



INTERNATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF
NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION AND
PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (ICC)



CANADIAN HUMAN
RIGHTS COMMISSION

**Survey of National Human Rights Institutions
on
Article 33.2
of the
Convention on the Rights of Persons with
Disabilities**

Prepared for the

International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the
Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

by the

Canadian Human Rights Commission

August 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION3

THE SURVEY4

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW5

ANALYSIS.....7

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS9

FUTURE PROSPECTS 11

TABLE OF SURVEY RESPONSES..... 12

SUMMARIES OF SURVEY REPORTS 15

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE55

Note

For more information on this survey, to provide comments, or to update information, please contact:

Harvey Goldberg
Canadian Human Rights Commission
613 943 9146
Harvey.goldberg@chrc-ccdp.gc.ca

The ICC anticipates carrying out a follow-up survey in 2012.

INTRODUCTION

Article 33 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (*CRPD*) outlines state obligations regarding national implementation and monitoring. Historically the main accountability mechanism in UN human rights treaties has been periodic reporting by states to a UN expert committee. An innovation in the *CRPD* is the requirement of states to create a framework to facilitate constructive domestic dialogue with the aim of promoting ongoing implementation of the Convention.

Other conventions outline obligations only. They are silent on how these obligations are to be realized. Article 33 obligates states to take concrete procedural, organizational, and administrative actions to transform rights into actions.

Article 33.2 of the Convention is of particular relevance to National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (NHRIs). Article 33.2 requires states to implement a “... *framework...to promote, protect and monitor implementation.*” Within the “framework” a number of governmental and civil society entities may be implicated. The Convention also requires that there be “...*one or more independent mechanisms...*” involved in the process. In creating the framework, states are to take into account the *Principles Relating to the Status of National Institutions* (the Paris Principles) adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1993.¹

Article 33 **National implementation and monitoring**

- 1. States Parties, in accordance with their system of organization, shall designate one or more focal points within government for matters relating to the implementation of the present Convention, and shall give due consideration to the establishment or designation of a coordination mechanism within government to facilitate related action in different sectors and at different levels.*
- 2. States Parties shall, in accordance with their legal and administrative systems, maintain, strengthen, designate or establish within the State Party, a framework, including one or more independent mechanisms, as appropriate, to promote, protect and monitor implementation of the present Convention. When designating or establishing such a mechanism, States Parties shall take into account the principles relating to the status and functioning of national institutions for protection and promotion of human rights.*
- 3. Civil society, in particular persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, shall be involved and participate fully in the monitoring process.*

¹ Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (the Paris Principles), Adopted by General Assembly resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993 See: www2.ohrc.org/English/law/parisprinciples.htm

THE SURVEY

The Convention does not require states to name existing Paris Principle compliant NHRIs to be the independent mechanism (IM). It only requires that in establishing such mechanisms that the Paris Principles be taken into account. However, given their human rights mandate and experience NHRIs are well suited to carry out this role.²

The Convention was opened for signature in March 2007. To date (August 2011) 149 states have signed the Convention and 103 have ratified it.

NHRIs attending the Third Conference of States Parties to the *CRPD* (September 2010, New York) agreed that it was timely to survey National Institutions on their experience to date regarding implementation of article 33.2. The Canadian Human Rights Commission led this initiative on behalf of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC)³ and with the assistance of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

In December 2010 the Chair of the ICC, Rosslyn Noonan, sent a questionnaire to all accredited members of the ICC.⁴ See [Annex A](#) for a copy of the questionnaire. A follow-up email was sent in February 2011.

Forty-five percent of A Status NHRIs (35) responded with sufficient information to be included in this report. Eight responses were received from organizations with B or C status. This report focuses on responses from A Status NHRIs.

² For a discussion of Article 33.2 see: De Beco, *Gauthier*, "Article 33.2 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Another Role for National Human Rights Institutions?", *Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights*, Vol 29/1 (2011)

³ For information on the work of the ICC see: <http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/Pages/default.aspx>

⁴ The Accreditation Sub-Committee of the ICC is mandated to assess compliance of NHRIs with the Paris Principles. For information on the accreditation process see: *Process currently utilized by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to accredit national institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles*, Report of the Secretary-General, Human Rights Council, Sixteenth Session, February 3, 2011, A/HRC/16/77 See: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/NHRI/A-HRC-16-77.pdf>

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

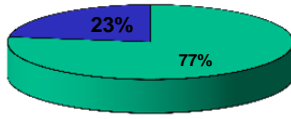
Survey Reports Received (A Status Institutions)		
	#	%
Report received	35	55
No report received	29	45
	64 ⁵	

Status of Signature and Ratification		
	All UN States	States with Reporting NHRIs
Signed	78%	97%
Ratified	54%	77%

OVERVIEW (of NHRIs reporting)		
Status of Convention		
Ratified	27	77%
Not Ratified	8	23%
Total	35	100%
IM Designation (out of 27 ratified)		
NHRI designated as IM	12	44%
Other body designated	3	12%
No IM designated yet	12	44%
Total	27	100%
IM Designation (out of 15 that have ratified and made a designation)		
Other body designated	3	20%
No IM designated yet	12	80%
Total	15	100%
Funding		
Funded	4	33%
Not funded	8	67%
Total	12	100%

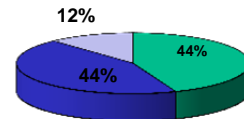
⁵ Excluding NHRIs from sub-national units that are not UN members.

Ratified



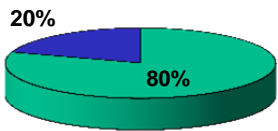
■ Ratified ■ Not Ratified

Independent Mechanism of 27 ratified



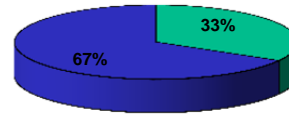
■ Designated ■ Not Designated ■ Other Designated

NHRIs as % of states where a designation has been made



■ Designated ■ Other Designated

Funding



■ Funded ■ Not funded

ANALYSIS⁶

- **Signature and ratification:** States with accredited NHRIs are almost 25% more likely to have signed and ratified the Convention than are states that have no accredited NHRI.

- **NHRIs Designated as Independent Mechanisms:**
 - Forty-four percent (12) of NHRIs from states that have ratified the *CRPD* report that they have the sole (7) or a shared role (5) as the “independent mechanism” pursuant to Article 33.2.

 - 80 percent of NHRIs from states that have ratified the *CRPD* and have designated independent mechanisms have appointed their accredited NHRI as the independent mechanism or part thereof.

 - In the five states where the role is shared with other institutions there are a total of 9 partner agencies. Three of these are institutions that are similar to NHRIs (ombuds, mediator) although they are not accredited. Two are A Status sub-national NHRIs.⁷ The other four partner agencies appear to be disabled persons organizations that, although they have a critical role in the implementation of Article 33.2, do not have the attributes of a Paris Principle compliant organization.⁸

 - Only a third of the states that have designated a NHRI to have sole or shared responsibility have provided additional funding for them to carry out this role.

 - Seven out of the 12 NHRIs that have sole or shared responsibility for the independent mechanism function report that they have been, or anticipate being, consulted in the preparation of their state’s initial report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

 - Responses on whether designated NHRIs will submit shadow reports as part of the review process conducted by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are mixed. Only four

⁶ All percentages in this section (unless otherwise noted) are based on the 35 National Institutions that responded to the survey and NOT on the total number of National Institutions.

⁷ Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, Scottish Human Rights Commission

⁸ It is a matter of interpretation whether all organizations sharing the independent mechanism role must be Paris Principle complainant or whether it is sufficient that at least one partner be complainant. This would depend, in part, on the division of responsibilities between the partners particularly with regard to monitoring compliance.

