

Promote, protect and monitor: 2017 Update Survey on Article 33 (2) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

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German Institute
for Human Rights

Analysis

Promote, Protect and Monitor

2017 Update Survey on Article 33 (2) of the
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Valentin Aichele



The Institute

The **German Institute for Human Rights** is the independent National Human Rights Institution in Germany. It is accredited according to the Paris Principles of the United Nations (A-status). The Institute's activities include the provision of advice on policy issues, human rights education, information and documentation, applied research on human rights issues and cooperation with international organizations. It is supported by the German Bundestag.

The Institute is additionally mandated to monitor the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and has established Monitoring Bodies for these purposes.

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Analysis

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Summary

Article 33 (2) of the CRPD requires state parties to have a structural framework in place to promote, protect and monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities (CRPD) at the national level.

This “2017 Update Survey”, conducted by the German Institute for Human Rights, was done to identify the current situation how state parties implement these provisions. National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) from all continents participated in the survey.

As to findings, a growing number of NHRIs are being mandated with the tasks set out in the CRPD, in particular with monitoring the Convention. While the decision on how to construct the monitoring framework at the national level has

not yet been taken by a significant number of states parties, NHRIs elsewhere find themselves bearing, in roughly equal numbers, “sole responsibility” and “shared responsibility” to promote, to protect and to monitor the implementation of the right of persons with disabilities; one also finds states where institutions other than the NHRI have been charged with the tasks under Article 33 CRPD.

A comparison of the results of the 2017 Update Survey with those of similar survey conducted in 2011 indicates that there is a positive trend towards the strengthening of the role of National Human Rights Institution in the context of the CRPD in terms of numbers – either as the bearers of sole responsibility or responsibility shared with others.

1 Introduction

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) establishes obligations for State Parties to review and develop national structures and procedures on implementation, monitoring and related processes. Article 33 of the CRPD is truly innovative in this regard, as earlier human rights treaties had been reluctant to make requirements relating to internal institutional issues; in fact, this was the subject of fierce debate during the negotiation period in the Ad Hoc Committee between 2002 and 2004. Article 33 of the CRPD, whose heading is “National implementation and monitoring” reads, in sections 2 and 3,

“(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.”

In 2011, the Canadian Human Rights Commission conducted a survey on the questions how state parties implement related obligation (see CHRC 2011).¹ This 2017 Update Survey, which was conducted by the German Institute for Human Rights, was conducted in particular with the intention of providing a basis for comparison of the situation in 2011 with the current situation and the identification of trends.

1 ICC and Canadian Human Rights Commission (2011).

2 Legal background

The primary obligation for a State Party under sections 2 and 3 of Article 33 of the CRPD is to have a structural framework in place to promote, protect and monitor the implementation of the Convention at the national level, in which persons with disabilities and their representative organisations are fully involved and may participate in the monitoring process. While this very provision has continuously received a great degree of attention from the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities², from scholars³ and others⁴ since the Convention's formal adoption in 2006 by the UN General Assembly, there is still a number of legal questions related to the legal understanding of it, as well as a discussion on the potential role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs).

In this context, it must be noted that the CRPD Committee published "Guidelines on independent monitoring frameworks" in 2016 which were annexed to its revised Rules of Procedures.⁵ Further, one should take note of the Committee's recent draft "General Comment on article 4.3 and 33.3 of the Convention on the participation of persons with disabilities", a call for submission of comments on which was issued in early 2018.⁶

This is not the place to elaborate on the interpretation of these obligations in detail, but for the purpose of establishing a horizon for understanding the results of this survey, the following will be noted.⁷

It is commonly held that the fulfilment of these obligations can be achieved in one of two ways: A "framework" may consist of a single institution (so called single-agent model), or it may be comprised of a number of institutions linked together to serve the objectives under the relevant section (multi-agent model). In the case of the single-agent model, this study speaks of "sole responsibility" while it uses the term "shared responsibility" to describe the use of multi-agent model as the other institutional alternative. The central question in the questionnaire used in the survey presented here is whether the existing NHRI is involved in the chosen alternative, and if so, whether with sole or shared responsibility. Naturally, the survey designers were also interested in finding out about cases in which an institution other than the NHRI has been designated to perform the functions under section 2 and cases in which the State Party has not yet decided what model to adopt or which institution(s) will be involved, a circumstance covered by "not determined yet" in the tables.

² See Annex 1.

