International Disability Alliance (IDA)

Disabled Peoples' International, Down Syndrome International,
Inclusion International, International Federation of Hard of Hearing People,
World Blind Union, World Federation of the Deaf,
World Federation of the DeafBlind,
World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry,
Arab Organization of Disabled People, European Disability Forum,
Red Latinoamericana de Organizaciones no Gubernamentales de Personas con Discapacidad y
sus familias (RIADIS), Pacific Disability Forum

REPORT of the

Workshop to establish a roadmap for CRPD implementation guidelines

Hotel Epsom, Geneva
November 14 and 15, 2011

List of Acronyms

ADD	Action on Disability and Development
AODP	Arab Organization of Disabled People
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CBM	Christian Blind Mission
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CRC	Convention or Committee on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DKB	Dansk Blindesamfund
DPI	Disabled Peoples' International
DPOs	Disabled Peoples' Organization
DRF	Disability Rights Fund
DRPI	Disability Rights Promotion International
DSI	Down Syndrome International
EDAN	Ecumenical Disability Advocates Network
EDF	European Disability Forum
EU	European Union
GC	General Comment
GPDD	Global Partnership on Disability and Development
HI	Handicap International
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IASG	Inter-Agency Support Group for the CRPD
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IDA	International Disability Alliance
IDDC	International Disability and Development Consortium
IFHOH	International Federation of Hard of Hearing People
II	Inclusion International
ILO	International Labour Organisation

INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHRIs	National Human Rights Institutions
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIF	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SHIA	Svenska Handikapporganisationers Internationella (Swedish Organizations of Disabled Persons International Aid Association)
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPR	Universal Periodic Review (UN Human Rights Council)
WBU	World Blind Union
WFD	World Federation of the Deaf
WFDB	World Federation of the Deafblind
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WNUSP	World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry

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1. Background

In December 2010, the International Disability Alliance (IDA) held the ***Expert's Meeting on Identifying Key Challenges for the Full and Effective Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)***. The aim of the meeting was to explore the feasibility to produce CRPD implementation guidelines and focus on a number of key issues and challenges that need to be addressed for the full and effective implementation of the CRPD, with special attention to developing countries. The Seminar report is available under www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/representation/other-working-groups-coming-soon/.

In response to the challenges raised during the above-mentioned meeting – and after substantive discussions had taken place within IDA and with relevant stakeholders, in particular during the Fourth Conference of States Parties to the CRPD – IDA called upon all members, the disabled community and key stakeholders, and hosted the **Workshop to establish a roadmap for CRPD implementation guidelines** (hereinafter the "Workshop"), held in Geneva, on 14 and 15 November 2011, with the support of AusAID.

The Workshop was attended by 52 participants from IDA members, other Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs), UN Agencies, States missions to the UN in Geneva, international development and disability NGOs, IDA Secretariat, assistants and sign language interpreters. Furthermore, a special online forum was created through which people from all over the world - consisting mainly of DPO representatives - could view the live webcast of the meeting and interact with two "virtual" working groups to present ideas, suggestions and questions.

2. Workshop objectives

Responding to the momentum created for the elaboration of the CRPD Implementation Guidelines, the Workshop had the following objectives:

1 .   Review key issues and challenges identified so far

2.   Seek the inputs, experiences and views of right-holders and stakeholders as a basis for the preparation of the roadmap to establish such guidelines

The Workshop was action oriented and interactive with plenary and virtual discussions and with working groups testing the proposed methodology and process for the production of such guidance. Furthermore, IDA presented the idea to produce a new Journal for the implementation of the CRPD as well as a *Training of Trainers, Advisors and Leaders Project (ToTAL)* (see sessions 8 and 9).

3. Opening Session

Diane Richler, Chair of the International Disability Alliance

After a brief introductory welcome to the participants and a *tour de table*, Diane Richler presented the goals of the Workshop and recalled IDA's involvement and strong role played during the UN CRPD negotiating process.

The adoption of the Convention and its ratification by more than a hundred countries so far are significant achievements. However, the consensus on the language of the Convention text was only a very small step towards the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities around the world.

Currently, one of the main challenges is the discrepancy in the interpretation of the CRPD, both from within the disability communities and governments. IDA plays a special role in supporting CRPD interpretation with the collaborative efforts from relevant stakeholders.

