

# **From ceremony to practice – challenges of local implementation of UN CPRD**

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## Structure

- UN CPRD – more than a ceremonial affair?
- UN CPRD – local implementation in a multi-level framework
- UN CPRD – implementation as a local planning activity
- „think glocal - learn glocal - act glocal“: the potential of ‚inter-communal learning‘



# CONVENTION on the RIGHTS of PERSONS with DISABILITIES



**CRPD10YEARS**

disability rights are human rights

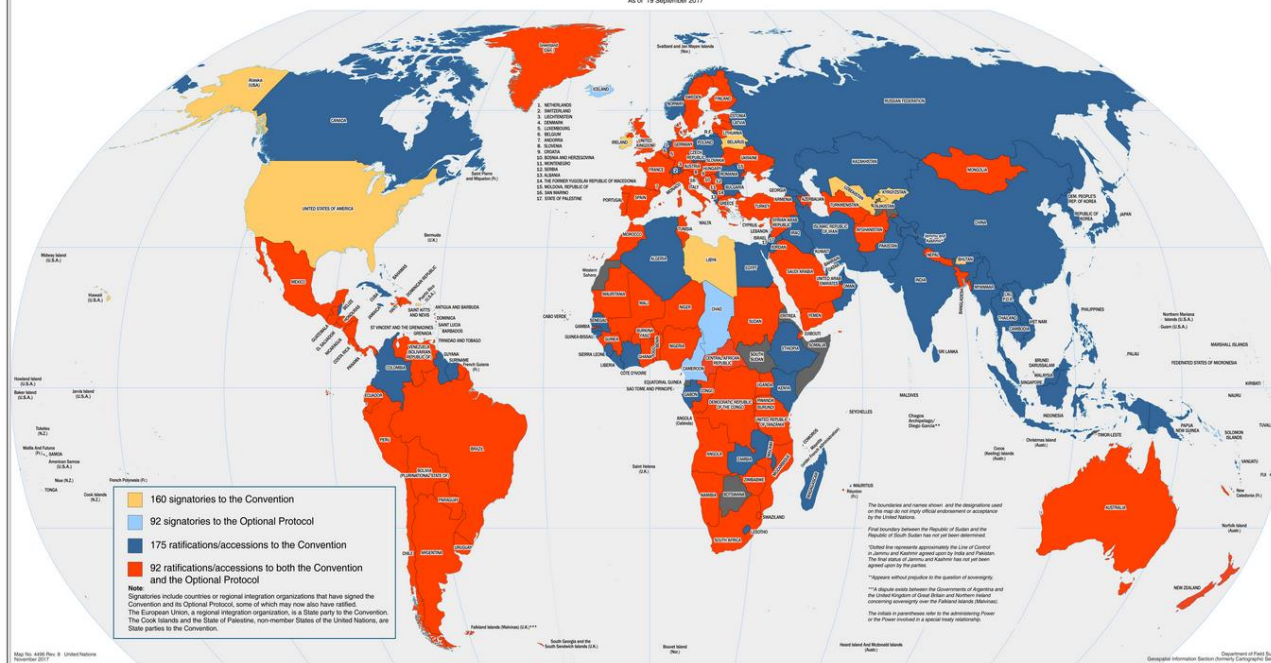
Celebrating 10 Years of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



## CRPD and Optional Protocol Signatures and Ratifications

■ Not Signed ■ Signed Convention ■ Signed Convention & Protocol ■ Ratified Convention ■ Ratified Convention & Protocol

As of 19 September 2017



- Adopted in 2006
- Signatures: 161 States
- Ratifications 177 States
- Monitoring mechanism
- Became part of UN's Human Rights legislation system



# UN CPRD - more than a ceremonial affair ?

- UN CPRD aim is to “protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.”
- UN CPRD promotes the inclusion and full participation of persons with disabilities in all spheres of life, challenging customs, stereotypes, prejudices, harmful practices and stigma relating to persons with disabilities
- UN CPRD provides an internationally shared value base, language and terminology
- Art. 4: State Parties are required “to adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present convention...”
- **Nice words, gentle words, but still only words ....?**

