

CRPD

Under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

***NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR
THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS
WITH DISABILITIES***



Republic of Turkey
Ministry of Family and
Social Policy

**General Directorate of
Services for Persons with
Disabilities and the Elderly**



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Non-Discrimination Respect for Inherent Dignity Equal Opportunity Freedom and Independence
Participation Equal Opportunity Respect for Difference Accessibility Non-Discrimination Individual
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ABBREVIATIONS

ASPB	Ministry of Family and Social Policy
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
ECtHR	European Court of Human Rights
EYHGM	General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly
HRJP	Human Rights Joint Platform
KSGM	General Directorate of Status of Women
OHCHR	Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

DEFINITIONS

Discrimination on the basis of disability: Includes all acts of distinction, exclusion or limitation performed on the basis of disability within the process of full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly political, economic, social, cultural and civil rights. Discrimination on the basis of disability comprises all kinds of discrimination including the failure to implement reasonable accommodation.

Reasonable accommodation: Refers to reasonable modifications and accommodation which do not cause any excessive burden but required by persons with disabilities under certain circumstances in order to ensure enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms on a full and equal basis with other individuals.

Accessibility: Refers to the access of persons with disabilities to the physical environment, transportation, information and communication technologies and systems in order to ensure their full and effective participation in all areas of life independently and on the equal basis with other individuals.

Independent and informed consent: Informed consent is the process of providing full information to the individual under the principle of respect for autonomy about the treatments to be applied to him/her during the case of a medical procedure in order to get his/her consent. During the process of independent and informed consent, it is essential to get the individual's consent via measures in compliance with his/her special needs.

Institutional population: Refers to the population living in institutions such as nursing homes, residential homes, childcare centres, dormitories and prisons.

Introduction

In today's world, disability is regarded as an issue of human rights. National and international policies and practices are guided by this approach that recognizes the rights of persons with disabilities as an inseparable part of human rights law and adopts the view supporting the participation of persons with disabilities in all spheres of life without being subject to discrimination and on equal basis with other individuals. As a result of the demands of persons with disabilities and their rights-based struggle, the view that "disability is an issue of human rights" has become the globally recognized approach. Now, instead of being perceived as individuals in need of protection and help whose decisions are made by others, persons with disabilities are regarded as autonomous individuals who are the subjects of rights with power and decisions about their own lives.

Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, a series of international conventions have been negotiated and agreed under the auspices of the United Nations which define civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights that all human beings must enjoy. These conventions lay down the fundamental principles and State obligations on the protection and promotion of all human rights including those of persons with disabilities. Although it is accepted that the rights of persons with disabilities are inherently guaranteed by these Conventions together with the rights of other individuals, it is globally recognized that they are deprived from the fundamental rights and freedoms possessed by others in practice.

This approach was formalised upon the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) by the United Nations in 2006 aiming to promote and provide the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and freedoms by persons with disabilities and strengthen the respect for their human dignity. The Republic of Turkey signed CRPD on the date it was opened for signature, 30 March 2007; and then the ratification process was completed that made Turkey a State Party to the Convention in 2009. The Optional Protocol of the Convention was signed in the same year and its ratification process was completed on 26 March 2015.

Pursuant to Article 90 of the Constitution, it is prescribed that in the case of a conflict between international agreements duly put into effect, and the national laws due to differences in provisions on the same matter, the provisions of the international agreements shall prevail. Therefore, since the Convention is duly ratified, it constitutes a higher framework for the national law of the Republic of Turkey. In that sense, CRPD constitutes a foundation for the regulations put into practice in Turkey, while also being of the nature to which Turkish courts can make direct reference. The Convention, which Turkey ratified and became a party to, provides the basis for all works regarding disabilities. The Convention is a reference instrument which provides for strengthening the point of view on human rights regarding disability; participation of persons with disabilities in all areas of social life such as education, health and employment without being subject to discrimination and on an equal basis with others; and ensuring that they have a say in decision-making mechanisms, which also guides the policies and services regarding disabilities.

CRPD clarifies the State obligations on protection, promotion and development of the human rights of persons with disabilities. Although the Convention does not lay down any new rights, it is of a nature complementary to existing human rights conventions regarding persons

with disabilities. In other words, CRPD re-defines human rights in order to ensure that States comprehend their own obligations about persons with disabilities.

The Convention covers the persons who are affected by attitudes and environmental conditions hindering their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others due to various rates of loss in their physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments. As is seen in this extent, the Convention provides for a transition to a rights-based approach in its definition for disability, instead of a medical approach which emphasises deficiencies and inadequacies of persons with disabilities. Rights-based approach lays down the negative attitudes and environmental barriers existing on the social level and addressed the person with disability within his/her interaction with his/her surroundings and provides legal protection for the inequality created by all these obstacles.

States are expected to consider the following principles while implementing the provisions of the Convention:

- Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons with disabilities
- Non-discrimination
- Ensuring full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society
- Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity
- Equality of opportunity
- Accessibility
- Equality between men and women;

Discrimination against women and girls with disabilities is addressed on two different levels based on gender and disability. The Convention highlights the importance of the fight against multiple discrimination caused by the fact that women and girls with disabilities are both women and also have disabilities, under the principle of equality of woman and man. Measures to be taken by States regarding women and girls with disabilities are specifically regulated by Article 7 of CRPD.

- Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and their right to preserve their identities;

CRPD imposes an obligation on States for ensuring that children with disabilities enjoy their rights without being subject to any discrimination, together and under the same conditions with other children and this issue is regulated in Article 6 on children with disabilities of the Convention.

Convention lays emphasis on the importance of the acceptance of persons with disabilities as equal citizens who are inalienable for sustainable development and when they have the same opportunities as everyone else, they can make important contributions to the society. In this context, States are expected to take necessary measures effectively based on the principles listed above in order to ensure full enjoyment of human rights by persons with disabilities and

their full and effective participation in all areas of life. CRPD states that the structuring of the society via integrative policies as an indispensable obligation and entails the participation of persons with disabilities in all areas of life on an equal basis with others. In that sense, instead of making special regulations for persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes, establishment of integrative regulations considering their rights is prescribed.

Convention covers all human rights such as the right to life, access to justice, living independently and being included in the community, freedom of expression and opinion, access to information, education, health, habilitation and rehabilitation, employment and participation in political and public life and lays down the measures to be taken for putting these rights in practice for persons with disabilities and obligates States Parties for taking these measures.

In this context, the importance of conducting information and awareness-raising activities for all parties of the society about disability, developing necessary policies, updating the legislation and monitoring the implementation is highlighted. In addition, ensuring the participation of persons with disabilities in all decision-making processes within the policy and programme making and implementation stages is among the obligations particularly stressed by the Convention.

In addition to providing a general perspective on the rights of persons with disabilities, CRPD also provides a guide for how to carry out the implementation and monitoring. Putting the provisions of the Convention into practice not only involves policy making, but also requires effective implementation and monitoring of the legislation and policies.

TURKEY'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER CRPD

Making the rights-based approach on disability a natural part of national policy and public services perception means that all sectors, including ministries, institutions and civil society organisations have responsibilities about disabilities. In this context, Article 33 of the Convention provides for an organisation for promoting and providing implementation and monitoring of the Convention on the national level. This organisation requires the establishment of a focal institution within the government for ensuring coordination among sectors at national level with the purpose of reflecting the rights-based approach on legislation and practices.

While services provided to persons with disabilities are carried out by different ministries and institutions, the General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly (EYHGM) founded pursuant to Decree-Law No. 633 under Ministry of Family and Social Policy with the aim to promote the enjoyment of rights by persons with disabilities and develop policies and services for persons with disabilities, carries out various activities for promoting policies and programmes as well as practices in cooperation with relevant entities and institutions for the inclusion of disability in general planning tools and ensuring that persons with disabilities enjoy all human rights without being subject to discrimination, on the equal basis with others. General Directorate is the focal institution designated pursuant to Article

33 of the Convention for promoting and providing the implementation of the Convention by all parties including public entities and civil society organisations and monitoring the implementation. In this scope it coordinates harmonisation of laws, policies, public services and resources with the Convention.

For monitoring the implementation process of the Convention by States Parties at international level, establishment of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities under UN comprising of independent experts was prescribed in Article 34 of the Convention. One of the inspections conducted by the Committee for protecting and developing the rights enshrined by the Convention is carried out via reports submitted periodically by States Parties (Article 35). These reports are prepared in a manner to include the measures they have taken for improving the rights of persons with disabilities, examples of good practices and the problems they have encountered and then they are evaluated by the Committee. Pursuant to Article 35 of the Convention, The Republic of Turkey is obligated to prepare periodical reports as in the initial report two years after the entry into force of the Convention and the subsequent reports as once every four years. These reports are prepared under the coordination of the General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly which is designated as the focal institution for promoting and monitoring the implementation of CRPD.

Initial report, which was prepared under the coordination of the General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly to be submitted to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in cooperation with public entities making policies and providing services about disabilities, civil society organisations particularly working for persons with disabilities and centres of universities working in the field of human rights, was prepared for revealing the measures taken in Turkey for protecting and improving the human rights of persons with disabilities and the progress made in this regard and evaluating the existing situation under the Convention.

As prescribed in the Convention, cooperation and participation becomes prominent in preparation of the mentioned report. Article 4 of the Convention on the general obligations of States provides for consulting persons with disabilities and their inclusion in processes, while Article 35 on reporting provides for preparing the reports in an open and transparent manner. When these articles are addressed together, they give responsibility to States for paying attention to preparing these reports by consulting persons with disabilities and organisations that represent them.

In this regard, a participatory method was adopted during the preparatory stage of the national report of Turkey. To that end, EYHGM cooperated with approximately 200 institutions and entities including civil society organisations including particularly those working for persons with disabilities, public entities and human rights centres of universities which produce policies and services in the field of disability. However, since the level of institutional awareness in relevant parties is low and consequently there are no systematic and regular monitoring systems based on data and statistics, problems were encountered in the reporting process in receiving contribution from parties.

Establishing a monitoring system based on CRPD is among the priority liabilities prescribed to

be carried out by States Parties. The obligation of States for establishing a monitoring system requires first and foremost to develop indicators and collect information based on these indicators. Collected data makes it possible to conduct national monitoring by revealing the effectiveness of policies, programmes and practices and consequently the level of achievement of the rights of persons with disabilities. In other words, indicators for the rights of persons with disabilities have great importance as a tool for both defining the human rights of persons with disabilities and measuring the achievement level of these rights.

In this regard, the “Project for Support to the Implementation and Monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” has been carried out by the General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly since 2013 in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme with the aim to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of the Convention and support the national reporting process.

Project for Support to the Implementation and Monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The project was prepared by the cooperation of EYHGM and UNDP with the aim to ensure that the rights-based policies and provision of services for persons with disabilities prescribed by the Convention are carried out and monitored in accordance with international standards in Turkey.

To this end, the objective is to increase the awareness of all relevant parties about their obligations prescribed in the Convention and establishing national indicators which will enable conduction of national monitoring by taking into account the rights of persons with disabilities under the scope of human rights.

A six-day training programme was organised on the human rights indicators for the experts from the Ministry to constitute a basis for the study for determining the existing situation, identifying the objectives and establishing indicators for following these objectives in order to promote the implementation of the Convention by relevant parties and monitoring the implementation. In the context of the programme, General Coordinator of the Human Rights Joint Platform (HRJP) Feray Salman, faculty member of Bilgi University Asst. Prof. Dr. İdil Işıl Gül, İlknur Üstün from HRJP Women’s Coalition, Adem Arkadaş Thibert from International Children’s Center and Nejat Taştan from Association for Monitoring Equal Rights have discussed human rights indicators regarding the rights of persons with disabilities on various dimensions. A study on establishing sample indicators regarding the areas of rights was conducted under the coordination of Ms. Feray Salman.