IDA's chair recalled the ***Expert's Meeting on Identifying Key Challenges for the Full and Effective Implementation of the CRPD*** and the work that IDA has done in the meantime both to understand (i) what already exists in terms of interpretation and guidance for implementation of the Convention and (ii) information on how the CRPD is being implemented and its impact for persons with disabilities around the world.

As a result, IDA is seeking to develop guidelines that will be useful to persons with disabilities and their organisations in supporting their advocacy work. As the full interpretation of the Convention is a huge undertaking, the idea is to focus on some key issues, including principles and other substantive issues.

To conclude, Diane announced that IDA would be developing a paper on Article 4 (3) of the CRPD, which deals with the participation of persons with disabilities in national CRPD implementation processes. This paper responds to the inconsistency in how persons with disabilities are being consulted and involved around the world, especially where persons with disabilities and its representative organizations are not being dissociated, as rights-holders, from other civil society groups (stakeholders).

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4. Main challenges of CRPD implementation

During the plenary discussions, participants actively shared their experiences and views regarding the main challenges of the CRPD implementation. Those are regrouped as follows:

1.   Complexity of the CRPD
The CRPD is a complex multi-dimensional document, with many vertical and horizontal issues. Due to its nature as an international treaty, it does not provide full guidance to national DPOs to support national implementation.

2.   The implementation of the CRPD is not a linear process
It was largely accepted that the CRPD negotiation process was the easiest part compared to the on-going implementation process where the lack of knowledge on the CRPD standards seemed to be widely problematic and where a profound legislative revision is required.

Participants identified two main categories of implementation challenges as:

a) CRPD-related issues: education, employment, legal capacity, social protection (mainstream versus specific programs), non-discrimination (including the denial of reasonable accommodation) and States Parties obligation to protect vis-à-vis the private sector. Furthermore, some constituencies are often not taken into consideration; for instance, the lack of knowledge related to persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities prevents those groups from exercising their full rights.

b) Policymaking issues: bad governance, corruption, lack of consultation with DPOs and civil society, lack of legal revision, lack of budgetary provision and inadequate or inexistent service delivery.

3.   Lack of knowledge and capacity
Very often national DPOs are not fully aware of the CRPD standards. There is a need to develop DPOs' knowledge and capacity in order to include them in and ensure that they have an influential impact on legislative reform, policy redesign (both specific and mainstream) as well as disability budget provision.

4.   Large differences between States Parties
Each State approaches the CRPD implementation differently. While some do not even have a version of the CRPD translated in the national language, others have a comprehensive disability national plan.

5.   DPOs involvement in the political process
In many countries, governments have demonstrated the inability to effectively engage with persons with disabilities and their organisations. On the other hand, DPOs very often lack the requisite knowledge to be engaged in political processes in a strategic way.

6.   Representativeness
It is common that national coalitions do not represent all groups of persons with disabilities, including the extremely poor and people with intellectual or psychosocial disability. Moreover, in countries where

DPOs do not even exist or are very few in number, there is a lack of clarity on who would negotiate with governments and represent persons with disabilities.

7.   DPOs as service providers

Many DPOs assume the role of service provider, even in domains under the States' responsibility, such as education and health. Often, because of no direct action from the government, the DPOs become the primary source for service provision, which limits their capacity to engage in advocacy work.

5. Foundational Module

The audience was divided into groups with the active participation from the 'webinar group' (participants from the internet) with the task of discussing about the proposed methodology for the production of CRPD implementation guidelines modules. Participants concluded that the guidelines should have a foundational module, which should cover:

Preamble, General Principles, Article 4 (3) and Non-discrimination, representing a core study from Articles 1 to 5, including crosscutting articles and issues (Articles 6 to 9 and indigenous people).

In addition, the foundational module should raise key concepts, general principles as well as provide interpretation, implementation measures, indicators and checklists.

Participants noted that it is important to understand the purpose of the foundational module, which should stand-alone and include general information on Human Rights and States obligations.

The foundation module should also:
a) Include examples of immediate obligations and progressive realisation; reasonable accommodation and non-negotiable clauses (guardianship, legal capacity, education and right to life)
b) Provide general explanation on diversity, accessibility, gender, children and paradigm shift
c) Map policy processes in order to allow DPOs to engage with MDGs, PRSPs, social protection floors, UPR, TBs and aid cooperation (international, regional and national)
d) Include evidence-based research
e) Include Article 9 both as a principle and as a substantive article
f) Take into account Article 33(1) and how DPOs can be properly involved in budgetary processes

Some guidance on how the Convention functions could be provided, including a short description of the Conference of States Parties and the CRPD Committee as well as on disability rights budgeting as a facilitator of the implementation of CRPD.