# I. POPULATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

**Table 1: Percentage of people with disabilities by Member State, gender and age group (Age : 16+)**

	Prevalence by gender			Prevalence by age group			Prevalence by degree		
	As a % of the same gender			As a % of the same age group			As a % of the same age group		
	Females	Males	All	Age : 16-64	Age : 65+	All	Strongly limited	Limited	Not limited
European Union	28.3	23.1	25.8	17.9	54.2	25.8	8.3	17.5	74.2
Belgium	20.5	21.1	20.8	17.5	47.0	25.7	8.4	15.5	76.2
Bulgaria	19.0	15.7	17.4	10.6	41.7	17.4	4.1	13.3	82.6
Czech Republic	25.2	21.4	23.6	16.5	48.5	23.6	6.1	17.5	76.5
Denmark	30.5	21.1	25.9	24.5	30.5	25.9	7.7	18.2	74.2
Germany	33.7	30.8	32.3	23.7	59.7	32.3	10.0	22.3	67.7
Estonia	33.9	27.8	31.3	21.8	67.4	31.3	8.6	22.7	68.8
Ireland	17.3	16.7	16.9	12.7	39.2	16.9	4.9	12.0	83.0
Greece	22.4	17.7	20.1	9.2	54.6	20.1	8.6	11.5	79.9
Spain	24.0	18.5	21.3	13.1	52.8	21.3	4.8	16.5	78.7
France	27.2	22.5	24.9	17.5	51.6	24.9	9.3	15.6	75.1
Croatia	33.4	31.7	32.6	22.2	56.5	32.6	7.7	24.9	67.4
Italy	31.5	24.2	28.0	16.3	62.6	28.0	8.8	19.2	72.0
Cyprus	24.8	22.0	23.5	16.1	61.9	23.5	10.3	13.2	76.5
Latvia	35.1	27.0	31.5	20.9	70.1	31.5	6.6	24.9	68.4
Lithuania	27.4	21.0	24.5	14.1	60.7	24.5	8.0	16.5	75.5
Luxembourg	20.2	17.2	18.7	14.9	37.4	18.7	6.0	12.7	81.3
Hungary	30.7	24.1	27.6	19.3	62.1	27.6	8.1	19.5	72.4
Malta	14.0	10.6	12.3	6.7	36.8	12.3	3.9	8.4	87.7
Netherlands	32.0	22.1	27.3	22.6	46.4	27.3	6.2	21.1	72.7
Austria	30.6	26.0	28.4	21.2	55.4	28.4	9.4	19.0	71.7
Poland	24.4	21.7	23.1	16.5	54.0	23.1	7.3	15.8	76.9
Portugal	34.3	24.4	29.6	19.6	63.4	29.6	9.3	20.3	70.5
Romania	31.6	22.2	27.1	17.6	68.8	27.1	8.2	18.9	73.0
Slovenia	38.6	33.2	36.0	29.8	64.1	36.0	13.0	23.0	64.0
Slovakia	38.4	30.3	34.5	25.9	79.0	34.5	10.2	24.3	65.5
Finland	35.1	29.1	32.1	25.9	54.6	32.1	7.7	24.4	67.8
Sweden	18.6	12.6	15.7	12.5	26.2	15.7	6.4	9.3	84.3
United Kingdom	23.5	19.4	21.5	16.5	40.8	21.5	9.1	12.4	78.5

\*: 2010 data.