NHRIs reported that they would submit shadow reports. One said they would not file a shadow report, one was undecided and one indicated that it would submit one if needed. The other six NHRIs did not indicate whether they intended to file shadow reports.

- **Other bodies designated as independent mechanisms:** In three states (12%) there has been a decision to assign independent mechanism role to another body. Although information on these three institutions is not complete, it appears that they do not comply with the Paris Principles.
- **No decision:** The remaining 12 NHRIs reported that no action has yet been taken to appoint an independent mechanism. Three of these NHRIs reported that although they had not been officially designated they were monitoring *CRPD* implementation using their existing powers. Implementation of the *CRPD* is still in its initial stages. As states turn their attention to the monitoring function it is likely that other NHRIs will be given a role under 33.2.
- **Not yet ratified:** Eight NHRIs reported that their state has not yet ratified the *CRPD* and therefore no official designations have been made pursuant to Article 33.2. There is one exception. Although Luxembourg has not yet ratified the Convention, the Mediator of Luxembourg has been designated in advance as the independent mechanism.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

In May 2011 the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities issued its Concluding Observations on the Initial Report of Tunisia. This was the first report to be reviewed by the Committee.

Tunisia does not have an accredited NHRI. The government of Tunisia has designated the Higher Committee for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms to act as the independent mechanism pursuant to Article 33.2. In its Concluding Observations on Tunisia's Initial Report the Committee recommended that Tunisia:

*Ensure that the Higher Committee for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms complies with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (see General Assembly resolution 48/134, annex), and establish a dedicated unit on disabilities.*⁹

Spain is one of the three states that has an accredited NHRI (El Defensor del Pueblo) but has appointed a non-accredited body, the Committee of Representatives of Persons with Disabilities (CERMI), to be the IM. In June 2011 the Committee on the *CRPD* issued a list of issues to be discussed with Spain as part of the Committee's review of Spain's Initial Report to take place in September 2011. With regard to Article 33.2 the Committee asked Spain to:

*... explain whether the ...CERMI complies with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).*¹⁰

The Committee's recommendation to Tunisia, and its question to Spain, coming as part of the first two reviews of Initial Reports, is a positive indication that the Committee intends to recommend that State Parties ensure that independent mechanisms comply with the Paris Principles as a matter of good practice.

A similar development has occurred with regard to the work of the ICC Sub-Committee on Accreditation. In May 2011 the Sub-Committee re-accredited the Canadian Human Rights Commission as an A Status NHRI. However, it recommended that the Commission urge the Government of Canada to amend the Commission's governing legislation to make it clear that it had the authority to monitor the *CRPD* and other international instruments:

⁹ *Concluding Observation of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Fifth Session, 11-15 April 2011, issued May 11, 2011, *CRPD/C/TUN/CO/1* See: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/Session5.aspx>

¹⁰ *List of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the Report of Spain concerning articles 1 to 33 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Fifth Session, 11-15 April 2011, issued June 20, 2011, *CRPD/C/ESP/Q/1*, See: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/Session5.aspx>

*The SCA notes the provisions in Part II and Part III of the [Canadian Human Rights] Act that provide the CHRC with a mandate to undertake activities in relation to human rights and freedoms. It notes however that this mandate could be more clearly elaborated in the enabling legislation. The SCA encourages the CHRC to advocate for amendments to more clearly establish a broad mandate to promote and protect all human rights, including monitoring implementation of UPR recommendations **and the national monitoring mechanism under article 33 of the ICRPD**. The SCA refers to Paris Principles A.2: “A national institution shall be given as broad a mandate as possible, which shall be clearly set forth in a constitutional or legislative text, specifying its composition and its sphere of competence.” (Emphasis added)*

These initiatives by the Committee on the CRPD and the ICC Sub-Committee on Accreditation should encourage states to designate NHRIs as independent mechanisms. It may also encourage states that do not currently have NHRIs to create them.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The prospects for widespread involvement of NHRIs in the implementation of Article 33.2 are encouraging. In states that have an A Status Institutions, 44% of those institutions have been designated as independent mechanisms. In only 12% of states has another organization been designated. If this trend holds for the 12 states that have ratified but not yet designated an independent mechanism, eventually over 80% of NHRIs surveyed may be designated.

TABLE OF SURVEY RESPONSES

**DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS
AS INDEPENDENT MECHANISMS
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 33.2 OF THE CRPD**

DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS AS INDEPENDENT MECHANISMS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 33.2 OF THE CRPD							
National Human Rights Institution	Ratified	IM	Sole/ Shared	Funding (\$,000 US)	Periodic Report	Shadow Report	Notes
Questions	2	3	4	7	9	9	
STATES THAT HAVE RATIFIED THE CRPD (27)							
NHRI designated as Independent Mechanism (12)							
1	Australia: Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission	Yes	Yes	Sole	No	Consulted	Undecided
2	Azerbaijan: Human Rights Commissioner	Yes	Yes	Sole	No		
3	Egypt: National Council for Human Rights	Yes	Yes	Sole	No	Consulted	
4	Germany: Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte	Yes	Yes	Sole	\$626		
5	Korea: National Human Rights Commission	Yes	Yes	Sole	\$152		
6	Mexico : Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos	Yes	Yes	Sole	No		In consultation with state and other human rights bodies.
7	Rwanda: National Commission for Human Rights	Yes	Yes	Sole	No	Consulted	If needed
8	Great Britain: Equality and Human Rights Commission	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	Consulted	Yes
9	Denmark: Institute for Human Rights	Yes	Yes	Shared	\$850yr	Consulted	Yes
10	Senegal Comité Sénégalais des Droits de l'Homme	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	Consulted	
11	Uganda: Human Rights Commission	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	No	Yes
12	New Zealand: Human Rights Commission	Yes	Yes	Shared	\$240/yr	Consulted	Yes

¹¹ The Scottish Human Rights Commission and the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission are A Status institutions under an ICC provision that allows for accreditation of sub-national NIs in some circumstances. The Northern Ireland Equality Commission is not an accredited NI but has many of the same features as one. Together these bodies and the EHRC constitute the United Kingdom Independent Mechanism.

**DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS
AS INDEPENDENT MECHANISMS
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 33.2 OF THE CRPD**

National Human Rights Institution		Ratified	IM	Sole/ Shared	Funding (\$,000 US)	Periodic Report	Shadow Report	Notes
Questions		2	3	4	7	9	9	
Other bodies designated as Independent Mechanism (3)								
1	Bosnia & Herzegovina: Human Rights Ombudsman	Yes	Yes	Other				Council for Persons with Disabilities
2	Spain: El Defensor del Pueblo	Yes	Yes	Other				Committee of Representatives of Persons with Disabilities (CERMI) ¹²
3	Croatia: Ombudsman	Yes	Yes	Other				Ombudswomen for Persons with Disabilities
No IM designated (12)								
1	Argentina: Defenofa del Pueblo de la Nación	Yes	No					Using existing powers to monitor convention.
2	Canada: Human Rights Commission	Yes	No					
3	Ecuador: Defensor del Pueblo	Yes	No					
4	France: Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme	Yes	No					
5	India: National Human Rights Commission	Yes	No					Using existing powers to monitor convention.
6	Malaysia: Human Rights Commission	Yes	No					
7	Paraguay: Defenofa del Pueblo	Yes	No					
8	Peru: Defenofa del Pueblo	Yes	No					
9	Portugal : Proveedor de Justicia	Yes	No					
10	Serbia: Protector of Citizens	Yes	No		No	Consulted	Possibly	
11	Tanzania: National Human Rights Commission	Yes	No					
12	Ukraine: Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights	Yes	No					Using existing powers to monitor convention.

¹² Defensor del Pueblo monitors under its own authority.

**DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS
AS INDEPENDENT MECHANISMS
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 33.2 OF THE *CRPD***

National Human Rights Institution		Ratified	IM	Sole/ Shared	Funding (\$,000 US)	Periodic Report	Shadow Report	Notes
Questions		2	3	4	7	9	9	
STATES THAT HAVE NOT RATIFIED THE <i>CRPD</i> (8)								
1	Afghanistan: Independent Human Rights Commission	No	No					Not signed
2	Columbia ¹³	No	No					Anticipate shared role after ratification
3	Georgia: Public Defender	No	No					
4	Greece: National Commission for Human Rights	No	No					
5	Ireland: Human Rights Commission	No	No					
6	Luxembourg: Commission Consultative des Droits de l'Homme	No	No	Shared	No	Consulted		Mediator of Luxembourg has been designated pending ratification.
7	Norway: Centre for Human Rights	No	No					
8	Russia: Commissioner for Human Rights	No	No					

¹³ Columbia ratified the Convention subsequent to the survey being completed.

SUMMARIES OF SURVEY REPORTS

(Alphabetic order)

AFGHANISTAN
Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC)

1	Contact	Ahmad Zia Langari, Commissioner Commissioner +93 20 25 00 676 , Fax: +93 20 25 00 677 mailto:aihrc@aihrc.org.af , afzia.langari@gmail.com , langari@aihrc.org.af
2	Ratified	No. AIHRC has lobbied for signing and ratification. Formed advocacy committee with 14 NGOs but government has taken no action to date.
3	Independent Mechanism	No
12	Status re 33.2	Since Afghanistan has not yet ratified the <i>CRPD</i> , therefore, no step has been taken by the Government to give responsibility to either the AIHRC or SCO to monitor the implementation of the <i>CRPD</i> . However, the AIHRC has been mandated by the Article 58 of the Afghan Constitution and the AIHRC Law to promote, protect and monitor human rights situation in Afghanistan and investigate complaints of citizens where their rights have been abuses. The AIHRC has the mandate to monitor the implementation of the Constitution's provisions, other laws of Afghanistan and Afghanistan's commitments to human rights standards. Given this into account, the AIHRC, once the <i>CRPD</i> is ratified by the Government, is committed to, in cooperation with Afghan civil society organization, monitor the implementation of the <i>CRPD</i> in Afghanistan.

ARGENTINA
Defensoria del Pueblo de la Nacion

1	Contact	Dr. Cecilia Pazos cpazos@defensor.gov.ar 011-4819-1572
2	Ratified	Yes
3	Independent Mechanism	No. But the Office of the Ombudsman (Defensoria del Pueblo) has taken on an informal role of monitoring in cities of less than 5000 especially in disadvantaged regions of the country.
6	Previous work on disability	
7	Funding	No. Cooperative work being carried out with Citizens' Rights Movement and other parts of civil society.
8	Plans	The Office of the Ombudsman has signed a technical and advisory services agreement with the Citizens' Rights Movement. As a result, a Follow-Up and Monitoring Program was prepared with respect to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in which actions are planned for the preselected regions, provinces and cities. Based on the Country Report presented by the Argentine government to the United Nations (October 2010) -- in which it responds regarding its activity with respect to the Convention, the actions and activities in our Program are being fine-tuned and work is being carried out on three levels: the articles in the Convention, monitoring requirements as per the Guidelines and the response to each article by the Argentine government through the National Advisory Committee for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities, an organization belonging to the Argentine Executive Branch designated to coordinate and draft the Country Report.
9	Periodic Report/ Shadow Report	Attended as an observer at consultations on the drafting of the initial report. May issue a shadow report.
10	Involvement of PWDs	
11	Cooperation	
12	Status re: 33.2	No mandate has been given to another body that complies with the Paris Principles and we know of no other possibility of future compliance with the obligations under Art. 33.2 of the Convention.

AUSTRALIA Australian Human Rights Commission		
1	Contact	Graeme Innes, Disability Discrimination Commissioner, graeme.innes@humanrights.gov.au.
2	Ratified	Yes: Australia ratified the Convention on 17 July 2008.
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes
4	Sole or shared	Sole
5	Means of establishment	Administrative action taken under existing legislation. The AG made a declaration under the <i>Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986</i> that had the effect of including the rights in the <i>CRPD</i> among those subject to the purview of the AHRC
6	Previous work on disability	Yes. Since inception in 1986 pursuant to UN declarations and instruments. Since 1993 pursuant to the Disability Discrimination Act. Disability Discrimination Commissioner with dedicated staff. Has issued many reports and studies on disability related issues.
7	Funding	No. However, \$6.6 M allotted over 5 years for work on a "Human Rights Framework".
8	Plans	<p>Proactive planning by the Commission for activity to protect, promote and monitor the implementation of the rights recognised in the Convention for people with disability in Australia is constrained at present by the lack of provision of additional resources for what are potentially very broad and important roles.</p> <p>The Commission also views it as important to bear in mind that Article 33(2) approaches the roles of an independent mechanism in protection, promotion and monitoring as part of a national framework, rather than these roles operating in isolation. Views in this respect are set out in more detail in a paper for the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions and more recently in a paper presented to an expert forum on National Disability Strategies as a mechanism for implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>Australia's governments are expected to endorse a National Disability Strategy based on the Convention on 14 February 2011 with a 12 month timetable for development of detailed implementation plans. A major part of the Commission's work in relation to the Convention over the next 12 months will be to assist in and influence this process.</p>
9	Periodic Report/Shadow Report	The AHRC was consulted in the development of the 1 st Periodic Report. AHRC is considering whether to make its views known in the reporting process.
10	Involvement of PWDs	Works in close consultation with national peak organisations. In the development of Australia's National Disability Strategy the Commission has emphasised, and governments have accepted, the importance of the requirements of Article 33 for participation and involvement. In particular (1) there has been consultation with disability representative organisations in the development of the draft Strategy and (2) the draft Strategy includes a commitment to participation in the development of the more detailed implementation plan required.
11	Cooperation	Yes. AHRC has conducted capacity building workshops in a number of Pacific nations. Works in cooperation with Asia-Pacific Forum.

	Other comments/ Information	See: Australia's Initial Report under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 3 December 2010
--	-----------------------------------	--

AZERBAIJAN

Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman)

1	Contact	Prof. Elmira Suleymanova, 40 U. Hajibeyov str., Governmental House, II door, Az 1000 Baki, Azerbaijan. Tel/fax: (99412) 498 23 65, E-mail: ombudsman@ombudsman.gov.az
2	Ratified	Yes. Upon the proposal of the Commissioner, the <i>CRPD</i> was ratified on October 02, 2008 and got into force in relation to Azerbaijan on January 28, 2009
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes.
4	Sole or shared	Sole
5	Means of establishment	The letter No. 17/17/PA-142-11/22/18 of the Cabinet of Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated April 06, 2011 and the letter No. 2/387 of the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 14, 2011
6	Previous work on disability	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For promotion of the <i>CRPD</i>, protection of the rights of PWDs enshrined in other international, and national legislative acts, different events (conferences, round tables, trainings) were organized with participation of PWDs and DPOs, publications were prepared in this regard and distributed; • The Commissioner and her staff members conducted monitoring in the institutions of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, as well as in prisons, police TDPs, psychiatric clinics learned the situation of PWDs, had private conversations with them in order to find out whether those persons had been subjected to any inhuman treatment or discrimination, gave tasks and recommendation to competent governmental bodies, for provision of their housing conditions, their right to education and health as well as for solution of their social problems; • With the purpose of promotion of the National Action Plan on Protection of Human Rights in the Republic of Azerbaijan approved by the Presidential Decree on December 28, 2006, the Commissioner has conducted public hearings covering all 58 rayons of the country with participation of the members of the Parliament, the representatives of law-enforcement and other appropriate state bodies, municipalities, district electoral commissions, NGOs local communities, PWDs and mass media. During those events special attention was paid to issues of provision, protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities as one of the vulnerable groups of population; • For coordination of the NAP implementation the Working Group (WG) consisting of representatives of concerning governmental and non-governmental institutions was established by the Decree of the Head of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 25, 2007, and the Commissioner was recommended for independent evaluation, monitoring and reporting. • Upon the Ombudsman's initiative the concerning parts of the Plan five sub-groups consisting of state and non-governmental organizations were established and one of them is on "Strengthening Protection of the Rights of Different Groups Persons with Disabilities"; • Moreover, specialized advisor of the Ombudsman on protection of the rights of PWDs was appointed to ensure the coordination of the work with PWDs and DPOs.