In the context of the Project, working groups were established for preparing draft indicators on the areas of rights selected by the General Directorate from the rights mentioned in CRPD as in freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse, education, health, employment, participation in political and public life, participation in cultural and tourism activities and participation in sports. The list for working groups is enclosed in ANNEX-1. Existing national and international documents and studies on the right for which the working groups were responsible for were examined and evaluated with regard to the current situation in Turkey.

Draft indicators were prepared by working groups according to the model which has become a standard for establishing international indicators in the field of human rights. During the process of creating draft indicators, all working groups were led by HRJP General Coordinator Feray SALMAN, ICC responsible Adem ARKADAŞ THIBERT made contributions in the working group on the freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse, while Assc. Prof. Dr. Selda ÇAĞLAR made contributions to the working group on education.

In the next stage, draft indicators prepared for all areas of rights were submitted to public entities, civil society organisations (particularly the ones working in the field of human rights) as well as academicians for review and evaluation at the organised workshops. In this context, Workshop on the Draft Indicators for the Right to Employment on 11-12 December 2014, Workshop on the Draft Indicators for the Right to Health on 19- 20 January 2015, Workshop on the Draft Indicators for the Right to Education on 22-23 January 2015, Workshop on the Draft Indicators for the Right to Participate in Cultural and Tourism Activities on 24-25 February 2015, Workshop on the Draft Indicators for the Right to Participate in Sports on 26 February 2015, Workshop on the Draft Indicators for the Freedom from Exploitation, Violence and Abuse on 25-26 March 2015 and the Workshop on the Draft Indicators for the Right to Participate in Political and Public Life on 30-31 March 2015 were organised at the Ankara Limak Ambassador Hotel with the participation of representatives from relevant ministries, institutions and CSOs.

During the workshops, the duties and responsibilities of all stakeholder institutions under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities were shared, indicators developed for monitoring each right were discussed and relevant data collection methods were consulted. Afterwards, indicators and related questions on all areas of rights were finalised.

Method

The process starting from making policies for human rights and extending to monitoring and assessment requires an effective measurement tool. Indicators are regarded as tools enabling qualitative and quantitative assessment.

With Article 31 of CRPD, the importance of creating an indicator for the implementation of human rights conventions was accepted for the first time (OHCHR, 2012). National indicators prepared for ensuring the implementation of CRPD in Turkey are based on the conceptual framework and indicator development model created by the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) for promoting and monitoring the implementation of human rights. This model is based on providing information on the objectives, activities and impact regarding the matters reflecting human rights norms, standards and principles with the aim to protect human rights and monitor and evaluate their promotion.

The key feature of this model is that it has a triangular composition as structural indicators, process indicators and outcome indicators. This triangular composition corresponds to the State obligations. These are developed for monitoring the States' commitment to the conventions, political determination, efforts and the impact and improvement created by this process on the rights of persons with disabilities. These indicators measure and assess the will of States to fulfil their obligations arising from the Convention.

Structural indicators reflect the existing condition on the legal and administrative infrastructure required for ensuring that the right is put into practice. For instance, it reveals of the ratification of international conventions on human rights, presence of measures for taking the right under assurance as a whole in the national legislation with the Constitution being in the first place, rights-based policies and programs as well as the availability of the resources for implementing them.

Process indicators measure the level of actualisation of the obligations of the States stemming from the Convention. It reflects the availability and effectiveness of the mechanisms which will enable the realization of the right, integrative practices involving persons with disabilities and the rights-based perception in public services.

Outcome indicators measure the change and improvement created by the regulations and efforts made by the State for the rights of persons with disabilities. Therefore, the level of improvement in terms of enjoyment of a certain right for persons with disabilities can be determined.

While structural and process indicators capture the duty-bearers' commitment regarding the Convention and their efforts for implementation, outcome variables reflect the impact created by this determination and efforts on the right holders.

Availability of data and statistics is of great importance for the evaluation of the existing condition about the indicators, efforts made and results achieved. Providing regular data and statistics is vital in terms of making integrative policies and programmes for the rights of persons with disabilities.

According to the CRPD point of view, persons with disabilities should have a life as free and independent individuals who are the decision makers of their own lives where they can actively participate in all areas of life and the quality of their life should be enhanced while also being sustainable. Providing these conditions for persons with disabilities is only possible by making policies based on systematic data and providing integrative services. Therefore, the existing situation should be compared to the level of actualisation of the objectives to be achieved.

Therefore, it is important for all parties that the issue of disability is addressed with an integrative perspective and included in the general policy tools, while providing disaggregated data for evaluating the reflection of these policies on the lives of persons with disabilities. In short, the primary obligation of duty-bearers is to "provide an integrative perspective for policy making and service provision and disaggregated data for monitoring".

When compared to other individuals, disaggregated data and the measurement of the change of this data in time are required for determining the realization level of the rights of persons with disabilities, revealing the differences among the persons with disabilities and producing policies, programmes and services accordingly. To this end, all information, data and statistics corresponding to each indicator and related questions should be created and presented by disaggregation based on variables such as different disability groups, disability types, gender, age and regional differences. Moreover, regular flow of data and statistics is also required for

evaluating the efforts for realizing the rights periodically and comparing the advancements achieved in different periods. Therefore, annually comparable data and statistics should be prepared and presented for each of the four-year reporting periods to be carried out for CRPD.

To this end, structural, process and outcome indicators were developed for all areas of rights within the mentioned framework of triangular composition. Indicators developed for each area of right were discussed, evaluated and finalized together with involved parties including the civil society organisations, public and private sector entities, professional organisations, universities, representatives from political parties and unions specified in the lists in ANNEX-2. Indicators are open for improvement and update depending on the development of the rights of persons with disabilities in the world and in Turkey.

EPILOGUE;

The set of indicators and related questions incorporated in this booklet are determined as tools for revealing and monitoring the existing situation in Turkey regarding the protection, realization and development of the human rights of persons with disabilities. Therefore, it is of great importance that relevant parties take into account the related questions under the framework of mentioned indicators in their own policies, legislation and practices and carry out their obligations accordingly.

Freedom from Exploitation, Violence and Abuse

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects.
2. States Parties shall also take all appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse. States Parties shall ensure that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive.
3. In order to prevent the occurrence of all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, States Parties shall ensure that all facilities and programmes designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities.
4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons with disabilities who become victims of any form of exploitation, violence or abuse, including through the provision of protection services. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment that fosters the health, welfare, self-respect, dignity and autonomy of the person and takes into account gender- and age-specific needs.
5. States Parties shall put in place effective legislation and policies, including women- and child-focused legislation and policies, to ensure that instances of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities are identified, investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted.

Scope

“Violence against Persons with Disabilities” refers to all actions that physically, sexually, psychologically and economically hurt or may hurt persons with disabilities in public or private spaces based on discrimination or threatening to perform these actions, forcing persons or arbitrary deprivation of liberty and regarded as a violation of human rights and discrimination against persons with disabilities.

Objectives to be achieved for protecting and improving this right are specified below.

Objectives

- Ensure that policies to be developed and service models to be provided in the national policy documents for the realization of the right of persons with disabilities to live free from violence are of the nature to prevent discrimination on the basis of disability and violence which is a type of discrimination,
- Take necessary measures for adopting and implementing effective, inclusive and coordinated policies across the country covering all relevant measures for combating the forms of violence against persons with disabilities and preventing violence and carry out

an integrative fight against the violence against persons with disabilities,

- Recognize that “violence against women with disabilities” is a form of violence which disproportionately increases the disadvantage of women in terms of discrimination and gender equality with respect to both being women and having disabilities and reflect this view in national legislation and practices,
- Allocate proper financial and human resources for putting into practice the integrative policies, measures and programmes for preventing all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation against persons with disabilities involving non governmental organisations and the civil society working for this purpose,
- Ensure the availability of appropriate mechanisms for creating an effective cooperation among relevant public entities and civil entities for protecting and supporting victims and witnesses,
- Assure that victims have information on individual/collective complaint mechanisms at national and international levels and that these mechanisms are accessible and ensure that the provision of information and service is accessible by persons with disabilities in lodging complaints,
- Establish an independent and transparent mechanism providing for the civil participation in monitoring the measures and evaluating implementation during the processes of preventing violence, realization of the right and violation of rights,
- Develop and promote awareness-raising campaigns and programmes on all levels for creating social perception and awareness for preventing all forms of violence against persons with disabilities,
- Take necessary steps for ensuring that the topics of combating discrimination and violence against persons with disabilities, mutual respect, resolving conflicts based on avoiding violence in interpersonal relationships, violence against women based on gender and right to personal integrity are included in the official curriculum as a part of national education programmes and incorporated in large-scale programmes that will raise social consciousness,
- Conduct studies on combat against discrimination with a social foundation based on human rights, produce programmes and services emphasizing communication techniques, gender equality and avoiding conflict,
- Conduct and extend studies on legislation, rights of persons with disabilities, awareness and reinforcement in an accessible format,
- Establish legislative infrastructure and appropriate service models required for developing or supporting treatment-rehabilitation programmes aiming to prevent the offenders, especially the sexual abuse offenders, from committing a crime again,

- Regarding all forms of violence against persons with disabilities; conduct or support studies required for evaluating the fundamental causes and outcomes of violence, popularity of violence forms and tendencies for violence, keeping disaggregated data on cases of violence and percentages of convictions and examining the impact of the measures taken,
- Assure that under the principle of equality and non-discrimination, measures for protecting the rights of persons with disabilities who are victims of violence are implemented regardless of his/her type of disability, gender, age, health status, marital status, migrant or refugee status or any other similar grounds,
- Provide treatment and rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities who were subject to violence considering his/her special needs with an accessible and integrative service mentality,
- Take legislative and administrative measures required for ensuring the accessibility of services facilitating the adaptation of victims to social life after violence, ensure that the provision of information and services of these measures comprise accessible formats, legal and psychological guidance, financial aid, shelter, education, training and employment/acquiring a vocation,
- Ensure that the provision of information and services is accessible, easy to understand and affordable for all without causing discrimination on the basis of disability type, gender, age or social security.

Indicators for Freedom from Exploitation, Violence and Abuse

Structural Indicators	Related Questions
<p>Being a party to international conventions on freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse of persons with disabilities without putting annotations or reservations</p>	<p>Were international human rights conventions on the freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse adopted by the State without any annotations or reservations? What are their effective dates?</p>
<p>Legal basis for regulations on prevention, protection and rehabilitation regarding the freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the reasonable accommodations enabling the effective participation of persons with disabilities in the processes within the justice system enshrined by law? • Do the existing laws obligate reporting on cases where persons with disabilities are subject to exploitation, violence and abuse? Are the measures prescribed for the protection of the person who reported? • Are there any regulations in the existing legislation for performing the processes on judicial inquiries and administrative inquiries urgently in cases where a person with disability is subject to exploitation, violence and abuse? • Is there an institutional structure among the existing public institutions for ensuring coordination and cooperation on exploitation, violence and abuse on the national and local level? • Are the rights of persons with disabilities, who were subject to exploitation, violence and abuse, to access care, protection, psycho-social rehabilitation and medical rehabilitation programmes for all disability groups without discrimination enshrined by law? • Were the legal measures taken for protecting persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, against the exploitation, violence and abuse occurring via media and information communication technologies? • Is “violence against women with disabilities” defined as a form of violence which disproportionately increases the disadvantage of women in terms of discrimination and gender equality with respect to both being women and having disabilities in the national legislation? Are the measures prescribed for combating violence against women with disabilities? • Is there a legally regulated official application/complaint mechanism to which the cases of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities living in institutional places can be reported, where persons with disabilities can lodge their complaints for the compensation of their victimisation without hesitation?