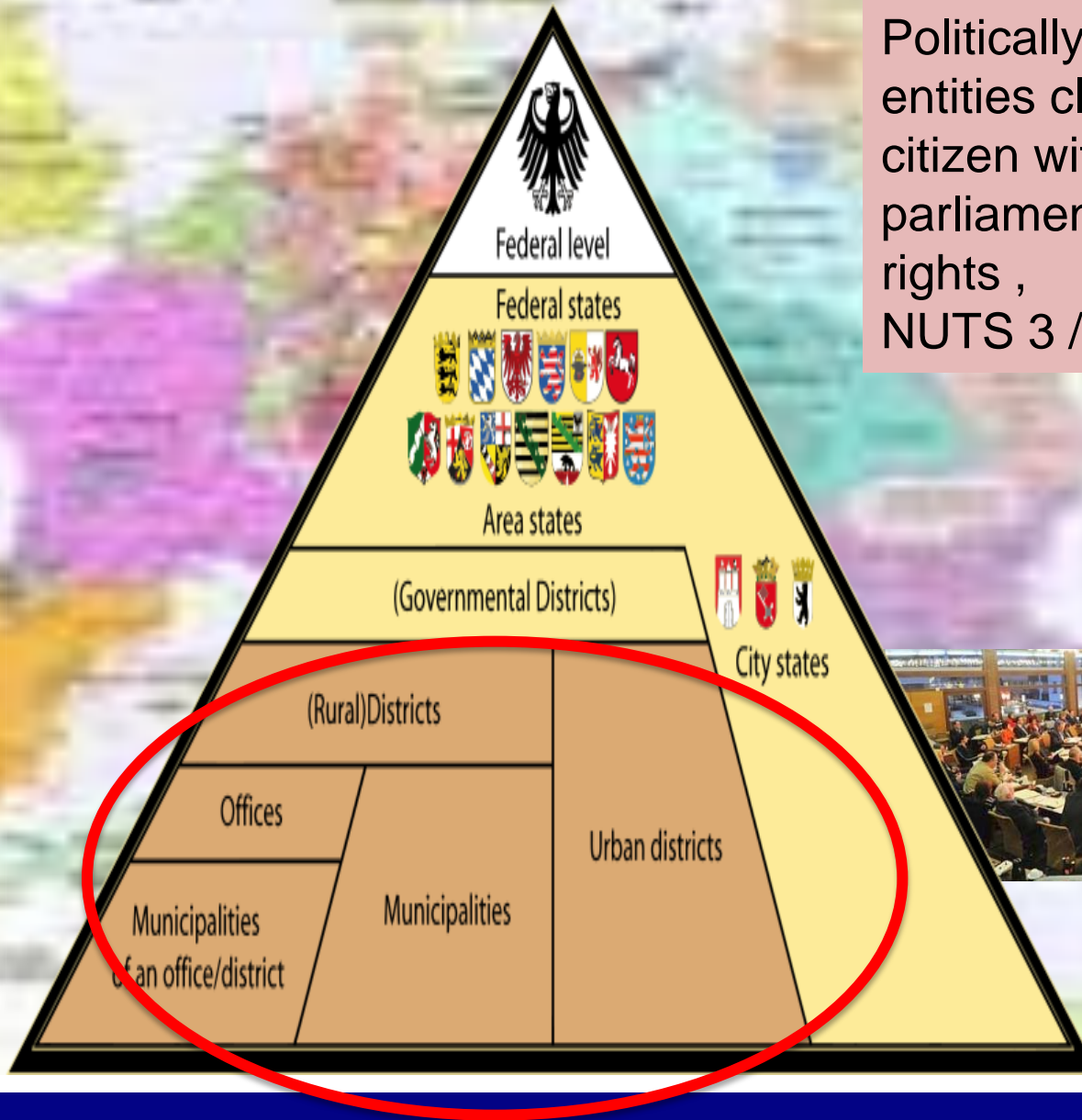
Data source: EU-SILC UDB 2011 and Eurostat (Eurobase).

E.: 25.8 %  
of which  
F.: 28,3%  
M.: 23.1%  
and  
16-64:17,9%  
65+: 54,2%

# UN CPRD – local implementation in a multi-level framework

- The implementation of UN CRPD needs a multi-level approach, in which national and regional actors have clear responsibilities.
- The more the general demands of the CRPD are to be concretized into actions, the more the importance of the local political level becomes obvious.
- Local / communal political level (municipality/district) is closest to the citizen and more open for democratic participation





Communal level:  
Politically defined  
entities close to the  
citizen with government,  
parliament and budget  
rights ,  
NUTS 3 / LAU 2;1



# Research findings on local implementation of UN CPRD in 10 European countries (2014)

1. How the CRPD is received on a local level in the different countries depends to a high degree on the general political framework and its tradition.
2. In countries in which a rights based approach on social politics is common (particularly in Nordic countries) formally constituted participation structures such as Disability Councils, Ombudsmen etc. are the norm in contrast to other countries with a more charity or medically based tradition of disability politics (like France, Portugal, Spain).
3. The innovative potential develops most effectively, if the convention is seized up by civil rights activists who build 'local coalitions for change' that engage for the implementation of the UN CPRD principles
4. Certain aspects of the Convention have higher profile than others. This particularly applies to accessibility and to inclusive education.
5. In municipalities in the same country with the same overall developmental path, different policies and degrees of local inclusiveness for the implementation of the convention can be observed:

**“room for political shaping of local situations”**



# Implementation of UN CPRD

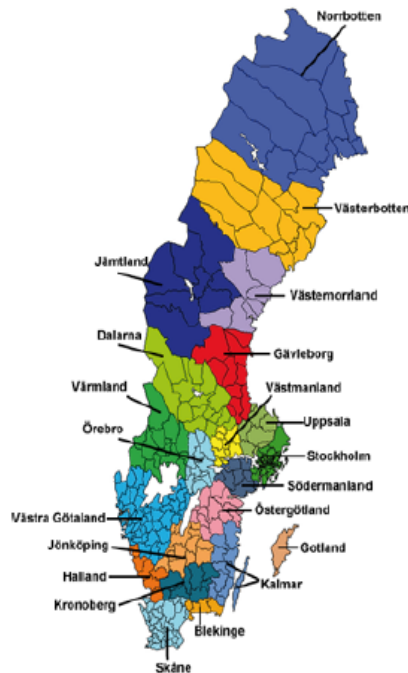
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- *“No that the difficulties of the mountains are behind we face the difficulties of the plains” (Berthold Brecht)!*
- ... UN CPRD as a social innovation that is to be adopted by local governments to become an integral part of their institutional, social and cultural reality.
- What does this mean? Why should this adopting decision be made ... there are many problems that need attention? **Who has a problem with discrimination of persons with disabilities?**