7	Funding	No.
8	Plans	
	Protect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop of the structure of the Ombudsman office for increasing the effectiveness of protection of the rights enshrined in the <i>CRPD</i>; To develop and implement Plan of Action for protection of the rights of PWDs provided in the <i>CRPD</i> and other international and national legislative acts. To investigate individual complaints received by PWDs, raise their awareness in order they could protect their rights, and to continue providing legal advices when necessary.
	Promote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the cooperation with respective state bodies and municipalities for efficient protection of the rights of PWDs; To conduct awareness raising events, to prepare publications, to strengthen relations with public, to create separate section in the website of the Ombudsman Office for raising the awareness of relevant state bodies, municipalities, officials, civil society, population, particularly PWDs on the rights provided in <i>CRPD</i>.
	Monitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop proposals with regard to relevant amendments to the Constitutional Law on Ombudsman, taking into consideration the designation of the Ombudsman Office as an independent mechanism provided in the <i>CRPD</i>; To provide proposals for providing conformity of existing legislative base to the <i>CRPD</i>; To continue visits to the institutions for PWDs; To prepare proposals with regard to learning, analyzing the reasons and factors leading to disability, as well as to prevention of disability, rehabilitation, and social-legal protection of PWDs; To develop special reports, proposals and recommendations in order to provide restoration of the violated rights of PWDs and for solution of their problems and to sent them to the respective agencies. To continue consultations with civil society, including PWDs and DPOs. To provide complimentary report to state periodic report submitted to the relevant UN treaty-body.
9	Periodic Report/ Shadow Report	As a part of the annual report of Ombudsman submitted to the country President, the Parliament and other relevant governmental bodies. Yes (parallel report submitted to the UN treaty bodies)
10	Involvement of PWDs	To continue providing participation of civil society, particularly PWDs and DPOs in monitoring process and to develop regular cooperation with them.
11	Cooperation	Yes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to Rolling Annual Work Plan for 2011 -2012 signed between the Ombudsman Office and UNICEF Azerbaijan Country Office, one of the fields the cooperation will be focused on is the monitoring and complimentary report on the <i>CRPD</i>; Exchange of experience with German Human Rights Institute in the framework of Twinning Project and with the Ombudsman Office of Poland in the framework of Eastern partnership Programme.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Human Rights Ombudsman

1	Contact	Amira Krehic, Assistant Ombudsman, Head Department of Protection of PWDs, 00 387 33 666 006, akrehic@ombudsman.gov.ba
2	Ratified	Yes. December 2009
3	Independent Mechanism	No
12	Status re 33.2	<p>The Council for the Persons with Disabilities of Bosnia and Herzegovina established October 2010 as a temporary, expert, advisory and coordinating body of the Council of Ministers“ (Article 1):</p> <p>Council to consist of 20 members, representatives of the ministries both on the state and entity levels, as well as representatives of the people with disabilities' organizations.</p> <p>The representatives of any other state and international governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations can take part in the Council's work (Article 3.3).</p> <p>Council's work is to be financed by the Ministry for the Human Rights and Refugees.</p> <p>Council is responsible to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to whom it submits annual reports.</p> <p>The competencies of the Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promoting human rights of persons with disabilities, initiating and taking active role in creating, adopting, as well as monitoring implementation of strategic, planned and legal documents related to the policy implementation in domain of disablement; b. Establishing cooperation with international governmental and nongovernmental organization, participating in the action plans and other documents adoptions aiming to improve the status of persons with disabilities, initiating projects to support organizations of persons with disabilities and implementing activities to promote and improve their status in accordance with the UN Convention and its Optional Protocol; c. Coordinating activities between authorized bodies and institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina; d. Preparing the reports, analysis, recommendations and opinions concerning the concrete measures and actions as well as possible solutions in order to protect persons with disabilities' rights and interests, adopted or implemented by the authorized bodies, institutions and departments in Bosnia and Herzegovina; e. Participating in the reports preparation in accordance with the Article 33 of the UN Convention; f. Providing recommendations, suggestions and opinions on legal documents and projects concerning the rights of persons with disabilities, previously adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; g. Establishing regular cooperation with authorized bodies of the Council of Ministers of BiH that perform activities concerning the protection of people with disabilities rights. <p>Taking into consideration the fact that Council's members come from the state and</p>

		entity-level ministries, accordingly, they are executives, so the Ombudsmen of Bosnia and Herzegovina are of the opinion that the independency of this mechanism is disputable, while the independency itself is the core of the Paris Principles.
--	--	--

COLUMBIA
Defensoria del Pueblo

1	Contact	MIGUEL EFRAIN POLO ROSERO, Deputy Ombudsman for the monitoring and evaluation of public policy for the attainment of human rights <i>(Dirección del Seguimiento, Evaluación y Monitoreo de las Políticas Públicas para la Realización de los Derechos Humanos).</i>
2	Ratified	No. Ratification process nearing completion
3	Independent Mechanism	No
12	Status re 33.2	<p>In July 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Relations consulted the Ministry of Social Protection regarding its designation as the responsible authority under article 33 of the Convention. The Ministry of Social Protection responded that “considering that the application of policy on disabilities involves stakeholders in different sectors, such as education, communications, transport, housing and environment, as well as the national institutions that ensure the protection of human rights, we believe that the proposed designation should apply not only to the Ministry of Social Protection, but to all ministries, agencies and other national institutions whose functions include the formulation and implementation of public policy on persons with disabilities.”</p> <p>However, in the framework of the provisions of article 33.2 of the Convention, and given the constitutional status of the offices of the Ombudsman and the National Attorney General, as well as official municipal representatives, all of the above could be authorized to implement initiatives to promote, protect and supervise the application of the Convention. This can be inferred from the provisions of articles 118, 227 and 282 of Colombia's Political Constitution.</p>

CANADA
Canadian Human Rights Commission

1	Contact	Harvey Goldberg, Team Leader, Strategic Initiatives 613 943 9146 harvey.Goldberg@chrc-ccdp.ca
2	Ratified	Yes. March 2009
3	Independent Mechanism	No.
12	Status re: 33.2	The CHRC has been in discussions with the Government of Canada on designating the CHRC as the independent mechanism

