

**Guiding Document for the  
drafting of the Paraguayan  
Nationwide Action Plan for the  
Rights of Persons with Disabilities,  
Indicators and Baseline.**





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# **Guiding Document for the drafting of the Paraguayan Nationwide Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Indicators and Baseline.**

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SECRETARÍA  
**NACIONAL POR LOS DERECHOS  
HUMANOS DE LAS PERSONAS  
CON DISCAPACIDAD**



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**Project: Bridging the Gap II**  
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## Abbreviations

**HCHR:** United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

**AECID:** Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation.

**BtG1:** Bridging the Gap Project 1.

**BtG2:** Bridging the Gap Project 2.

**CRPD:** Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

**CIPCD:** Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities

**CONADIS:** National Commission for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

**DGEEC:** General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses.

**UPR:** Universal Periodic Review.

**UPRFund:** UPR Voluntary Fund for Technical and Financial Assistance

**INPRO:** National Institute for the Protection of Exceptional Persons

**OHCHR:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

**ODG:** Sustainable Development Goal.

**OEE:** State Agencies and Entities.

**ILO:** International Labour Organisation

**OPACI:** Paraguayan Organization for Inter-municipal Cooperation.

**OPD:** Organizations of Persons with Disabilities.

**CSOs:** Civil Society Organizations.

**OSCD:** Civil Society Organizations working on Disability.

**PANDPCD:** National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

**PND:** National Development Plan 2030.

**POI:** Institutional Operational Plan.

**SENADIS:** National Secretariat for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities

**SICOM:** Secretariat of Information and Communication

**SIMORE:** Monitoring System for International Recommendations.

**STP:** Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning.

**LSPy:** Paraguayan Sign Language

**OPDs:** Organizations of Persons with Disabilities

**SBE:** representatives of State Bodies and Entities

**FIIAPP:** International and Iberoamerican Foundation for Administration and Public Policy



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## Introduction

This document was made possible by the generous support of the **European Union, which, in cooperation with International and Iberoamerican Foundation for Administration and Public Policy (FIIAPP)**, has supported the implementation of the project Bridging the Gap-II(Acortando Distancias) for the development and monitoring of inclusive policies and services for Persons with Disabilities in Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Paraguay and Sudan.

In Paraguay, this project is co-financed by the **Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)** and it was carried out and led by the Paraguayan **National Secretariat for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities (SENADIS)**, the Paraguayan **National Commission for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CONADIS)** and the **Civil Society Organizations for Persons with Disabilities**. This extensive participatory work resulted in the first public policy plan for the disability sector in Paraguay. We are proud to have been part of this inclusive experience together with the people and Government of Paraguay, and we feel honoured by the trust placed in us.

The objective of this document is to present all the steps taken in Paraguay towards the elaboration of the **National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PANDPCD), its indicators and baseline**. This work was firmly grounded in a human rights approach and based on national and international legislation. It involved the participation and collaboration of members from the public and the private sector concerned with the need of a public policy that recognizes and guarantees the exercise of rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Under the slogan "Nothing about us without us", the civil society organizations represented in CONADIS have managed to develop the National Plan, which allows the State to move from the paradigm of the "benefactor state, to that of the State guarantor of the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities".

Through the **Bridging the Gap** project, the indicators were designed as a measurement tool to fulfil the principles outlined in the PANDPCD, which was approved by a Presidential Decree through the relevant State institutions. This was in line with the indicator development framework initiated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of Paraguay, which was shared at the CONADIS session on 3 December 2019 and was validated by the EEO and CSOs in the disability sector in May 2020.

The road ahead is still long. The implementation stage, a necessary step, will require adapting the instruments to local realities in every corner of the country. Achieving the dream of an inclusive society, where all persons live without discrimination, are able to claim their place and be respected, is a major challenge.

Considering that the PANDPCD's proposed indicators are both a tool for the State to implement its international commitments and for civil society organizations to ensure compliance, it is hoped that this document can serve as a guide for good practices in other countries.

***César Martínez***

**Minister Executive Secretary  
of SENADIS  
Republic of Paraguay**

***Beatriz Sarubbi***

**Executive Secretary  
OSCCONADIS**

***Javier Hernández Peña***

**Spanish Ambassador to  
Paraguay**





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## The project “Bridging the Gap” Paraguay

The **Bridging the Gap II** project proposal for Paraguay **aimed** to support the efforts of the Government of Paraguay and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to implement the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** (CRPD), through capacity building of both government institutions and organizations of persons with disabilities, taking as a reference the guidelines of the PANDPCD (2015-2030).

In Paraguay, the Bridging the Gap II project is implemented and co-financed by the AECID and aims at ensuring that persons with disabilities are included in the country's information systems. It has also contributed to the **development of indicators and targets of the PANDPCD**, which will allow for progress to be measured and for continual monitoring and evaluation of state plans and programs. This will favour accountability and promote a culture that values evaluation as a basis for learning, in a continuous cycle of knowledge generation.

To this end, in coordination between SENADIS and the Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPD) and Civil Society Organizations working on Disability (OSCD) that participate in CONADIS, the decision was taken to **strengthen the State and DPOs in the production of national data as a fundamental tool for the design and implementation of public policies** (Axis 2 of the National Action Plan and Article 31 of the CRPD).





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## 1. Background

The basis for the PANDPCD is a baseline and normative analysis. This includes 17 axes, which subsequently informed the design of compliance **indicators**. These are aligned with the **CRPD and the Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities**.

The vision of the plan is for it to serve as a "technical document with a human rights approach, which outlines areas for inter-institutional cooperation at the national, departmental and local levels, and has an impact on the private sector in relation to the rights of persons with disabilities."

The ratification of both of these Conventions, and the development of the PANDPCD, has made it possible to create structural regulations. These lay the administrative foundations for the development of indicators and goals, which inform this public policy and its implementation.

The following is an account of the process of articulating government regulations and policies, which, although still under development, is seen as a good practice in terms of generating inclusive policies and services for persons with disabilities.

### 1.1 Contextual framework for the ratification of the CRPD

In Paraguay, the **National Institute for the Protection of Exceptional Persons (INPRO)** was created in 1979, following implementation of Law 780. Under the Ministry of Education and Worship, INPRO was created with the mission to protect, assist and provide physical rehabilitation for persons with disabilities. Besides this, Paraguay did not have a national plan or public policies outside the medical or welfare approach.

The creation of the **PANDPCD** first began after the ratification, in 2002, of the **Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities** under Law 1925, and then following ratification of the **CRPD** in 2008, under Law 3540. The first steps consisted in the creation of a Secretariat of State, dependent on Paraguay's Executive Branch. In this way, **SENADIS** was created as the governing body, and **CONADIS** as a space for coordinating the implementation of sectoral public policies with public and private participation representing the disability sector. In this framework, at the end of 2013 SENADIS prepared a reference document on the reality of persons with disabilities. This was based on the recommendations contained in the Concluding Observations of the **Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)**, in the **Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**, with the support of the office of the United Nations Human Rights Advisor for Paraguay. This reference document was grounded in a human rights approach. It was published in 2014 and constituted a baseline for the participatory preparation of a **National Plan for Persons with Disabilities**.

The diagnostic document called the **Approach to the reality of Persons with Disabilities** collects data and evidence based on the information available at the country level provided by the 2012 Population and Housing Census, (General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Census<sup>1</sup>, DGEEC) . In addition to the statistical data, the document also contains a systematically organized selection of different information such as domestic legislation, international regulations, research, official reports, and systematisation of meetings. This allows for the identification of all the selected axes and includes the international recommendations on human rights that Paraguay has received from the various protection mechanisms at the end of each chapter. This makes it possible to see the institutional gaps that prevent the effective exercise of rights of persons with disabilities.

This document was drafted based on the articles of the CRPD, ensuring the following principles across the board: non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, respect, equal opportunities, accessibility, equal rights between men and women and respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities.

Finally, its attachment to **National Development Plan (PND) Paraguay 2030** enables the strategic axes built into the PANDPCD to be linked to the State's structural policies, especially in the areas of poverty reduction, social development, and inclusive economic growth. This also places Paraguay in the world in terms of inclusive governing.

## 1.2 Regulatory Framework

A public policy plan is normally part of a normative and legal structure that supports it and makes it legitimate. Thus, the PANDPCD is supported by a compendium of human rights legislation that addresses civil rights and freedoms, accessibility, the right to education, health, work and employment, equality before the law, equal rights, protection, participation, quality of life, the need for investment in the sector, and an institutional structure that serves to implement it.

The main source for this is the **National Constitution of Paraguay<sup>iv</sup>** (1992), which recognises and enshrines the enjoyment of rights in equal opportunities for all persons, guaranteeing exceptional persons health care, education, recreation and vocational training, and quality of life. Persons with disabilities are among the groups of people requiring special State attention, along with indigenous people, women, children and adolescents, and the elderly. The State is thus responsible for organising public policies to make these rights effective.

<sup>1</sup> According to Decree Law No. 11,126 of 1942, this is the State institution in charge of generating, systematizing, analysing and disseminating the statistical and cartographic information of the country. The DGEEC has participated in the meetings of the Washington Group and has promoted the inclusion of variables and later specific questions related to people with disabilities, in the 2012 National Population and Housing Census.



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The order of precedence of laws established by the National Constitution establishes that ratified international instruments are incorporated into the existing legal system with quasi-constitutional rank above other national regulations (Article 137) and that the supranational legal order and the authority of the ratified treaty bodies are recognised (Article 145).