<p>Campaigns and programmes for providing information and raising awareness and consciousness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there national or local popularised training programmes for combating exploitation, violence and abuse? How many are there? • Are there campaigns carried out in the scope of the freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse of persons with disabilities? • How many training and rehabilitation programmes are there for preventing the offenders of violence from committing more violent acts and change their violent behavioural patterns and how many people are benefiting from them? • How many studies are being carried out with support from the public budget for examining the issue of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities?
<p>Availability of complaint and support mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of services such as legal and psychological counselling, financial aid, shelter, education, training and employment/getting a profession are provided and how many people are benefiting from them? • How many persons with disabilities have applied to the police, gendarmerie or counselling centres for help due to exploitation, violence and abuse? • How many persons with disabilities lodged applications to judicial authorities on the grounds of exploitation, violence and abuse including mobbing? How many legal proceedings have been pursued in this scope? How many applications have been resolved? How many persons with disabilities lodged applications to ECtHR due to exploitation, violence and abuse? • How many complaint reports have been lodged to the social service and help hotlines due to exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities? • How many investigations have been launched at public entities on the grounds of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities?

<p>Data and statistics on exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a system for collecting data and monitoring on exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities, including domestic violence and honour killings? Are these datum shared with the public and persons with disabilities? • How many persons with disabilities have applied for institutional care due to exploitation, violence and abuse? How many persons were admitted for institutional care? • How many persons with disabilities have applied for psycho-social rehabilitation due to exploitation, violence and abuse? • How many people attended the information and training services on at-home support for the persons with disabilities who were subject to exploitation, violence and abuse?
<p>Availability of in-service training programmes for professionals who work with persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there in-service training programmes on exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities for professionals? How many member of personnel have attended these trainings?
<p>Outcome Indicators</p>	<p>Related Questions</p>
<p>Change in the number of cases of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the change rate on the cases of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities based on sources such as hospital statistics, police reports and systematic and regular research? • What is the change rate on the number of persons with disabilities who were subject to perpetual/repetitive exploitation, violence and abuse? • What is the ratio of the number of people who were arrested, convicted or sentenced for prison due to a crime containing exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities, over the number of people who committed the same crime against persons without any disabilities? • What is the change rate on the cases resolved among the reports and complaints on exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities? • What is the change rate on the length of the judicial process on exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities? What is the change rate on the number of resolved cases? • What is the change rate on the number of exploitation, violence and abuse cases on a sexual basis against persons with disabilities?

<p>Change in the number of beneficiaries of support services for victims of exploitation, violence and abuse and their families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the change rate on the number of victims of exploitation, violence and abuse and their families who get medical and social rehabilitation and psychological support? • What is the change rate on the number of people who get rehabilitation, support or care services for women and girls with disabilities who are victims of exploitation, violence and abuse? • What kind of services are provided for facilitating the adaptation of victims to social life after violence such as legal and psychological counselling, financial aid, shelter, education, training and employment/getting a profession and what is the increase rate on the number of people who benefit from these services? • What is the change rate on the number of persons with disabilities who were taken under institutional care due to exploitation, violence and abuse? • What is the change rate on the number of persons who benefited from the psycho-social rehabilitation services provided to persons with disabilities who were subject to exploitation, violence and abuse at institutional places such as care centres, detention centres and prisons?
<p>Change in the marriage rate of persons with disabilities under the age of 18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the change rate on the number of marriages of persons with disabilities under the age of 18?
<p>Change in the number of persons with disabilities who committed suicide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the change rate on the number of persons with disabilities who committed suicide?

Right to Education

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning directed to:
 - a. The full development of human potential and sense of dignity and self-worth, and the strengthening of respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and human diversity;
 - b. The development by persons with disabilities of their personality, talents and creativity, as well as their mental and physical abilities, to their fullest potential;
 - c. Enabling persons with disabilities to participate effectively in a free society.
2. In realizing this right, States Parties shall ensure that:
 - a. Persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system on the basis of disability, and that children with disabilities are not excluded from free and compulsory primary education, or from secondary education, on the basis of disability;
 - b. Persons with disabilities can access an inclusive, quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with others in the communities in which they live;
 - c. Reasonable accommodation of the individual's requirements is provided;
 - d. Persons with disabilities receive the support required, within the general education system, to facilitate their effective education;
 - e. Effective individualized support measures are provided in environments that maximize academic and social development, consistent with the goal of full inclusion.
3. States Parties shall enable persons with disabilities to learn life and social development skills to facilitate their full and equal participation in education and as members of the community. To this end, States Parties shall take appropriate measures, including:
 - a. Facilitating the learning of Braille, alternative script, augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication and orientation and mobility skills, and facilitating peer support and mentoring;
 - b. Facilitating the learning of sign language and the promotion of the linguistic identity of the deaf community;
 - c. Ensuring that the education of persons, and in particular children, who are blind, deaf or deafblind, is delivered in the most appropriate languages and modes and means of communication for the individual, and in environments which maximize academic and social development.
4. In order to help ensure the realization of this right, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to employ teachers, including teachers with disabilities, who are qualified in sign language and/or Braille, and to train professionals and staff who work at all levels of education. Such training shall incorporate disability awareness and the use of appropriate augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, educational techniques and materials to support persons with disabilities.

5. States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are able to access general tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning without discrimination and on an equal basis with others. To this end, States Parties shall ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities.

Scope

The right to education refers to the right to benefit from an education established on a structure enabling integrative and lifelong learning which ensures the development by persons with disabilities of their personality, talents and creativity as well as their mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential on the basis of equality and without discrimination and takes required special measures.

Objectives to be achieved for protecting and improving this right are specified below.

Objectives

- Ensure that the education of persons with disabilities is integrative;
- Recognize integrative education as mainstream for realization of the right to education, meet the special needs of persons with disabilities with an integrative point of view in the same educational settings as their peers, instead of separated educational settings,
- Avoid discrimination in the education of persons with disabilities on the basis of disability;
- Ensure that the right to education is not hindered or restricted on any level of education on the basis of disability,
- Provide the right to lifelong education to persons with disabilities;
- Ensure that persons with disabilities participate in formal education, vocational education, adult education and lifelong education on the equal basis with others without being subject to discrimination, adopt reasonable accommodation according to the needs of persons with disabilities for that purpose,
- Take necessary special measures required by persons with disabilities in their educational process;
- Meet the needs of persons with disabilities required to effectively benefit from the general educational system, implement reasonable accommodation and therefore ensure continuity in the educational processes,
- Ensure that persons with disabilities attend primary and secondary education in a free and compulsory manner on the equal basis with others,
- Ensure participation of the persons with disabilities and their families in the decisions to be made regarding the education of persons with disabilities and inform them,
- Conduct social awareness and consciousness raising activities on the right to education of persons with disabilities,
- Ensure accessibility and security in educational institutions,
- Ensure accessibility and physical security in educational settings and their surroundings,
- Establish an independent monitoring and inspection mechanism providing for civil participation in the exercise of the right to education.

Indicators for the Right to Education

Structural Indicators	Related Questions
Being a party to international conventions on the right to education of persons with disabilities without putting any annotations or reservations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were international human rights conventions on the right to education adopted by the State without annotations or reservations? What are their effective dates?
Constitutional and legislative assurance on the right to education of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the right to education of persons with disabilities regulated in the Constitution and other laws in accordance with the CRPD? Is discrimination regarding the right to education of persons with disabilities as well as its forms defined and prohibited with imposed sanctions in the Constitution and other laws according to the Convention? Are there legal measures taken for implementing inclusive education under the context of compulsory and free education regarding the integration policy in pre-school, primary and secondary school education? Are there legal regulations imposing an obligation for planning in order to ensure the participation of an individual determined to have special educational needs in all levels of education? Are there legal regulations for issuing the reports and documents within reasonable periods of time which are required for persons with disabilities to benefit from special education or supportive special education services?
Availability of disaggregated data and statistics on persons with disabilities who are in the compulsory education period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the process of keeping disaggregated data on the number of persons with disabilities at the age of education, types of institutions/schools they are enrolled in and their attendance to school enshrined by law? Is there a legal basis for sharing this data? Are there legal measures taken for keeping data on locations, types, number and capacities of institutions providing services to persons with disabilities at all levels of education starting from pre-school education? Is there a legal basis for sharing this data?
Access of persons with disabilities to education and educational services without being subject to discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there legal regulations for ensuring the access of persons with special needs to educational institutions to enjoy the right to education? What is the budget allocated in this regard? Are there legal measures regulating the physical suitability of interiors and exteriors of educational institutions in the general education system as well as private educational institutions and schools for the access of persons with disabilities by setting standards and imposing sanctions? Are there legal regulations considering the special needs of persons with disabilities at the examinations conducted within the formal and non-formal education system?

<p>Access of persons with disabilities to education and educational services without being subject to discrimination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the context of the education and training provided in educational institutions included in the inclusive programme and private educational institutions; are there legal measures taken for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Programme and curriculum o Education techniques and materials o Education settings o Supportive methods o Competence of trainers, experts and assistant personnel? • Are there any participation mechanisms within schools for taking the opinions of students with disabilities on issues concerning them? • Are there legal regulations for enabling a transition from special education schools to inclusive education? • Are there legal regulations for ensuring coordination among educational institutions for monitoring the educational development of persons with disabilities?
<p>The degree to which the existing national strategies/ action programmes on the right to education cover the right to education of persons with disabilities and their budgeting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the national strategies/action programmes of relevant Ministries: • Are persons with disabilities involved by considering different disability groups, gender and age? • Are short/middle/long range applicable objectives defined? • Are they budgeted?
<p>Legislative assurance for the right to access complaint mechanisms for all persons with disabilities for when their right to education is hindered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a transparent and effective complaint, monitoring, inspection and guiding mechanism regarding the right to education defined in the legislation? • Is the right to access the complaint mechanism of all persons with disabilities enshrined by law regardless of legal capacity?
<p>Process Indicators</p>	<p>Related Questions</p>
<p>Budget allocated for the realization of the right to education of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the budget allocated for the inclusive education under the integrative policy including both public and private sectors? • What is the budget allocated for education provided in non-institutional educational settings such as institutions providing special education and hospital schools? • What is the budget allocated for reasonable accommodation? How much budget is allocated for reasonable accommodation per student with a disability?

<p>Budget allocated for the realization of the right to education of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there programmes in educational institutions of all types and levels for protecting children with disabilities against abuse and violence? • In all levels of education, what is the ratio of the public expenditures on realizing the right to education of person with disabilities over the general budget?
<p>Availability of a central data system evaluating and monitoring the participation of persons with disabilities in the educational life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there periodical data collection, monitoring and assessment systems for data disaggregated by different types of disabilities, age, gender, private-public and regional differences? Does this system collect data on the following matters? Programme and curriculum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o What is the rate of schooling of persons with disabilities compared to their peers without disabilities? o How many individuals from all educational levels require special education? o What is the rate of individuals who need special education among the persons in early childhood period, pre-school period, compulsory education period and post-compulsory education period? o How many persons with disabilities have been transferred from special education schools and institutions to inclusive education? o How many persons who took special education have been transferred to higher education? o What is the ratio of students with disabilities among all students in higher education? o How many educational institutions are there providing inclusive education at all educational levels within the general education system including early childhood period and pre-school period? • How many programmes are there for raising teachers to educate persons in need of special education on the following different educational levels and how many graduates are there? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Early childhood and pre-school o Primary school o Secondary school • How many teachers are there with certificates on special education? • How many assistant teachers are there assigned in classrooms for support at schools involved in inclusive education? • How many students with disabilities are there per teacher providing inclusive education (branch/special education teacher)?