DENMARK Danish Institute for Human Rights		
1	Contact	Signe Stensgaard Sørensen, Equality and Monitoring Department DIHR, sss@humanrights.dk , Tel: +45 32 69 88 10
2	Ratified	Yes: 24 July 2009
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes
4	Sole or shared	Shared with the Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman and the Central Disability Advisory Board. In the opinion of the DIHR the Parliamentary Ombudsman and the Central Disability Advisory Board are not Paris Principle compliant as they lack sufficient independence.
5	Means of establishment	Parliamentary Decision B15 adopted on 17 December 2010)
6	Previous work on disability	The Danish prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of disability is based on EC Directive 2000/78 establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation and only covers discrimination on the labour market. In its work as a national equal treatment body and national human rights institution, DIHR takes its outset in human rights law. DIHR has had a horizontal approach to discrimination and equal treatment and has thus included disability discrimination in its work before receiving the mandate under <i>CRPD</i> Article 33(2).
7	Funding	\$850,000 for 2011, 2012 and ongoing \$810,000
8	Plans	Approximately 3-4 persons will work full-time to carry out DIHR's mandate under the <i>CRPD</i> Article 33(2). Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not deal with individual complaints • considering becoming involved in strategic litigation • provide limited advice on administrative complaints procedures a • plans to create a <i>CRPD</i> homepage • plans to carry out substantial analyses of Danish law and policy considered to be problematic in relation to the <i>CRPD</i>. Promotion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DIHR will meet individually with each of the main Disability organisations in Denmark during the first year in order to inform them about the mandate of the DIHR and the importance of their co-operation with the DIHR in carrying out the mandate. • Annual public hearing into compliance with the <i>CRPD</i> • on-going dialogues with authorities • will use media to promote the <i>CRPD</i> Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shadow report to be written in close co-operation with DPOs
9	Periodic Report/ Shadow Report	DIHR may be given the opportunity to comment on the State's periodic reports. In addition, the DIHR will submit a shadow report
10	Involvement of PWDs	DIHR works closely with Danish Disability Organisations in all aspects of its work to carry out its mandate under Art. 33(2). DIHR consults with Disability Organisations on which problems of DIHR will meet with each of the main Disability Organisations individually during the first year and

		regularly thereafter.
11	Cooperation	European National Institutions are exchanging information and meeting on how to carry out their functions under Article 33(2)

ECUADOR Defensor del Pueblo de Ecuador		
1	Contact	Margarita Pou Dirección Nacional de Cooperación y Relaciones Internacionales Defensoría del Pueblo de Ecuador margarita.pou@dpe.gob.ec
2	Ratified	Yes, April 2008
3	Independent Mechanism	No. The Office of the Ombudsman for Ecuador does not have direct institutional responsibility for compliance with the <i>CRPD</i> . However, the Republic of Ecuador's Constitution grants the Ecuadorian national human rights institution jurisdiction to act in any case where there may be human rights violations, including those that may arise against persons belonging to any vulnerable group, including persons with some type of disability. The actions taken by the Office of the Ombudsman for Ecuador are aimed at determining human rights violations and filing the corresponding actions to remedy the same.
12		In Ecuador, the entity responsible for compliance with this Convention is the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, which is granted responsibility through an Executive Decree to “[...] coordinate the implementation of [...] obligations arising from international commitments in this area (Inter-American Human Rights System and the Universal Human Rights System).” Article 2 of that Decree establishes that it must “Coordinate with the government entity of competent jurisdiction to carry out the measures necessary to fully comply with the obligations.” In this case, the entity of competent jurisdiction is the National Council on Disabilities (CONADIS), which has national authority to issue policies, coordinate actions, and implement and promote research into the area of disabilities. One of the Ministry of Justice's tasks is to work in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Integration to achieve national implementation of the international instruments that establish the government's international obligations in the sphere of human rights. As well, these two Ministries work together to prepare and validate government reports to committees and other bodies with respect to human rights treaties. Similarly, in addition to this work, the Office of the Ombudsman has a constitutional mandate to protect the rights of Ecuadorian citizens. Work is done for the rights of persons with disabilities through the operational units of the National Office for the Protection of Human Rights and the Environment. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Integration, and the National Council on Disabilities are not considered national human rights institutions and therefore are not governed by the Paris Principles. However, their mandate does include safeguarding monitoring and compliance with the <i>CRPD</i> .

**EYGPT
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

1	Contact	Secretary General, National Council for Human Rights
2	Ratified	April 2008
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes, The law establishes the NCHR mandates it with responsibility for monitoring the application of international human rights conventions.
4	Sole or shared	No.
5	Means of establishment	Already mandated to monitor international conventions.
6	Previous work on disability	NCHR has previously done many activities related to disability rights such as organizing workshops, conferences and training sessions to raise awareness, preparing reports on the situation of persons with disabilities in, and preparing an action plan to promote the situation of persons with disabilities in Egypt
7	Funding	No
8	Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a national action plan. • Provide competent bodies with recommendations and advice on all means to further protect and promote human rights. • Provide opinions, recommendations and advice on matters referred to it by the competent authorities and bodies. • Receive and examine complaints concerning protection of human rights and assist in their resolution. • Monitor the application of international human rights agreements and conventions. • Coordinate with International and Local organizations and agencies concerned in Human Rights. • Participate with Egyptian delegations in regional and international meetings. • Assist by way of advice in preparing Egypt's periodic report. • Coordinate with public agencies concerned with human rights: National Council for Women, National Council for Children and Motherhood and other interested councils and agencies. • Raise public awareness of the culture of human. • Hold conferences, symposia and seminars. • Make recommendations necessary to support institutional and technical capacities in the fields of human rights. • Issue bulletins, magazines and printed material concerning the council, and its objectives and functions. • Issue reports on human rights conditions, and developments.
9	Periodic Report/ Shadow Report	NCHR participates in drafting periodic reports submitted by Egypt to the treaty monitoring bodies, as well as NCHR has submitted its Universal periodic Review report to the United Nation Human Rights Council in 2010.
10	Involvement of PWDs	See: NCHR National Plan of Action for Human Rights could be downloaded via www.nchr.org.eg
11	Cooperation	Cooperates with other National Institutions sand civil society to implement joint activities for human rights promotion.

FRANCE Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme		
1	Contact	Noémie Bienvenu 35 rue Saint Dominique 75018 Paris France Tél. : 0033142758712 noemie.bienvenu@cncdh.pm.gouv.fr
2	Ratified	Yes: February 18, 2010
3	Independent Mechanism	No. No other institution has been designated.
12		On November 19, 2009 the CNCDH released <i>Opinion of the CNDCH on national mechanisms required by the CRPD</i> . See: http://www.cncdh.fr/article.php3?id_article=676 Despite several interventions by the CNCDH to date there has been no response from the Government of France.

GERMANY Institute for Human Rights		
1	Contact	Dr. Valentin Aichele, Zimmerstrasses 26/27, D-10969 Berlin, Germany, 0049 30 25359-454, monitoring-stelle@institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de
2	Ratified	Yes
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes
4	Sole or shared	Sole
5	Means of establishment	Decision of the Federal Cabinet in October 2008; confirmed by the German parliament and Länder Chamber.
6	Previous work on disability	Yes. Previous work done was mainly in relation to the international negotiations on the <i>CRPD</i> . Since 2006, it has also conducted a number of projects such as seminars on inclusive education and civil society meetings.
7	Funding	Yes – € 433.00,00 annually/. \$626,000 US
8	Plans	
	Protect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It does not have the mandate to handle complaints; however, it receives requests for help and advice (about 200 in 2010) to which it responds without intervening in the cases directly. • It has taken up the practice of writing and submitting amicus curiae in cases of importance. It has thus far submitted two briefs (2008 and 2010).
	Promote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It works closely with the German parliament, federal and Länder focal points, disability commissioners and civil society. • It has started a publication series to elaborate on key concepts of the <i>CRPD</i> and issues of implementation in Germany. • It undertakes extensive research on various issues -- for example on reasonable accommodation, inclusive education, legal capacity, freedom and security of the person, and political participation – to highlight these topics. • It maintains a website and works with the media to produce and distribute good quality information.
	Monitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can review existing law and commissioned a study on that prior to ratification. • It examines all disability-related data and analyses existing data in light of the <i>CRPD</i>. • It will develop recommendations for the improvement of the data situation in terms of human rights based indicators.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has established a mode of consultation with civil society organizations. • It will prepare a parallel report during the State periodic reporting procedure.
9	Periodic Report/ Shadow Report	No Yes
10	Involvement of PWDs	It has institutionalized a regular meeting with civil society organizations that work on the promotion of the <i>CRPD</i> . Meetings take place three times a year and are open to all organizations pursuing the promotion of the <i>CRPD</i> . Five meetings have taken place so far and the participant list now includes about fifty organizations.
11	Cooperation	Yes. The International Department of the German Institute undertakes a twinning project to support Azerbaijan in strengthening its capacities as an NHRI.

