**Article 8 – Illustrative indicators on awareness-raising**

**Raising awareness throughout society to respect the rights of persons with disabilities**

**Attributes**

* Combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices
* Foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities
* Promote awareness of the contributions of persons with disabilities

**Structure Indicators**

8.1 No provision in legislation and policies that perpetuates stigma and discrimination against persons with disabilities.[[1]](#endnote-1)

8.2 Existence of comprehensive national disability awareness raising strategy and/or plan [[2]](#endnote-2) aimed at combating stereotypes against persons with disabilities and promoting awareness about persons with disabilities and their rights.[[3]](#endnote-3)

8.3 Specific plan by media regulatory authorities to encourage the adoption by mass media and media outlets of:

* Inclusive and accessible guidelines for the workplace and human resource procedures to welcome diversity;
* Guidelines for journalists on reporting on persons with disabilities.[[4]](#endnote-4)
* Mechanisms for consultation with persons with disabilities, notably through their representative organisations, in the design and development of their policies.

8.4 Enactment of legal measures that address hate crimes, hate speech and harmful practices[[5]](#endnote-5) against persons with disabilities, including through criminally enforceable offences and/or sanctions.[[6]](#endnote-6)

8.5 Enactment of legal measures that address the use of derogatory language and behaviour through proportionate sanctions.

8.6 Human rights education and training programmes include rights of persons with disabilities and involve organizations of persons with disabilities. [[7]](#endnote-7)

**Process Indicators**

8.7 Number and type of multimedia awareness-raising activities about the rights of persons with disabilities and their contributions, disaggregated by type, duration and target group.[[8]](#endnote-8)

8.8 Number and type of accessible and inclusive outreach activities targeting persons with disabilities[[9]](#endnote-9) and informing them of their rights under the CRPD, the Optional Protocol, and national legal framework, disaggregated by type and geographical coverage of activities

8.9 Number of persons trained under State-run awareness-raising programs for different actors[[10]](#endnote-10) to foster respect for and inform them of the rights of persons with disabilities, including on combatting stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices.

8.10 Existence of content specifically addressing the inclusion of persons with disabilities and the existence of gender mainstreaming[[11]](#endnote-11) in the curricula of schools and universities of journalism/communication industry.

8.11 Number and proportion of public and private media companies that have adopted written policies, such as the code of ethics on reporting, addressing persons with disabilities.

8.12 Consultation processes undertaken to ensure active involvement of persons with disabilities, **including** through their representative organizations, in the design, implementation and monitoring of laws, regulations, policies and programs, concerning raising awareness throughout society to respect the rights of persons with disabilities. [[12]](#endnote-12)

8.13 Number of received complaints to the media monitoring body concerning portrayal of persons of disabilities, investigated and adjudicated in favour of the complainant, and the proportion of these complied with by the government or duty bearer.[[13]](#endnote-13)

8.14 Proportion of justice, administration and law enforcement personnel having received training on disability hate crimes, and on combating harmful practices and disability stereotypes.

8.15 Number and proportion of hate crime and hate speech incidents reported, prosecuted and the proportion which led to conviction, disaggregated by the victim’s sex, age and disability, where applicable.

8.16 Proportion of incidents of harmful practices reported, prosecuted and the proportion which led to conviction, disaggregated by the victim’s sex, age and disability.

8.17 Proportion of human rights education and training programmes that include rights of persons with disabilities.

**Outcome Indicators**

8.18 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (SDG 10.3.1), disaggregated by age, sex and disability.

8.19 Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse by age, sex, disability, type of educational institution public/private, primary/secondary/tertiary/vocational (based on UNESCO indicator).

8.20 Proportion of persons within the general population reporting a negative perception of persons with disabilities, disaggregated by disability.[[14]](#endnote-14)

8.21 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities in the media appearing as news anchors, spokespersons, experts, and ordinary’ citizens/vox pop in news and current affairs content.

**ANNEX**

1. This requires repealing provisions with derogatory language, based on eugenics and/or ableism or any other discourse that diminishes the equal dignity and value of life of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity. For instance, provisions allowing for forced treatment, forced sterilization, institutionalisation and medical experimentation with persons with disabilities. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Which is designed with the meaningful consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities and contains:

	* Clear lines of responsibility, targets and timetable for implementation;
	* Mechanisms for cross-ministerial cooperation;
	* Allocated budget;
	* Monitoring and enforceability mechanism;
	* Dissuasive sanctions for non-compliance;
	* Criteria requiring physical and informational accessibility. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. This should include provisions on:

	* stigmatisation based on negative beliefs about persons with disabilities, including those based on customary, religious or medical worldviews;
	* visibility of persons with disabilities in society through media coverage that brings to light abuses against persons with disabilities and fosters their positive image and capabilities in inclusive settings;
	* training activities to communication and media professionals on human-rights based approach to disability;
	* securing the support of public officials, including the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government, with regard to the Convention and its Optional Protocol;
	* making the Convention available in a variety of formats, including national sign language(s), Easy-to-Read and child-friendly versions. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. This is to ensure avoiding perpetuation of negative stereotypes, debunking myths, combatting attitudes of intolerance and discrimination against persons with disabilities, ensuring respect for the equal dignity and value of life of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity; and seeking a multiplicity of sources and voices of persons with disabilities. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Harmful practices are those that “are persistent practices and forms of behaviour that are grounded in discrimination on the basis of, among other things, sex, gender and age, in addition to multiple and/or intersecting forms of discrimination that often involve violence and cause physical and/or psychological harm or suffering.” For further information, see e [Joint General Recommendation No. 31 by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women/General Comment No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on harmful practices](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/627/78/PDF/N1462778.pdf?OpenElement). Please, also refer to the 2009 Interim Report by the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment on forced psychiatric interventions as an example of harmful practices ([A/63/175](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/440/75/PDF/N0844075.pdf?OpenElement)). [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. The legislation should specifically include:

	* provisions on disability hate crimes to be applicable under criminal law
	* sanctions against inciting discrimination against persons with disabilities in the media
	* provisions abolishing harmful practices against persons with disabilities, including women and children, in particular invasive and irreversible involuntary treatments and practices linked to witchcraft accusations
	* provisions to abolish and eliminate derogatory language on persons with disabilities within laws, policies and government discourse [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. For more information on human rights education and training and specific indicators, see <http://www.hre2020.org/indicator-framework>. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Such as general public, public officials, media outlets, journalists, private sector, community and religious leaders, women and girls with disabilities, marginalised groups of persons with disabilities, etc. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. Including women with disabilities, persons with disabilities from marginalised and excluded communities and those living in rural areas. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. Such as general public, public officials, media outlets, journalists, private sector, community and religious leaders, women and girls with disabilities, marginalised groups of persons with disabilities, etc. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. Information regarding gender sensitivity could be derived from the Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media (<http://www.media-diversity.org/en/additional-files/Gender-Sensitive_Indicators_for_Media_EN.pdf>). [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. 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, calls for comments on draft legislation and policies, among other methods and mechanisms of participation. In this regard, see [General Comment no 7 of the CRPD Committee (CRPD/C/GC/7)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD/C/GC/7&Lang=en) 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-12)
13. The information should be disaggregated by age, sex, disability, residence and family status, geographical location, belonging to a minority, migrant status, etc. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. 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-14)