

Article 6: Illustrative indicators on women with disabilities

ADVANCE VERSION

© 2020 United Nations

The *Human Rights Indicators on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)* are a component of the [SDG-CRPD Resource Package](#) developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). This is an advance version of the SDG-CRPD Resource Package. A final version will be issued upon completion of OHCHR review processes.

The *Human Rights Indicators on the CRPD* were produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of OHCHR and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.



Full and equal exercise and enjoyment by women with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms

Attributes/ Indicators	Non-discrimination and equality	Full development, advancement and empowerment of women
Structure	<p>6.1 Legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (based on SDG indicator 5.1.1) and disabilityⁱ (See also article 5 CRPD).</p> <p>6.2 Adoption of a legal framework that guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control (based on SDG indicator 5.a.2), including women with disabilities.</p> <p>6.3 National gender equality plans, policies and laws are fully inclusive of women and girls with disabilities and contain specific measures for the advancement and empowerment of all women and girls with disabilitiesⁱⁱ including through supporting the development of their representative organizations and through the adoption of a twin track approach.ⁱⁱⁱ</p> <p>6.4 Systems^{iv} adopted to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment (based on SDG indicator 5.c.1) with allocations disaggregated by target population.^v</p>	
Process	<p>6.5 Proportion of legislation, national action plans and strategies targeting women and/or persons with disabilities, making explicit references to women and girls with disabilities.^{vi}</p> <p>6.6 Percentage of public resources allocated to and spent on women and girls with disabilities across sectors.^{vii}</p> <p>6.10 Number and proportion of the staff involved in the delivery of government funded programmes and services across sectors who are trained on disability awareness and inclusion, gender equality and combating multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.^{ix}</p> <p>6.11 Awareness raising campaigns and activities concerning gender equality are inclusive of women and girls with disabilities and combat multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices concerning women and girls with disabilities.</p> <p>6.12 Consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of women and girls with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the design, implementation and monitoring of laws, regulations, policies and programmes, concerning issues that may directly or indirectly impact their rights.^x</p> <p>6.13 Proportion of received complaints alleging discrimination of, and/or involving women and girls with disabilities that have been investigated and adjudicated; proportion of those found in favour of the complainant; and proportion of the latter that have been complied with by the government and/or duty bearer; each disaggregated by kind of mechanism.</p>	<p>6.7 Proportion of women and girls with disabilities participating in leadership and human rights training among all women, and among all persons with disabilities.</p> <p>6.8 Trainings and awareness raising activities, funded by the government, directed at women and girls with disabilities on their rights and number of participants, disaggregated by age, disability and geographical location.^{viii}</p> <p>6.9 Number of representative organizations of women and girls with disabilities, disaggregated by geographical location.</p>

Full and equal exercise and enjoyment by women with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms

**Attributes/
Indicators** **Non-discrimination and equality**

Full development, advancement and empowerment of women

- Outcome**
- 6.14 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (SDG indicator 5.5.1), disaggregated by disability.
 - 6.15 Proportion of representation in decision-making positions^{xi} in the public sector, disaggregated by sex, age and disability, among others.
 - 6.16 Proportion of women in managerial positions (SDG indicator 5.5.2), disaggregated by age and disability.
 - 6.17 Proportion of representation of women with disabilities holding leadership positions within civil society, disaggregated by sex and disability, among others, including within organizations of persons with disabilities, and women’s rights organizations.
 - 6.18 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (SDG indicator 16.1.3) by sex, age and disability.
 - 6.19 Proportion of women and girls who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on SDG indicator 5.6.1) by age and disability, geographical location (idem 23.19).
 - 6.20 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (SDG indicator 1.4.2) and by disability.
 - 6.21 Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex (SDG indicator 5.a.1 (a)) and disability; share of women among owners or right-bearers of agricultural land, type of tenure (SDG indicator 5.a.1(b)) and disability.

- * See [General Comment no 3](#) of the CRPD Committee on women with disabilities.
- i This legislation should explicitly:
- prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability and gender, including gender based violence (see CEDAW/C/GC/35, para 14), recognising multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination
 - recognise the denial of reasonable accommodation as constituting disability-based discrimination
 - provide for effective sanctions and remedies proportional to the violation
- ii In particular, by carrying out gender and disability impact assessments to determine and foresee the impact of any proposed policy, legislation, regulation, budget, investment or other government action to prevent undermining the equality and inclusion of women and girls with disabilities, including those living in rural areas, older women and those belonging to indigenous or minority groups.
- iii A twin track approach combines inclusive mainstream programmes with targeted interventions for women and girls with disabilities; there should be explicit actions and references to the rights of women and girls with disabilities within all mainstream national action plans/strategies/policies concerning women, children, persons with disabilities, and across sectoral plans; as well as targeted and monitored programmes and initiatives aimed specifically at women and girls with disabilities.
- iv Gender and disability marker adopted to track allocated and incurred budget across all sectors.
- v also by age and disability, among others.
- vi For instance, national gender equality legislation and policy, national action plan on disability, programme on sexual and reproductive rights of persons with disabilities, etc..
- vii Including related to policies and initiatives directed to: women and girls, persons with disabilities, children, health, employment, education, justice, social protection, violence prevention, participation, etc.
- viii Training and awareness raising activities should target and include women with disabilities from underrepresented groups, such as indigenous women with disabilities. See CRPD Committee, [general comment no. 7](#), para. 60.
- ix Training should include:
- The human rights based approach to disability;
 - Gender and disability impact assessments inclusive of women and girls with disabilities;
 - The obligation to provide reasonable accommodation;
 - Accessible and alternative forms of communication;
 - Provision of disability and age-appropriate assistance;
 - Involving women and girls with disabilities within the design, implementation and monitoring of training.
- x This indicator requires verifying concrete activities undertaken by public authorities to involve persons with disabilities in decision-making processes related to issues that directly or indirectly affect them in line with article 4.3 of the CRPD and [general comment no. 7](#) of the CRPD Committee, including consultation meetings, technical briefings, online consultation surveys, calls for comments on draft legislation and policies, among other methods and mechanisms of participation. In this regard, States must
- ensure that consultation processes are transparent and accessible;
 - ensure provision of appropriate and accessible information;
 - not withhold information, condition or prevent organizations of persons with disabilities from freely expressing their opinions;
 - include both registered and unregistered organizations;
 - ensure early and continuous involvement;
 - cover related expenses of participants.
- xi For example, this can include positions within government ministries at direction level, members of parliament, members of village or local councils, etc.