GEORGIA
Public Defender's Office

1	Contact	<p><i>Tea Batsikadze</i> <i>Assistant to Public Defender in International Relations and Strategic Development</i> Office of Public Defender (Ombudsman) of Georgia 6, Nino Ramishvili str., Tbilisi 0179, Georgia Tel.: (+995 32) 913814/15, Mob.: (+995) 77 122006 Fax.: (+995 32) 913841 E-mail.: tbatsikadze@ombudsman.ge</p>
2	Ratified	No. Actively involved in promoting ratification.
3	Independent Mechanism	No.
12	Status re: 33.2	After ratifying the <i>CRPD</i> the State is expected to designate an independent organ for implementing Article 33 (2) of the convention.

GREECE

National Commission for Human Rights

1	Contact	Ms. Lydia-Maria Bolani, Legal Officer of the Greek National Commission for Human Rights
2	Ratified	No
3	Independent Mechanism	No

IRELAND

Human Rights Commission

1	Contact	Des Hogan, dhogan@ihrc.ie or Kirsten Roberts, kroberts@ihrc.ie
2	Ratified	No – Ireland has signed but not ratified
3	Independent Mechanism	N/A – Ireland has not ratified to date
	Comments	Irish Human Rights Commission has stated that it is willing to consider the role if adequate resources are made available.

KOREA National Human Rights Commission		
1	Contact	Hyoung Seok CHO, Director, Disability Team
2	Ratified	Yes
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes
4	Sole or shared	Sole
5	Means of establishment	Not stated. No legislation enacted or amended.
6	Previous work on disability	Yes
7	Funding	Yes – \$151 853
8	Plans	
	Protect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will continue to serve as an agency for non-discrimination by issuing requests for correction in appropriate cases, identifying those cases that meet the requirements under the Disability Discrimination Act, and demanding that the Ministry of Justice issue remedial orders in those cases.
	Promote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has published a description of the <i>CRPD</i> which explains the drafting background of each article, terms specified in the articles, the relation of articles with other articles, international norms, examples It recommended the government ratify the <i>CRPD</i> and Optional Protocol.
	Monitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides opinions to the government about the state report. It will conduct research on compliance with the <i>CRPD</i> and will make recommendations for policies. It will monitor discrimination against persons with disabilities.
9	Periodic Report/ Shadow Report	<p>Yes – under Article 21 of its founding legislation, it is to provide opinions on state part reports</p> <p>Yes – if it is requested to do so by the treaty body</p>
10	Involvement of PWDs	It has recruited employees who are persons with disabilities and involve those persons in the monitoring.
11	Cooperation	No

LUXEMBOURG Commission Consultatif des Droits Humaines		
1	Contact	Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration
2	Ratified	No – signed but not ratified; will be ratified in the near future
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes
4	Sole or shared	Shared The Mediator of Luxembourg has been named as the national monitoring mechanism, but this role is shared with the CCDH.
5	Means of establishment	The existing enabling legislation was sufficient to allow the CCDH to take on the role of monitoring mechanism and was not changed.
6	Previous work on disability	Yes The CCDH produced a report on the <i>CRPD</i> which was published in November 2010 and is available on their website at www.ccdh.lu .
7	Funding	No
8	Plans	
	Protect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CCDH does not have a mandate to protect human rights.
	Promote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will produce reports and studies on issues relating to the <i>CRPD</i>.
	Monitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will review legislation, regulation and practices to ensure conformity with its obligations under the <i>CRPD</i> and provide updates on these issues.
9	Periodic Report/ Shadow Report	Yes – the CCDH can contribute to the State report and was an active contributor to the UPR.
10	Involvement of PWDs	The CCDP will work to ensure the involvement of persons with disabilities and civil society throughout its information, promotional and monitoring activities.
11	Cooperation	No

MEXICO
Human Rights Commission

1	Contact	N/A
2	Ratified	Yes
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes
4	Sole or shared	Shared A Framework for monitoring has been established, comprised of the National Human Rights Commission and all state Government Agencies for the Protection and Defence of Human Rights. The National Human Rights Commission is responsible for the Framework and will be the representative to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
5	Means of establishment	Existing framework is sufficient.
6	Previous work on disability	N/A
7	Funding	N/A
8	Plans	
	Protect	N/A
	Promote	N/A
	Monitor	N/A
9	Periodic Report/ Shadow Report	N/A
10	Involvement of PWDs	The National Human Rights Commission may establish an advisory committee inclusive of persons with disabilities, to follow up on actions to be taken in furtherance of implementation of the Convention.
11	Cooperation	N/A

NEW ZEALAND Human Rights Commission		
1	Contact	Bruce Coleman, Senior Policy Analyst, Disability, Human Rights Commission, Box 1578, Christchurch, NZ, +64 3 353 0952, BruceC@hrc.co.nz
2	Ratified	Yes
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes
4	Sole or shared	Shared The Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman and the Disability Convention Coalition have been given joint responsibility as the independent mechanism. The Disability Convention Coalition is a group of six national Disabled Persons Organizations. Only the Human Rights Commission complies with the Paris Principles; it coordinates the activities of the independent mechanisms.
5	Means of establishment	The existing legislative mandates of the Commission and the Ombudsman were sufficient to allow them to assume this function following a Cabinet decision. The Disability Convention Coalition was formed as a governance-level steering group of six major disabled peoples' organizations to give disabled people a direct and equal input into monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the <i>CRPD</i> . An agreement by the Executive branch of government, through the mechanism of a report to Social Policy Cabinet Committee, established the mandate and scope for the new functions of the monitoring mechanism. These were announced in May 2010 and made official in October 2010.
6	Previous work on disability	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is one of the two areas (along with race) in which the greatest number of complaints is received. • It monitors and reports on the status of human rights for disabled persons, for example through the Commission's National Conversation about Work, and its review of Human Rights in New Zealand 2010. • It advocates for key human rights issues for disabled peoples like, for example, inclusive education, accessible public land transport, and access to New Zealand Sign Language for Deaf People. • It intervenes in key court cases.
7	Funding	Yes – \$240,000 over 3 years, inclusive of funding for a full-time disability rights commissioner
8	Plans	
	Protect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It plans to continue with its protection role by receiving complaints and commenting on draft legislation.
	Promote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It plans on continuing with its promotion role through its policy interventions. • It is planning an intensive engagement programme with disabled people and a number of resources to promote the Convention.
	Monitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its main actions since receiving designation have been to comment on the draft state report and to undertake research and consultation on key issues identified by disabled people.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has begun work on the development of an independent monitoring framework.
9	Periodic Report/ Shadow Report	No – but is consulted during development of Govt report; it provided comments on drafts in this round Yes
10	Involvement of PWDs	<p>It has extensive networks with disabled people and their organizations currently. It also established a Disability Reference Group to provide advice and guidance to the Commission. Specific consultations have been undertaken in the first half of 2011.</p> <p>The Disability Convention Coalition has completed a monitoring report which records and analyzes the experience of disabled persons in realizing their rights.</p>
11	Cooperation	No.

NORWAY
Human Rights Commission

1	Contact	Vibeke Musæus, Legal Advisor v.j.musaus@nchr.uio.no From May 2011: Magnus Forberg Andersen, Legal Advisor m.f.andersen@nhrc.uio.no
2	Ratified	No – Norway signed in 2007 but has not yet ratified
3	Independent Mechanism	No.

