Questionnaire on disability-inclusive policies

Questions for civil society:

1. Please provide information on how your country is considering the rights of persons with disabilities in their policies aimed at implementing and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals, including:
* Existing national strategies and action plans, NONE
* Budget allocation for their implementation, **NONE**
* Existing mechanisms or frameworks to monitor their implementation, **NONE**
* How do these strategies/plans take into consideration the situation of women and girls with disabilities, and of children and older persons with disabilities? **Do not consider…**
* How is the participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations ensured in the development and implementation of such strategies/plans? **Received verbal information that CSOs in general will be consulted for the HLPF, but it is only through our own initiative, and our engagement through Social Watch Philippines (a budget advocacy NGO), that we are able to receive invitations to participate..**
1. Please provide information on the legislative and policy framework in place in your country concerning non-discrimination, including:
* Whether “disability” is specifically mentioned as a prohibited ground of discrimination,

**NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION**

**a)** Republic Act 7277 **“Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities” (enacted 1992)[[1]](#footnote-2):**

 **Discrimination of persons with disabilities: only in employment, transportation, and use of public accommodations & services**

 **Before DOJ Secretary can act, must be:**

 **“pattern or practice” of discrimination**

 **“issue of general public importance”**

**b)** Republic Act 9442 **“Amendments to Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities” (enacted 2006)[[2]](#footnote-3):**

 **Sections on “Villification and Ridicule” of persons with disabilities**

**PROPOSED NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

\*In 16th Congress, over 30 proposed bills on Anti=Discrimination; some examples below:

House of Representatives[[3]](#footnote-4):

- House Bill No. 3432 authored by Representative Kaka Bag-ao

**“Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Act, includes disability (among others) as a ground for discrimination”**

- House Bill No. 4448 authored by Representatives Ibarra Guitierrez and Walden Bello:

**“Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Act, includes disability (among others) as a ground for discrimination”**

Senate :

(some proposed bills do not include disability as a ground for discrimination)

- Senate Bill No. 2475 authored by Sen. Sonny Angara[[4]](#footnote-5)

“Discrimination on the basis of: age, ethnicity, religion, political, class, SOGIE, marital relations, disability, HIV, health, language, physical features, etc.”

- Senate Bill No. 2358 authored by Sen. Grace Poe[[5]](#footnote-6)

“Discrimination on the basis ofethnicity, religion, SOGIE, language, disability, educational attainment, etc.”

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION**

**\*local governments have autonomy to pass their own City / Municipal etc. Ordinances; thus these are not systematically found in all local governments nationwide…**

**Some examples:**

**a)**  Cebu City Anti-Discrimination Anti-Discrimination Ordinance**[[6]](#footnote-7)**

 **This was primarily advocated by the LGBT local community, but the resulting ordinance included persons with disabilities, along with other groups.**

**b)** HIV/AIDS related City Ordinances in Metro Manila, National Capital Region (Quezon City; Pasay City)**[[7]](#footnote-8)**

* The existence of any budgetary mechanism to ensure the provision of reasonable accommodation by public entities,

Presidential Proclamation 240**[[8]](#footnote-9)**

 **For 2nd Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2003-2012)**

 **Earmarking of at least 1% of all government agency budgets for persons with disabilities**

Department of Social Welfare & Development /Department of Budget Management Joint Circular 2003-01 **[Attached]**

Republic Act 7277 **“Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities”[[9]](#footnote-10):**

**Reasonable Accommodation defined as:**

**“ … include 1) improvement of existing facilities used by employees in order to render these readily accessible to and usable by disabled persons; and 2) modification of work schedules, reassignment to a vacant position, acquisition or modification of equipment or devices, appropriate adjustments or modifications of examinations, training materials or company policies, rules and regulations, the provision of auxiliary aids and services, and other similar accommodations for disabled persons;…”**