<p>Availability of a central data system evaluating and monitoring the participation of persons with disabilities in the educational life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the percentage of students with the inclusive education status within the general educational system? • What is the number, distribution and trainer and student capacity of special education evaluation centres (RAM)? • How many students are there who are in no condition to attend any educational institutions and continue their education at settings outside schools such as hospitals or homes and how many teachers are there providing this education? • How many supportive education rooms in schools involved in inclusive education? • Is there a reporting and monitoring system for the development of persons in need of special education at all levels of education?
<p>Monitoring and inspection mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there mechanisms for monitoring and inspection over violations of the right to education? • How many applications have been lodged on the grounds of discrimination regarding the right to education on the basis of disability? • How many complaints have been lodged to institutions on the problems encountered by persons with disabilities or their families in educational processes or examinations?
<p>Studies on providing information, awareness and training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many systematic in-service trainings have been organised on the right to education of persons in need of special education to trainers and relevant personnel and how many people attended? • How many studies are being conducted for training and informing services for families on early diagnosis and referral to education? • How many community-based information and awareness-raising campaigns are being carried out on the right to education of children with disabilities and discrimination in education? • How many trainings and informative activities are being carried out on the right to education of students with disabilities for the parents of students with disabilities, peers and their parents?
<p>Civil participation in planning the educational processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a mechanism for ensuring effective participation of persons in need of special education and their families in planning the processes of education? • How many civil society organisations are there actively operating on the field of right to education of persons with disabilities?

Outcome Indicators	Related Questions
<p>Increase rate in the budget allocated for the education of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the budget allocated for the education of persons with disabilities? • What is the rate of increase on the budget allocated for the transition to inclusive education model? • What is the increase rate on the number of schools/centres benefiting from the reasonable accommodation budget?
<p>Effectiveness and development level of regulations for the enjoyment of the right to education by persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of individuals who were determined to require special education as the evaluation for the need for special education and the rate of schooling? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons who benefited from inclusive education based on age, gender, disability type and level? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who were transferred from special education schools and institutions to inclusive education? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons who took special education and transferred to higher education? • What is the increase rate on the number of students with disabilities among all students in higher education, based on age, gender, disability type and level? • What is the change rate on the number of special education schools providing education to persons in need of special education? • What is the increase rate on the number of educational institutions implementing inclusive education during the early childhood and pre-school periods? • What is the increase rate on the number of higher education programmes for raising teachers to educate persons in need of special education on the following different educational levels and the number of graduates? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Early childhood and pre-school o Primary school o Secondary school • What is the increase rate on the number and capacity of special education evaluation centres (RAM)? • What is the increase rate on the number of assistant teachers assigned in classrooms for support at schools involved in inclusive education? • What is the increase rate on the number of supportive education rooms in schools involved in inclusive education?

Effectiveness and development level of regulations for the enjoyment of the right to education by persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of students who are in no condition to attend any educational institutions and continue their education at settings outside schools such as hospitals or homes and the number of teachers who are providing this education?
Increase in information and awareness-raising activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of systematic in-service trainings organized on the right to education of persons in need of special education for the relevant personnel including trainers, administrators and auditors and the number of participants? • What is the increase rate on the number of activities conducted for training and informing services for families on early diagnosis and referral to education? • What is the increase rate on the number of community-based information and awareness-raising campaigns carried out on the right to education of children with disabilities and discrimination in education? • What is the increase rate on the number of trainings and informative activities carried out on the right to education of students with disabilities for the parents of students with disabilities, peers and their parents?
Increase in the effectiveness of monitoring and inspection mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the change rate on the number of sanctions imposed on special education and rehabilitation centres after audits or complaints? • What is the change rate on the number of individuals in need of special education whose schools were changed pursuant to their or their parents' request? • What is the increase rate on the number of students who applied to coordination units for persons with disabilities at universities and the number of students whose applications were resolved effectively? • What is the change rate on the number of complaints, disciplinary investigations and criminal cases initiated against administrators and teachers on the allegation of discrimination on the basis of disability? • What is the decrease rate on the number of students with disabilities and their families who lodged complaints on being subject to violence or abuse in the educational settings? • What is the increase on the actualisation rate of the recommendations provided as a result of the applications lodged on the right to education of persons in need of special education to complaint mechanisms such as the Ombudsman Institution and the National Human Rights Institution? • What is the increase rate on the number of cases filed, resolved and remedied on the violation of the right to education of persons in need of special education?

Right to Health

States Parties recognize that persons with disabilities have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to healthcare services that are gender-sensitive, including health-related rehabilitation. In particular, States Parties shall:

- a. Provide persons with disabilities with the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable health care and programmes as provided to other persons, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health and population-based public health programmes;
- b. Provide those healthcare services needed by persons with disabilities specifically because of their disabilities, including early identification and intervention as appropriate, and services designed to minimize and prevent further disabilities, including among children and older persons;
- c. Provide these healthcare services as close as possible to people's own communities, including in rural areas;
- d. Require health professionals to provide care of the same quality to persons with disabilities as to others, including on the basis of free and informed consent by, inter alia, raising awareness of the human rights, dignity, autonomy and needs of persons with disabilities through training and the promulgation of ethical standards for public and private health care;
- e. Prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities in the provision of health insurance, and life insurance where such insurance is permitted by national law, which shall be provided in a fair and reasonable manner;
- f. Prevent discriminatory denial of health care or healthcare services or food and fluids on the basis of disability.

Scope

Right to health is defined as the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability by persons with disabilities. Objectives to be achieved for ensuring that persons with disabilities access healthcare services that are gender-sensitive including health-related rehabilitation are specified below.

Objectives

- Provide the right to health to persons with disabilities on a full and equal basis,
- Ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy healthcare services without being subject to any discrimination,
- Provide the right to persons with disabilities to access health institutions,
- Implement reasonable accommodation according to the special needs of persons with disabilities to benefit from healthcare services,

Right to Health

- Show respect to safety and confidentiality of the personal information of persons with disabilities under patient rights,
- Regard the right of persons with disabilities to have a say on their own bodies as the basis and protect their mental and physical integrity,
- Provide the right to information and informed consent during the process of the enjoyment of the right to health by persons with disabilities: rejecting the treatment, requesting its cessation, not being subject to medical procedures without consent,
- Conduct awareness and consciousness raising activities for the health sector personnel and the society on the right to health of persons with disabilities,
- Ensure that healthcare services are widespread, easily accessible and affordable for persons with disabilities,
- Take measures in line with the needs of persons with disabilities on the following matters;
 - o Immunization and scanning programmes
 - o Early diagnosis, prevention and intervention programmes
 - o Pregnancy tracking, baby and child follow-up and monitoring programmes
 - o Sexual health and reproductive health services
 - o Environmental health
 - o Work accidents and occupational diseases
 - o Food safety, medication and non-pharmaceutical support products

Indicators for the Right to Health

Structural Indicators	Related Questions
<p>Being a party to international conventions on the right to health of persons with disabilities without putting any annotations or reservations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were international human rights conventions on the right to health of persons with disabilities adopted by the State without annotations or reservations? What are their effective dates and scopes?
<p>Constitutional and legislative assurance on early diagnosis, prevention and protective healthcare services under the right to health of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the right to health of persons with disabilities regulated in the Constitution or other laws according to the CRPD? • Are there legal regulations on the following matters for protecting and improving the public health and conducting awareness activities? Do these regulations incorporate protective and preventive measures? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sexual health and reproductive health o Food safety, medication and non-pharmaceutical support products o Immunization and scanning programmes o Baby tracking, baby and child follow-up and monitoring programmes including physical and psycho-social development areas o Mental health programmes o National disease prevention programmes o Accidents o Environmental health o Work accidents and occupational diseases • Are there legal measures on the programmes and applications for the protection and improvement of health as well as early diagnosis, prevention and protective services being covered under social security? • Are there legal measures for ensuring cooperation among relevant ministries for the protection and improvement of public health as well as early diagnosis, prevention and protective services?
<p>Full and effective enjoyment of healthcare services by persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there legal measures involving affirmative actions for facilitating the enjoyment of healthcare services by persons with disabilities? • Are there legal measures for ensuring the full and equal enjoyment of healthcare services by persons with disabilities including emergency services? • Are there legal measures that enshrine the enjoyment of healthcare services by persons with disabilities within the institutional population?

Full and effective enjoyment of healthcare services by persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there legal regulations that enshrine the enjoyment of healthcare services by persons with disabilities among refugees and asylum seekers? • Is it enshrined by law that public, private or combined health insurance premiums are kept at an affordable level for persons with disabilities? What are these measures? • Are there legal measures that enshrine the process of providing information and getting independent and informed consent on medical procedures to be performed on persons with disabilities including the ones with psycho-social problems and mental disabilities?
Coverage of the existing national policies, strategies or action programmes on the right to health of persons with disabilities	<p>In the national health policies/strategies/action plans;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there measures prescribed for the enjoyment of services by persons with disabilities for the protection and improvement of health, primary and secondary preventive programmes for disabilities as well as early diagnosis and early intervention for disabilities? Are they budgeted? • Are there measures providing for healthcare facilities, health equipment and healthcare services that are adequate in terms of quality and quantity including physical, economic access as well as access to information? Are they budgeted?
Availability of data and statistics in compliance with international standards	<p>By considering age, gender and different disability groups;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is keeping statistical data on the right to health of persons with disabilities enshrined by law? Is there a legal basis for sharing this data? • Is the confidentiality of the personal data collected within the health system on persons with disabilities enshrined by law? • Which statistical data is kept on the right to health of persons with disabilities? Is it possible to compare this data on the international level?
Legislative assurance on the right to access complaint mechanisms of all persons with disabilities for the cases when their right to health is hindered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the access of persons with disabilities to the complaint mechanisms when their right to health is violated enshrined by law? • Are the mechanisms to which the person with disabilities can apply in cases of the violation of their right to health defined in the legislation?

Process Indicators	Related Questions
<p>Protective and preventive healthcare services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the scope of sexual health and reproductive health programmes and their prevalence on the national and local level and what is the annual budget allocated for this regard? What are the special measures taken for ensuring that persons with disabilities benefit from these programmes on the equal basis with others? • Which measures does the pregnancy tracking system incorporate on preventable disabilities? What is the national and local prevalence of the system? • What are the special measures taken for ensuring that pregnant women with disabilities benefit from the pregnancy tracking system? • Is the tracking of risky pregnancies conducted by a special tracking system? What is the national and local prevalence of genetics counselling service? What are the special measures taken for ensuring that persons with disabilities benefit from risky pregnancy tracking system and genetics counselling service on the equal basis with others? • How many specialized healthcare facilities for mother and baby care, breast-feeding health, baby and child health and how many persons are employed? What are the special measures taken within these services for preventing disabilities? • Is the subject of early diagnosis and prevention in disabilities incorporated in in-service training programmes organized for the healthcare personnel? • What is the scope and national and local prevalence of the new-born scanning programmes? • What is the scope and national and local prevalence of the enhanced immunization programme? Is there a mechanism evaluating the effectiveness of the programme? Can all segments of the society benefit from the programme for free? • Which of the programmes recommended by WHO for the national scanning and control of diseases are being implemented? What are the special measures taken for the enjoyment of national disease prevention and control programmes by persons with disabilities? Is the data on the effectiveness of programmes collected regularly? • What is the national and local prevalence of the programmes implemented for worker health, occupational diseases and their prevention? What are the special measures taken within these programmes for workers with disabilities?