³ Regarding the focus on Europe FRA, see <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/int-obligations/crpd> (accessed 28 Nov 2017); NUI Galway / The Centre for Disability Law and Policy (2016); de Beco (2013); UN, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Regional Office for Europe) (2011) describing how states parties have tried to come to terms with Article 33 CRPD in the European context; fortunate exceptions from outside Europe such as Tanzania: Possi (2016); on New Zealand: NUI Galway / The Centre for Disability Law and Policy (2016); on Australia: Lamplmayr / Nachtschatt (2016); on Zambia: Birtha (2013).

⁴ Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (2017); Mental Disability Advocacy Center (2011); UN, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights / Inter-Parliamentary Union (2007).

⁵ UN, Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2016): Rules of procedure, UN Doc. CRPD/C1/Rev.1 (10 October 2016), Annex.

⁶ UN, Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2018): General Comment on article 4.3 and 33.3 of the Convention on the participation of persons with disabilities in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention (16 March 2018).

⁷ For further elaborations on these issues see Valentin Aichele (forthcoming): Article 33. In: Bantekas, Ilias / Stein, Michael / Anastasiou, Dimitris (Eds.): The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: A Commentary. Oxford University Press.

Since we did not have an overview over the landscape of State Parties with respect to whether or how they had implemented Article 33 (2) as of 2017 or with respect to which role they may have assigned to a NHRI, this survey addresses a question of major import within the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) family.

3 Methodology

We turn now to the methods used in the 2017 survey, which was conducted by the German Institute for Human Rights. The survey questionnaire was distributed, in four languages (Arab, English, French, and Spanish), among GANHRI members (See Annex 2).

The cut-off date was 10 September 2017. At this time, the GANHRI family comprised 78 A-status and 32 B-status institutions (see overview presented by GANHRI 2017).⁸ The 40 replies from A-status institutions came from all four GANHRI regions, with a significant number of responses

from each region (see table below), whereas only 9 replies came in from B-status institutions.⁹

As the questionnaire was sent out to all A-status institutions, there was a possibility that some institutions whose host countries had not (yet) ratified the CRPD would respond, as indeed two did.

The questionnaire underlying the 2017 survey was slightly longer but comparable in design to that of the 2011 survey, justifying comparisons between the 2011 and 2017 results and the identification of trends.

8 GANHRI (2017): Chart of the status of national institutions. Accreditations status as 26 May 2017. <https://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/Documents/Status%20Accreditation%20Chart%20.pdf> (accessed 03 May 2018).

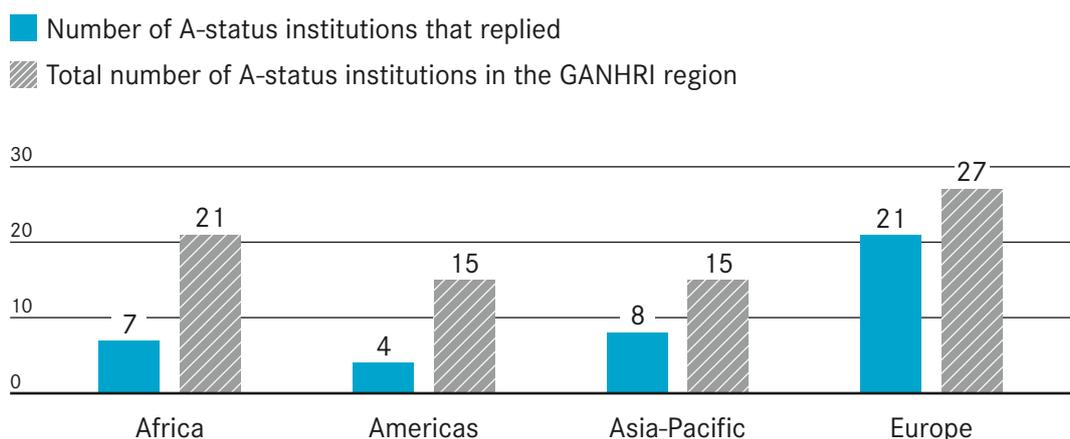
9 Out of these 40 A-status respondent institutions, 38 have ratified the CRPD. The two non-state parties are Ireland (signature in 2007) and Timor-Leste (no action, yet).

4 Survey sample

With respect to the wider context of the results, one should note that 173 UN Members States out of 193 had ratified the CRPD (which is about 90%) at the cut-off date. Out of these 173 CRPD State Parties, 68 maintained an A-status institution. Out of the group of A-status institutions, 40 responses were received, i.e. more than 50% of the NHRIs in this group. With respect to the four GANHRI regions, 21 of the institutions that replied are from Europe, making up more than the half of the group of A-status respondent institutions.