**Reasonable Accommodation at the workplace:**

**Employers: “… entitled to an additional deduction from their net taxable income, equivalent to fifty percent (50%) of the direct costs of the improvements or modifications. This Section, however, does not apply to improvements or modifications of facilities required under Batas Pambansa Bilang 344 (the Accessibility Law)…”**

* Whether the denial of provision of reasonable accommodation amounts to discrimination,
1. **Not explicitly because (see above response):**

Republic Act 7277 **“Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities”**

 **“ Before DOJ Secretary can act…”, must be:**

 **“pattern or practice” of discrimination**

 **“issue of general public importance”**

**b)** Presidential Decree No. 442 **“Labor Code of the Philippines”**

 **Has provisions concerning persons with disabilities, but Reasonable Accommodation is not mentioned, and discrimination is for all (which is presumed to include persons with disabilities)**

* The existence of any affirmative action measures for persons with disabilities,

**a) National Budget (annual authorization law “**General Appropriations Act”**), General Provision on Educational Facilities:**

**Of 25% quota for manufacture of school furniture by Cooperatives, 10% of contracts are reserve for Cooperatives of Persons with Disabilities [ See Philippine Coalition CRPD Parallel Report]**

**b)**  Republic Act No. 10524 **“AN ACT EXPANDING THE POSITIONS RESERVED FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY…” (enacted 2012) Amending R.A. 7277: “Five percent (5%) of all casual emergency and contractual positions in the Departments of Social Welfare and Development; Health; Education, Culture and Sports; and other government agencies, offices or corporations engaged in social development shall be reserved for disabled persons….”[[10]](#footnote-11), to:**

 **“ … At least one percent (1%) of all positions in all government agencies, offices or corporal ions shall be reserved for persons with disability: *Provided,* That private corporations with more than one hundred (100) employees are encouraged to reserve at least one percent (1%) of all positions for persons with disability.”[[11]](#footnote-12)**

**c)** Republic Act 10754 **“AN ACT EXPANDING THE BENEFITS AND PRIVILEGES OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY”[[12]](#footnote-13)**

* The existence of any legal, administrative or other effective remedies available for persons who have been subject of discrimination on the basis of disability (including denial of reasonable accommodation),

**a)** Republic Act 7277 **“Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities”[[13]](#footnote-14)**

 **Sec. 44.** Enforcement by the Secretary of Justice**. —
 (a)** Denial of Right(1) Duty to Investigate — the Secretary of Justice shall investigate alleged violations of this Act, and shall undertake periodic reviews of compliance of covered entities under this Act.

(b) Potential Violations — If the Secretary of Justice has reasonable cause to believe that —
(1) any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of discrimination under this Act; or

(2) any person or group or persons has been discriminated against under this Act and such discrimination raises an issue of general public importance, the Secretary of Justice may commence a legal action in any appropriate court.

Sec. 45. Authority of Court. — The court may grant any equitable relief that such court considers to be appropriate, including, to the extent required by this Act:
(a) granting temporary, preliminary or permanent relief;

(b) providing an auxiliary aid or service, modification of policy, practice or procedure, or alternative method; and

(c) making facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities.

Sec. 46. Penal Clause. — (a) Any person who violates any provision of this Act shall suffer the following penalties:
(1)for the first violation, a fine of not less than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) but not exceeding One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) or imprisonment of not less than six (6) months but not more than two (2) years, or both at the discretion of the court; and

(2) for any subsequent violation, a fine of not less than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) but not exceeding Two hundred thousand pesos

(P200,000.00) or imprisonment for not less than two (2) years but not more than six (6) years, or both at the discretion of the court.

(b) Any person who abuses the privileges granted herein shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than six (6) months or a fine of not less than Five thousand pesos (P5,000.00), but not more than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00), or both, at the discretion of the court.

(c) If the violator is a corporation, organization or any similar entity, the officials thereof directly involved shall be liable therefor.