### 1.2.1. International Instruments

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Conventions and Treaties** ratified by Paraguay that contain provisions relating to the particular rights of persons in their diversity with respect to age, gender, culture, accessibility, inclusive education, health, non-discrimination, work and employment, freedom of movement and nationality, security, protection from violence, exploitation and abuse, indigenous status, participation, and the right to association, are found in the following instruments:

- Law 748 of 1961: approving the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention 87 (1948) on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise;
- Law 925 of 1964: approving the ILO Convention 100 (1951) on Equal Remuneration;
- Law 1154 of 1966: approving ILO Convention 111 (1958) on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation;
- Act 1331 of 1967: approving ILO Convention 105 (1957) on the Abolition of Forced Labour;
- Law 1215 of 1986: approving the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- Law 1 of 1989: which ratifies the American Convention on Human Rights
- Law 36 of 1990: which approves the Convention 159 (ILO) on rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons;
- Law 57 of 1990: approving and ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- Law 4 of 1992: which ratifies the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- Law 5 of 1992 : which ratifies the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- Law 234 of 1993: which approves the ILO Convention 169 (1989) on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries;
- The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (1994)

- Law 605 of 1995: approving the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women. (Belen Do Para Convention);
- Law 1657 of 2002: which approves the ILO Convention 182 (1999) on the worst forms of child labour;
- Law 2332 of 2003: approving ILO Convention 138 (1973) on Minimum Age.

In addition, especially relevant to the governing regulations of PANDPCD, Law 1925 of 2002 ratifies the **Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities** (CIPCD) and Law 3540 of 2008 ratifies the **CRPD and its optional protocol**.

The CRPD is the instrument that recognizes the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities. It also establishes the types of disabilities, sets out the obligations of States, and the principles of Human Rights such as non-discrimination, accessibility, inclusion, reasonable housing, effective participation, and others. It defines the concept of disability on the basis of permanent barriers to the exercise of equal rights due to physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments. In doing so, it enshrines a rights-based approach, discarding welfare and social approaches in order to focus on the integrity of persons as rights holders.

The Optional Protocol to the CRPD, also ratified by Law 3540, recognises the competence of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to receive and consider communications submitted by individuals or groups of individuals who claim to be victims of a violation of the law, with respect to any of the norms established by the state in the CRPD.

### **1.2.2.Importance and enforceability of the Treaties - The Pro Homine Principle**

Article 27 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (Law 289 of 1971) states that, upon ratification of an agreement or treaty, the State assumes responsibility for respecting, recognizing and guaranteeing the exercise of the rights enshrined therein and for incorporating them into its domestic legislation. Faced with a treaty obligation, the State cannot invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for non-compliance with the treaty.

The human rights treaties, covenants and conventions signed and ratified by Paraguay have constitutional hierarchy and form part of national positive law in accordance with the order of priority established in Article 137 of the Constitution. Likewise, the National Constitution, in matters of equality, provides in the second section of article 47 that: "The protections established on unjust inequalities will not be considered as discriminatory but equal factors." Paraguay accepted international law expressly in the Magna Carta (Article 143) where it states that it complies with certain principles, including: "...the international protection of human rights".



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Humberto Henderson points out that one of the rules in the area of legal security consists of the prioritised hierarchy of superior norms over inferior ones. However, in the application of human rights norms, a slight modification can be made based on the Pro Homine principle. It is therefore necessary to verify how the National Constitution incorporates and hierarchizes international treaties. As indicated in previous paragraphs, within Paraguay, international treaties have a supra-legal hierarchy and they prevail over national laws, but they cannot modify the National Constitution.

Several of the aforementioned instruments have an operational body (Committees) before which States are obliged to present reports on the situation of the rights protected in respective Conventions. These are also responsible for receiving individual complaints about violations of respective treaties after domestic remedies have been exhausted.

When a person subject to the jurisdiction of a State suffers an undue injury and the means or domestic remedies of that State are insufficient to guarantee effective protection, international protection may be invoked through international bodies. In principle, this is only after domestic options have been exhausted.

Thus, having explained how traditional international treaties work in the constitutional order, it is necessary to analyse the way in which they are applied in the rulings of national courts of justice. As their self-execution depends on the normative wording from which a specific right is derived in favour of a person, and does not require complementary legal action to be properly demanded, it is essential to bear in mind the legal consequences of the state's failure to comply.

In the field of human rights, international treaties operate differently from traditional international treaties, as they aim to recognise rights and freedoms of individuals, regulating their relations with the state. This imposes obligations on the latter, and does not regulate the relations of states with each other, as is the case in various treaties that establish benefits for both parties.

This is very important as State responsibility arises when a treaty is misapplied or an international norm is violated through the actions of the Judiciary, or simply by "denial of justice".

### **I.2.3.National Legislation**

In view of the commitment assumed through the ratification of international treaties and conventions, the Paraguayan State has initiated a process of adaptation and creation of internal norms in order to regulate and ensure the effective exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities.

#### **I.2.3.1. National Secretariat for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities (SENADIS)**

The Paraguayan State created an institution with ministerial rank under the Civil Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic through the enactment of Law 4720 of 2012 . One of its purposes is to determine national policies for persons with disabilities and to ensure compliance with their stipulations.

In this regard, it is established that "the private institutions that have proven to work in the area of disability will develop coordinated actions with SENADIS in order to put national and sectoral policies on disability into practice. Their plans and programmes will be framed within the strategic guidelines of the National Disability Plan. It will be SENADIS' obligation to involve these actors at all levels of the monitoring process within its organizational structure".

Among other things, SENADIS was created by Law 4720 of 2012, to "[formulate] national policies related to disabilities in accordance with the obligations derived from international human rights treaties regarding persons with disabilities,determine the necessary actions to comply with national programmes, and submit them for the approval of the President of the Republic of Paraguay".

The organizational structure is composed of two main areas: the area that guarantees the mainstreaming of the human rights approach in public policies, which includes the Directorates of Decentralization, Community Affairs, Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation, and Institutional Liaison; and the area of comprehensive service provision, which includes the Directorates of Protection and Rehabilitation, Disability Assessment, and Technical Assistance. In addition to a General Directorate and Administrative Directorate, this structure includes Legal, Human Resources, Internal Audit, Communication, Cabinet, and General Secretariat Directorates.

With the approval of the PANDPCD, the Secretariat is responsible for monitoring compliance.





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### **I.2.3.2. National Commission for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

SENADIS is regulated by Decree 10514 of 2013 , article 7 of which provides for the creation of a CONADIS, in order to formulate national policies in the short, medium and long term, with the participation of public and private institutions, stipulating concrete measures for their implementation.

CONADIS is constituted as a joint body between the state and civil society; it is composed of: a) The Executive Secretary of SENADIS, or their alternate, who presides over CONADIS; b) The Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare; c) The Minister of Education and Culture; d) The Minister of Justice and Labour; e) The Minister of Women; f) The Minister of Finance; g) The Executive Secretary of the Secretariat for Children and Adolescents; h) The Executive Secretary of the Civil Service; i) The President of the Council of Governors; j) The President of the Paraguayan Organization for Inter-municipal Cooperation (OPACI).

In addition, there must be a minimum of seven democratically elected representatives from Civil Society Organizations for Persons with Disabilities. They will be chosen by the Organizations for Persons with Disabilities for a period of two years. They may be re-elected, providing evidence of their work in the field. They shall represent at least one organisation. Each of the following sectors must be represented: the sector of persons with visual disabilities, persons with hearing disabilities, persons with physical disabilities, persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psycho-social disabilities; organisations of families of persons with disabilities; and the sector of organisations of and for persons with disabilities representing the Interior of the Republic, in accordance with its internal regulations and Regulatory Decree.

CONADIS is responsible for formulating inclusive public policies for Persons with Disabilities; it also has the power (Article 10) to create working sub-commissions, one of which is **Sub-Commission for the creation of the PANDPCD.**

### **I.2.3.3. Inclusive Education**

Law 5136 of 2013 , which has already been enacted, is compulsory and applies to public, private and state-subsidised educational institutions at all levels, and in all forms, of the national education system.

The objective of this law is to establish the corresponding actions for the creation of an inclusive educational model within the regular system by removing the barriers that limit learning and participation; and facilitating the accessibility of students with specific educational support needs through qualified human resources, adaptive technologies and universal design.

This law was regulated by Decree 2837 of the same year , which ordered the creation and implementation of an inclusive education model at all levels of education, from pre-school to higher education. It also made the university level responsible for adapting its programmes to inclusive education.

#### **1.2.3.4. Accessibility to the physical environment for persons with disabilities**

Law 4934 of 2013 regulates the right of accessibility to the physical environment for persons with disabilities by establishing provisions that allow for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in society. The purpose is to guarantee and make the right of equal accessibility to the physical environment effective, in accordance with articles 46, 47 and 58 of the National Constitution, Law 3540 (CRPD) and Law 1925 (CIDPCD).

#### **1.2.3.5. Equal Opportunities in Employment Training for Persons with Disabilities**

Law 5421 , passed in March 2015, seeks to establish mechanisms to promote equal opportunities in job training for persons with disabilities.

Its provisions contain norms referring to rights in the area of work training including: the duty to promote social awareness programmes; the duty of educational institutions to include a minimum of 5% (five per cent) of their educational services aimed at persons with disabilities; and the duty to incorporate the corresponding conditions in their regulations. The governing body in charge is the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MTESS).