6. Specific modules

Following the Foundational Module, specific modules should be produced focusing on specific rights or cluster of rights of the CRPD, which should be coherent and refer to the foundational module, when pertinent.

Participants were asked about their priorities in terms of CRPD articles and chose the following CRPD Articles to be subject of the first specific modules, by order of relevance:

> **Article 29** (Participation in political and public life)
>
> **Article 28** (Adequate standard of living and social protection), combined with **Article 19** (Living independently and being included in the community) and **Article 23** (Respect for home and family)
>
> **Article 21** (Freedom of expression, opinion and access to information)
>
> **Article 33** (National implementation and monitoring)
>
> **Article 11** (Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies)
>
> **Article 24** (Education)
>
> **Article 12** (Equal recognition before the law)
>
> **Article 13** (Access to justice)
>
> **Article 27** (Employment)

A. Common structure of specific modules

In order to test the draft structure of the guidelines module proposed by IDA (see annex II), participants revised and simulated the use of this draft structure.

As result of the working groups, participants generally approved the proposed draft, suggesting the following modifications:

1. Key concepts/definitions
   a) This section should be covered in the foundational module and referred to in the specific modules and it could be presented as an annex

2. General principles
   a) It should be linked to the foundational module
   b) Articles 11 and 32 and older persons with disabilities could be transversally included

3. Interpretation of the articles
   a) Expected outcomes should be identified and the main target group should be kept in focus

4. Obligations resulting from the articles
   There was no comment

5. Implementation measures, including good practices
   a) Executive summary and list of abbreviations should be included
   b) Add reasonable accommodation
   c) Link with other Treaty Bodies and existing guidelines
   d) Use of multi-media, for instance, videos interpreting articles

6. Implementation checklist
   a) It should be carefully crafted to avoid limiting the CRPD implementation possibilities

7. Key documents
   a) These could be presented as an annex

B. Simulation of the methodology

Participants were invited to simulate the first steps for the elaboration of specific modules.

Plenary and webinar participants were divided into four groups. The first three CRPD articles listed in the previous exercise (Articles 29, 28 and 18), plus the Article 4(3) - which will be subject of a paper from IDA - were distributed to each group.

The first three groups were formed reflecting the diversity of constituencies and stakeholders present at the workshop. Persons with disabilities constituted the webinar group, which was facilitated by the IDA secretariat.

1. Identification of key issues

The first exercise invited participants to identify the main issues related to the implementation of each specific right.

Generally, participants expressed that the _interpretation of the articles_ and _key concepts_ are of the highest importance and should be provided in each specific module, referring to the Foundational module when pertinent.

Other common issues regarding all analyzed articles are:

a)   DPOs lack of knowledge on the CRPD standards

b)   Lack of linkage between specific rights and guiding principles, when implementing the CRPD

c)   Lack of campaigns for budget allocations and identification of participatory processes (e.g.: Brazil)

d)   Lack of examples of (good and bad) current practices

Specific issues regarding **Article 29** _(Participation in political and public life)_

- Lack of connection with Article 4 (3) regarding decision and policymaking

- Lack of clarity on who is entitled to be elected and for which positions, etc.

- Disability movement should give strong message that '_everyone has the right to vote and no one should be excluded_' (e.g.: ECHR court case Kiss v Hungary)

- Analysis and revision of existing legal hindrances:

    . To vote: e.g. persons who cannot read and/or speak

    . Physical barriers: e.g. access to polling stations

    . Technological barriers: e.g. lack of technical assistance and communicational accessibility

- Identify existing mechanisms for consultation with civil society actors and participation at the local level (formal and informal)

- Secure the way to participation (e.g.: within governmental policies, forming organizations, etc.)