(d) If the violator is an alien or a foreigner, he shall be deported immediately after service of sentence without further deportation proceedings.

b) Republic Act 9442 “Amendments to Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities”[[14]](#footnote-15)

RULE VI
ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTY

Section 9. Penalties Any person who violates any provision of this Act shall suffer the following penalties:

For the first violation, a fine of not less than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) but not exceeding One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) or imprisonment of not less than six months but not more than two years, or both at the discretion of the court; and

For any subsequent violation, a fine of not less than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) but not exceeding Two hundred thousand pesos (P200,000.00) or imprisonment for not less than two years but not more than six years, or both at the discretion of the court.

Any person who abuses the privileges granted herein shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than six months or a fine of not less than Five thousand pesos (P5,000.00), but not more than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00), or both, at the discretion of the court.

If the violator is a corporation, organization or any similar entity, the officials thereof directly involved shall be liable therefore.

**If the violator is an alien or a foreigner, he shall be deported immediately after service of sentence**

**without further deportation proceedings.**

**Upon filing of an appropriate complaint, and after due notice and hearing, the proper authorities may also cause the cancellation or revocation of the business permit, permit to operate, franchise and other similar privileges granted to any business entity that fails to abide by the provisions of this Act.**

c) Labor Code[[15]](#footnote-16)

Provisions for remedies, but not specific to persons with disabilities

d) Commission on Human Rights, Department of Justice, *Katarungang Pambarangay / Lupong Tagapamayapa* (Village Justice System)

Have provisions and procedures for complaints on discrimination, but not solely for persons with disabilities

* The establishment of governmental agencies or other similar institutions to guarantee to persons with disabilities equal and effective protection against discrimination.

**In terms of mandate, it is supposed to be the National Council on Disability Affairs[[16]](#footnote-17), and the Commission on Human Rights[[17]](#footnote-18)**

1. Please provide information on the legislative and policy framework in place in your country concerning accessibility for persons with disabilities in relation to the physical environment, transportation, information and communications, and to other facilities and services; including:
* The existence of national standards, guidelines, and regulations on accessibility and universal design, including access to Information and Communication Technologies,
1. Batas Pambansa 344 **“Accessibility Law”[[18]](#footnote-19)**

**Deals solely with built environments**

**\*ongoing amendment of B.P. 344 to include accessibility measures for other persons with disabilities**

**b) Philippine Disability Inclusive ICT Policies**

**National Council on Disability Affairs has a SubCommittee on ICT**

**c)** Republic Act 10366 **“AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS TO ESTABLISH PRECINCTS ASSIGNED TO ACCESSIBLE POLLING PLACES EXCLUSIVELY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND SENIOR CITIZENS”[[19]](#footnote-20)**

***Right to Participation in Electoral Processes. –* The State shall guarantee the political rights of persons with disabilities and senior citizens, in line with the concept of universal design, by:**

**(a) Ensuring that voting procedures, facilities and materials are appropriate, accessible, and easy to understand and use;**

**(b) Protecting the right of persons with disabilities and senior citizens to vote by secret ballot in elections without intimidation, facilitating the use of assistive and new technologies where appropriate; and**

**(c) Guaranteeing the free expression, in the exercise of the right of suffrage, of persons with disabilities and senior citizens, allowing assistance in voting by a person of their own choice.**

* The existence of time bound action plans to make public and private facilities and services accessible for persons with disabilities,

**In past, medium term plans: only Non Handicapping Environment project[[20]](#footnote-21) of National Council on Disability Affairs with the Department of Social Welfare and Development: a pro-poor project aimed at enhancing the physical and social accessibility of persons with disabilities.  It was pioneered in the municipalities of New Lucena, Iloilo(Region VI) and Opol, Misamis Oriental (Region X) from 2008-2012; a technical cooperation project between National Council on Disability Affairs and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). No expansion as of current time**