#### **1.2.3.6. Mandatory incorporation of persons with disabilities into public institutions**

Article 1 of Law 2479 of 2004, as amended by Law 3585 of 2008, stipulates that all State agencies and entities, governments and municipalities, as well as private-law legal entities with a State majority share, shall incorporate and maintain within their staff a percentage of persons with disabilities that shall not be less than five percent (5%) of their total staff.

*In order to be considered an eligible beneficiary of this Law, the applicant shall present a minimum disability score of 33% (thirty-three percent) along with a disability and work potential certification issued by the INPRO or by the competent bodies authorized by it in the different departments of the national territory. To this end, the INPRO shall regulate the form, content, modalities and frequency of reviews, respecting the international standards of classification and measurement.*

### **I.2.3.7. Other legal provisions for ensuring the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

In recent years, Paraguay has incorporated into its legal framework other regulations concerning the rights of persons with disabilities, which are:

- Asuncion Municipal Ordinance 26104 of 1990, Title VII, on adaptations for the physically disabled.
- Decree 1098 of 1998, on the suppression of architectural barriers.
- Law 3365 of 2007, which exempts visually impaired persons from paying for a ticket for land transport.
- Supreme Court of Justice Agreement 633 of 2010, 100 Brasilia Rules on Access to Justice for Persons in Vulnerable Conditions.
- Law 4616 of 2012, which establishes the reservation of preferential places for persons with physical or motor disabilities.
- Law 4962 of 2013, which establishes benefits for employers to encourage the incorporation of persons with disabilities into the private sector.
- Law 6169 of 2018, on prevention and care of persons at risk of suicide.
- Law 6530 of 2020, which officially recognises Paraguayan Sign Language (LSPy)





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## **2. National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PANDPCD).**

### **2.1. Participatory process**

SENADIS, the leading institution for the design, development and implementation of public policies for persons with disabilities, began the process of developing comprehensive policy with the support of the OHCHR and the Universal Periodic Review Contribution Fund for Technical and Financial Assistance (UPR). To this end, a participatory methodology based on the OHCHR Guidelines was adopted for the design of national human rights plans.

#### **2.1.1. Co-ordinating Committee**

The process of preparing the PANDPCD began with the establishment of a coordinating committee, which was composed of SENADIS, the plenary of CONADIS, and included the Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning and the OHCHR as observers; the working sub-committee for the preparation of the PANDPCD was responsible for technical and logistical support.

This Coordinating Committee, created in October 2014, was responsible for: organizing work meetings; following-up and monitoring the process of elaboration of the plan; support in consultation workshops; preparation of educational materials for dissemination and promotion; revision of national plans and their coordination with the PANDPCD; and holding Committee meetings with State authorities and other relevant actors identified in the process of elaboration.

#### **2.1.2. PANDPCD Sub-Committee**

The sub-committee became the operational and implementing body for the process of preparing the PANDPCD and was responsible for logistical and technical support from the Coordinating Committee. It has been the space for articulating actions and resources between government institutions and civil society organizations for persons with disabilities.

The sub-committee is composed of five persons representing CONADIS, four technical staff from SENADIS, three technical staff from the OHCHR, two representatives of the Technical Secretariat for Planning and two representatives of the SENADIS board. It has held regular meetings from October 2014 to November 2015.

### **2.1.3. Workplan**

A meeting and a press conference were organized by SENADIS with the objective of publicizing the beginning of the elaboration of the PANDPCD. These envisaged the participation of representatives of the United Nations and International Cooperation Agencies in Paraguay, as well as representatives from civil society organizations for persons with disabilities. These actors were engaged in an active participation process through inclusive forums, which were held in different parts of the country, and through contributions on the SENADIS website. A blog was also set up with a discussion room for debates, human rights trainings, information on the forums and the dissemination of the matrix document as a product of the PANDPCD.

### **2.1.4. Debate and public consultation matrix**

Based on the document "An approach to the reality of persons with disabilities", a matrix was designed containing the axes and rights contained in the international recommendations for Paraguay:

- 1) strategic guidelines by right
- 2) recommendations (CDRPD)
- 3) proposals for action lines by right
- 4) observation/comments
- 5) public perception (urgent/priority/necessary)

The proposals for lines of action for human rights were designed on the basis of the fifteen chapters of the document "An Approach to the reality of persons with disabilities":

1. Production of national data
2. Civil rights and freedoms
3. Accessibility
4. Right to education
5. Right to health
6. Work and employment
7. Equal recognition of legal status of persons
8. Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies
9. Freedom of movement and nationality



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10. Freedom and security of persons
11. Protection against exploitation, violence and abuse
12. Equal rights and non-discrimination
13. Participation
14. Adequate standard of living and social protection
15. Investment in the disability sector

Used in all the forums held, this tool was very useful in gathering the opinions and perceptions of the participants on what they considered urgent, priority or necessary to implement.

#### **2.1.5. Inclusive forums held**

In conjunction with the SARA<sup>2</sup> Foundation, CONADIS organised inclusive forums through its working subcommittee, which were held throughout the country: sixteen forums were held in sixteen departments and one forum in the city of Asunción, the capital city of the country. Using a participatory methodology, a forum specifically for persons with hearing disabilities was also organized. The presence of representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Mennonite communities in one of the forums highlighted the intercultural character of these issues.

Persons with disabilities, their families, civil society organizations (of and for persons with disabilities), academics, local governments and the media all took part in the forums, aiming to approach this participatory process in a comprehensive manner, as outlined in the CRPD.

The Sub-Committee's technicians were in charge of implementing the approved methodology; they supported the analysis of the matrix by presenting technical documents in working groups that were organized in each forum and by facilitating discussion and debate, which were aimed at adjusting the guidelines to each right.

The contributions of the participants were collected as inputs and those considered priorities were shared in the plenary sessions of the groups. At the end of the forums, all the inputs collected were systematized and the Sub-Committee prepared a new matrix proposal.

<sup>2</sup> SARA<sup>2</sup> Foundation is a Civil Society Organization specialized in advocacy of rights related to Persons with Disabilities with an emphasis on the Right to Education and Work.

579 persons participated in these forums , of whom 432 (75%) were women and 147 (25%) were men. Forty-two persons with disabilities were registered from the total number of participants, constituting just over 7% of the total.

### 2.1.6. Results of the forums and consultations

The documents of the PANDPCD matrix, the contributions obtained from the forums, and the technical documents were sent to all relevant State institutions. These then had the opportunity to define the implementation guidelines for action and to prepare the adequate budgets.

After the forums ended, the Sub-Committee analysed the relevance of all the contributions collected and the responses obtained from the state institutions involved. Consequently, the Sub-Committee made a technical comparison between the matrix, the objectives and the guidelines of the National Development Plan (PND) Paraguay 2030.

Based on all these inputs, the Sub-Committee prepared a new matrix, ensuring that this consistently contained all the systematized inputs from the participation and consultation process.

The matrix was approved by CONADIS in August 2015.

## 2.2. PANDPCD matrix and structure

Following the CRPD, the document defines disability as **resulting from the interaction of persons with impairments with the environmental barriers that prevent their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others**. This concept aligns with the **Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities**.

The format and content of the new matrix, which respects the human rights approach outlined in the **CRPD**, consists of four (4) columns. Each column is comprised of: 1) an area/ axis (related to the right); 2) public policy (written as a general objective); 3) guidelines (with proposals for actions in relation to the policy); 4) institutions for the State Agencies and Entities (OEE), responsible and co-responsible for implementing the guidelines.

CONADIS decided that the deadlines would be drawn up when the indicators were finalized. The matrix has seventeen (17) axes and 110 guidelines: (see annex 1)





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During a two-day workshop, the Sub-Committee, together with the representatives of different sectors, validated the lines of action for the matrix, which were consequently submitted to CONADIS for approval.

CONADIS approved the matrix and the following structure of **National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**.

Presentation. Introduction	4. Baseline
Historical background	5. Strategic direction
2. Institutional information	5.1. National Development Plan
2.1. National Secretariat for the	Paraguay (NDP) 2030
Human Rights of the	5.2. National Action Plan for the
Persons with Disabilities	Rights of Persons with
2.2. National Commission for the	Disabilities
Human Rights of	5.3. General Objective of the National Action
Persons with Disabilities	Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
3. Reference Framework	5.4. Axis/areas for public policies
3.1. Conceptual framework	with a rights-based approach for persons with
3.1.1. Disability and the person with a disability	disabilities
3.1.2. Approach to Disability	5.5. Coordination mechanism to facilitate action
3.1.3. Principles of the Convention on the Rights of	on the implementation of the Convention on the
Persons with Disabilities	Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
3.1.4. Reasonable adjustments	5.6. Matrix and execution guidelines
3.1.5. Poverty	5.7. Monitoring indicators
3.1.6. Public policies with a rights-based approach	6. Glossary
3.1.7. Life cycle	7. Bibliography
3.1.8. Population groups	
3.1.9. Policies and guidelines of the	
National Development Plan Paraguay (PND) 2030	

This concluded a comprehensive and participatory policy-making process, which allowed State institutions to incorporate clear objectives and specific actions in their planning, and to allocate resources to guarantee the full exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities.

The National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was approved by Presidential Decree No. 5507, dated 27 June 2016.

### 2.3. Dissemination of the PANDPCD and installation of mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the CRPD

As part of the communication and outreach and dissemination strategies, an accessible video was produced on this comprehensive and participatory process of policy-making for persons with disabilities. Its content, the principles and priority objectives of the plan were all shared through this video.