- Include the dimension of gender, democracy and quotas (e.g.: South Africa and Uganda)

- Information should be accessible and technical access should be provided, including for deaf, blind and deaf blind persons

*Specific issues regarding **Article 28** (Adequate standard of living and social protection)*

- Social protection schemes generally do not take persons with disabilities into consideration, e.g. cash transfers with condition of attendance at (inaccessible) schools
- Policymakers have no knowledge of the needs of persons with disabilities
- Lack of clarity on the eligibility criteria and processes for identification of persons with disabilities
- Eligibility in relation to the poverty line does not take into account the extra costs of impairment
- Need for analysis to understand whether disabled people are deliberately excluded through discrimination or through lack of awareness or insufficient eligibility criteria procedures
- Corruption
- Persons with disabilities are often grouped or classified into vulnerable groups
- Poor persons with disabilities groups lack to be included into development and/or poverty reduction policies
- Very often benefits go to families and not to the individuals themselves
- Disability under social protection often reinforces the idea of need and dependency
- Lack of indicators and monitoring systems
- Need for research on low cost and durable assistive devices
- Lack of guidance on social protection and on ways to access information

*Specific issues regarding **Article 19** (Living independently and being included in the community)*

- Misunderstanding of concepts such as the choice where to live, personal support, social network, peer support and independence
- Respect from family and society does not necessarily mean 'living on one's own'
- Segregation from mainstream services
- Need to link with Articles 28, 12, 23
- How to organize deinstitutionalization and training of service providers
- Regarding developed countries, issues like the principle of non-retrogression, confinement or isolation in offered services (e.g. sheltered living or workshops)

*Specific issues regarding **Article 4 (3)** (Consultation and involvement of DPOs)*
- Representatives of persons with disabilities should be trained on human rights
- Support to persons with disabilities to build and empower DPOs
- Funds (without strings attached) to support DPO development

2. Identification of key stakeholders

Participants widely agreed that, while persons with disabilities and their representative organisations are right-holders and should intervene to the elaboration of the CRPD implementation guidelines as such, it is crucial to have the involvement and support from relevant stakeholders.

Participants suggested IDA to involve the following stakeholders in the elaboration of all modules, when pertinent:

a) UN agencies and offices such as OHCHR, UNDP, ILO, The World Bank, UNICEF
b) Actors of development and international cooperation
c) National Human Rights Institutions
d) Intergovernmental and regional bodies
e) UN Special Procedures
f) Treaty Bodies
g) International NGOs and national NGOs, including women's organizations and indigenous groups

*Specific stakeholders related to **Article 29** (Participation in political and public life)*
-   NGOs (Article 19, CCPR Centre, women's rights organizations)

-   Development actors working on good governance and democracy

-   International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and political parties

-   Intergovernmental and regional bodies (OAS, EU, African Union, OSCE, Council of Europe, CoE Parliamentary Assembly, Interparliamentary Union) and electoral commissions

-   Human Rights Committee and CEDAW Committee

*Specific stakeholders related to **Article 28** (Adequate standard of living and social protection)*
-   UN Special Procedures (Water and Sanitation and extreme poverty) and UN Millennium Campaign

-   IDDC members, ITUC (Trade Unions) and Clusters and sector working groups at national level

*Specific stakeholders related to **Article 19** (Living independently and being included in the community)*
-   Service providers, researchers and CBR actors

*Specific stakeholders related to **Article 4 (3)** (Consultation and involvement of DPOs)*
-   Special Rapporteur on Disability, on torture and on violence against women

-   Parents, community and schools representatives

-   Special space should be given to women, children and older persons with disabilities

3. Support sought (resource mobilization and fundraising)

Plenary and webinar participants highlighted that the main support sought to develop the specific modules are related to information and financial resources, which include support on:

a)   The writing of the modules (IDA members, DPOs, partners, experts, among others)
b)   Information on good and bad practices (from States, DPOs, partners, among others)
c)   Advice on legislation or specific legal issues
d)   Share experiences from persons with disabilities who have overcome challenges
e)   Financial and technical support in order to test the modules, e. g. pilot trainings (considering different regions and contexts)
f)   Collection of data and information
g)   Support in translating the guidelines into different languages, sign language and Braille

*Specific support on the module concerning **Article 29***
-   Advice on legislation, inclusive governance and accessible voting (with the support from DPOs)

-   The program 'Making it work', from Handicap International, can share its 30 good practices covering 6 countries

-   DESA is currently collecting information on good practices and could share it

*Specific support on the module concerning **Article 28***
-   Information and experience from the Social Protection Floor Initiative covering a wide range of issues (e.g. minimum standards in developing countries and poverty traps in richer countries)

-   Information from regional platforms, e.g. Africa Platform for Social Protection (African Union), EU's Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC), Asian Development Bank

-   FAO - food programmes

*Specific support on the module concerning **Article 19***
-   Practical experiences from developed programmes

*Specific support on the module concerning **Article 4 (3)***
-   Fund for training and raising awareness

-   Meetings online live (including funding to support access to technology, e.g. screen readers)

7.   Proposals

Participants strongly urged IDA to use the CRPD Implementation Guidelines (including its elaboration process) to: build capacity of national DPOs, reinforce their knowledge, strengthen their advocacy work (including CRPD implementation work and especially regarding the political process-related work) and in poverty reduction review processes.