* The existence of accessibility requirements for public procurement,

NO EXPLICIT POLICY; but considered informally

* The existence of any enforcement mechanism of accessibility standards, [[21]](#footnote-22)

**For Batas Pambansa 344, it follows Republic Act 7277**

**RULE V. ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT**

**1.** Responsibility for Administration and Enforcement

**The administration and enforcement of the provision of these Rules and Regulations shall be vested in the Secretary of Public Works and Highways and the Secretary of transportation and Communications, in accordance with the functions and jurisdiction of their respective Departments as provided for by laws as follows.**

**1.1 The Secretary through the Heads of attached agencies of the Department of Public Works and Highways, with the technical assistance of the Building Research Development Staff, shall administer and enforce the provisions of these Rules and Regulations through the City/Municipal Engineer who shall also act as Local Building Official pursuant to Section 477 of R.A. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991 and as applied for the following:**

**1.1.1 Buildings and related structures including public transport terminals**

**1.1.2 Streets and Highways**

**1.2 The Secretary of transportation and Communication shall administer and enforce the provisions of these Rules and Regulations through the Heads of Line and Attached Agencies of the Department as follows:**

**1.2.1 Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board â€“ In respect to the issuance of Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC) and Provisional Authority (PA) for the operation of public road transportation utilities or services.**

**1.2.2 Land Transportation Office – In respect to the registration of buses and jeepneys and enforcement of regulations related to land transport.**

**1.2.3 Philippine National Railways and the Light Rail Transit Authority – For the operation of passenger trains and including stations and terminals.**

**1.2.4 Maritime Industry Authority – In respect to the development promotion, and regulation of all enterprises engaged in business of designing, constructing, manufacturing, acquiring, operating, supplying, repairing and/or maintaining vessels or components thereof; of managing and/or operating shipping lines, shipyards, dry docks, marine railways, marine repair shops, shipping and freight forwarding agencies and similar enterprises; issuance of license to all water transport vessels.**

**1.2.5 Philippine Ports Authority – In respect to the planning, development, financing, construction, maintenance and operation of ports, port facilities, port physical plants, and all equipment used in connection with the operation of a port.**

**1.2.6 Civil Aeronautics Board – In respect to the supervision and regulation of, the jurisdiction and control over air carriers, general sales agents, cargo sales agents and airfreight for warders, and issuance of certificates/licenses to aircrafts.**

**1.2.7 Air Transportation Office – In respect to the maintenance, operation and development, of all government airports (other than the NAIA, Mactan International Airport) as well as air navigation facilities (excluding meteorology).**

**2.** Criminal Liability

**As stipulated in Section 46 of R.A. 7277, otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons**

**(a), any person who violates any provision of the rules and regulations of this Act shall suffer the following penalties:**

**1) For the first violation, a fine of not less than Fifty thousand pesos (P50, 000.00) but not exceeding One hundred thousand pesos (P100, 000.00) or imprisonment of not less than six (6) months but not more than two (2) years, or both at the discretion of the court; and**

2) For any subsequent violation, a fine of not less than One hundred thousand pesos (P100, 000.00) but not exceeding Two hundred thousand pesos (P200, 000.00) or imprisonment for not less than two (2) years but not more than six (6) years, or both at the discretion of the court.

(b) Any person who abuses the privileges granted herein shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than six (6) months or a fine of not less than Five thousand pesos (P50, 000.00), or both, at the discretion of the court.

(c) If the violator is a corporation, organization or any similar entity, the officials thereof directly involved shall be liable therefore.

(d) If the violator is an alien or a foreigner, he shall be deported immediately after service of sentence without further deportation proceedings.