An executive summary of the plan and an audio book were also produced.

At the initiative of SENADIS, and with the support of the **Secretariat for Information and Communication** (SICOM), the "Network of Inclusive State Communicators" was created. The goals were to strengthen communication capacities through a rights-based approach, to disseminate **CRPD**, and international recommendations through SIMORE. A brochure was also published on "Training No. 2 to better understand communications with a human rights approach", which was edited by United Nations Human Rights Paraguay.

At the same time, SENADIS, through Resolution 1655 of 2015, established a coordination mechanism, made up of the various ministries and state bodies. This so that public policies aimed at the sector of persons with disabilities and the application of the CRPD can be followed up through coordinated actions.

Representatives of civil society organizations for persons with disabilities also met in a workshop to promote an independent mechanism to monitor the implementation of the CRPD.



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### 3. Indicators of the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

After the approval of the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the decision was taken to work on the development of indicators to monitor its implementation and compliance, harmonizing with the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs).

The **United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights** has provided the methodology used. This consists of a systematization and measurement tool to guide States towards fulfilling their obligations to promote and protect human rights and prevent abuses, and to verify the evolution of their programmes in accordance with international standards.

The PANDPCD also outlines as imperative the need to implement indicators for monitoring the Plan.

#### 3.1. Guidelines and indicators

The guidelines serve to identify the institutions responsible for complying with a plan of action. In many cases, there are more than one institution for each guideline. Therefore, the actions necessary to comply with each guideline need to be articulated clearly, as it is the only way to observe if the indicator has been fulfilled.

If there is more than one institution responsible for providing the information required by the indicator, only one institution, which has been previously agreed upon, will actually be in charge of providing the information.

In order to improve the monitoring process, three categories should be included to effectively verify compliance with the indicators. The first is the **recognition of the rights-based approach**, understood as the inclusion of norms and considerations into a hierarchized judiciary structure. The second is the **financial context and budgetary commitment** on behalf of the State, as this relates to the availability of resources for public expenditure to these ends. Finally, **institutional or state capacities** are related to the administrative, technical and political capacities required to effectively implement a right-based approach.

#### 3.2. Standard International Human Rights Indicators

In response to an increasing need to devise and implement appropriate statistical indicators needed for the advancement of human rights, the OHCHR has promoted the methodological design of appropriate indicators to monitor the respect and effective implementation of human rights by States.

The OHCHR indicators contain a conceptual and methodological framework applicable to the national context. This is not a single list of indicators; rather, it is a list that takes into account the different degrees of social, political and economic development of each country. These indicators are both quantitative and qualitative and focus on the development of **structural indicators**, which assess the measures taken by States to meet their commitments; **process indicators**, which assess the efforts to meet State obligations under international human rights law; **outcome indicators** serve to assess the overall results of the efforts made.

The United Nations recommends incorporating crosscutting themes, such as gender and cultural considerations, into these indicators.

Human rights indicators should be subject to:

- The normative content of the selected human right
- To serve as a basis for measuring efforts towards the fulfilment of human rights
- Reflecting the obligation of responsible entities
- Reflecting the cross-cutting character of human rights norms or principles
- Reflecting the following criteria:
  - Clear
  - Relevant
  - Reasonable costs
  - Reliable
  - Adequate to legal and technical standards
  - Comparable

### 3.3. Human Rights Indicators CRPD

The project **Bridging the Gap** was intended for the design of human rights indicators for the CRPD. It aimed at strengthening the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the rights of persons with disabilities, thus link ensuring mutual reinforcement between the CRPD and the SDGs.

The indicators designed for the Convention served as a basis for the analysis of the indicators, which were created in accordance with the 17 axes of the PANDPCD. Additionally, the OHCHR methodology used was adjusted to align with the CRPD guidelines.



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### 3.4. PANDPCD indicators methodology

The process of defining indicators is carried out in a participatory manner, as is the case with the PANDPCD, starting first with the adoption of a methodology that is in line with the planning and measurement instruments of the National State.

National plans for performance planning are carried out through the System of Planning by Results (SPR) and Institutional Operational Plans (POI), which are used by the Paraguayan State and administered by the Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning (STP). The SPR has an indicator module associated with each type of plan, so it is necessary to verify that these indicators coincide with and reflect aspects related to public policy on the inclusion of persons with disabilities. This is to ensure that the PANDPCD indicator measurement instrument can be managed together with the SPR and administered through SENADIS.

The CRPD provides guidelines for States on the information to be presented upon submission of their compliance reports. These should include statistical and research data, which are important elements for the identification of the right indicators to be developed. This process should entail:

1. Selection and contextualisation of indicators
  - a. follow the recommendations of the CRPD - Reporting guidelines: voluntary pledges by the State
2. Selection of benchmarks and targets, if necessary
  - a. Take into account the contributions given by civil society organisations
3. Reflecting indicators and baselines/targets in reports
  - a. When selecting the characteristics of the right in question
4. Monitor reported and specific indicators to ensure implementation the CRPD's recommendations
  - a. Analyse the progress of the identified indicators

The indicators in the PANDPCD correspond to each guideline of the plan's axes, taking into account its main requirements (17 axes, 110 guidelines). To this end, a thorough and clear understanding of each axis and guideline was necessary so that each identified indicator could appropriately reflect its central priorities.

Most of the PANDPCD's indicators are geared towards measuring aspects of public policy related to the regulatory framework (structural indicators) and towards assessing programmatic adjustments (process indicators).

To design the indicators template used as a measurement tool, in line with the TRSIndicators, the following definitions were established:

1. Objectives/related result (PANDPCD guidelines): These categories are identified in accordance to the definitions and/or codifications outlined in the PTS on the basis of the objectives of the NDP and the expected results of the programs, sub-programmes, and institutional projects.
2. Name of indicator: This is the precise term, which identifies the indicator and expresses what it is used to measure. For the definition of the name, it is recommended: i) that it is clear and self-explanatory, ii) that it does not contain the method of calculation associated with it, iii) that it is unique and short, of maximum 10 words, iv) that it defines clearly its utility, and v) that it does not describe an action, without verbs in the infinitive.
3. Type of indicator: This field is used to show whether an indicator is primary, meaning that it addresses the core attributes or characteristics of the guideline, or whether it is a supplementary indicator. Furthermore, here the indicator is classified according to its structural nature, whether it refers to a process or to an outcome, in accordance with the methodology for developing human rights indicators.
4. Method of calculation: In this field, the calculation formula and the details of the variables used for the development of the indicator are explained. This includes relevant aspects related to the data collection methods, considerations and assumptions.
5. Unit of measurement: This field shows the unit of measurement used to obtain the result of the calculation for the indicator.
6. Measuring frequency: This field is used to indicate the period of time over which the indicator is measured (period between measurements). The frequency could be monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, annual or biannual, depending on the nature of the information being used.
7. Date of availability of the information: Specifies the date on which the information will be published and will be available
8. Geographical coverage: This field specifies the territory the indicator refers to e.g. country, department, and municipality.
9. Level of geographical specificity: national, regional, departmental, municipal. This field specifies to which geographical level it is possible to disaggregate or display the results of the indicator.



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- 10. Demographic break-down and target groups:** This field specifies the type of demographic characteristic represented in the indicator: sex, age groups, Indigenous Peoples, types of disability, etc.
- 11. Data sources:** This field clearly identifies the primary statistical instrument, publication or document (printed, digital, and draft) from which the indicator data are obtained. If the data are calculated from inputs from several sources, the origin of each input must be clearly specified (administrative records, surveys, censuses, population projections, etc.).
- 12. Institution responsible for the indicator:** This field identifies the institution responsible for the creation or calculation of the indicator, which also reports indicator data and updates.
- 13. HECI Evaluation:** The Indicator Quality Evaluation tool (HECI) is part of the resources available in the PRS; however, this will only be applied on an ad-hoc basis if necessary.
- 14. Comments:** In this field, conceptual, methodological and operational aspects that are not included in the previous fields are recorded. This field provides useful information used to clarify any detail about the definition, development, calculation, or results of the indicator. In addition, any relationship between the PANDPCD indicator and other indicator frameworks such as CRPD, ODS, etc. will be listed.
- 15. Contact:** Name, telephone and e-mail of the person responsible for uploading and updating the indicator.
- 16. Period and number:** For each period, the value calculated from the indicator is recorded and the projected targets are updated. This is to achieve a clear view of the pace and evolution of the indicator until it fully complies with the requirements of the PANDPCD guideline.

### 3.5. Consultation processes with OPDs, CSOs and SBEs

For the development of the indicators, several meetings were held within the framework of the Bridging the Gap I project. After they were delineated, further workshops were held with representatives of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPD) and Civil Society Organizations working on disability issues (CSO) (both those represented in CONADIS and those that are not), and with representatives of State Bodies and Entities (SBE), in order to identify the priorities to be implemented.

During the workshops, the results obtained were shared and all queries regarding the technical aspects of the indicators were answered. The indicators were then validated in a two-day participatory workshop with all the members of CONADIS. During these days, all areas of the PANDCPD and its indicators were covered. The outcomes of these sessions have served to adjust the design, as is presented below.

The final document of the proposal was presented to SENADIS at the end of April for its implementation, and was approved by Note PR/N/DAF/SENADIS No. 070-2020 dated 29 May 2020, addressed to the (AECID).