The analysis of the responses from the European group presents a clear picture of the situation. The replies from the other regions must be considered sufficiently numerous to permit general observations to be made for each of these four regions and for the global level (21% of the institutions from Africa, 27% from the Americas and 53% from Asia-Pacific regions responded). These are sufficient to allow general observations to be made.

Replies by A-status institutions, broken down by GANHRI region:

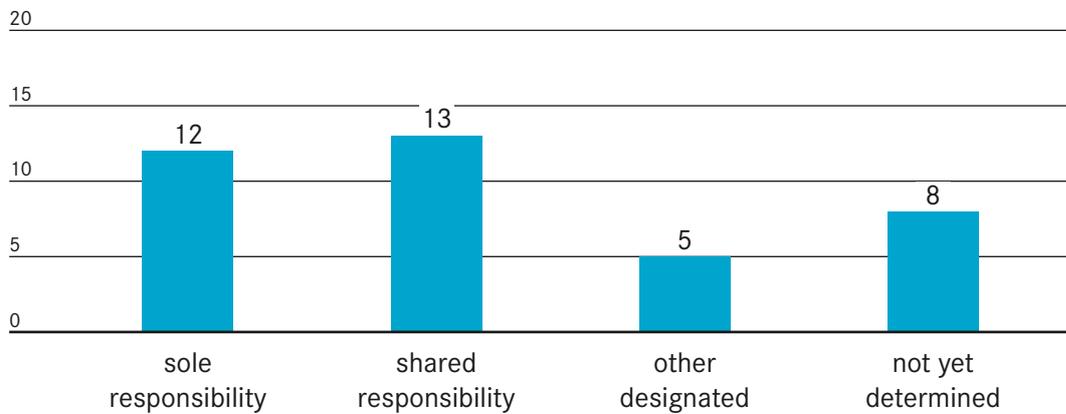


5 Outcomes

In 2017, among the respondent A-status institutions, 32% have sole responsibility, 34% share responsibility, while 13% of the respondent institutions indicated that an institution other than the

NHRI was responsible (“other designated”).¹⁰ The replies from 21% of the respondent A-status institutions indicated that the State Party had not yet taken a decision.

Outcomes (only A-status institutions)

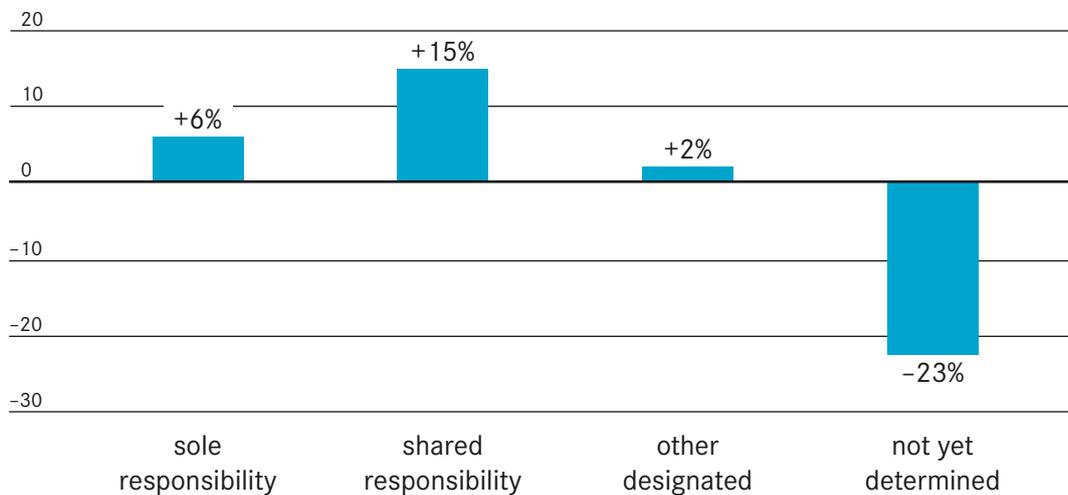


¹⁰ Note please: figures relate to responses from A-status institutions in UN member states that have ratified the CRPD.

6 Trends since 2011

In comparison with the 2011 sample (due to differences in the survey samples, comparisons must be expressed in terms of percentages rather than absolute numbers) one finds a six percentage point increase in the proportion of A-status institutions having sole responsibility, a 15 percentage point increase in the proportion

of A-status institutions with shared responsibility and the prevalence of institution(s) “other than the A-status institution” responsible is two percentage points greater. Only the percentage of State Parties that have not taken a decision yet has decreased, down by 23 percentage points in 2017 compared to the data from the 2011 replies.