PERSONS/INDIVIDUALS LIABLE FOR ANY VIOLATION OF THE ACT

For Buildings/Establishment/Structure

Owner or Operator of the Building, Establishment or Structure

Contractor

Architect

Engineer

Building Official or Other Public Official in-charge with the issuance of building permit, registration, certification and/or inspection of the building, establishment or structure

For Air, Land and Sea Transportation

Owner/Operator of Public Transportation

Body builders

Safety Officers/Engineering/Managers

Drivers/Conductors/Conductresses

Public Official in-charge with the issuance of permits, registration, certification and inspection of the public transportation

* The provision of training on accessibility issues for State officials and other actors.
1. **For** Non Handicapping Environment

**A 2013 NHE Workshop aimed to organize the Core Group/Technical Working Group and develop a logical framework/plan of action for the NHE expansion to facilitate implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project, but to date no accomplishment.[[22]](#footnote-23)**

1. Philippine Web Accessibility Group

**2015 Training done by Dept of Science and Technology - ICT Office**

**But only attended by: DSWD, DOST, DepED, TESDA, DOTC, attached agencies of DOLE like Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC) and Employees Compensation Commission (ECC) and DTI**

**Government has sponsored numerous web accessibility training and workshops since 2005. Unfortunately, very few agencies were able to comply with their commitments (no enforcement mechanisms)[[23]](#footnote-24)**

1. Please provide information on the legislative and policy framework in place in your country concerning support services for persons with disabilities, including:
* The diversity and coverage of services available (e.g., services for supported decision-making, communication, mobility, personal support, housing and living arrangements, access to general services such as education, employment, justice and health; and other community services),

**GOVERNMENT PROVISION**

1. Supreme Court Memorandum 59-2004**[[24]](#footnote-25)**; Office of Supreme Court Admininstrator Circular104-2007**[[25]](#footnote-26)**

**Provision of sign language interpreters by lower courts when deaf party “needs to be understood”**

1. Employee’s Compensation Commission**[[26]](#footnote-27)**

**Economic assistance for occupationally disabled workers**

1. **Social Security System[[27]](#footnote-28)/ Government Security Insurance System[[28]](#footnote-29)** Carer’s Allowance **for Persons with Disability**

**NGO**

1. **Department of Education: Special Education (transitioning to an Inclusive system)**

**2013 Leonard Cheshire Disability, the Access to Education for People with Disabilities program[[29]](#footnote-30) facilitates disabled children’s enrollment in primary schools by offering a full battery of assessments, referral support, therapy and help in obtaining appropriate assistive devices.**

* The availability of certified sign language interpreters,

**No government recognition or certification process[[30]](#footnote-31), despite:**

**- CSO advocacy since 2005**

* **Inclusion in National Plan of Action of establishment of a system for sign language interpretation by 2007; but no accomplishment whatsoever**
* **2016 advocacy by Philippine Federation of the Deaf: National Council on Disability Affairs insists that DPO/ CSO volunteer to assess interpreters, and that they enter into engagements without government involvement**

**In Education**

**- teachers are given task of sign language interpretation: with no recognized / formal appointment**

]

* The types of service delivery arrangements (e.g. direct provision, public-private partnerships, partnerships with community-based or non-government organizations, contracting out, privatization),

**Direct provision**

**Rehabilitation through**  Local Government **initiatives**

**Ex.: Mandaluyong City: Project Therapy, Education Assimilation of Children with Handicap or Project TEACH[[31]](#footnote-32) — a rehabilitation program "that caters to indigent special children”**

**Public Private Partnership**

CBM[[32]](#footnote-33) : Rehabilitation, Health

Ex.,, Coastal municipality of San Jose de Buenavista, Philippines, government leaders are working with persons with disabilities, families, communities, and external disability non-governmental organisations (NGOs), including CBM, to ensure communities own their Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) programmes

* The financial mechanisms to ensure affordability of support services for all, persons with disabilities,
1. Persons with Disabilities 20% [[33]](#footnote-34)discount