In order to facilitate understanding of views and suggestions expressed by all participants, the proposals listed hereafter were organized by (I) substance and (II) process.

7. 1.   *On the substance:*

1.   *Empowerment*
The guidelines should be a tool for empowerment of persons with disabilities and DPOs, which:
- Provide suggestions on the roles of persons with disabilities, including in political life
- Suggest tools on how persons with disabilities should monitor the CRPD implementation
- Give ideas on how to access justice or prevent violation of their rights
- Assist the establishment or strengthening of networks of the CRPD as well as the exchange of good experiences, knowledge and practices.

2.   *Inclusiveness*
Ensure inclusiveness of all disability groups. The guidelines should bring the comprehensiveness of all rights for all persons with disabilities and suggest ways of collaboration among different disability groups.

3.   *Dialogue with governments*
The guidelines should give some guidance on how to create dialogue with governments, especially in countries where representative organizations of persons with disabilities do not exist or there are only a few.
Further, the guidelines should incorporate ideas on how government can be more active in CRPD implementation, suggesting ways to effectively implement it.

4.   *Replicable and universally applicability*
Considering the different countries' realities, the guidelines should provide relevant universally applicable advice that should have the potential to be expanded and applied into national policy.

5.   *Raise CRPD standards*
The guidelines should provide clear guidance on what issues DPOs should not compromise, clearly stating what is not negotiable, in order to avoid lowering CRPD standards and principles.

6.   *Participation and democracy*
The notion of democracy is very complex in some contexts and in some countries. The guidelines should provide guidance when raising the notion of participation.
7.   *Perspective from the global south*

The guidelines should highlight in particular the perspective of DPOs from the South.

8.   *Identifying roles*
The Guidelines should clarify the roles of governments, DPOs and other actors as duty bearers, rights holders and stakeholders, respectively. Furthermore, ideas on how to involve those governments and partners should be provided.

Specific issues:

1. Right to life - Some definitions or descriptions should be provided on the right to life, specifically related to the meaning of this right and of its elements, such as quality of life, inclusion in society as well as the relation of the right to life and the whole of the Convention.

2. Education - Education for deaf persons by well-trained teachers in local sign language and qualified sign language interpreters should be taken into consideration.

3. Human rights and development - When producing the module on Article 28, it is important to use it as a strategy to move towards the MDGs and Social Protection Floor (SPF) initiatives, in order to mainstream disability rights into the development agenda.

4. A procedural module on Articles 33 to 50 could be produced.

7. 2.   *On the process:*

1.   *Format*
Two main ideas emerged from the debates:

a) Two sets of guidelines - The guidelines could have two parts: (i) a general part, covering universally applicable issues, and (ii) a specific part which considers different political situations, especially related to advocacy and collaboration. This second part should also consider issues like awareness raising and DPOs' role in supporting CRPD implementation.

b) Foundational module and specific modules - The second proposal was chosen by the participants, as already explained in sections (5 and 6).

2.   *Coordination at international level*
For specific modules, a steering committee should be established, representing the diversity of rights- and stakeholders; with the participation of IDA members and relevant stakeholders. The validation of the content, good practices and examples could be done by each steering committee on a 'peer revision' basis.
The Steering Committees should also take into consideration the lack of a unified voice of the disability movement in some countries.

3.   *Ownership*

The production process of such guidelines is at least as important than the final product. The guidelines should highlight DPO views in CRPD interpretation. In addition:

- A consultation mechanism should be established in order to ensure broad DPO participation
- The analysis from the disability grass root movement will bring added value to the process
- A practitioner approach will be useful to avoid 'academicism' disconnected from the ground
- Actors such as UN actors, NHRIs, government, society as a whole, Media, human rights advocates, and other stakeholders, should be mapped during the process; their expected roles and responsibilities in national, regional and international levels should also be identified.