Protective and preventive healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many trainings/programmes/campaigns are there prepared for professionals and the public on the preventive healthcare services? What are the special measures taken for ensuring that persons with disabilities benefit from these practices?
Enjoyment of health services by persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the ratio of accessible healthcare facilities within the total number of healthcare facilities disaggregated on the basis of being public, private and university? • What is the budget allocated for ensuring accessibility of healthcare facilities? • What is the budget allocated for providing all kinds of tools and equipment used within the scanning, diagnosis, outpatient and inpatient treatment services provided to persons with disabilities by considering the needs of persons with disabilities? • What is the number of persons with disabilities who are provided services at information and counselling units of healthcare facilities? What is the budget allocated for accessible information materials? • What is the budget allocated for auxiliary instruments and equipment, medical equipment, orthosis and prosthesis covered by the State and what is the scope and diversity of these materials? • How many persons with disabilities are there within the following groups, who benefit from healthcare services such as inspection, medication, medical equipment, examination, auxiliary instruments and equipment, orthosis, prosthesis, baby food etc. for free and/or are exempt from user contribution and what is the budget allocated for this regard? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Refugees or asylum seekers with disabilities o Persons with disabilities within the institutional population o Persons with disabilities with economic deprivation • How many healthcare facilities are there on the national and local level that provide dental care services to persons with disabilities and how many people benefited from this service? • How many persons with disabilities benefited from national and local home healthcare services? • What is the ratio of the expenditures for home healthcare services over the general healthcare expenditures? • Are there quality standards defined for home healthcare services? • Do the in-service training programmes organized for personnel providing home healthcare services cover the needs of different disability groups?

<p>Enjoyment of healthcare services by persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a mechanism providing information, counselling, guidance psycho-social support and direction on health and rehabilitation to persons with disabilities and their families immediately after the diagnosis of the disability? • What are the mental healthcare services developed for persons with disabilities including the persons with mental health problems? • How many sign language interpreters are employed at public, university and private sector healthcare facilities and what is their distribution by provinces? • What are the special measures taken for persons with disabilities regarding the healthcare services provided in cases of emergency and disasters?
<p>Collecting data and statistics in compliance with international standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the national or international identification system used within the health system for classifying disabilities and collecting data on disabilities? • Is there valid, reliable and up-to-date statistical data disaggregated by the health and disability statuses of persons with disabilities? • Which data is kept on disabilities within the context of health statistics? • Is the data kept within the health system on persons with disabilities in compliance with key international health indicators?
<p>Complaint and remedy mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the information on the application mechanisms for the violation of the right to health prepared in accessible formats for different disability groups? • What are the complaint mechanisms persons with disabilities can apply to in cases of violation of their right to health? • Are the means to apply to judicial and non-judicial complaint mechanisms accessible by persons with disabilities? • How many complaints are there on the violation of the right to health of persons with disabilities? • How many complaints are there that were received effectively answered by national human rights institutions or other mechanisms on the right to health of persons with disabilities? • What is the rate of actualisation of the recommendations given by independent institutions on the violation of the right to health by entities subject to the complaint?

Complaint and remedy mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a system ensuring coordination among different mechanisms and reporting on the results during the process of resolving these complaints? Are these final reports communicated to the public space and evaluation mechanisms? Are these reports evaluated by civil society organisations? • What is the ratio of the cases passed to the court on the violation of the right to health that were finalized in favour of the complainant?
Outcome Indicators	Related Questions
Protective and preventive healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the change rate on the national and local prevalence of the sexual health and reproductive health programmes and their budget? • What is the change rate on the number of trainings, programmes and campaigns organized for the public on preventive healthcare services? • What is the change rate on budget allocated for the in-service trainings for the healthcare personnel on early diagnosis, prevention and protective services? • What is the increase rate on the national and local prevalence of new-born scanning programmes? • What is the change rate on the scope of the immunization programme and the number of persons who benefited from it? What is the change rate on the national and international prevalence of the improved immunization programme? • What is the increase rate on the number of national disease scanning and control programmes? • What is the change rate on the number of persons who suffered from disabilities caused by occupational diseases? • What is the change rate on the number of persons who have preventable disabilities? • What is the change rate on the number of healthcare facilities specialized on mother and baby care, breast-feeding health and child health and the number of persons employed?
Enjoyment of healthcare services by persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the change rate on the ratio of accessible healthcare facilities over all healthcare facilities disaggregated on the basis of being public, private and university? • What is the change rate on the budget allocated for ensuring the accessibility of healthcare facilities?

<p>Enjoyment of healthcare services by persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the change rate on the number of persons with disabilities who were provided services at information and counselling units of healthcare facilities and the budget allocated for accessible information materials? • What is the change rate on the budget allocated for auxiliary instruments and equipment, medical equipment, orthosis and prosthesis covered by the State and the scope and diversity of these materials? • What is the change rate on the number of healthcare facilities that provide dental care services to persons with disabilities on the national and local level? • What is the change rate on the number of sign language interpreters employed in healthcare facilities by provinces? • What is the change rate on the number of persons with disabilities who benefit from national and local home healthcare services? • What is the change rate on the ratio of the expenditures for home healthcare services over the general healthcare expenditures? • What is the change rate on budget allocated by the State for the enjoyment of healthcare services by poor persons with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the budget allocated for the healthcare services support programmes provided without charging user contribution? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities whose General Health Insurance premiums are covered by the State? • What is the increase rate on number of person with disabilities who benefit from private health insurance? • What is the change rate on the national and local prevalence of community mental health centres? • What is the change rate on the in-service trainings received by the home healthcare service personnel on disabilities?
<p>Complaint and remedy mechanism for the violations of the right to health of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase on the number of cases and complaints remedied and resolved? • What is the increase rate on the actualisation rate of the recommendations provided as a result of the applications lodged to complaint mechanisms such as the Ombudsman Institution and the National Human Rights Institute? • What is the increase on the number of individual applications lodged to the Constitutional Court?

Right to Work and Employment

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia;

- a. Prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability with regard to all matters concerning all forms of employment, including conditions of recruitment, hiring and employment, continuance of employment, career advancement and safe and healthy working conditions;
- b. Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favourable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value, safe and healthy working conditions, including protection from harassment, and the redress of grievances;
- c. Ensure that persons with disabilities are able to exercise their labour and trade union rights on an equal basis with others;
- d. Enable persons with disabilities to have effective access to general technical and vocational guidance programmes, placement services and vocational and continuing training;
- e. Promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labour market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment;
- f. Promote opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship, the development of cooperatives and starting one's own business;
- g. Employ persons with disabilities in the public sector;
- h. Promote the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector through appropriate policies and measures, which may include affirmative action programmes, incentives and other measures;
- i. Ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities in the workplace;
- j. Promote the acquisition by persons with disabilities of work experience in the open labour market;
- k. Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities.

2. States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are not held in slavery or in servitude, and are protected, on an equal basis with others, from forced or compulsory labour.

Scope

The right to work refers to the right of all persons to have the opportunity to freely choose a job or accept a job in order to earn a living and to pursue this work under safe and appropriate

working conditions, rather than ensuring that all persons of working age have a job.

Objectives to be achieved for protecting and improving this right are specified below.

Objectives

- Regarding the employment of persons with disabilities, ensure that the labour market and the work environment is “open, integrative and accessible” without discriminating by public or private sectors,
- Ensure that there are no regulations or restrictions exclude persons with disabilities from certain working spaces without evaluating their capacities,
- When a person with disabilities requires so for the realization of the right to employment on the equal basis, implement reasonable accommodation and ensure that he/she is able to work and is employed,
- Ensure the employment of persons with disabilities in integrative working environments together with other employees,
- Take necessary measures to ensure that working areas and environments or persons with disabilities and their access to their workplaces are accessible,
- Incorporate open, integrative and accessible tools in the recruitment processes including the job advertisements and application forms,
- Ensure that there is no discrimination on the basis of disability in any of the steps of the employment process including recruitment and employment conditions, continuity of employment, career advancement and healthy and safe working conditions,
- Ensure that occupational training and rehabilitation processes are accessible and widespread,
- Apply incentives such as tax credits and quota schemes that will enable de facto equality.

Indicators for the Right to Work and Employment

Outcome Indicators	Related Questions
Being a party to international conventions on the right to work of persons with disabilities without putting any annotations or reservations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were international human rights conventions on the right to work and employment adopted by the State without annotations or reservations? What are their effective dates?
Constitutional and legal assurance on the right to work and employment of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the right to work and employment of all persons with disabilities regulated in the Constitution and other laws in accordance with the CRPD? • Is the right to work of persons with severe mental and intellectual disabilities who are difficult to employ regulated legally in a way to incorporate alternative methods? • Is there a prohibition of discrimination in the Constitution and laws regarding the right to employment of persons with disabilities according to the Convention, are the types of discrimination defined? Is there legal assurance on the administrative and legislative sanctions against discrimination and remedies? • Is reasonable accommodation defined in laws in a manner to include all employment processes including recruitment and are the measures to actualize reasonable accommodation enshrined by law in accordance with the Convention? • Are the occupational health and safety measures for employees with disabilities regulated in the legislation? • Is there legal assurance for persons who had disabilities due to work accidents, occupational diseases or other causes and had to quit their jobs to re-join employment?
Availability of legal assurance on the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities in occupational rehabilitation, occupational and technical training and occupational guidance services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there legal assurance for the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities in occupational rehabilitation, occupational and technical training and occupational guidance services, which considers different disability groups, gender, age and regional differences and is in compliance with CRPD?
Coverage and budgeting of the existing national strategies/ action programmes on the right to work of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the national strategies or action programmes: • Are persons with disabilities involved by considering different disability groups, gender and age? • Are short/medium/long term applicable objectives defined? • Are they budgeted?

<p>Legislative assurance for the right to access complaint mechanisms for all persons with disabilities for when their right to work is hindered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the right to access the complaint mechanism of all persons with disabilities enshrined by law regardless of having legal capacity? • Are the accessible monitoring and inspection mechanisms to which persons with disabilities can apply defined in the legislation?
<p>Process Indicators</p>	<p>Related Questions</p>
<p>Availability of a central data and monitoring system for the participation of persons with disabilities in the work life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there systems for regular data collection disaggregated by different disability groups, age, gender, sector (including protected workplaces and entrepreneurship), private-public and regional differences as well as monitoring and evaluation? If there are more than one, is there coordination among them? • Does this system collect data on the following? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Participation in the work force o Persons employed o Length of the period of employment o Reasons for leaving employment o Education level o Participation level in the formal and adult occupational training in terms of quality and time period o Level of benefiting from occupational rehabilitation opportunities planned according to need o Short term and long term unemployment status • Are the evaluations reported? • Are the evaluation reports open for the access of CSOs (particularly the organisations for persons with disabilities) and other stakeholders?
<p>Availability of campaigns and programmes for providing information and raising consciousness and awareness on the employment of persons with disabilities organized on the local and national level with the participation of relevant parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are different disability groups, age and gender taken into account in these campaigns? Are persons with disabilities consulted in planning and regulating these? • Do these campaigns cover all parties? How often are they conducted? Are the results of campaigns evaluated?