### 3.6. Measuring instrument

In this way, a matrix has been designed. This is used to collect for the following data, for each guideline of each example, as an indicator of compliance:

- **Axis**  
In line with the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- **Axis Guideline**  
One template for each guideline established for the axis
- **Legal Framework**  
Brief description of the legal basis and consistency with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- **Name of indicator**  
It identifies what will be evaluated or measured
- **Type of indicator (process or main indicator)**  
It is used to show whether it is a primary or supplementary indicator and whether it is a process or outcome indicator





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- **Method of calculation**

It explains the formula used for the calculation and its variables

- **Unit of measure**

It explains how the result of the calculation of the indicator is expressed

- **Date of availability of the information**

It registers the date of publication and availability of the information

- **Geographical coverage**

This field is used to identify the type of territory or geographical area to which the indicator applies

- **Level of geographic specificity**

It takes into account the level of specificity of the geographical field

- **Breakdown**

This is the field for specifying the type of population referred to by the indicator

- **Source of data**

It serves to identify the primary origin of the documents from which the information for the indicator is obtained

- **Institution responsible for the indicator**

This field is filled in with the name of the responsible institution that produces and provides data on the indicator

- **Contact**

The contact details of the person responsible for uploading and updating the indicator

- **Comments**

It serves to record the conceptual, operational and methodological aspects used to clarify the fields contained in the indicator sheet

- **Period and number**

This field records the amount obtained from the calculation, the projected goals

Thus, these indicators, which are grounded in a human rights approach, have been developed to integrate the following items: Axis, Guidelines, Indicator, Hierarchy, Type and Responsible Institution. (See Annex 2)

### 3.7 Model Indicator Template

Guideline 11.13 Specialized research on innovation and good practices in inclusive education

#### Legal Framework

The legal framework for this guideline is set out in Article 24 of Law No. 3540/08, which in paragraph 1, subparagraph c) states that measures to implement the right of access to education: "Reasonable adjustments shall be made in accordance with individual needs"; and Article 73 of the Right to Education and its Purposes: "Everyone has the right to comprehensive and continuing education, which as a system and process is carried out in the context of the culture of the community..."

Guidelines	11.13 Promote specialized research on innovations and good practices in inclusive education, in accordance with national and international instruments that refer to the sector.																												
Name of the indicator	11.13.3 Amount of specialized research conducted on innovations and good practices on inclusive education																												
Type of indicator	Process Indicator or Main Indicator																												
Method of calculation	Number of specialized researches carried out around innovations and good practices on inclusive education.																												
Unit of measure	Unit																												
Measuring frequency	Annual																												
Date of availability of the information	December 2020																												
Geographical coverage	National																												
Level of geographic deployment	Municipal																												
Breakdown	Disaggregated by level and modality																												
Source of data	There is no information collecting instrument																												
Institution responsible for the indicator	MEC																												
Contact	Alicia Dure, DIGEI Débora Godoy, DIGEI																												
Comments / feedback																													
Period and Percentage	<table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Target</td><td>Year</td><td>Target</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>20%</td><td>2026</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>30%</td><td>2027</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>40%</td><td>2028</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>50%</td><td>2029</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td>60%</td><td>2030</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td>70%</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Year	Target	Year	Target	2020	20%	2026	80%	2021	30%	2027	90%	2022	40%	2028	100%	2023	50%	2029	100%	2024	60%	2030	100%	2025	70%		
Year	Target	Year	Target																										
2020	20%	2026	80%																										
2021	30%	2027	90%																										
2022	40%	2028	100%																										
2023	50%	2029	100%																										
2024	60%	2030	100%																										
2025	70%																												



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## 4. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

In this section, the main achievements and lessons learned from this process are outlined, as well as recommendations to be considered as good practice for the development of public policy for persons with disabilities.

- Examining the current situation to establish a baseline and a starting point is a necessary step for the development of any effective public policy plan
- Conceiving an action plan as part of a national plan is a good way to avoid an unnecessary accumulation of national plans
- Following a national and international rights-based approach, alongside international recommendations on policy support, and aligning the creation of the plan with national plans, allows for the development of tangible and applicable policy
- The willingness and ability of the State to develop an action plan as an instrument to fulfil its obligation to protect the rights of persons with disabilities is a very important factor
- The technical and financial support obtained through international cooperation makes it possible to strengthen the whole process of developing and designing the plan
- The adoption of a methodology that is in line with the model provided by the OHCHR allows for this instrument to be standardized
- The creation of a government mechanism has allowed for the coordination of State institutions regarding the implementation of the actions with budgetary requirements
- Inclusive forums, intended as spaces for broad participation of different civil society actors in synergy with local governments and state representatives, have empowered persons with disabilities and their families, as they were involved as key participants in the process of developing the plan
- The organisation of a rights-based education programme has enabled the contributions of citizen participation to be better informed
- The creation of a joint body between representatives of the State and of Civil Society, integrated by type of disability, constitutes an added value to the process of elaborating the plan
- Through citizen participation, increased involvement of business actors and the media is expected. This is to enhance collaboration for the effective realization of local needs and improve the dissemination of the PANDPCD
- It is important to develop materials in accessible formats to raise awareness of rights, as well as of the content of the plan. These can be extremely useful training resources
- The participation of a technical consulting team at roundtables is necessary in order to set a clear road map

- Designing specific strategies to reach persons with disabilities ensures their participation
- Creating a public and independent monitoring and follow-up mechanism is a challenge for the implementation of the PANDPCD
- Developing indicators is fundamental to measure the impact and provide accounts of the degree of implementation of the plan's actions
- Without indicators, it is not possible to effectively evaluate the implementation of the plan
- Approval of the instruments by the governing body and recognition by the Presidency of the Republic [of Paraguay] makes the plan a public policy of the State
- Taking into account budgetary challenges is important to guarantee the sustainability of a plan
- Seeking the decentralisation of compliance with the plan's lines of action will allow for greater and better commitment from local governments and society itself in the implementation of the plan
- Reducing political and internal bureaucratic issues is fundamental to capitalize on the work of different actors when developing instruments
- Putting forward an advocacy strategy allows State actors to assume responsibilities in accordance with the commitments associated with their roles in office
- Continuous strengthening of the governing body will make it possible to positively influence other State institutions to achieve effective implementation and compliance with the PANDPCD and its indicators
- Actively integrating ethnic, cultural, and gender perspectives into the plan makes it possible to effectively address the different characteristics and needs of the sector
- There is an urgent need to apply appropriate technology for monitoring purposes
- A communication strategy should be developed and implemented to circulate and promote the PANDPCD project



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## 5. Acknowledgements

The realization of this document would have not been possible without the contribution of the following people, who agreed to be interviewed and to provide us with a better understanding of the history and the process behind the development of the PANDPCD and its indicators.

***César Martínez***

***Marcos Caballero***

***Enrique Noguera***

***Adriana Castillo***

***Rocío Florentín***

***Beatriz Sarubbi***

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- National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Conceptual and methodological framework for the construction of indicators; Proposal of Indicator cards; Proposal List of Indicators in a rights perspective - Bridging the Gap Project - Spanish Cooperation.
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- The Washington Group was formed in 2001 at a meeting promoted by the UN. It seeks to promote and coordinate international cooperation in health statistics, with special attention to disability measurements suitable for national censuses and surveys. Its main objective is to provide necessary basic information on disability that is comparable worldwide. Economic and Social Council.
- Arts.58
- Arts. 19, par 2, 24
- Art.1. Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others
- The International Treaties on Human Rights in the Internal Order. The importance of the Pro-Homine Principle". The author has been a university professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of the Republic in Montevideo, Uruguay. Advisor to the United Nations.
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- Art.33. "States Parties shall, in accordance with their system of organization, 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 and designation of a governmental coordination mechanism to facilitate related action in different sectors and at different levels. (...)"
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## 8. Annex 1

### Matrix of the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 2015-2030

AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>1. Awareness raising</b>	Promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities for awareness raising, fighting against stereotypes, dissemination and training at the national level, in accordance with national and international instruments for the sector	1.1. Implementation of communication campaigns on the rights of persons with disabilities that ensure a gender and equality approach and the principle of non-discrimination in accessible formats at national, departmental and municipal levels.
		1.2. Implementation of communication campaigns in accessible formats to disseminate the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at national, departmental and municipal level.
		1.3. Design and implementation of training programmes on the rights of persons with disabilities, for OEEs and CSOs about and for persons with disabilities and their families, including the training of trainers.
<b>2. National data gathering</b>	Reliable statistical system at the national level for timely and effective evidence-based decision-making following national and international human rights recommendations.	2.1. Strengthening of indicator systems at the national level with a rights-based approach focused on persons with disabilities, linked to a single register of Persons with Disabilities.
		2.2. Establishment of a statistical system at national level that reflects the situation of persons with disabilities with a rights-based approach, in consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities.
		2.3. Ensure the effective functioning of the Recommendations Monitoring System (SI-MORE), particularly in the follow-up to the recommendations on persons with disabilities for the drafting of State Reports.
		2.4. Effective implementation of follow-up mechanisms for the application of international recommendations and other instruments on human rights in the field of disability.