PARAGUAY

Ombudsman

1	Contact	La Dirección de Coordinación, coordinacio@defensoriadelpueblo.gov.py
2	Ratified	Yes – March 2007
3	Independent Mechanism	No
12	Status re 33.2	No independent mechanism has yet been named. The Ombudsman feels it could appropriately fill this role.

PERU
Ombudsman

1	Contact	Dr. Malena Pineda Ángeles, Head of the Program for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities
2	Ratified	Yes – December 2007
3	Independent Mechanism	No
12	Status re 33.2	No independent mechanism has yet been established. There has been no discussion of how the Peruvian government intends to meet its obligations Article under 33.2.

PORTUGAL

Ombudsman

1	Contact	Adriana Barreiros, Advisor to the Portuguese Ombudsman, Rua do Pau de Bandeira, n°9, 1249-088 Lisboa, +351 213 926 680, adriana.barreiros@provedor-jus.pt
2	Ratified	Yes
3	Independent Mechanism	No
12	Status re 33.2	According to information provided to the Ombudsman by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, discussions are currently underway, but no final decision has been taken to date.

RUSSIA

Commissioner for Human Rights

1	Contact	Olga Noyanova, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Desk, Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights
2	Ratified	Signed: Yes Ratified: No.
12	Comments	Ministry of Health and Social Development is working on harmonization of national laws with the <i>CRPD</i> including the issue of Article 33.2

RWANDA National Human Rights Commission		
1	Contact	Commission Nationale des Droits de la Personne du Rwanda, B.P. 269 KIGALI – RWANDA, Tel. – Fax : +252504274 - +252504270 E-mail: cndh@rwanda1.com , Website : www.cndp.org.rw
2	Ratified	Yes, December 18, 2008
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes.
4	Sole or shared	Sole
5	Means of establishment	Article 10 of Law n° 01/2007 of 20/01/2007 On the Protection of Persons with Disabilities provides that “the National Human Rights Commission is mandated to monitor respect for the rights of persons with disabilities.”
6	Previous work on disability	Rwanda’s National Human Rights Commission has conducted various activities with respect to the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and monitoring enforcement of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. These activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encouraging the competent government bodies to ratify the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol; - encouraging the government bodies involved to put in place the Ministerial Orders on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities as stipulated in Law n° 01/2007 of 20/01/2007 On the Protection of Persons with Disabilities; - providing legal opinions on bills respecting human rights in general and, in particular, on the bill respecting Rwanda’s Labour Code and the bill on the organization and the functioning of the National Council of Persons with Disabilities; - organizing training seminars on the rights of persons with disabilities; - organizing awareness sessions on the rights of persons with disabilities; - taking part in meetings on the rights of persons with disabilities and in the commemoration of international and national days to mark the rights of persons with disabilities; - disseminating Law n° 01/2007 of 20/01/2007 On the Protection of Persons with Disabilities in general.
7	Funding	No.
8	Plans	a. Protect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examine violations of the rights of persons with disabilities committed within the territory of Rwanda, - Investigate these violations and, if need be, refer them to the competent jurisdictions.

		<p>b. Promote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize training seminars for staff of Rwanda’s National Human Rights Commission on the rights of persons with disabilities and on debates involving the rights of persons with disabilities; - Develop pedagogical modules on the rights of persons with disabilities; - Educate and raise awareness among the Rwandan population with respect to the rights of persons with disabilities; - Translate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the local language; - Disseminate the Convention, the legislation and ministerial orders respecting the rights of persons with disabilities; - Disseminate the annual report brought before Parliament by Rwanda’s National Human Rights Commission. The report takes stock of the situation regarding the respect of the rights of persons with disabilities in Rwanda. <p>C Monitor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize the study undertaken into the situation regarding the respect of the rights of persons with disabilities in Rwanda. <p>-Rwanda’s National Commission of Human Rights is putting in place an Observatory on the rights of persons with disabilities.</p>
9	Periodic Report/ Shadow Report	<p>Rwanda’s National Human Rights Commission is involved in the development of periodic reports respecting human rights and will likewise be involved in the periodic report on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>Rwanda’s National Human Rights Commission can, if need be, table a shadow report.</p>
10	Involvement of PWDs	<p>In Rwanda, the participation and involvement of persons with disabilities and civil society in compliance with Article 33 are guaranteed as the Federation, the Associations and the case management centres are recognized and protected under Law n° 01/2007 of 20/01/2007 On the Protection of Persons with Disabilities in general. Article 4 of the Law stipulates that [translation] “the State must monitor and support their activities and an order of the minister whose attributions include social affairs determines the regulations that apply.”</p> <p>Rwanda’s National Human Rights Commission also has a Collaborative Meeting Secretariat, whose members from the Commission and civil society make suggestions, observations and recommendations to achieve human rights in general and, in particular, the rights of persons with disabilities.</p>
11	Cooperation	<p>To date, Rwanda’s National Human Rights Commission has taken inter-institutional steps to help it carry out the tasks for which it is responsible pursuant to Article 33.2 with respect to UN agencies and DFID.</p>

SENEGAL
Senegalese Human Rights Committee

1	Contact	Alioune Ndiaye, Coordinator Immeuble Pasteur, B.P 6151 Dakar Etoile Tel.: (221) 33 823 44 27 E-mail: csdh@orange.sn
2	Ratified	Yes, September 2010
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes.
4	Sole or shared	Ombudsman Also, a Human Rights Department whose mandate includes overseeing the supervised education and social protection directorate.
5	Means of establishment	Senegal's Human Rights Commission is governed by Law 97-04 of March 10, 2010
6	Previous work on disability	No. It conducts awareness-raising activities on this convention and especially on social orientation legislation adopted by Senegal (see attached document)
7	Funding	
8	Plans	Promote: according to this year's action plan (2011), the Senegalese committee intends to continue its activities to make social orientation legislation accessible (see attached social orientation legislation) but in particular the Convention on Persons with Disabilities that Senegal ratified; Monitor: the committee also intends to hold national consultations with everyone involved in the issue of persons with disabilities to get their opinions on implementation of the national mechanism provided for under Article 33.
9	Periodic/Shadow	2. Article 3 of Law 97—04 of March 10, 1997, stipulates (part 4) that the Senegalese committee [translation] "shall provide an opinion on any report or document intended for these bodies and ensure that Senegal complies with its obligations under international or regional conventions to which Senegal is a party."
10	Involvement of PWDs	Under the legislation that creates the Senegalese committee, the committee will be pluralistic. It shall have 29 members, with representation from the most representative civil society organizations, the national assembly, the bar, women's organizations, unions, etc. This pluralistic makeup is an asset that the Senegalese Human Rights Committee always takes advantage of when necessary.

SERBIA

National Commission for Human Rights

1	Contact	Ms Dragana Maslic E mail: dragana.maslic@ombudsman.rs Phone + 381 11 2068 134
2	Ratified	Yes, both the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto (in force within the domestic legal system as from 10 June 2009)
3	Independent Mechanism	No
12		For the time being Serbian Ombudsman is not acquainted with any official/Government policy regarding the fulfilment of mentioned obligations by the Republic of Serbia. Yet, our institution will continue to observe the situation with due attention, and to handle complaints of persons with disabilities in particular.