<p>Effective access of persons with disabilities to general technical and occupational guidance, placement services and occupational and continuous education on the same basis with others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many work and occupation counsellors are there working for persons with disabilities? • Is there a guidance system within the educational system for directing all persons with disabilities to formal or adult occupational and technical training and placing them in suitable programmes?
<p>Effective access of persons with disabilities to the premium based social security system on the equal basis with others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many persons with disabilities are there who benefit from premium based social security system by different disability groups, age, gender and insurance branches? • How many persons with disabilities are there who retired early with old age pension? • How many persons with disabilities are there within the informal employment? • How many persons with disabilities are there who benefit from the unemployment allowance? • Are there occupational rehabilitation programmes for persons with disabilities who had disabilities due to a work accident, occupational disease or other causes or the ones who retired due to disability and willing to re-join in employment due to their disabilities being treated?
<p>Availability of a complaint and inspection mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many penal actions have been taken against the employers who were determined after an audit that did not actually employ persons with disabilities despite being under a quota for persons with disabilities? • How many complaints have been answered by the State on the right to work and employment of persons with disabilities lodged by national human rights institutions or other mechanisms? • Is there disaggregated data on the number of persons with disabilities who have gone to court
<p>Incentives put into action for the realization of the right to employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a grant/affordable loan/tax exemption system for persons with disabilities who are willing to start their own businesses? How many persons with disabilities are there who benefit from this system? • What is the budget allocated for assistive and supportive tools and equipment required by a person with disabilities employed in the public sector to do his/her job? • What is the ratio of the budget allocated for persons with disabilities to promote them to start their own businesses over the total budget allocated for incentives? • What is the ratio of the grant/affordable loans provided to persons with disabilities willing to start their own businesses over the ones without disabilities? • What is the budget ratio allocated for the promotion of the employment of women with disabilities over the budget allocated for the employment of persons with disabilities?

Outcome Indicators	Related Questions
<p>Increase in the employment of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who were employed in the public sector? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who were employed in the private sector? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who were employed in professional occupations in the private sector? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who were employed after benefiting from work and occupation counselling services? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who were employed after benefiting from occupational/technical training? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who were employed after occupational rehabilitation services? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who applied to the relevant public entity to start his/her own business? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who started their own businesses?
<p>Increase in the budget allocated for the employment of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the expenditures for assistive-supportive technologies and tools and equipment required for the persons with disabilities employed in the public sector to do his/her job? • What is the increase rate on the budget allocated for the promotion of the employment of persons with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the grant/affordable loans provided by the State to the persons with disabilities who start their own businesses?
<p>Increase in the trainings and awareness raising activities conducted on the employment of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of in-service trainings and participants of these trainings aiming to eliminate discrimination in employment of the managers and personnel of the units responsible for the employment of persons with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the number of social awareness and information activities for eliminating discrimination in employment?

Indicators for the Right to Work and Employment

Increase in the rate of enjoyment of the occupational training and rehabilitation services by person with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who benefited from formal or adult occupational training? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons who attended occupational rehabilitation programmes who previously had disabilities due to a work accident or an occupational disease or retired due to disability and willing to re-join in employment?
Increase in the rate of enjoyment of the premium based social security system by persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the percentage of the employed persons with disabilities who are members of a union? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who retired early with old age pension?
Complaint mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of administrative applications and complaints on the violation of the right to work, discrimination and mobbing? • What is the change rate on the number of cases and complaints remedied and resolved?

Right to Participate in Political and Public Life

States Parties shall guarantee to persons with disabilities political rights and the opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others, and shall undertake to:

1. Ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others, directly or through freely chosen representatives, including the right and opportunity for persons with disabilities to vote and be elected, *inter alia*, by,
 - a. Ensuring that voting procedures, facilities and materials are appropriate, accessible and easy to understand and use,
 - b. Protecting the right of persons with disabilities to vote by secret ballot in elections and public referendums without intimidation, and to stand for elections, to effectively hold office and perform all public functions at all levels of government, facilitating the use of assistive and new technologies where appropriate,
 - c. Guaranteeing the free expression of the will of persons with disabilities as electors and to this end, where necessary, at their request, allowing assistance in voting by a person of their own choice,
2. Promote actively an environment in which persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in the conduct of public affairs, without discrimination and on an equal basis with others, and encourage their participation in public affairs, including;
 - a. Participation in civil society organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country, and in the activities and administration of political parties;
 - b. Forming and joining organizations of persons with disabilities to represent persons with disabilities at international, national, regional and local levels.

Scope

Participation in political and public life involves, in addition to voting, the right of persons with disabilities to participate in the decision-making processes on the equal basis with others. The right to participate in political and public life is directly related to Article 12 "Equal Recognition Before the Law" of the Convention which provides for States Parties to recognize the independence and autonomy of person with disabilities. In this regard, it refers to ensuring the effective and full participation of persons with disabilities in public administration in addition to their participation in political life.

Objectives to be achieved for protecting and improving this right are specified below.

Objectives

- Ensure that persons with disabilities vote in elections and referendums including local and general elections,
- Equal and effective access to voting procedures and facilities,
- Enable persons with disabilities to run for elections,
- Their participation in the elections, administration and activities of political parties, civil

Right to Participate in Political and Public Life

- society organisation and unions,
- Provide the right to be elected for all public services on all levels of the public bureaucracy on the equal basis with others,
 - Establishment of organisations representing persons with disabilities by persons with disabilities and their participation in these organisations as members or managers,
 - Conduct effective monitoring and inspection,
 - Conduct awareness and consciousness raising activities for the realization of the right to participate in political and public life of persons with disabilities for the relevant personnel and the society.

Indicators for the Right to Participate in Political and Public Life

Outcome Indicators	Related Questions
<p>Being a party to international conventions on the right to participate in political and public life of persons with disabilities without annotations or reservations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were international human rights conventions on the right to participate in political and public life and equal recognition before the law of persons with disabilities adopted by the State without annotations or reservations? What are their effective dates? • Are there regulations in the Constitution and laws in compliance with Articles 29 and 12 of CRPD on the right of persons with disabilities to elect and be elected and their assignment in public duties? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Is the prohibition of discrimination defined? o Is the prohibition of discrimination comprehensive? o Are the affirmative actions defined and do they include all disability groups?
<p>The right to vote in elections and referendums being defined by law and the restriction being based on objective and reasonable reasons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there regulations in the laws on being a voter which consider different disability groups within the competences listed? • Are the legal restrictions which hinder the realization of the right to vote for persons without the capacity to act in compliance with the prohibition of discrimination? • Are alternative ways of voting for different disability groups enshrined by law? • Are the rights of the institutional population to vote enshrined by law? • Are the rights of persons with disabilities who are in need of constant care to vote enshrined by law? • Are the situations requiring support and measures to ensure this support can be used by persons with disabilities enshrined by law? • Regarding all disability groups, is the access to the complaint mechanism enshrined by law? • Is the training for being a voter enshrined by law? Are the responsibilities defined in the law?

Assurance on the right of persons with disabilities to be assigned for public duties at all levels and restrictions being based on objective and reasonable reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the assignment of persons with disabilities to public duties, are there regulations in the Constitution and laws in compliance with Articles 29 and 12 of CRPD regarding the procedures of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conditions for acceptance to public duties o Assignment o Promotion o Suspension o Removal from office or dismissal?
Taking effective measures for ensuring that persons with disabilities have the right to vote and be elected and enjoy this right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there objectives in the national strategy documents and action plans of relevant institutions on ensuring the enjoyment of the right to vote and stand for election by persons with disabilities in compliance with Articles 29 and 12 regarding the matters listed below? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Eliminating all legal and administrative obstacles against the right to participate in political life regarding all disability groups o Increasing awareness on the right to participate in political life regarding all disability groups o Ensuring that the right to participate in political life is accessible by all disability groups o Expanding the opportunities for the participation in political life regarding all disability groups o Data collection, monitoring and inspection
Assurance on the right to establish CSOs and join CSOs for the representation of persons with disabilities at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Constitution, is the right to be a founder of member of CSOs of persons with disabilities including associations and foundations in the relevant provisions in compliance with Articles 29 and 12 of CRPD?
Strengthening the channels for participation in political processes and producing effective results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the binding procedures for including organizations representing persons with disabilities in the law and policy making processes of the central and local governments (counselling and inclusion) enshrined by law?
Process Indicators	Related Questions
Effective use of the right to vote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there detailed guides on ensuring the accessibility of voting locations including buildings, voting booths as well as supporting tools? • Are the organizations for persons with disabilities consulted during the preparatory processes of these guides?

Outcome Indicators	Related Questions
Effective use of the right to vote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the information and materials for the election campaigns of political parties prepared in accessible formats for different disability groups? • Are there training programmes for support units to be assigned during the voting including the topic of disability? What is the content and prevalence of these programmes? What is the budget allocated for these programmes?
Strengthening the channels for participation in political and public processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the measures taken by political parties for the equal representation of persons with disabilities with other candidates by considering gender equality and different disability groups? What is the change by years in the data indicating the representation of persons with disabilities? • Are there internal regulations for the equal representation of persons with disabilities, by considering gender equality and different disabilities, within the decision-making mechanisms of the central, provincial and district organizations of political parties? • Do public administrations, local governments, political parties, unions and professional associations have equality policy documents and how comprehensive are these documents? • Are there mechanisms for including associations on disabilities in law and policy making processes of central and local governments (counselling and inclusion)? How comprehensive are these mechanisms? • Is there in-service training provided for the personnel in the central and provincial units of the public administration on the participation, equality and fight against discrimination regarding disability? How many trainings are there and how frequent are they?
Judicial and non-judicial complaint mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the information on where and how to apply for the allegations of the violation of the right to participate in political life prepared in accessible formats for different disability groups? • Are the means to apply to judicial and non-judicial complaint mechanisms accessible by persons with disabilities? • How many complaints were lodged to the judiciary or relevant authorities by persons with disabilities who encountered problems in using their right to vote in general and local elections and how many of them were resolved?

Judicial and non-judicial complaint mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there data on the number of administrative and legal applications and complaints regarding the hindering of the right to vote? • Is there data on the number of complaint applications lodged with the allegation of being subject to discrimination on the basis of disability during the recruitment processes of public duties and the number of the cases resolved in favour of persons with disabilities? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regarding the application of the Law on Civil Servants and the Labour Law o Regarding the application of Turkish Criminal Code Article 122 o Regarding the violation of Articles 10 and 67 of the Constitution (including personal applications) • Is there disaggregated data by gender equality and different disability groups on the number of persons with disabilities who benefited from the legal assistance system of bar associations?
Awareness raising	<p>Is there available data on the number and content of the activities carried out by public entities, private sector and CSOs with the aim to promote the enjoyment of the right to vote by persons with disabilities and combat obstacles in this field and create new opportunities for persons with disabilities?</p> <p>Is there data available on the number and contents of the programmes made within the year against the discrimination done by the media?</p>
Data collection, monitoring and inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there data disaggregated by gender equality and different disability groups on the level of enjoyment of the right to vote and stand for election by persons with disabilities in general and local elections? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o By the number of voters o By the number of persons with disabilities who voted o By the level of election to the mechanisms established by election (parliamentary deputy, mayor, municipal council member, neighbourhood master etc.) • Is there data on the increase rate of the research conducted on the rate of participation of persons with disabilities in management at public entities, professional associations, unions, political parties and CSOs and the obstacles hindering their enjoyment of the right to participate in management? • Is there data on the number of research conducted on the enjoyment of the right to be elected of persons with disabilities?