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AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>2. National data gathering</b>	Reliable statistical system at the national level for timely and effective evidence-based decision-making following national and international human rights recommendations.	2.5. Incorporation of indicators on disability with a rights-based approach in the Programme to Support Labour Inclusion and Youth Employment Unit Programmes, as well as the Economic Empowerment, Health and Education Programmes.
		2.6. Effective implementation of the National Observatory on Disability with a focus on rights, with representation of persons with disabilities, their families and CSOs, for the monitoring of data at national level on the situation of the persons with disabilities, collecting information on the structures, processes and impact of public policies for their measurement and dissemination.
<b>3. Participation</b>	Effective participation of persons with disabilities in the development of an inclusive model of decentralised integrated management, with a rights-based approach	3.1. Drafting and application of an inclusive development model of integrated management with a rights-based approach, decentralized at the local level, to promote an active participation of persons with disabilities and their families, together with organizations working on disability in the community.
		3.2. Supporting the participation of persons with disabilities for the formulation of public policies through CONADIS.
		3.3. Promoting the participation of women with disabilities, with a focus on rights, both in the public and private spheres.
		3.4. Promoting the creation of departmental and municipal offices, with the participation of the civil society and departmental and municipal bodies, for the design of plans and programmes with a rights-based approach based on the Strategy for Inclusive Community-Based Development (EDIBC).
		3.5. Develop a mechanism to guarantee the participation of CONADIS in all State decisions and those of civil society organizations in sectors that affect persons with disabilities.

AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>4. Accessibility</b>	Equal access for persons with disabilities to the physical environment, transport, information, information and communication systems and technologies, public and private services and facilities for public use, urban and rural areas, with universal design for the removal of barriers and obstacles to access	4.1. Ensure compliance with applicable regulations, including Law No. 4934/12 and Law No. 4616/12, for the effective monitoring and sanctioning of non-compliance, through the establishment of spaces for inter-institutional coordination at the national and local levels with a universal design, ensuring effective access for persons with disabilities to public services and public facilities in urban and rural areas
		4.2 Ensure the regulation of Law No. 4251/10, which recognizes sign language, regulating interpretation services, ensuring effective access of persons with disabilities to public services and facilities in urban and rural areas.
		4.3 Develop accessibility standards for persons with disabilities in order to ensure effective accessibility to information/communication services including ICTs.
		4.4 Adaptation of the transport system to ensure accessibility to transport units, stops and stations throughout the country.
		4.5. Participatory design of a law regulating the implementation of accessibility of the transport system and sanctions for non-compliance.
		4.6. Adaptation of infrastructure and accessible instruments in the electoral system for the effective exercise of political rights and in particular the right to vote.
		4.7. Ensure implementation of the law on access to public information in accessible formats.
		4.8. Implementation of Law No. 4251/10, which makes Paraguayan sign language official.
		4.9. Promotion for quality and low cost mobility devices (orthosis and prosthesis) workshops, duly accredited, at national level.



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AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>5. Investment in the disability sector</b>	Social investment aimed at decentralized programmes at the national level with a rights-based approach, for persons with disabilities	5.1. Allocation of necessary and sufficient resources for SENADIS to comply with the institutional mission of technical assistance.
		5.2. Allocation of necessary and sufficient resources to the Ombudsman's Office, for the monitoring and supervision of the situation of compliance with the human rights of persons with disabilities, in permanent consultation with organisations of persons with disabilities at the national level.
		5.3 Allocation of necessary and sufficient resources to the institutions responsible for carrying out programmes that follow up and assist cases of abuse, especially women, children and adolescents with disabilities, especially in indigenous communities and rural areas.
		5.4. Budget allocation for OEE for education, health, housing and rehabilitation programmes with a rights-based approach at the local level.
		5.5. Budget allocation for OEE for the implementation of universal design for accessibility and reasonable housing according to recommendations and other human rights instruments on disability.
		5.6 Budget allocation for the implementation of the inclusive development model of integrated management with a rights-based approach, decentralised at the local level.
		5.7. Budget allocation for the decentralised implementation of certification, habilitation and rehabilitation services, among others.
		5.8 Budget allocation for the establishment of a national statistical system to reflect the situation of persons with disabilities.

AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>5. Investment in the disability sector</b>	Social investment aimed at decentralized programmes at the national level with a rights-based approach, for persons with disabilities	5.9 Public budget for the design and/or acquisition of educational materials to provide reasonable adjustments for persons with disabilities in the educational system.
		5.10. Drafting of a decentralized budget, in relation to the Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination and the Plan for Labour Inclusion, with a rights-based approach.
		5.11 Public budget, destined to human talent management training, for inclusive human talent management of the OEE.
		5.12 Public budget allocated to the design and implementation of training plans on the rights of persons with disabilities, for OEE, and CSOs, persons with disabilities and their families that include the training of trainers.
		5.13 Allocation of budget for investment in health, aimed at the decentralisation of assessment, certification, rehabilitation and habilitation of services at different levels.
		5.14 Allocation of investment budget for the construction of accessible housing for persons with disabilities.
		5.15 Budget allocation for the implementation of the inclusive education model by ensuring the training of teachers and technical-teachers.
		5.16 Budget allocation for job training programmes by the SNPP, SINAFOCAL and others, for persons with disabilities with a rights approach, gender perspective and accessibility criteria according to the type of disability, in accordance with the labour market demands.



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AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>6. Equal rights and non-discrimination</b>	Regulations with a rights-based approach, ensuring protection against all forms of discrimination	6.1. Strengthen the System of Information on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (SIDNA) with a focus on rights and social research on the situation of indigenous children and adolescents with disabilities in indigenous communities and rural areas, in compliance with international recommendations and other human rights instruments on disability issues.
		6.2. Revision of the operating regulations for subsidies to foster families and residential care institutions for children and adolescents with disabilities in accordance with the principles of the CRC and international recommendations and other instruments on human rights in relation to disability.
		6.3. Adoption of legislation against all forms of discrimination.
		6.4 Strengthening of services for women, in particular regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of women with disabilities.
		6.5 Strengthen the Ombudsman's Office in relation to the protection and promotion of human rights and the channelling of complaints from persons with disabilities.
<b>7. Equal recognition as a person before the law</b>	Internal legislation and administrative regulations, which guarantee autonomy of will and access to justice, under equal conditions, for persons with disabilities	7.1 Adaptation of Normative of improvement measures provided in the criminal legislation, in accordance with international recommendations and other instruments on human rights related to disability.
		7.2 Review and/or modification of the legal provisions of the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, in accordance with national and international instruments that refer to the process of disqualification and interdiction for reasons of disability, providing for the intervention of interdisciplinary teams and the incorporation of safeguards and support for each case.

AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>7. Equal recognition as a person before the law</b>	Internal legislation and administrative regulations, which guarantee autonomy of will and access to justice, under equal conditions, for persons with disabilities	7.3 Drafting and application of protocols that establish criteria that guarantee the assessment and certification of the conditions of participation and activity of persons with disabilities, with a rights-based approach, through a transparent, simple, free, confidential and decentralized procedure.
		7.4 Participatory design and application of decentralized support mechanisms for persons with disabilities, in accordance with international recommendations and other instruments on human rights relating to disability, respecting autonomy, will and free and informed consent.
<b>8. Civil Rights and Freedoms</b>	Regulations to guarantee the civil and political rights of persons with disabilities	8.1 Harmonisation of national legislation in accordance with national and international human rights instruments in the sector, which ensure the autonomy and enjoyment of civil and political rights of persons with disabilities.
		8.2. Effective implementation of decentralized inter-institutional programmes for the registration of persons with disabilities in the Civil Registry of Persons with Rights.
		8.3. Implementation of protocols for action and intervention in relation to persons with disabilities in procedures of the justice system.
		8.4 Adaptation of the Electoral Code, particularly articles 91 and 149, in accordance with the principles of the CRPD and other international recommendations as well as other human rights instruments on disability relating to the right to vote of persons with disabilities



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AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>9. Freedom and Security for Persons with Disabilities</b>	Programmes with a rights-based approach, aimed at protecting persons with disabilities to ensure effective social inclusion	9.1 Ensure that the MNP monitors visit and provides reports and recommendations regarding the supervision of psychiatric hospitals, residential homes and places for persons deprived of liberty for the prevention of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of persons with disabilities.
		9.2. Participatory design and implementation of a decentralised specific community care programme relating to the situation of persons undergoing neuropsychiatric treatment, with a rights-based approach, ensuring a path to deinstitutionalisation.
<b>10. Adequate standard of living and protection</b>	Decentralised strategies with a rights-based approach to ensure an adequate standard of living and social protection under equal conditions for persons with disabilities and their families.	10.1 Extension of poverty eradication programmes with a rights-based approach, for the adoption of effective protection measures for persons with disabilities and their families, with an emphasis on children and adolescents.
		10.2 Development and implementation of public policies for social protection, with a focus on the rights, for persons with disabilities
		10.3 Including the care of elderly persons with disabilities in the existing social protection services.
		10.4 Encourage social protection and promotion of persons with disabilities in departmental and municipal offices for disability.
		10.5 Ensure access to adequate housing for persons with disabilities and their families

AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>11. Right to Education.</b>	Access for persons with disabilities to the right to education through an inclusive education system with a rights-based, gender and ethnic-linguistic approach	11.1 Guarantee the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the educational system at all levels and in all modalities, stipulating a timetable for the implementation of the law on inclusive education and its regulation at a national level.
		11.2 Dissemination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Human Rights Plan and the National Human Rights Education Plan, specifically regarding disability and the education of persons with disabilities.
		11.3 Strengthening of inclusive educational plans, programmes and projects throughout the country providing access to persons with disabilities to the educational system, including the gender and ethnic-linguistic perspective in all levels.
		11.4 Incorporation of subjects on the rights of persons with disabilities into the syllabus of universities and vocational training centres, in all degree programmes.
		11.5 Ensure implementation, adjustment and support in the education system with a focus on rights.
		11.6 Design and implement a plan for the execution of infrastructure works in the education system, including accessibility to educational institutions.
		11.7 Strengthening of the National System for the Evaluation of the Educational Process that responds to an inclusive educational system based on the CRPD.
		11.8 Guarantee access to education for children with disabilities of indigenous communities.
		11.9 Creation and strengthening of centres that support inclusion.
		11.10 Adaptation of rules and administrative decisions in the educational system, in accordance with national and international instruments on disability.





