of persons with disabilities accessing museums, galleries, libraries and cultural sites, as compared to other persons.[[14]](#endnote-14)

30.21 Average time spent by persons with disabilities in cultural life and activities, as compared to other persons.[[15]](#endnote-15)

30.22 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who receive public financial support for higher education and professional development related to the area of cultural life disaggregated by age, sex, disability and geographical location, as compared to other persons.[[16]](#endnote-16)

30.23 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location and, where relevant, kind of sport (mainstream/disability specific).

30.24 Number and proportion of athletes with disabilities who receive public financial support to compete disaggregated by age, sex disability and geographical location, as compared to other athletes.[[17]](#endnote-17)

30.25 Proportion of persons within the general population reporting a negative perception of persons with disabilities, disaggregated by disability and geographical location.[[18]](#endnote-18) (idem 8.20)

**ANNEX**

1. Indicators 30.7 and 30.18 are based on the ongoing efforts by the Open Ended Working Group on Model Indicators on Sport and the Sustainable Development Goals, coordinated by the Commonwealth Secretariat under the Action 2 of the Kazan Action Plan. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Legislation should include those which are related to the exercise of this right, such as:

   Legislation on media (see also indicators on Article 21)

   Legislation on intellectual property (see indicator 30.5 on the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled)

   Legislation on commercial licenses for companies in the cultural industry (cinema, theatre, libraries, etc.)

   Legislation and regulations addressing sport associations, their functioning and activity. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. When made available, related services, including for instance guide visits and tours, must be inclusive of persons with disabilities, providing for accessibility and reasonable accommodation. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. This denomination includes websites, platforms (and mobile applications) like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and others. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Intersectionalities with other cultural backgrounds should be taken into account in terms of recognition and development of cultural identity, e.g. indigenous persons with disabilities. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. This should include all forms or languages and dialects particularly in the case of sign languages, and provisions on non-discrimination, provision of reasonable accommodation, and a definition of communication in line with Article 2 of the CRPD. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. See World Intellectual Property Organization website: <https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/treaties/textdetails/13169> [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Such a plan should, for instance:

   count with sufficient resource allocation, benchmarks and measurable objectives.

   Include measures to promote access to, and development of cultural life of marginalised persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities and children with disabilities.

   promote that public libraries increase their accessibility and stock of easy-to-read, digital, audio and Braille publications.

   develop and strengthen collaboration with publishers, public and private libraries, education institutions and universities, among others.

   develop and promote inclusive facilities, programmes and activities for persons with disabilities, in areas such as theatre, dance and music.

   ensure that persons with disabilities have access to cultural and touristic sites, including UNESCO heritage sites.

   promote the World Tourism Organization Recommendations on Accessible Tourism for all among travel agents and tourism agencies. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. Such a plan should:

   count with sufficient resource allocation, benchmarks and measurable objectives.

   Include measures to promote **access to, and development of recreation, leisure and sport to** persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities and children with disabilities, including on sport within school.

   the necessary resources to increase access to inclusive sports to persons with disabilities of all ages.

   for equal access and practice of sports by all persons with disabilities (not only Paralympics and Special Olympics)

   participation, to the fullest extent possible, of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others in mainstream sporting activities at all levels.

   inclusive spaces of recreation and leisure [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. This could include measures to support the participation of persons with disabilities in mainstream settings and/or events, as well as on disability specific ones, e.g. disability art festivals, to enable persons with disabilities to have the opportunity to develop their creative, artistic and intellectual potential; measures to implement Marrakesh Treaty; etc.. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. This could include measures to support the participation of persons with disabilities in mainstream settings and/or events, as well as on disability specific ones, e.g. national Paralympics. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. This includes e.g. captioning or subtitles, audio description, etc. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. This indicator requires verifying concrete activities undertaken by public authorities to involve persons with disabilities in decision-making processes related to issues that directly or indirectly affect them in line with article 4.3 of the CRPD, including consultation meetings, technical briefings, online consultation surveys, call for comments on drafts legislations and policies, among other participatory methods. In this regard, see General Comment no 7 of the CRPD Committee (CRPD/C/GC/7) where it is elaborated that States must:

    ensure that consultation processes are transparent;

    ensure provision of appropriate and accessible information;

    not withhold information, condition or prevent organizations of persons with disabilities from freely expressing their opinions;

    include both registered and unregistered organizations;

    ensure early and continuous involvement; and

    cover related expenses of participants (e.g. transport and other expenses to attend meetings and technical briefings). [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. This indicator will rely on a variety of data sources. [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. Time use surveys could be used for the purpose of this indicator. A Time-use survey is a statistical survey which aims to report data on how, on average, people spend their time. While useful for different purposes, time use surveys could contribute to assess the time spent by persons with disabilities in cultural life and activities, provided that the sample and the questionnaire are designed to allow for the information to be disaggregated by disability. [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. Further disaggregation, depending on the institutional context, by the area of cultural life (theatre, music, etc.), etc., can prove useful for a more accurate comparison. [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. Further disaggregation, depending on the institutional context, by sport, kind of competition (national, international), etc., can prove useful for a more accurate comparison. [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. This could be assessed through the use of the specific perception surveys, such as those based on the “[Social Distance Scale”](http://md.one.un.org/content/unct/moldova/en/home/publications/joint-publications/studiul-privind-percepiile-i-atitudinile-fa-de-egalitate-in-repu.html). See for instance, Council on the prevention and elimination of discrimination and ensuring equality of Moldova, OHCHR and UNDP “Study on equality perceptions and attitudes in the Republic of Moldova” (2015)

    [↑](#endnote-ref-18)