Outcome Indicators	Related Questions
Increase in the number of persons with disabilities who voted in general and local elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to the previous election period, as disaggregated by disability levels including severe disabilities, disability groups, gender and regional differences; • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities registered to the voter register? • What is the decrease rate on the number of persons with disabilities placed under guardianship? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who voted? • What is the increase rate on the number of accessible voting locations?
Increase in the variety and prevalence of the support services provided for persons with disabilities to vote in general and local elections	<p>By considering gender equality and the distribution of different disability groups;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of assistive personnel hired by the Supreme Board of Elections for ensuring the enjoyment of the right to vote by persons with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the number of independent counselling and support services for the enjoyment of the right to vote?
Increase in the budget allocated for the realization of the right to vote of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the general and local government budget expenditures allocated for the arrangements made for ensuring the accessibility of voting locations? • What is the increase rate on the expenditures made for arranging election materials and access to information according to the varying needs of persons with disabilities in order to ensure full realization of the right to vote?
Effective remedy mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of cases and complaints remedied and resolved? • What is the increase rate on the actualisation rate of the recommendations provided as a result of the applications lodged to complaint mechanisms such as the Ombudsman Institution and the National Human Rights Institute? • What is the increase rate on the personal applications lodged to the Constitutional Court?

<p>Increase in the number of persons with disabilities elected in general and local elections</p>	<p>By considering gender equality and the distribution of different disability groups;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who were pre-candidates in general and local elections, compared to the previous elections? • How many persons with disabilities are included in the electable candidates list whose candidacy is has become definite for the general and local elections and what is the increase rate compared to previous elections? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities elected in general and local elections compared to previous elections? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Increase in number of parliamentary deputies o Increase in the number of Mayors o Increase in the members of Municipal Councils o Increase in the number of members of General Provincial Councils o Increase in the number of Neighbourhood Masters
<p>Increase in the number of civil society organizations supporting the effective representation of persons with disabilities and their participation in decision-making processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of CSOs established for carrying out activities for the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities? <p>By considering gender equality and the distribution of different disability groups;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who are registered members of civil society organizations? • What is the increase rate on the ratio of persons with disabilities over the registered members of civil society organizations? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities at the management level in civil society organizations?
<p>Increase in the number of civil society activities supporting the effective representation of persons with disabilities and their participation in decision-making processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of campaigns and informative works conducted by associations for persons with disabilities which carry out rights-based advocacy? • What is the increase rate on financial support allocated by the public budget, national and international funds for the operations of specific-purpose CSOs? • What is the increase rate on financial support allocated by the public budget, national and international funds for the operations of general-purpose CSOs? • What is the increase rate on the number of working groups established by public entities together with the CSOs operating in areas concerning persons with disabilities and/or representing persons with disabilities?

Outcome Indicators	Related Questions
Increase in the dialogue between the public sector and civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the consultation of public entities to CSOs during the legislation and policy making processes? • What is the increase rate on the actualization of the opinions taken by public entities from CSOs on the legislation and policy making processes?
Increase rate in participation in management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By considering gender equality and the distribution of different disability groups; • What is the increase rate on the number of deputies with disabilities in the Parliamentary Specialized Commissions? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities in municipal councils? • What is the increase rate on the number of managers with disabilities assigned at middle and senior management in public entities? • What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities at middle and senior management? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Professional associations and unions o Political Parties o CSOs

Right to Participate in Cultural Life, Recreation, Leisure and Sport

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities:
 - a. Enjoy access to cultural materials in accessible formats;
 - b. Enjoy access to television programmes, films, theatre and other cultural activities, in accessible formats;
 - c. Enjoy access to places for cultural performances or services, such as theatres, museums, cinemas, libraries and tourism services, and, as far as possible, enjoy access to monuments and sites of national cultural importance.
2. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to enable persons with disabilities to have the opportunity to develop and utilize their creative, artistic and intellectual potential, not only for their own benefit, but also for the enrichment of society.
3. States Parties shall take all appropriate steps, in accordance with international law, to ensure that laws protecting intellectual property rights do not constitute an unreasonable or discriminatory barrier to access by persons with disabilities to cultural materials.
4. Persons with disabilities shall be entitled, on an equal basis with others, to recognition and support of their specific cultural and linguistic identity, including sign languages and deaf culture.
5. With a view to enabling persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:
 - a. To encourage and promote the participation, to the fullest extent possible, of persons with disabilities in mainstream sporting activities at all levels;
 - b. To ensure that persons with disabilities have an opportunity to organize, develop and participate in disability-specific sporting and recreational activities and, to this end, encourage the provision, on an equal basis with others, of appropriate instruction, training and resources;
 - c. To ensure that persons with disabilities have access to sporting, recreational and tourism venues;
 - d. To ensure that children with disabilities have equal access with other children to participation in play, recreation and leisure and sporting activities, including those activities in the school system;
 - e. To ensure that persons with disabilities have access to services from those involved in the organization of recreational, tourism, leisure and sporting activities.

RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN CULTURAL LIFE AND TOURISM ACTIVITIES

Scope

The right to participate in cultural life and tourism activities refers to ensuring that persons with disabilities participate in all areas of cultural life on the national, regional and local level as well as tourism, leisure and recreation activities on the equal basis with other individuals in the society and without being subject to discrimination.

Objectives to be achieved for protecting and improving this right are specified below.

Objectives

- Ensure that the policies to be developed and services to be provided for the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life are free from discrimination, integrative and accessible,
- Ensure that opinions of persons with disabilities are included in the national legislation, policies, strategic plans and national action plans to be developed for granting and protecting the right,
- Take measures, make plans, provide accessible services, collect data, conduct monitoring and inspection by considering the needs of different disability groups as well as age, gender and regional and cultural differences,
- Ensure that national and local cultural events, print and visual materials and publications are accessible for different disability groups
- Ensure that locations where cultural services are provided are accessible for persons with disabilities,
- Take necessary measures for ensuring that persons with disabilities benefit from creative and artistic events, courses and trainings on the equal basis with others,
- Define and support means of communication for different disability groups,
- Promote the participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life and popularize support services,
- Conduct social awareness, information and consciousness works.

Indicators for the Right to Participate in Cultural Life and Tourism Activities

Outcome Indicators	Related Questions
Being a party to international conventions on the right to participate in cultural life and tourism, recreation and travel of persons with disabilities without annotations or reservations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were international human rights conventions on the right to participate in cultural life adopted by the State without annotations or reservations? What are their effective dates and scope? • Were international human rights conventions on the right to tourism, recreation and travel adopted by the State without annotations or reservations? What are their effective dates and scope?
Legal assurance on the right to participate in cultural life, tourism, recreation and travel of persons with disabilities	<p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the right to participate in cultural life of persons with disabilities regulated in the Constitution and other laws in compliance with CRPD? • Is the failure to actualize the right to participate in cultural life of persons with disabilities defined in the legislation as an act of discrimination? Is it prohibited and is there a sanction imposed? <p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the right to tourism, recreation and travel of all persons with disabilities regulated in the Constitution or other laws in compliance with CRPD? • Is the failure to actualize the right to tourism, recreation and travel of persons with disabilities defined in the legislation as an act of discrimination and is it prohibited and is there a sanction imposed? • Is there a legislation determining the standards for persons with disabilities in tourism in the national tourism policy? • Is there a regulation in the national legislation for providing the right to travel in safe and equal conditions? Is the affirmative action principle considered, what is its scope? • Is there a regulation in the legislation for the registered buildings to be suitable for the access of persons with disabilities? • Are there common accessibility criteria for the accommodation and tourism facilities and service
Coverage and budgeting of the existing national strategies/ action programmes of the right to participate in cultural life, tourism, recreation and travel of persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there measures taken for the enjoyment of the right to participate in cultural life by persons with disabilities within the national strategies/action programmes of relevant Ministries and/or institutions?

<p>Coverage and budgeting of the existing national strategies/ action programmes of the right to participate in cultural life, tourism, recreation and travel of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there measures prescribed for ensuring the access of persons with disabilities to the places where cultural services are provided, events and cultural materials? • Are there measures prescribed for ensuring the creative, artistic and intellectual capacities of persons with disabilities are improved? • Are short/middle/long range applicable objectives defined? • Are they budgeted? • Are there measures taken in the national strategies/action programmes of relevant Ministries and/or institutions for ensuring the enjoyment of the right to travel, recreation and tourism opportunities by persons with disabilities without subject to discrimination? Is the affirmative action principle considered? • Are short/middle/long range applicable objectives defined? • Are they budgeted?
<p>Availability of the budget for the realization of the right to participate in cultural life, tourism, recreation and travel of persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a budget specifically allocated for ensuring the full participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life? • Is there a budget allocated for ensuring the access of persons with disabilities to accessible tourism, accommodation and travel opportunities?
<p>Legal assurance on the access to complaint mechanisms by all persons with disabilities regarding the hindering of the right to participate in cultural life, tourism, recreation and travel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an application/complaint mechanism defined in the legislation on the discrimination and violation of rights emerging during the enjoyment of the right to participate in cultural life by persons with disabilities? • Is there an application/complaint mechanism defined in the legislation on the discrimination and violation of rights emerging during the enjoyment of the right to tourism, recreation and travel by persons with disabilities? • Is the right to access the complaint mechanism of all persons with disabilities enshrined by law regardless of legal capacity?

Process Indicators	Related Questions
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there disaggregated data on the access of persons with disabilities to the places where cultural services are provided? • In tourism resorts; which places have been made accessible for persons with disabilities by public and local governments among the significant cultural and natural areas of the site and where transfer opportunities are provided and how many are there? • What is the type and quantity of the places used for fun, recreation and leisure activities such as malls, restaurants, cafes, tea gardens etc. that are suitable for the access of persons with disabilities? • How many tourism and accommodation facilities are there in compliance with the accessibility criteria disaggregated by gender and age for different disability groups?
Service delivery	<p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there disaggregated data on the access of persons with disabilities to cultural materials? • Is there disaggregated data on the access of persons with disabilities to television shows, movies, theatre plays and all other cultural events as participants and spectators? • How many cultural events are there that are organized by considering the needs of persons with disabilities on the local and national level? How many of these events were organized by the cooperation among public entities and civil society organizations? • What is the type and quantity of the cultural materials and services suitable for the needs of different disability groups? • Are there necessary information and guidance services provided for ensuring that persons with disabilities take part in cultural events as participants and spectators? • Are there support mechanisms for ensuring the access of persons with disabilities in cultural services, event and materials provided on the local and national level? • Are the activities of civil society organizations regarding culture and art for persons with disabilities supported?

Service delivery	<p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there travel, recreation and accommodation opportunities diversified according to the needs of different disability groups? What are their types? • How many agencies/companies are there providing diversified tourism and travel opportunities for different disability groups? • Is there data available on the accommodation and travels of individuals according to their disability groups disaggregated by age, gender, having an accompanying person, domestic and overseas and means of transportation and tourism seasons? • What is the type and quantity of transportation options suitable for persons with disabilities regarding their right to travel inner and intercity? • Under the right to tourism and recreation; are there options for information, documents and guidance diversified according to special needs of persons with disabilities?
Sources of budget and funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a budget allocated for ensuring the access of persons with disabilities in places where cultural services are provided, cultural events and materials and their full participation in cultural life? • How much from the sources were allocated for the promotion of accessible tourism, accommodation and travel opportunities from the national budget? • How much from the sources were allocated for the incentives for improving the tourism of persons with disabilities from the national budget? • How much from the sources were allocated for raising awareness in the tourism and travel sector regarding persons with disabilities?
Data Base System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a data base containing disaggregated data on the right to participate in cultural life of persons with disabilities? • Is there a data base for the right to travel, recreation and tourism diversified by considering the needs of different disability groups?
Projects and Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many projects and events were organized for promoting the participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life? How many of these works were conducted in cooperation with the public, civil society and professional organizations?