7 Conclusion

Based on the trends towards increasing numbers of NHRIs in charge of promoting, protecting and monitoring the rights of persons with disabilities under the CRPD, one can conclude that the idea of the framers of the CRPD, who had the NHRIs in mind when they negotiated on the wording of Article 33 CRPD, is becoming an institutional reality.

Although more and more states parties have been making decisions on their monitoring structures, one still finds many examples of states parties that have not made up their minds, and the question arises as to whether advice from GANHRI and its partners in its tripartite-partnership (the OHCHR and UNDP), if requested, might help them to come to a solution that will work well for them. As the structures required under Article 33(2) are of utmost importance for creating a positive

dynamic of implementation at the national level, in particular to provide participation opportunities for persons with disabilities and their representative organisation, these decisions should not be postponed.

At the same time, this brief survey, due to its brevity, leaves a number of interesting points unaddressed, e.g. in cases where an NHRI has sole responsibility how the monitoring mandate fit in with the NHRI's traditional mandate to promote and to protect human rights, or what role do NHRI have in the context of the existing multi-agent framework and how do these frameworks work, in particular are persons with disabilities and their representative organisation part of these frameworks and if not, how does the structure secure their full involvement and participation in the monitoring process.

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Annex 1: Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

2018

Concluding observations on the initial report of Oman, UN Doc. CRPD/C/OMN/CO/1 (17 April 2018), paras 59 and 60

Concluding observations on the initial report of Nepal, UN Doc. CRPD/C/NPL/CO/1 (16 April 2018), paras 49 and 50

Concluding observations on the initial report of Seychelles, UN Doc. CRPD/C/SYC/CO/1 (16 April 2018), paras 58 and 58

Concluding observations on the initial report of Slovenia, UN Doc. CRPD/C/SVN/CO/1 (16 April 2018), paras 57 and 58

Concluding observations on the initial report of Haiti, UN Doc. CRPD/C/HTI/CO/1 (13 April 2018), paras 60 and 61

Concluding observations on the initial report of the Sudan, UN Doc. CRPD/C/SDN/CO/1 (10 April 2018), paras 67 and 68

Concluding observations on the initial report of the Russia Federation, UN Doc. CRPD/C/RUS/CO/1 (9 April 2018), paras 66 and 67

2017

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Luxembourg, UN Doc. CRPD/C/LUX/CO/1 (10 October 2017), paras 58 and 59

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Latvia, UN Doc. CRPD/C/LVA/CO/1 (10 October 2017), paras 54 and 55

Concluding Observations on the initial report of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UN Doc. CRPD/C/GBR/CO/1 (3 October 2017), paras 68 and 69

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Panama, UN Doc. CRPD/C/PAN/CO/1 (29 September 2017), paras 64 and 65

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Morocco, UN Doc. CRPD/C/MAR/CO/1 (25 September 2017), paras 62 and 63

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Montenegro, UN Doc. CRPD/C/MNE/CO/1 (22 September 2017), paras 60 and 61

Concluding Observations on the initial report of the Republic of Moldova, UN Doc. CRPD/C/MDA/CO/1 (18 May 2017), paras 58 and 59

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Jordan, UN Doc. CRPD/C/JOR/CO/1 (15 May 2017), paras 63 and 64

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Iran, UN Doc. CRPD/C/IRN/CO/1 (10 May 2017), paras 62 and 63

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Armenia, UN Doc. CRPD/C/ARM/CO/1 (08 May 2017), paras 57 and 58

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Canada, UN Doc. CRPD/C/CAN/CO/1 (08 May 2017), paras 57 and 58

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Cyprus, UN Doc. CRPD/C/CYP/CO/1 (08 May 2017), paras 65 and 66

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Honduras, UN Doc. CRPD/C/HND/CO/1 (04 May 2017), paras 69 and 70

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Bosnia and Herzegovina, UN Doc. CRPD/C/BIH/CO/1 (02 May 2017), paras 58 and 59

2016

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Bolivia, UN Doc. CRPD/C/BOL/CO/1 (04 November 2016), paras 73–76

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Ethiopia, UN Doc. CRPD/C/ETH/CO/1 (04 November 2016), paras 60 and 70

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Italy, UN Doc. CRPD/C/ITA/CO/1 (06 October 2016), paras.81 and 82