SPAIN Defensor del Pueblo		
1	Contact	Sr. José Manuel Sánchez Saudinós Jefe del Gabinete del Defensor Adjunto Defensor del Pueblo ESPAÑA jms.saudinos@defensordelpueblo.es
2	Ratified	Yes
3	Independent Mechanism	No
12		<p>The Defensor del Pueblo is responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights in Spain. It also has responsibility for the resolution of complaints and for preparing studies on the adaption of legislation to the constitutional principles of protection the group of people with disabilities. Pursuant to these authorities the Defensor monitors the implementation of the Convention on its own authority.</p> <p>In September 2009 the Government of Spain appointed CERMI (Committee of Representatives of Persons with Disabilities) as the independent monitoring body to promote, protect and oversee the application of the Convention, in compliance with article 33.2 of the International Treaty.</p>

TANZANIA

Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance

1	Contact	<i>Francis K. Nzuki, Director of Human Rights. Tanzania Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance.</i> francisnzuki@hotmail.com
2	Ratified	Yes.
3	Independent Mechanism	<i>YES, The Human Rights Commission is not mentioned to form part of the council. Other members mentioned under section 11(1) of the act include:-</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ <i>Ministry of Education</i>✓ <i>Ministry of Labour</i>✓ <i>Ministry of Health</i>✓ <i>Local Government Association</i>✓ <i>Community Service Management</i>✓ <i>Public Service Management</i>
4	Sole or shared	
5	Means of establishment	
6	Previous work on disability	
7	Funding	
8	Plans	
9	Periodic/Shadow	
10	Involvement of PWDs	
11	Cooperation	

UGANDA Uganda Human Rights Commission		
1	Contact	Roselyn Karugonjo-Segawa Director, Monitoring and Inspections P.O Box 4929, Kampala, Uganda Tel (Off): +256 0414 345082 (Direct Line) Email: roselyn@uhrc.ug
2	Ratified	Yes
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes
4	Sole or shared	Shared with the National Council for Disability (NCD) which is a Constitutional body responsible for promotion of disability rights in Uganda.
5	Means of establishment	The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda mandates the Uganda Human Rights Commission with the duty of Monitoring the protection and promotion of human rights in Uganda including rights of people with disabilities (PWDs).
6	Previous work on disability	The Uganda Human Rights Commission has been previously involved in disability work even before Uganda signed and ratified the Convention.
7	Funding	No
8	Plans	Protect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue receiving complaints of human rights violations of PWDs. Promote <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue conducting sensitization of disability rights among the disability fraternity, public officials and the citizenry. Monitor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable Persons Unit will monitor government compliance with ratified international standards including the <i>CRPD</i> e.g. on proposed legislation and policies that affect the rights of persons with disability.
9	Periodic Report/ Shadow Report	The UHRChas been involved in the drafting of the State's periodic reports and has contributed by sharing information on the status of disability rights in Uganda. The Commission will not be submitting a shadow report, but may submit a report if necessary on the situation of persons with disability.
10	Involvement of PWDs	The Paris Principles require National Human Rights Institutions to cooperate with other stakeholders. Accordingly, the Uganda Human Rights Commission will continue to work closely with persons with disability and civil society in the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disability. Together they will promote the <i>CRPD</i> among policy makers, promotion of a rights based approach to disability issues in the country, to mention but a few.
11	Cooperation	Currently we are not aware of any regional initiatives. In terms of the situation in Uganda, the Uganda Human Rights Commission is working very closely with the National Council on Disability to perform our functions.

UNITED KINGDOM Equality and Human Rights Commission		
1	Contact	Sara Brunet, Senior Lawyer EHRC, Arndale House, Arndale Centre, Manchester, M4 3AQ, United Kingdom
2	Ratified	Yes
3	Independent Mechanism	Yes
4	Sole or shared	Scottish Human Rights Commission, Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, Northern Ireland Equality Commission have responsibility within their jurisdictions .
5	Means of establishment	Remit under the Equality Act 2006 provides authority.
6	Previous work on disability	The Commission incorporates a statutory Disability Committee with decision-making powers. The Committee has decision making powers in relation to those matters which solely concern disability, and the EHRC must seek its advice on relevant disability matters.
7	Funding	No.
8	Plans	<p>Promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • published practical guidance on what the <i>CRPD</i> means • Launched web-pages which provide an overview of <i>CRPD</i>, work of the Commission and how PWDS can use it • Seeking to build the capacity of advice agencies on <i>CRPD</i> and are inviting a number of advice agencies to bid for money to develop materials to build the awareness • Awareness of the Convention to be stipulation of those in receipt of legal grants from the Commission. <p>Monitor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a report to the UNCRPD Committee. • Office of Public Management commission to undertake an evidence review concerning progress towards implementation, • Legal opinion on compliance of domestic law developed, • Arranged meetings with DPOs to discuss priority issues. • May use Inquiry powers to gather further evidence • Will make further representations re UK reservations <p>Protect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream <i>CRPD</i> within litigation and enforcement strategy • Will cite the Convention in legal interventions. • Have arranged for Parliamentary questions to be asked as to how the Government is ensuring its activities are compliant with and give full effect to <i>CRPD</i>. <p>Further details: http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/human-rights/international-framework/un-convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/our-work-to-promote-theconvention</p>
9	Periodic/Shadow	The UK Independent Mechanism (UKIM) - made up of EHRC, SHRC, NIHRC and ECNI - submitted comments to UK Government on current draft of its initial report on CRPD. UKIM will issue shadow report close r to UK examination date.

10	Involvement of PWDs	Series of consultation events with disabled people and their organisations to raise awareness and to discuss priority issues Convened <i>CRPD</i> expert advisory group that will be involved in the development of the shadow report and other <i>CRPD</i> activities.
11	Cooperation	The four Commissions meet regularly to discuss their role and how they can work both together and with Government and disabled people's organizations. The Commission is an active participant in both UN and European forums on the Convention and is chair of the <i>CRPD</i> working group of the Euro-group of national human rights institutions to build knowledge and capacity and influence across Europe and internationally concerning the Convention.

**ANNEX A:
Survey Questionnaire**

International Coordinating Committee of
National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

Survey on Article 33.2
**Convention on the Rights of Persons with
Disabilities**

1. Please indicate who your contact will be for the ongoing exchange of information on the implementation of Article 33.2.
2. Has your state ratified the Convention? If not, is your NI involved in promoting ratification?
3. If yes to #2, has your NI been given responsibility as an “independent mechanism” pursuant to Article 33.2 of the *CRPD*?

(If YES go to Question 4. If NO, go to Question 12).

4. Does your NI have sole responsibility as the “independent mechanism” or is this responsibility shared with other bodies? If other bodies are involved please name those bodies and indicate whether, in the opinion of your NI, they comply with the Paris Principles.
5. What administrative, legal or legislative mechanism was used to establish the mandate of your NI to carry out activities pursuant to Article 33.2? For example, did legislation have to be enacted or amended?
6. Has your NI previously done work with regard to disability rights?
7. Has your NI been provided with new funding and/or resources to carry out its functions under 33.2? If so, what resources have been provided? (Please convert to \$US.)
8. Briefly describe the plans of your NI to:
 - A. Protect,
 - B. Promote, and
 - C. Monitor
9. With regard to monitoring will your NI be responsible for, or involved in, drafting of your state’s periodic reports? Does your NI plan to submit a shadow report?

(Optional: Provide copies or links to all relevant documents explaining your National Institutions mandate pursuant to 33.2 and how it will be fulfilled.)

10. How does your NI intend to ensure the full participation and involvement of persons with disabilities and civil society as required by Article 33?
11. Are there any regional or inter-institution initiatives underway to assist National Institutions to carry out their functions under Article 33.2?

IF YOU ANSWERED YES TO #3 STOP HERE.

IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO #3 CONTINUE WITH #12.

12. Your NI has not been given responsibility pursuant to Article 33.2.
 - A. Has another body been given this mandate?
 1. If so, what is the name of that body?
 2. In the opinion of your NI, does this alternative body comply with the Paris Principles?

If no other body has been appointed, are you aware of how your state plans to fulfill its obligations under 33.2?