**Indirectly for ex., discounts for hospital procedures, medicines**

**Recently law also amended to include VAT exemption[[34]](#footnote-35)**

**b)** Employees Compensation Commission

**Various subsidized rehabilitation, etc. activities for occupationally disabled workers[[35]](#footnote-36)**

**c)**  Republic Act 9994 **“Expanded Senior Citizens Act”[[36]](#footnote-37)**

**20% discount, and VAT exemption on assistive devices, selected services, etc.**

* How services enable direct choice and control of users with disabilities? NONE
1. Please provide any other relevant information (including information from surveys, censuses, and administrative data – statistics, reports, and studies), in relation to the implementation of existing disability-inclusive policies and action plans in your country.

a) **Monitoring for the Incheon Strategy**

[2013 NCDA Accomplishment Report : National Council...](http://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt%3DAwrwNFl3aTpXmX0AuuGzRwx.%3B_ylu%3DX3oDMTEyOGhzcWw2BGNvbG8Dc2czBHBvcwM3BHZ0aWQDQjAzMjZfMQRzZWMDc3I-/RV%3D2/RE%3D1463474679/RO%3D10/RU%3Dhttp%3A//www.ncda.gov.ph/directors-report/2013-ncda-accomplishment-report//RK%3D0/RS%3D2a9wkvnqosnzuesMixzbO)

<http://www.ncda.gov.ph/directors-report/2013-ncda-accomplishment-report/>

b) **CENSUS**: in relation to use of Washington Group of 6 Questions

 [DISABILITY STATISTICS IN THE PHILIPPINES](http://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt%3DA2oKmLHyZDpXdB8AHV6zRwx.%3B_ylu%3DX3oDMTEybWNmaXRwBGNvbG8Dc2czBHBvcwMxBHZ0aWQDQjAzMjZfMQRzZWMDc3I-/RV%3D2/RE%3D1463473523/RO%3D10/RU%3Dhttp%3A//www.cdc.gov/nchs/ppt/citygroup/meeting5/wg5_session4_ericta.ppt/RK%3D0/RS%3DJY2AUzSN0nEollk6WS8n7f2)

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ppt/citygroup/meeting5/wg5_session4_ericta.ppt>

Census leaves out PWDs, angers disability council

 <http://www.philstar.com/headlines/2015/11/23/1525063/census-leaves-out-pwds-angers-disability-council>

c)  **Conditional Cash Transfer** / CCT

 - Disability & the WB Safeguards

 [consultations.worldbank.org/Data/hub/files/meetings/DisabilityandWBSafeguardsCaseStudyoftheCCTProgram.pdf](http://consultations.worldbank.org/Data/hub/files/meetings/DisabilityandWBSafeguardsCaseStudyoftheCCTProgram.pdf)

[www.researchgate.net/publication/276295179\_EXPLORING\_THE\_LEVEL\_OF\_PARTICIPATION\_OF\_FILIPINO\_PERSONS\_WITH\_DISABILITY\_IN\_THE\_PANTAWID\_PAMILYANG\_PILIPINO\_PROGRAM](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/276295179_EXPLORING_THE_LEVEL_OF_PARTICIPATION_OF_FILIPINO_PERSONS_WITH_DISABILITY_IN_THE_PANTAWID_PAMILYANG_PILIPINO_PROGRAM)

d) **National Anti-Poverty Commission**

[Barangay Bayan Database | National Anti-Poverty...](http://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt%3DA2oKmJTDZTpXdAUAHKuzRwx.%3B_ylu%3DX3oDMTEyZXU4cjRhBGNvbG8Dc2czBHBvcwM5BHZ0aWQDQjAzMjZfMQRzZWMDc3I-/RV%3D2/RE%3D1463473732/RO%3D10/RU%3Dhttp%3A//www.napc.gov.ph/database/barangay-bayan-database/RK%3D0/RS%3Do698X6fxW5ejLR1W4SjKN9LtJ94-)

http://www.napc.gov.ph/database/barangay-bayan-database

e) **Department of Interior and Local Government**

**Community Based Monitoring System**

<http://www.dilg.gov.ph/issuances/mc/Community-Based-Monitoring-System/2167>

 On Health, Children, Poverty, etc.