Concluding Observations on the initial report of the United Arab Emirates, UN Doc. CRPD/C/ARE/CO/1 (03 October 2016), paras 61 and 62

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Guatemala, UN Doc. CRPD/C/GTM/CO/1 (30 September 2016), paras 76 and 77

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Colombia, UN Doc CRPD/C/COL/CO/1 (30 September 2016), paras.72 and 73

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Uruguay, UN Doc. CRPD/C/URY/CO/1 (31 August 2016), paras 67 and 68

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Serbia, UN Doc. CRPD/C/SRB/CO/1 (23 May 2016), paras 67 and 68

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Concluding Observations on the initial report of Mauritius, UN Doc. CRPD/C/MUS/CO/1 (30 September 2015), paras 45 and 46

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Brazil, UN Doc. CRPD/C/BRA/CO/1 (29 September 2015), paras 59 and 60

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Croatia, UN Doc. CRPD/C/HRV/CO/1 (15 May 2015), paras 52 and 53

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Czech Republic, UN Doc. CRPD/C/CZE/CO/1 (15 May 2015), paras 60 and 61

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Germany, UN Doc. CRPD/C/DEU/CO/1 (13 May 2015), paras 61 and 62

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Mongolia, UN Doc. CRPD/C/MNG/CO/1 (13 May 2015), paras 51 and 52

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Turkmenistan, UN Doc. CRPD/C/TKM/CO/1 (13 May 2015), paras 57 and 58

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Dominican Republic, UN Doc. CRPD/C/DOM/CO/1 (08 May 2015), paras 62 and 63

Concluding Observations on the initial report of the Cook Islands, UN Doc. CRPD/C/TCOK/CO/1 (17 April 2015), paras 61–63

2014

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Denmark, UN Doc. CRPD/C/DNK/CO/1 (30 October 2014), paras 66 and 67

Concluding Observations on the initial report of the Republic of Korea, UN Doc. CRPD/C/KOR/CO/1 (29 October 2014), paras 61 and 62

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Belgium, UN Doc. CRPD/C/BEL/CO/1 (28 October 2014), paras 48 and 49

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Ecuador, UN Doc. CRPD/C/ECU/CO/1 (27 October 2014), paras 54 and 55

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Mexico, UN Doc. CRPD/C/MEX/CO/1 (27 October 2014), paras 61 and 62

Concluding Observations on the initial report of El Salvador, UN Doc. CRPD/C/SLV/CO/1 (08 October 2014), paras 67–70

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Sweden, UN Doc. CRPD/C/SWE/CO/1 (12 May 2014), paras 61 and 62

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Costa Rica, UN Doc. CRPD/C/CO/1 (12 May 2014), paras 65 and 66

2013

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Australia, UN Doc. CRPD/C/AUS/CO/1 (21 October 2013), paras 66 and 67

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Austria, UN Doc. CRPD/C/AUT/CO/1 (30 September 2013), paras 52 and 53

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Paraguay, UN Doc. CRPD/C/PRY/CO/1 (15 May 2013), paras 75–78

2012

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Hungary, UN Doc. CRPD/C/HUN/CO/1 (22 October 2012), paras 51 and 52

Concluding Observations on the initial report of China, UN Doc. CRPD/C/CHN/CO/1 (15 October 2012) and UN Doc. CRPD/C/CHN/CO/1 (Corr. 1) (14 November 2012), paras 49–50 and 83–84

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Argentina, UN Doc. CRPD/C/ARG/CO/1 (08 October 2012), paras 51 and 52

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Peru, UN Doc. CRPD/C/PER/CO/1 (16 May 2012), paras 48 and 49

2011

Concluding Observations on the initial report of Tunisia, UN Doc. CRPD/C/TUN/CO/1 (13 May 2011), paras 41 and 42

There are no recommendations adopted on the initial reports of New Zealand, Azerbaijan and Spain.