4.   *Methodology*

- The language should be understandable, useful, not too technical and accessible
- The layout should be user-friendly and avoid the use of abbreviations
- The document should be evolving, lively and include a review process
- Practical expertise in relation to the CRPD should be contextualized
- It is crucial to secure budget funds to ensure accessibility
- A glossary of terms and principles should be included; for example, non-discrimination, reasonable accommodation, accessibility, leadership, diversity, paradigm shift, should be defined
- Good and bad practices of the CRPD implementation should be identified. IDA members should play an active role on mapping those practices
- The guidelines can adopt a "Wiki format", giving the possibility to participants to add inputs, which will be edited by the Steering Committee.

5.   *Training*

The guidelines should respond to a need, consider the existing reality on the ground and be accompanied by training.

8.   IDA CRPD Journal

Linked to the CRPD Implementation Guidelines process, IDA will launch a Journal focused on the implementation of the CRPD. Three issues would be launched each year. Each Journal issue will be focused on one specific topic, acting as the first step towards the guideline's elaboration.

The aim of the Journal is to gather information related to the CRPD implementation from national level, covering good examples of DPOs participation and involvement in CRPD implementation.

For each Journal, an editorial board will be established. This board will be in charge of the choice of contributions and of the quality assurance of contributions received. Once the Journal is finalized, the editorial board would become the steering committee of specific modules, perhaps with additions.

Common content
Participants raised some ideas that can be used in all issues of the CRPD Journal, such as:
a)   Identify national DPOs who can actively contribute
b)   Ensure regional and disability constituencies' balance
c)   Invite different partners, stakeholders and university's academics to contribute and write articles
d)   Collect opinions as well as good and bad practices
e)   Provide clarification of the article meaning
f)   Reinforce knowledge of persons with disabilities on human rights
g)   Raise challenges lived by grassroots DPOs on the lack of awareness of persons with disabilities on their rights, including on the right to participate
h)   Provide ideas on how enhance participation at community level as well as on policymaker process
i)   Suggest tools on how persons with disabilities should monitor the CRPD implementation

Follow up to each Journal
A time-limited online forum on the IDA website (or through the IDA Facebook) should be available after each Journal is launched to allow for feedback to the Journal. This feedback will also be used, when relevant, in the process of producing the Implementation Guideline module.

Comments on specific issues
Article 29 *(Participation in political and public life)*
-    Inclusion International could offer support to translate the Journal into plain language; perhaps other IDA members could do the translation of the material
-    Link to the International Day of Persons with Disabilities - December 3rd
-    It could include interviews with electoral monitoring bodies

Article 28 *(Adequate standard of living and social protection)*
-    Demonstrate different perspectives from developed and developing countries
-    Produce an overview of what social protection is and on how to access it
-    Develop criteria of how social protection can be non discriminatory

Article 4 (3) *(Consultation and involvement of DPOs)*
-    Raise issues like corruption, political linkages and co-optation
-    Provide ideas to strengthen systems where persons with disabilities represent themselves

9.   Training of trainers, advisor and leaders (ToTAL) on the CRPD monitoring and advocacy for implementation

As part of a broad strategy to respond to the demand for guidance coming from national DPOs, IDA is seeking to combine the CRPD Implementation Guidelines, the CRPD-related Journal and the **Training of Trainers, Advisors and Leaders Program** (hereinafter called "ToTAL"), in order to strengthen the knowledge of persons with disabilities on CRPD provisions and standards.

The objective of the program is to ensure that in most regions, disabled people organizations involved in advocacy for CRPD compliant law and policy reform and CRPD monitoring have access to adequate (regionally adapted and comprehensive) CRPD related guidance.

In 2012, IDA is expecting to have three ToTAL pilot cycles in different regions and with different settings to test the adaptability of the curriculum and applicability of standards and their monitoring. It is crucial that the overall group reflects gender and disability constituencies balance. The first year of this Program will serve as a pilot. Lessons learned would be used as recommendations for the next phase, in 2013, which is expected to have four or five regionally adapted ToTAL cycles.

Methodology

A collaborative draft core curriculum and training standards will be developed in consultation with key stakeholders. IDA's Capacity Building Committee will be in charge of the coordination process, with the support of key stakeholders. Several regional task forces will also be created, with the mission to adapt the curriculum, fundraise and implement the program. In addition, those regional task forces would be used to map how the disability movement is structured at national level.