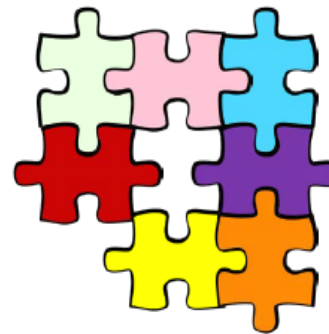
# Country wide monitoring of UN CPRD- implementation in Sweden (2014): „rating and ranking municipalities“



HANDISAM



Follow up the  
CRPD and  
disability policy  
in municipalities



# UN CPRD – implementation as a local planning activity

... Planning inclusive communities:

a participative and learning oriented process in local regions under the leadership of local governments to develop local pathways to inclusion, so that all people, including people with disabilities, can develop their biography along the life course on an equal basis with other.

# Dimensions of Social Planning

## 1. Technological dimension:

Defining the area, analysis and data collection, matching with objectives, development of action plan

## 2. Normative dimension

UNCPRD as value base needs ,local re-invention‘

## 3. Political dimension

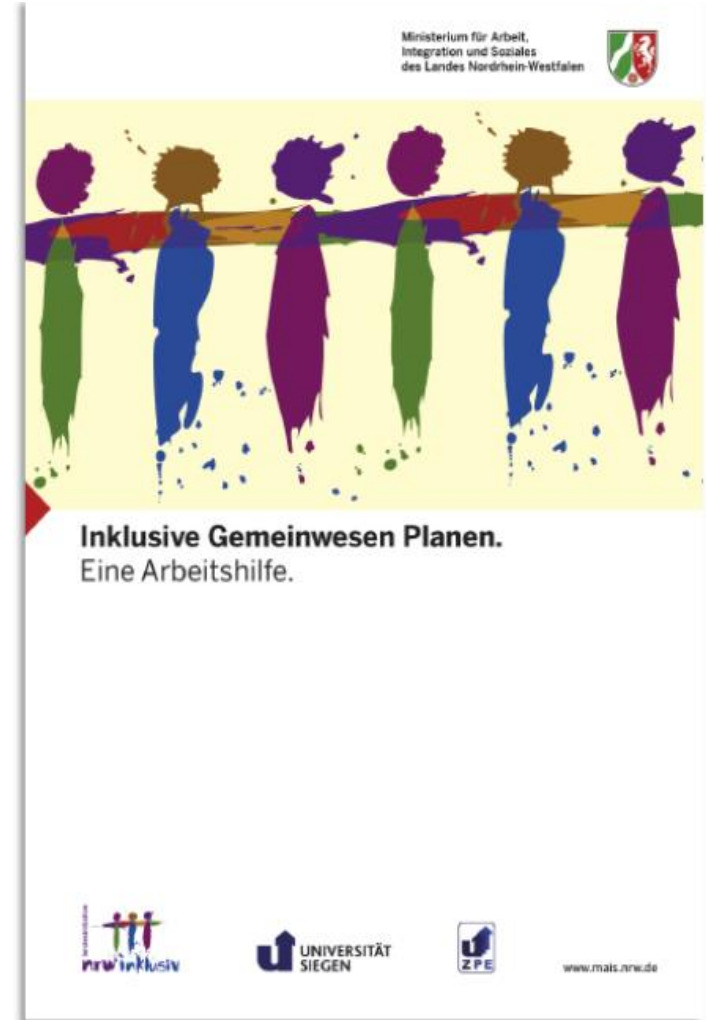
Making collective action possible under conditions of not given consensus

# ZPE-Manual „Planning Inclusive Communities

Funded by NRW government, EU Conference  
2014: [www.inkluplan.uni-siegen.de](http://www.inkluplan.uni-siegen.de)