Annex 2: Questionnaire

1	Name of your institution		
2	Country		
3	Has your State ratified the Convention	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If <u>no</u> to #3, is your National Institution (NI) involved in promoting ratification?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
5	If <u>yes</u> to #3, has your NI been given responsibility as an “independent mechanism” pursuant to Article 33.2?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
IF YOU ANSWERED YES to #3, PLEASE GO TO #6.			
IF YOU ANSWERED NO to #3, PLEASE GO TO #23			
6	Does your NI have sole responsibility as the “independent mechanism” or is this responsibility shared with other bodies?	SOLE <input type="checkbox"/>	SHARED <input type="checkbox"/>
7	If other bodies are involved as part of the monitoring framework, please name those bodies.		
8	In the opinion of your NI, do these other bodies that are part of the monitoring framework comply with the Paris Principles?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
9	What administrative, legal or legislative mechanism was used to establish the mandate of your NI to carry out activities pursuant to Article 33.2?		
10	Did your NI already do work with regard to the rights of persons with disabilities before being given responsibility as an “independent mechanism” pursuant to Article 33.2?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
11	If <u>yes</u> to #10, briefly describe in what areas.		
12	Has your NI been provided with new funding and/or resources to carry out its functions under Article 33.2?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
13	If <u>yes</u> to #12, what resources have been provided? (Please convert to \$US.)		
14	Briefly describe the activities carried out by your NI to protect, promote and monitor the implementation of the CRPD.		
	(A) Protect:		
	(B) Promote:		
	(C) Monitor:		

15	With regard to monitoring, is your NI responsible for, or involved in, drafting of your state's periodic reports?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
16	Does your NI (plan to) submit a parallel report?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
17	Does your NI ensure the full participation and involvement in the national monitoring process of civil society and in particular of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations as required by Article 33.3?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
18	If <u>yes</u> to #17, briefly specify how full participation and involvement are ensured		
19	Is your NI involved in any initiatives of regional or international cooperation to assist it in carrying out its functions under Article 33.2?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
20	If <u>yes</u> to #19, briefly specify the initiative(s)		
21	Do the responsibilities given to your NI pursuant to Article 33.2 comprise the monitoring of international cooperation carried out by your State in line with Article 32?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
22	If <u>yes</u> to #21, briefly describe your NI's approach to monitoring...		
	(A) international development programmes funded and/or implemented by your State:		
	(B) the implementation of CRPD in international development programmes funded and/or implemented in your country:		
IF YOU ANSWERED YES TO #3, PLEASE STOP HERE.			
<i>Optional:</i> Please provide copies of and/or links to all relevant documents explaining your NI's mandate pursuant to 33.2 CRPD and how it is being fulfilled.			
IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO #3, PLEASE CONTINUE WITH #23.			
23	If your NI has <u>not</u> been given responsibility pursuant to Article 33.2, has another body been given this mandate?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
24	If <u>yes</u> to #23, what is the name of that body?		
25	In the opinion of your NI, does this alternative body comply with the Paris Principles?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
26	If no other body has been appointed, are you aware of how your state plans to fulfil its obligations under 33.2?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
27	If <u>yes</u> to #26, briefly specify how:		

Annex 3: Tables of survey responses

Information contained in the tables is taken from the survey questionnaires received. Minor editing has been carried out on few entries for reasons of formatting. Apart from the answers received in Arabic that were translated into English, responses in French and Spanish were left in the original language.

Table 1: Responses by all NHRIs to survey questions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	CRPD Ratified (Q3)	Designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q5)	Sole or shared designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q6)	New funding for monitoring (Q12)	Responsible or involved in drafting riodic state report (Q15)	Submission of parallel report (Q16)	Inclusion of civil society in monitoring (Q17)
Afghanistan	Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Albania	Office of the People’s Advocate	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	No	Yes	Yes	No
Azerbaijan	Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman) of the Republic of Azerbaijan	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	The Human Rights Ombudsman of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	A	Yes	No					

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	CRPD Ratified (Q3)	Designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q5)	Sole or shared designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q6)	New funding for monitoring (Q12)	Responsible or involved in drafting periodic state report (Q15)	Submission of parallel report (Q16)	Inclusion of civil society in monitoring (Q17)
Burundi	Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme	Africa	A	Yes	No					
Canada	Canadian Human Rights Commission	Americas	A	Yes	No					
Colombia	Defensor del Pueblo de la República de Colombia	Americas	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	Defensoría de los Habitantes	Americas	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	Yes	No	No	Yes
Croatia	Office of the Ombudswoman for Persons with Disabilities	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	The Danish Institute for Human Rights	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Egypt	National Council for Human Rights	Africa	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	No	Yes	Yes
Finland	Finnish Human Rights Centre	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
France	National Consultative Commission of Human Rights	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	No	Yes	Yes