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AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>11. Right to Education.</b>	Access for persons with disabilities to the right to education through an inclusive education system with a rights-based, gender and ethnic-linguistic approach	11.11 Design and implementation of protocols and procedures for action at all levels and in all modes of the education system.
		11.12 Design and implementation of communication flow for inclusion processes.
		11.13 Promote specialized research on innovations and good practices in inclusive education in accordance with national and international instruments related to inclusion.
		11.14 Design and implementation of a training program for teachers and experts of the Ministry of Education and Culture for due attention to persons with disabilities and the establishment of an effective inclusion policy in education.
<b>12. Right to Health.</b>	Access by persons with disabilities to the right to the highest attainable standard of health	12.1 Strengthen, expand and decentralize disability prevention, habilitation and rehabilitation services, with a rights and community-based approach, and assistive technology, with reasonable adjustments.
		12.2 Promotion of temporary special measures, to accelerate substantive equality of the right to health of persons with disabilities, with emphasis on women with disabilities in the face of persistent barriers.
		12.3 Creation, decentralisation, expansion and strengthening of mental health services with emphasis on community services.
		12.4 Promotion and implementation of decentralised programmes and projects, to guarantee the right to health, including components of nutrition, social security and access to public services for persons with disabilities, with emphasis on children, adolescents and the elderly with disabilities, for indigenous peoples and those living in the streets.

AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>12. Right to Health.</b>	Access by persons with disabilities to the right to the highest attainable standard of health	12.5 Promotion and approval of a law on mental health and its regulation in a participatory manner.
		12.6 Review and implementation of the National Mental Health Policy.
		12.7. Creation, strengthening, extension and decentralisation of early intervention services.
		12.8. Promotion of specialized research on the right to health in accordance with national and international instruments related to mental health.
<b>13. Right to work and employment.</b>	Access for persons with disabilities to the right to work in the public and private sector, with a rights approach, gender perspective and accessibility criteria	13.1 Review and decentralised implementation of the Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination in the public sector, including the application of corrective measures for its effective implementation, in accordance with international recommendations and other human rights instruments for persons with disabilities.
		13.2 Standardization of criteria for the drafting of Labour Inclusion Plans, with a rights-based approach, ensuring their effective and decentralized implementation
		13.3 Participatory design and implementation of a control mechanism for the application of Law No. 2479/04 and its amending Law No. 3585/08, ensuring the quality of employment for persons with disabilities through the monitoring of inclusion plans with a rights-based approach by the OEE.
		13.4 Effective review, adjustment and implementation of the National Employment Plan in accordance with international recommendations and other human rights instruments for persons with disabilities, including the adoption of affirmative action measures in the private sector.
		13.5 Design and implementation of a Plan for the promotion of entrepreneurship and the financing of small and microenterprises, for persons with disabilities.



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AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>13. Right to work and employment.</b>	Access for persons with disabilities to the right to work in the public and private sector, with a rights approach, gender perspective and accessibility criteria	13.6 Implementation of SNPP and SINAFO-CAL job training programmes for persons with disability based on rights, a gender perspective and accessibility criteria according to the type of disability, in accordance with the demands of the labour market.
		13.7 Effective implementation of Law No. 4962/13 and its regulation "Establishing incentives for employers to encourage the incorporation of persons with disabilities in the private sector" and its regulatory decree, ensuring oversight and quality of employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector.
		13.8 Strengthening of monitoring mechanisms for public competition processes for persons with disabilities with the participation of the civil society.
		13.9 Promotion and implementation of special temporary measures to accelerate substantive equality in employment for those sectors of disability that are most vulnerable in their access to work, such as women, indigenous persons, and those with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities.
		13.10 Enactment and implementation of the decree establishing procedures, offences and sanctions of Law No. 2479/04 and its amending Law No. 3585/08.
		13.11 Reform of the Labour Code, Law No. 1626/00, Law No. 1725/01, and other labour-related regulations, in accordance with international recommendations and other human rights instruments relating to disability.
		13.12. Promote specialized research on the right to work in accordance with national and international instruments relating to disability.
		13.13 Design and implementation of training programmes with a rights-based approach, for social and labour inclusion in public and private institutions and the incorporation of the labour facilitator in each State institution.

AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>14. Protection against exploitation, violence and abuse</b>	Protection systems and programmes for persons with disabilities against violence, trafficking, exploitation, abuse and neglect, with a rights and gender perspective	14.1 Drafting, strengthening, extension and decentralization of programmes for the care and social inclusion of persons with disabilities who are victims of violence, human trafficking, exploitation, abuse and neglect, with a rights-based approach and a gender perspective.
		14.2 Design and implementation of protocols for the care and social reintegration of persons with disabilities who are victims of violence, trafficking, exploitation, abuse, and neglect, with a rights and gender perspective.
		14.3 Creation of community centres that provide comprehensive care for persons with disabilities who are victims of abandonment, abuse or neglect, with a rights-based approach.
		14.4 Strengthening of the Justice System's Specialized Unit against the Trafficking of Persons with a rights approach, for persons with disabilities.
		14.5. Decentralized and institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, in particular with regard to the protection and promotion of the rights of women with disabilities.
<b>15. Risk situations and humanitarian emergencies</b>	National risk management policy in line with national and international instruments concerning the sector	15.1 Decentralization and strengthening of the National Risk Management Policy in a participatory manner, in accordance with the principles of the international recommendations and other human rights instruments on disability.
		15.2 Design and implementation of a risk management protocol in accordance with national and international related instruments.
<b>16. Cultural rights</b>	Access and enjoyment of tourism, culture, art, leisure and sport for persons with disabilities	16.1 Implementation of effective measures to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in areas of recreation, leisure, sport and culture.



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AXES / AREAS	PUBLIC POLICY	GUIDELINES
<b>16. Cultural rights</b>	Access and enjoyment of tourism, culture, art, leisure and sport for persons with disabilities	16.2 Promotion of projects with the integration of ICTs around heritage assets, tangible and intangible, related to tourism and social cohesion in accordance with international recommendations and other human rights instruments on disability.
		16.3 Promotion of cultural diversity by identifying citizens' initiatives that contain collective memories, cultural assets and community values, creating spaces for inclusion and coexistence of diversity, ensuring the full and effective participation of persons with disability in all cultural spaces.
		16.4 Promotion of research in all areas of culture with emphasis on the generation of digital natives, taking into account accessibility and universal design.
		16.5 Implementation of programmes that ensure that persons with disabilities can develop their creative, artistic, sporting and intellectual potential for their benefit and that of their communities.
		16.6 Effective implementation of the conditions for Accessible Tourism in line with international recommendations and other human rights related instruments.
<b>17. Accountability</b>	Accountability for policies under the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities with equity and a rights-based approach	17.1 Interaction between the different areas / axes of the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Mechanisms of coordination and monitoring, as provided for in article 33 of the CRPD, to facilitate the adoption of measures for the implementation of the recommendations and other human rights instruments related to disability.
		17.2 Annual reporting on the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the OEE.
		17.3 Promoting annual accountability reports by CSOs regarding actions for the inclusion of rights of persons with disabilities, ensuring compliance with the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

## **REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH INDICATORS ON DISABILITY**

### **GLOSSARY**

**PcD: Persons with Disabilities**

**PANDPcD: Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

**OEE: State Bodies and Entities**

**CRPD: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

**SIMORE: System for Monitoring Recommendations**

**SENADIS: National Secretariat for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

**COOPI: Italian International Cooperation**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This report shows the level or degree of compliance with the indicators approved and established in the Indicator Sheet based on the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PANDPcD).

This report is structured based on the available information on the actions undertaken by SENADIS, referent on disability in our country, to make observations and recommendations based on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The National Instrument of the Monitoring System of Recommendations (SIMORE) was used, as well as the guidelines in the Indicator Sheet for other participating OEEs.

In this sense, it is worth mentioning that the actions and interactions generated from the strategic inter-institutional alliances, such as the process of convincing the OEE to include disability as a variable within their Institutional Operational Plans (POI), as well as in their Budgetary Execution Plans, are two-way processes, and therefore slow. This was worsened by the pandemic. Nevertheless, we have advanced inexorably thanks to our will and commitment to work towards common objectives.

SENADIS, as the governing body, has a dual task of complying with and enforcing the provisions of the National Plan and of making the OEE's disability indicators operational.

### **SENADIS ACTIONS / INDICATORS DATA SHEET (YEAR 2020)**

We must highlight that the outlines of the Plan, viewed from the Indicator Card, were changed due to the Pandemic, forcing the OEEs to implement some actions in response to the urgency unleashed by the Health crisis, which seemed more important than what was set in the National Plan, which was temporarily relegated to a second place.