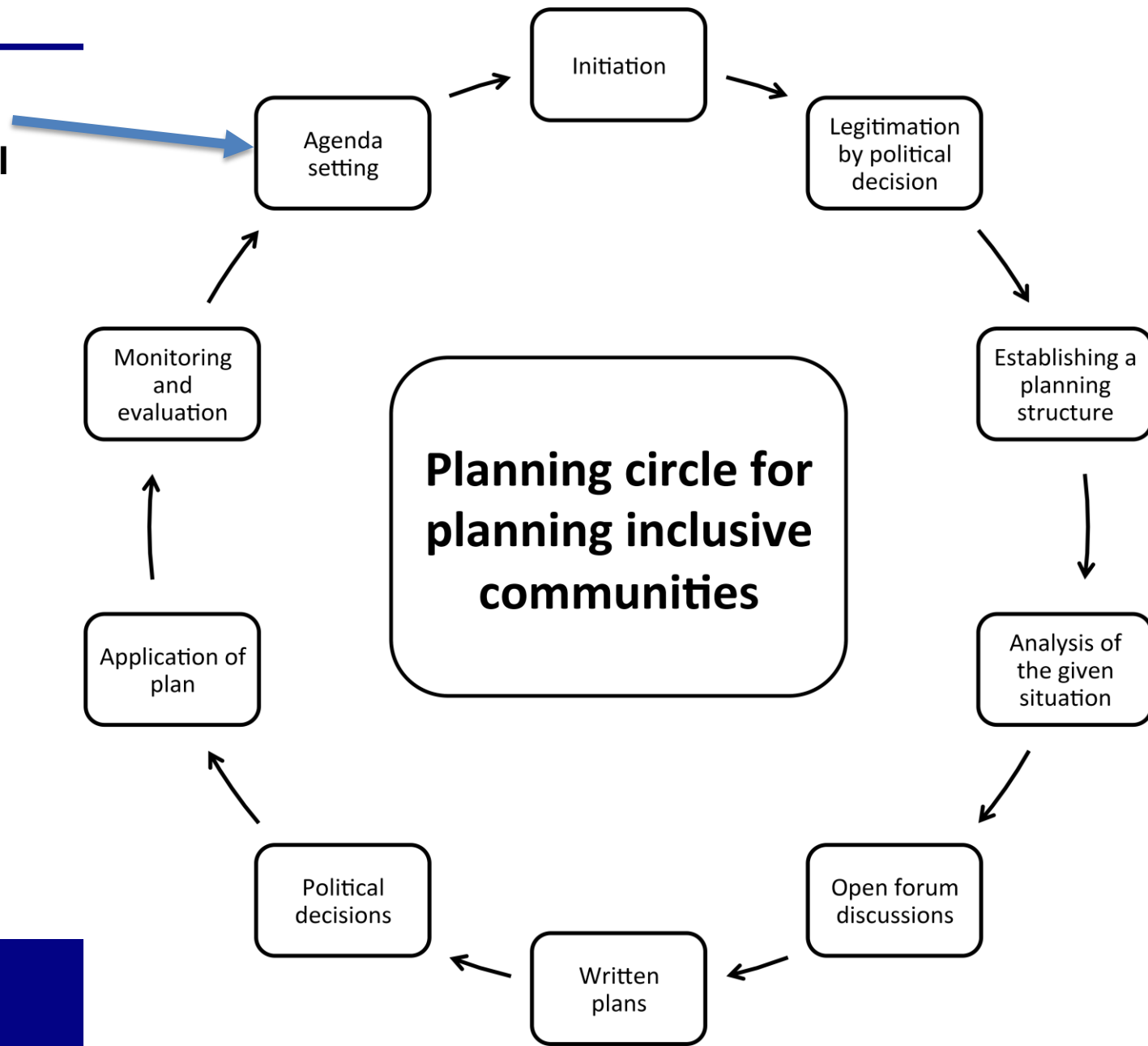
## Operationalize the CPRD for local planning in five areas:

1. Participation of DPO
2. Accessible infrastructure
3. Awareness raising
4. Services for the general public
5. Support services for persons with disabilities



# Planning circle and stages of local planning

- **Agenda setting through political mobilisation**
- **Building a local ,coalition for change‘**
- **Use, create and bring in new knowledge**
- **Learn about communalities and develop inconflicts**





## Current R&D activities on social planning

- Integrated social planning in district of Ahrweiler  
<http://teilhabeplanung.kreis-ahrweiler.de>
- Co-operation programme with University of Ghana in Accra on inclusive community planning
- CISCOS-ERASMUS+-project: development of a training course on community planning, development and service provision



**Vielen Dank für Ihr  
Aufmerksamkeit !**

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