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	CRPD Ratified (Q3)	Designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q5)	Sole or shared designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q6)	New funding for monitoring (Q12)	Responsible or involved in drafting riodic state report (Q15)	Submission of parallel report (Q16)	Inclusion of civil society in monitoring (Q17)
Georgia	Office of Public Defender (Ombudsman) of Georgia	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	No	No	Yes	Yes
Germany	The German Institute for Human Rights	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Great Britain	Equality and Human Rights Commission	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	No	Yes	Yes
Greece	Greek National Commission for Human Rights	Europe	A	Yes	No					
Honduras	Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos Humanos	Americas	B	Yes	No					
India	National Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	A	Yes	No					
Ireland	Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission	Europe	A	No	No					
Kazakhstan	National Center for Human Rights (Ombudsman's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan)	Asia Pacific	B	Yes	No					

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	CRPD Ratified (Q3)	Designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q5)	Sole or shared designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q6)	New funding for monitoring (Q12)	Responsible or involved in drafting riodic state report (Q15)	Submission of parallel report (Q16)	Inclusion of civil society in monitoring (Q17)
Kenya	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	Africa	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Ombudsman’s Office of the Republic of Latvia	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	No	Yes	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Commission consultative des Droits de l’Homme du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	No	Yes	Yes
Maldives	Human Rights Commission of the Maldives	Asia Pacific	B	Yes	Yes	Shared	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Mali	Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme du Mali	Africa	B	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mexico	National Human Rights Commission	Americas	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	Yes	No	Yes	No
Moldova	The Office of the People’s Advocate of Moldova	Europe	B	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	No	Yes	Yes
Myanmar	Myanmar National Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	B	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	No	No	No

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	CRPD Ratified (Q3)	Designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q5)	Sole or shared designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q6)	New funding for monitoring (Q12)	Responsible or involved in drafting riodic state report (Q15)	Submission of parallel report (Q16)	Inclusion of civil society in monitoring (Q17)
Nepal	National Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	A	Yes	No					
Netherlands	Netherlands Institute for Human Rights	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nigeria	National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria	Africa	A	Yes	No					
Norway	Norwegian National Human Rights Institution	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philippines	Commission on Human Rights	Asia Pacific	A	Yes	No					
Poland	Human Rights Defender	Europe	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Provedor de Justiça (Ombudsman)	Europe	A	Yes	No					
Qatar	National Committee for Human Rights	Asia Pacific	A	Yes	No					

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	CRPD Ratified (Q3)	Designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q5)	Sole or shared designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q6)	New funding for monitoring (Q12)	Responsible or involved in drafting riodic state report (Q15)	Submission of parallel report (Q16)	Inclusion of civil society in monitoring (Q17)
Republic of Korea	National Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	A	Yes	Yes	Sole	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rwanda	National Commission for Human Rights of Rwanda	Africa	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	Yes	No	Yes
Sierra Leone	Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone	Africa	A	Yes	Yes	Shared	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Slovak National Centre for Human Rights	Europe	B	Yes	No					
South Africa	South African Human Rights Commission	Africa	A	Yes	No					
Spain	El Defensor del Pueblo (The Office of the People's Defender)	Europe	A	Yes	No					
Sri Lanka	The Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka	Asia Pacific	B	Yes	No					
Thailand	The National Human Rights Commission of Thailand	Asia Pacific	B	Yes	Yes	Sole	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	CRPD Ratified (Q3)	Designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q5)	Sole or shared designation as „independent mechanism“ (Q6)	New funding for monitoring (Q12)	Responsible or involved in drafting riodic state report (Q15)	Submission of parallel report (Q16)	Inclusion of civil society in monitoring (Q17)
Timor Leste	Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice	Asia Pacific	A	No	No					
Turkey	National Human Rights Institution of Turkey	Europe	N/A	Yes	Yes	Shared	No	Yes	No	Yes
Ukraine	Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights	Europe	A	Yes	No					

Table 2: Responses by NHRIs that have been designated as “independent mechanism” with shared responsibility – name of other designated bodies (Q7) and whether they comply with Paris Principles (Q8)

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	Name of other designated bodies (Q7)	Other designated bodies compliant with Paris Principles (Q8)
Albania	People’s Advocate Institution	Europe	A	Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination	No
Colombia	Defensoría del Pueblo (de la República de Colombia)	Americas	A	Contraloría de la República y contralorías locales, Procuraduría General de la Nación y sus seccionales, Organizaciones de personas con discapacidad en el ámbito nacional y territorial	No
Egypt	National Council for Human Rights	Africa	A	National Council on Disability Affairs	No
Finland	Finnish Human Rights Centre	Europe	A	Parliamentary Ombudsman, Human Rights Delegation of the Human Rights Center	Yes
France	National Consultative Commission of Human Rights / Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l’Homme	Europe	A	Défenseur des droits (French Ombuds) ; CFHE (NGO) ; Conseil National Consultatif des Personnes Handicapées ; Comité Interministériel du Handicap (Gouvernement)	No
Great Britain	Equality and Human Rights Commission	Europe	A	Scottish Human Rights Commission; Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission; Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	Yes
Kenya	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	Africa	A	National Gender and Equality Commission	No