From this perspective, the actions of SENADIS in accordance with the Indicator Card are detailed as follows:

## **AXIS 1 – AWARENESS RAISING**

### **1.1 – 1.2) DISSEMINATION CAMPAIGNS ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

The implementation of dissemination and awareness raising campaigns at a national level and guidance was done exclusively in relation to the Pandemic.

Communication campaigns were carried out in accessible formats on Safety Protocols for Persons with Disabilities to prevent the spread of the disease.

These campaigns had an impact on Departments: Central and Asunción, Cordillera, Guairá, San Pedro, Concepción, Caaguazú and Ñeembucú.

**“Improvement of building structures in SENADIS subsidiaries, and implementation of awareness campaigns in accessible formats”**

#### **1-Subsidiaries**

Accessible materials on the structural improvements in the different sites and the protocols of quarantined services, as well as awareness-raising videos with the participation of users have been prepared and published in conjunction with the Subsidiary team.

#### **2-COOPI**

A series of 13 accessible videos were produced and published, through a coordinated work between the organization Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI and SENADIS. These videos show information on preventive measures against Covid-19 and recommendations regarding mental health.

**“Telecommunication used as a tool in the Integral Rehabilitation, and for the Intelligent Quarantine campaign”**

#### **3-Comprehensive rehabilitation**

Due to the quarantine, and the risks that providing direct care services represented, SENADIS was forced to suspend them. As a way of following the process, interactive videos were produced in coordination with the Protection and Rehabilitation Directorate and the Social Communication Directorate, including precise instructions and recommendations from the institution's professionals on how to carry out rehabilitation exercises at home, as well as instructions on how to develop habits to avoid contagion. These videos were published on all SENADIS platforms.



- Telephone consultations were implemented. Doctors read patients' files and carry out 400 consultations per month.
- The Project SENADIS AT HOME was implemented by the professionals of our institution to inform, educate and improve the level of education and quality of life of each user. The videos in inclusive formats of instruction are published weekly on SENADIS YouTube channel.
- The Multidisciplinary Team of the Admissions Department carries out approximately 50 admissions virtually every month through the Department's email.
- The Department of Psychology is responsible for providing emotional support to our users, with more than 800 telephone calls per month. The Comprehensive Needs Programme (PNI) was created, made up of authorities from the institution, who articulate tasks with other OEE, whose objective is to receive, analyse, evaluate and solve problems of users with urgent needs, such as sexual abuse, abuse or other concerns for persons with disabilities.
- A corporate telephone was set up to receive calls, listening and analysing the solution to the concerns and needs of our users during the pandemic, with more than 500 calls per month.

### **ACTIONS OF THE EEA IN THIS AXIS.**

From SIMORE PLUS PLATFORM in its COMBINED REPORT II and III, Question No 22, the EEO has carried out 16 types of actions in various fields of communication in favour of disability.

## **AXIS 2 NATIONAL DATA PRODUCTION**

### **2.4 - FOLLOW-UP AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON DISABILITY**

When the process of preparing and approving the Indicator Card was completed at the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2020, the NATIONAL COMBINED SIMORE REPORT II AND III was incorporated, as established in this axis. The effective actions implemented by the Paraguayan State regarding disability, its presentation to the members of CONADIS and respective sub-commissions (with the report of actions of all the OEE up to 2019), to be socialized at the following meeting in the last quarter of 2020.

Regarding SENADIS, the updating data on the monitoring of actions in favour of disability on the SIMORE PLUS platform was reactivated, in accordance with the observations and recommendations of the international bodies in this area, which had been suspended in 2017.

### **2.6 - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL DISABILITY OBSERVATORY**

This year, SENADIS will implement a new and more effective organisational structure, the NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, which will follow the guidelines established in the Indicator Sheet that deal with the CSOs, for the monitoring of data at a national level on the situation of persons with disabilities. It will collect information on the structures, processes and impact of the Public Policies for their measurement and dissemination.



This data will be available from its implementation on an annual basis starting on January 2021.

## **Axis 3 – PARTICIPATION**

### **3.1 – INCLUSIVE AND DECENTRALISED DEVELOPMENT MODEL**

The guidelines for creating an Inclusive Development Model with a rights-based approach for participation has been achieved with the following actions:

#### **PARTICIPATION ACTIONS**

SIMORE PLUS Question 35 (Report II and III Combined)

- Regarding the legislative measures adopted to guarantee the political rights of persons with disabilities, it is important to mention that a BILL ON THE RECOGNITION OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES is under study.
- Regarding the measures to be implemented to increase the participation of persons with disabilities, they were set with the ACCESSIBLE VOTE.
- Voting is a mechanism that guarantees the participation of Persons with Disabilities, in compliance with one of the universal rights, and as an inclusive model towards the full development of the person, that ensures their inclusion in society with equal opportunities.

### **3.2 - 3.4 - 3.5 PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN PUBLIC POLICY FORMULATION**

- The full functioning of CONADIS as a body for participation and contribution to public policy in matters of disability was exemplified not only by the elaboration and approval of the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, but also by the construction of the Indicator Card, which measures and evaluates the actions in the Plan.

## **AXIS 4 – ACCESSIBILITY**

### **4.9- DEVELOPMENT OF MOBILITY DEVICES**

Information on the number of private and public workshops on the production of low-cost mobility devices and technical aids is in process, to meet the reporting deadline on 3 January 2021.

## **AXIS 5 – INVESTMENT IN DISABILITY**

### **GUIDELINE 5.1 - BUDGET FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

#### **BUDGETARY RESOURCES ALLOCATED BY SENADIS FOR OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE (OG) 846 and (OG) 270; TAX YEAR 2020**

##### **OG (846) Subsidies and Social Assistance to Individuals and Families in the Private Sector**

**OG (270): Social Service**

**OG (846): Gs. 7.000.000.000**

**OG (270): Gs. 5.000.000.000**

**TOTAL INVESTMENT: Gs. 12.000.000.000**

**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DELIVERED IN 2019:**

**OG (270): 10475 users benefited**

#### **5.4 – BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, HABILITATION AND REHABILITATION**

We are dealing with processes that do not depend exclusively on SENADIS, but to other OEEs, corresponding to competences in assigning budgetary resources to disability, whose report based on the same Indicator Card on an annual basis starting in March 2021.

However, it is worth mentioning that SENADIS is currently implementing strategic alliances with the OEE, so that the SPR Planning by Result System Platform (SPR) can incorporate the data, recording the investments made by the OEE on disability, taking into account the deadlines for the presentation of the Preliminary Budgetary Projects of the OEE for the 2021 tax year.

It should be taken into account that these are joint ventures and goals and can be short, medium, and long-term. For this reason, they were implemented by submitting Official Notes from SENADIS to these OEE, to incorporate the most effective actions of the budgetary investment commitments for disability, evidenced in the Platform of the SRP TABLE, in compliance with the Indicators Sheet.

Nine official notes were issued to these EEOs with concrete actions for disability in the short term that should be incorporated into the Institutional Operational Plans and the Budgetary Execution Plans, evidenced in the SPR TABLE in tax year 2021. However, there was no time to include them in the Preliminary Project for 2021, and other strategies had to be sought.

In order to incorporate the disability variable in the Plans of the designated OEE in the Indicator Sheet as the executors of the actions outlined by the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PANDPcD), operational, cooperation between SENADIS and the STP is at an advanced stage. We aim to incorporate a label for the disability variable and to start uploading data from the 26 EEOs in the Indicator Sheet.

#### **DISABILITY LABEL AND DISABILITY TABLE**

Another important strategy is to work in parallel incorporating the disability label in the



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PRSP and designing the DISABILITY CONTROL TABLE, where the level of compliance with the indicators of the National Plan can be monitored, with a cooperation agreement with the Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning (STP).

#### **GUIDELINE 5.6 - BUDGET TO DEVELOP AN INCLUSIVE MODEL FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT**

#### **GUIDELINE 5.7 - DECENTRALISATION OF CERTIFICATION AND REHABILITATION SERVICES, AMONG OTHERS**

In both cases, for the reasons explained before under implemented strategies, the results will be reported from March 2021, in accordance with the provisions of the indicator sheet.

#### **5.13 - BUDGET TO INVEST IN HEALTH**

The relevant departments of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPyBS) have begun the Assessment and Certification of Disability, within the framework of compliance with the criteria for the application of the corresponding Public Policies.

#### **AXIS 7 – EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

SENADIS is currently issuing Certificates and Evidence of Disability and Labour Potential, within the framework of decentralization and the expansion of the scope and reach of services and the fulfilment of their rights, all Certificates and Evidence of Disability are delivered online.

Within the framework of compliance with the rights of persons with disabilities, this service fulfils the right of access to all opportunities offered publicly (employment, social programmes subsidy, free transport, etc.), where the Certification issued by the governing body, SENADIS, is required.

#### **AXIS 9 – FREEDOM AND SECURITY OF PERSONS**

#### **AXIS 14 – PROTECTION FROM EXPLOITATION, VIOLENCE AND ABUSE**

#### **AXIS 17 - ACCOUNTABILITY**

All these axes are in progress and must be implemented within the deadlines defined in the indicator sheet, short, medium and long term.

This is my report for the purposes and effects that may arise.

**Enrique Noguera Guanes**

**DGP Coordinator**

**Bridging the Gap II intervention proposal for Paraguay aims to support the efforts of Paraguayan State and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) through capacity building of government institutions and organizations of persons with disabilities. The project uses as a reference the guidelines of the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2015-2030 (PANDPCD 2015-2030).**



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