f) **National Demographic Health Survey** by Philippine Statistical Authority

2013 NDHS http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR47/PR47.pdf

part of the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program designed to collect, analyze, and disseminate demographic data on fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health

g) **Youth & Adult Fertility Survey** by Demographic Research & Devt Foundation

one of the primary sources of information on sexual and non-sexual risk behaviors and its determinants in the Philippines, at the national and regional levels.

http://www.drdf.org.ph/yafs4

**NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION**

**Commission on Human Rights** - Philippines: Working Paper

 <http://www.chr.gov.ph/MAIN%20PAGES/about%20hr/advisories/pdf_files/FINAL%20fullPWDreport.pdf>

**CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS / DPOs**

a) **Philippine Deaf Resource Center** / [PDRC Case Monitoring Report (2006-2012) - ...](http://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt%3DAwrwNFCuZzpXCckA6DSzRwx.%3B_ylu%3DX3oDMTEybWNmaXRwBGNvbG8Dc2czBHBvcwMxBHZ0aWQDQjAzMjZfMQRzZWMDc3I-/RV%3D2/RE%3D1463474223/RO%3D10/RU%3Dhttp%3A//www.phildeafres.org/files/PDRC_Case_Monitoring_2006-2012.pdf/RK%3D0/RS%3DKCuyw52iU9h4XBKPldtMu_yWKT)

<http://www.phildeafres.org/files/PDRC_Case_Monitoring_2006-2012.pdf>

b) Philippine Coalition on the UNCRPD. **2013 CRPD Parallel Report**

http://crpdparallelreport.net.ph/?p=8

c) Philippine Coalition on the UNCRPD.

**CRPD compliant Budget advocacy report.**

http://crpdparallelreport.net.ph/?attachment\_id=19%20

1. <http://www.ncda.gov.ph/disability-laws/republic-acts/republic-act-7277/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <http://www.ncda.gov.ph/disability-laws/republic-acts/republic-act-9442/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. www. congress.gov.ph [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. <https://www.senate.gov.ph/lis/leg_sys.aspx?congress=16&type=bill&p=1> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. <https://www.senate.gov.ph/lis/leg_sys.aspx?congress=16&type=bill&p=1> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. [http://www.philippine-transgender-movement.com/news/anti-discrimination-ordinance-in-cebu-city/](http://www.philippine-transgender-movement.com/news/anti-discrimination-ordinance-in-cebu-city/?utm_source=copy&utm_medium=paste&utm_campaign=copypaste&utm_content=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.philippine-transgender-movement.com%2Fnews%2Fanti-discrimination-ordinance-in-cebu-city%2F) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. http://www.undp.org/content/dam/philippines/docs/HIV/POLICY%20R

eview-LGU%20(Pasay%20City%20and%20QC).pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. <http://www.ncda.gov.ph/disability-laws/proclamations/proclamation-no-240/> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. <http://www.ncda.gov.ph/disability-laws/proclamations/proclamation-no-240/> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. <http://www.ncda.gov.ph/disability-laws/republic-acts/republic-act-7277/> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. <http://www.gov.ph/2013/04/23/republic-act-no-10524/> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. <http://www.gov.ph/2016/03/23/republic-act-no-10754/> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. <http://www.gov.ph/2016/03/23/republic-act-no-10754/> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. <http://www.gov.ph/2016/03/23/republic-act-no-10754/> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. <https://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/research/Philippines/PD%20442%20-%20Labor%20Code%20of%20the%20Philippines.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. <http://www.ncda.gov.ph/about/> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. <http://www.chr.gov.ph/MAIN%20PAGES/about%20us/01consti_creation.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. <http://pwdfiles.verafiles.org/bp-344-1983-accessibility-law/> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. <http://www.gov.ph/2013/02/15/republic-act-no-10366/> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
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