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	Name of other designated bodies (Q7)	Other designated bodies compliant with Paris Principles (Q8)
Luxembourg	Commission Consultative des Droits de l'Homme du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	Europe	A	Centre pour l'Égalité de Traitement (CET)	Yes
Maldives	Human Rights Commission of the Maldives	Asia Pacific	B	Ministry of Gender and Family; Maldives Disability Council; National Protection Agency; Ministry of Health	No
Mali	Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme du Mali	Africa	B	Fédération Malienne de personnes handicapées (FEMAPH)	No
Mexico	National Human Rights Commission of Mexico / Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos	Americas	A	Sub-national public and independent human rights commissions	Yes
Moldova	(The Office of the) People's Advocate of the Republic of Moldova	Europe	B	Council of Experts (7 representatives of civil society)	No
Myanmar	Myanmar National Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	B	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement; NGOs carrying out activities relating to persons with disabilities	No
New Zealand	New Zealand Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	A	Office of the Ombudsman; Convention Coalition, a representative group of people with lived experience soon to be replaced by an alliance of DPOs	Yes

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	Name of other designated bodies (Q7)	Other designated bodies compliant with Paris Principles (Q8)
Norway	Norwegian National Human Rights Institution	Europe	A	Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombudsman	No
Rwanda	National Commission for Human Rights of Rwanda	Africa	A	National Council of Persons with Disabilities (NCPD)	No
Sierra Leone	Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone	Africa	A	Ombudsman; National Coalition for Persons with Disabilities	No
Turkey	Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey	Europe	N/A	Ombudsman Institution	No

Table 3: Responses by NHRIs designated as “independent mechanism” – work on rights of persons with disabilities before designation (Q10)

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	Work on rights of persons with disabilities before designation as “independent mechanism” (Q10)
Afghanistan	Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	A	Yes
Albania	Office of the People’s Advocate	Europe	A	Yes
Armenia	Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia	Europe	A	Yes
Azerbaijan	Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman) of the Republic of Azerbaijan	Europe	A	Yes
Colombia	Defensor del Pueblo de la República de Colombia	Americas	A	Yes
Costa Rica	Defensoría de los Habitantes	Americas	A	Yes
Croatia	Office of the Ombudswoman for Persons with Disabilities	Europe	A	Yes
Denmark	The Danish Institute for Human Rights	Europe	A	Yes
Egypt	National Council for Human Rights	Africa	A	Yes
Finland	Finnish Human Rights Centre	Europe	A	Yes

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	Work on rights of persons with disabilities before designation as “independent mechanism” (Q10)
France	National Consultative Commission of Human Rights	Europe	A	Yes
Georgia	Office of Public Defender (Ombudsman) of Georgia	Europe	A	Yes
Germany	The German Institute for Human Rights	Europe	A	Yes
Great Britain	Equality and Human Rights Commission	Europe	A	Yes
Kenya	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	Africa	A	Yes
Latvia	Ombudsman’s Office of the Republic of Latvia	Europe	A	Yes
Luxembourg	Commission consultative des Droits de l’Homme du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	Europe	A	Yes
Maldives	Human Rights Commission of the Maldives	Asia Pacific	B	Yes
Mali	Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme du Mali	Africa	B	Yes
Mexico	National Human Rights Commission	Americas	A	Yes

Country (Q2)	Institution name (Q1)	Region	GANHRI accreditation status	Work on rights of persons with disabilities before designation as “independent mechanism” (Q10)
Moldova	The Office of the People’s Advocate of Moldova	Europe	B	Yes
Myanmar	Myanmar National Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	B	No
Netherlands	Netherlands Institute for Human Rights	Europe	A	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	A	Yes
Norway	Norwegian National Human Rights Institution	Europe	A	Yes
Poland	Human Rights Defender	Europe	A	Yes
Republic of Korea	National Human Rights Commission	Asia Pacific	A	Yes
Rwanda	National Commission for Human Rights of Rwanda	Africa	A	Yes
Sierra Leone	Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone	Africa	A	No
Thailand	The National Human Rights Commission of Thailand	Asia Pacific	B	Yes
Turkey	National Human Rights Institution of Turkey	Europe	N/A	No

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