The ToTAL cycle
Each cycle of the program includes the following steps:
-    Selection of 15-20 participants from 4-5 countries. Approximately, half of which would be leaders and the other half which would have a trainer/advisor profile
-    Online preparation with preliminary readings and small tasks to ensure as much as possible a common level of knowledge of participants before the first module
-    The first Module will consist of ten days and will be followed up by field practice, short "policy paper" assignment on a key CRPD implementation policy issue in their country (depending on participants category) and by online follow up
-    The second Module will take six days and will happening six months after the first module
-    All participants that have completed the process will receive certificates
-    An annual revision will take place and be carried out by the global coordination group

Expected Outcomes
The ToTAL Program expects that participants will gain good knowledge on the CRPD provisions and standards as well as on the human rights mechanisms, social policy and CRPD implementation analysis. Furthermore, a reasonable number of trainers and advisors will be available at regional level. In addition, regional and global networks of DPOs staff and members will be developed, sharing a common core background and exchanging on their practices, challenges and knowledge.

IDA's Capacity Building Committee and relevant stakeholders involved have the responsibility to provide support to national DPOs and should ensure their commitment with the Program and with the involved participants. For instance, international NGOs working on DPOs capacity building projects or CRPD related trainings could invite formed participants as trainers of their programs.

10.   Conclusions

1.   The main conclusion of the Workshop stresses the need for more support to allow national DPOs to effectively play their role as foreseen in the Convention. A DPO-driven process to elaborate CRPD Implementation Guidelines can constitute such support and it was largely agreed that IDA has a main role to play leading this process and catalyzing energies, knowledge and experiences.

2.   There was a consensus that the elaboration of comprehensive guidelines will be a huge and challenging task; for this reason, the guidelines should be elaborated gradually and in partnership with others, being open, transparent, accountable, representative and inclusive. In addition, the process should allow IDA to come up with concrete outcomes in a reasonable time frame.

It is important to highlight that the only existing interpretation guidelines regarding a UN Convention is related to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Such guidelines were elaborated 10 years after the CRC took effect and reflect the Concluding Observations and General Comments of the CRC Committee, which does not yet exist vis-à-vis the CRPD Committee.

3.   The Guidelines will not be a closed-ended document. It should be reviewed from time to time, with new ideas and practices being added. It should be a road map for DPO-driven support of CRPD implementation.

Foundational and specific modules
4.   The IDA Committee of the CRPD Implementation Guidelines should consider having a foundational module presenting key concepts and general principles and to have specific modules on rights or cluster of rights encompassed in the CRPD, bringing interpretation and substantive issues.

CRPD Journal
5.   Participants welcomed the idea to have a CRPD-related Journal acting as the first step towards the guideline's elaboration.

6.   Participants agreed that the first specific modules and the CRPD Journal should first deal with **Article 29** (Participation in political and public life) and then, with **Article 28** (Adequate standard of living and social protection), combined with Article 19 (Living independently and being included in the community) and Article 23 (Respect for home and family).

Training of Trainers, Advisors and Leaders Program (ToTAL)
7.   Participants welcomed the ToTAL program, recognizing the existing demand from the ground.

Target group
8.   National DPOs were identified as the main target group of the guidelines (and related actions such as the CRPD Journal and ToTAL Program). Nevertheless, there was a consensus that the outcomes will benefit other stakeholders such as policy makers, UN Country Teams, UN Agencies, national and international NGOs working on disability and National Human Rights Institutions, among others.

Mapping the disability movement
9.   A questionnaire will be produced to map how the disability movement is organized.

Participatory process and involvement of different stakeholders

10.   The process to establish CRPD Implementation Guidelines, and related actions, will naturally be driven and led by IDA, with the active participation of IDA members and national DPOs (right-holders), which are, at the same time, target group and producers.

11.   The elaboration process should ensure broad participation and involvement of national DPOs, especially from the global South. National DPOs exposure through the production of the modules should also provoke their own questioning and capacity growth.

12.   On the other hand, as already mentioned, it is crucial to have diverse participation and involvement of relevant stakeholders from the beginning of the process such as: UN agencies, development and cooperation organizations, country missions, INGOs and funds like the Multi Donors Trust Fund (MDTF), which will involve technical and financial support.

Expected results

13.   As expected result, the guidelines (and related actions) should support the full and effective implementation of the CRPD, ensuring that the guidance provided is relevant and meets the needs of the target audience. Furthermore, it should use the language and provide relevant tools for national DPOs with which they identify themselves.