Process Indicators	Related Questions
Projects and Events	What is the type and quantity of the projects and events organized for diversifying and popularizing tourism for persons with disabilities? How many of these works were conducted in cooperation with the public, civil society and professional organizations?
Social Awareness and Providing Information	Are there services provided for raising social awareness and providing information for ensuring the local and national participation of persons with disabilities in culture, tourism and recreational activities? What is the type and quantity of these kind of events?
Vocational and In-Service Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many in-service trainings were organized for raising awareness about persons with disabilities in the field of culture and tourism and how many personnel attended these trainings? • Are the relevant personnel working in the field of culture and tourism provided with training on the legislation regarding disabilities and service standards? • Are there programmes providing training on disabilities in culture, art and tourism in higher education and vocational education? How many students have attended these programmes?
Monitoring and Inspection Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there regular and perpetual monitoring and inspection mechanisms for the basic needs such as accessibility, health and security within the process of equal enjoyment of the right to culture and tourism by persons with disabilities? • Do civil society organizations participate in the monitoring process?
Complaint Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many complaints and applications were lodged and how many actions were brought based on the discrimination by and violation of the participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life? • How many complaints and applications were lodged and how many actions were brought based on the discrimination by and violation of the right to travel, tourism and recreation of persons with disabilities? • How many applications, complaints and actions were initiated and participated by civil society organizations for legal remedies?

Outcome Indicators	Related Questions
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of places where accessible cultural services are provided to persons with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the number of rest stops in compliance with the accessibility criteria? What is the increase rate on the number of persons with disabilities who stayed at these places and the ones who preferred the rooms/areas specifically designed for persons with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the number of accessible terminals, airports, stopovers, where travel and recreational services are provided? • What is the increase rate on the number of tourism centres, natural and cultural touristic areas that are made accessible for persons with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the number of places such as malls, restaurants, cafes, tea gardens, parks etc. where persons with disabilities can use during their fun, recreation and leisure time activities?
Increase in Service Delivery	<p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the diversity of the services provided to persons with disabilities in cultural centres such as libraries, theatres, movie theatres, exhibitions, museums, concert halls, opera and ballet? • What is the increase rate on the number of courses and events for promoting the creativity and artistic abilities of persons with disabilities? What is the increase rate on the services facilitating the access to these events such as tools and equipment, trainers, transportation etc? • What is the increase rate on the number of cultural events organized on the local and national level by considering the needs of different disability groups? • What is the increase rate on the cultural services and materials diversified according to the needs of different disability groups? • What is the increase rate on the participation of persons with disabilities in artistic and cultural activities? • What is the diversity and increase rate on the services provided for promoting the creativity and artistic abilities of persons with disabilities starting from early childhood? • What is the increase rate on the services provided for promoting the creativity and artistic abilities of persons with disabilities in care and rehabilitation centres?

Increase in Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of tourist guides who know the Turkish sign language in cultural areas, museums and archaeological sites? • What is the increase rate on the number of works conducted for increasing the participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life in cooperation with the public, civil society and professional organizations? <p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the participation of persons with disabilities in accommodation and travel activities? • What is the increase rate on the number of personnel in the tourism sector who knows the sign language? • What is the increase rate on the types of information and services diversified for the special needs of persons with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the works conducted for diversifying and popularizing tourism for persons with disabilities in cooperation with
Increase in Sources of Budget and Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the budget allocated for ensuring full participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life? • What is the increase rate on the sources allocated for the development and promotion of accessible tourism, accommodation and travelling opportunities?
Increase in Projects and Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of projects and events organized for increasing the participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life? • What is the increase rate on the type and number of the works conducted for diversifying and popularizing tourism for persons with disabilities?
Increase in Vocational and In-Service Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of in-service trainings and awareness works on disabilities and the number of personnel who attended these trainings? • What is the increase rate on the number of higher education/ vocational education programmes providing education on disabilities within the areas of culture, art and tourism and the number of students who attended these trainings?
Increase in Works for Social Awareness and Providing Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the type and number of the services conducted for raising awareness and providing information for ensuring the participation of persons with disabilities in culture, tourism and recreation activities?

Increase in Monitoring and Inspection Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the change rate on the frequency of the monitoring and inspection works conducted for ensuring that culture and tourism activities are accessible, safe and healthy for persons with disabilities?
Increase in the Rate of Complaints and Resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the change rate on the number of administrative applications and complaints lodged and actions brought for the violation of the right to participate in cultural life of persons with disabilities? What is the increase rate on the number of cases resolved and remedies?• What is the change rate on the number of administrative applications and complaints lodged and actions brought for the violation of the right to travel, tourism and recreation of persons with disabilities? What is the increase rate on the number of cases resolved and remedies?• What is the increase rate on the applications, complaints and actions for legal remedies initiated or participated by civil society organizations?

Right To Participate In Sports

Actualizing the right to sports for everyone without discrimination on the basis of equality refers to guaranteeing the right to participate in sports events of persons with disabilities and the social adoption of this right and thus ensuring that all individuals do sports together without discrimination.

For the full actualization of the right to participate in sports events for everyone without discrimination and on the basis of equality, the right to sports for persons with disabilities depend on these principles;

- Equality (applicability of the right in real life)
- Participation (guidance, support, encouragement)
- Integration (social integration via sports)
- Accessibility (suitability of facilities and services)
- Awareness (change in awareness within the sector and the society).

Objectives to be achieved for protecting and improving this right are specified below.

Objectives

- Ensure that policies to be developed and the models of service to be provided in the national policies and documents on the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities in sports activities are non-discriminatory and integrative,
- Assure the right to participate in sports and leisure activities of persons with disabilities, introduce this right to the society and establish the institutional structure required for ensuring that all individuals do sports together without discrimination, provide sources, conduct works for providing information and raising awareness, build accessible facilities and infrastructure,
- Establish the legal and administrative infrastructure by considering the needs of different disability groups and plan the services in an accessible format for ensuring the participation of persons with disabilities in sports activities,
- Collect disaggregated data on the sports of persons with disabilities in a regular manner,
- Ensure the equality of opportunity by providing training opportunities, tools and special requirements for raising persons with disabilities as professional athletes,
- Encourage persons with disabilities to participate in sports activities and popularize support services,
- Ensure that topics on disabilities are included in vocational trainings, higher education programmes and in-service trainings under the scope of the pre-service training of all personnel providing services in this area,
- Create opportunities for socialization, accepting differences and integration based on

recreation, leisure activities and basic physical activities among the persons with disabilities and other individuals in the society,

- Ensure that sports and recreation activities are widespread, accessible and sustainable for persons with disabilities,
- Ensure that sports and recreation activities include all segments of the society under the integration principle without discrimination on the basis of disability,
- Ensure that all steps of sports events are carried out for persons with disabilities on full and equal conditions as other individuals, make sure that the participation processes in sports are safe and healthy for athletes with disabilities,
- Constantly develop sports of person with disabilities as a part of the national policy on sports, promote participation, ensure that these events are popularized by the sports community and shared with large segments of the society,
- Conduct works for social awareness, information and consciousness raising and scientific events for improving the services,
- Ensure effective monitoring and inspection.

Structural Indicators	Related Questions
Political Commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the effective date of international human rights agreements, Constitutions and other superior laws which recognize the right to participate in sports of persons with disabilities and adopted by States and what is the scope of the right? • Is the right to participate in sports defined in the legislation while containing the elements in the Convention? • Are there special regulations in national sports policies and programmes that hinder discrimination regarding the development and popularizing of sports branches for persons with disabilities and raising professional athletes? • Are there legal regulations prescribing that all sports events shall be carried out by considering the special needs of athletes and spectators with disabilities regarding accessibility, materials, information and service delivery? Is there an action plan or strategy document for actualizing these regulations? • Are there legal regulations defining public-civil society cooperation regarding the right to participate in sports and recreational activities?
Legal Assurance on Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the national education policies and programmes, are there regulations for ensuring that children and teenagers with disabilities participate in physical education and sports activities diversified for their needs? • Is it prescribed in the national legislation, strategies and action plans that materials, training, transportation, facilities and financial support shall be provided to persons with disabilities who want to participate in sports activities and ensure that these are widespread, sustainable and accessible? • Is there a regulation in the legislation ensuring the establishment of a monitoring and inspection mechanism for the full and equal enjoyment of the right to sports by persons with disabilities? Does this structure include public-civil society cooperation?
Legal Assurance on Budget Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a regulation in the legislation for the allocation of financial sources from the national budget to relevant institutions and federations for the development and promotion of the sports of persons with disabilities?

<p>Legal Assurance on Budget Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a legal regulation providing support from the national budget for providing materials, training, transportation, facilities and financial support for persons with disabilities who want to participate in sports events? • Is there a legislation prescribing that a share shall be allocated from the national budget to local governments for organizing sports, social and cultural events for different disability groups and promoting the participation of persons with disabilities? • Is there a legal regulation providing financial support from the national budget for sports projects and events organized for persons with disabilities by the civil society?
<p>Access to Complaint and Resolution Mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there complaint and resolution mechanisms for persons with disabilities to apply to when they are subject to discrimination and abuse during the process of enjoyment of the right to sports or when they cannot have access?
<p>Process Indicators Related Questions</p>	
<p>Accessibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the type of works conducted for ensuring that all sports facilities are accessible without a distinction by athletes and spectators with disabilities and are arranged and allocated in a manner to meet different needs and how many facilities were transformed regarding accessibility? the participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life? How many of these works were conducted in cooperation with the public, civil society and professional organizations?
<p>Budget and Funding Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the total budget allocated from the national budget to sports and recreational events of persons with disabilities? • How much is allocated from the national budget per person for the sports of persons with disabilities? • How much are the income sources and the contribution provided which comprise the yearly budget of sports federations for persons with disabilities in terms of State subsidies, sponsorships, own resources and campaigns? • What is the ratio of the sources allocated from the national budget for the sports federations for persons with disabilities and the amount allocated for other sports federations?
<p>Service Delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the total number of sports and recreational activities planned in manner suitable for the participation of persons with disabilities on the local and national level and the rate of participation of person with disabilities?

Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there sports and recreational activities suitable for abilities and tendencies of persons with disabilities starting from early childhood? What is the type and quantity of events for different groups and how many people participated in these events? • Are there physical education teachers in inclusive schools, special education and counselling centres, boarding or day-only institutions who will guide persons with disabilities to sports and recreational activities suitable to their abilities and tendencies starting from early childhood? • How long is the duration of the physical education and sports courses provided for in the national education curriculum for children and teenagers with disabilities? • Is there a widespread and planned scanning and training programme carried out for guiding children and teenagers with disabilities to sports activities suitable for their abilities and performances? • What is the type of materials, trainings, transportation, facilities and financial aid provided to persons with disabilities who want to participate in sports events and the financial resources allocated for these? • How many federations, sports clubs and athletes are there in the field of sports of persons with disabilities disaggregated by gender and branches? • How many trainers and technical personnel work in the field of sports of persons with disabilities in total? • How many trainers and technical personnel are there who know the sign language, including physical education teachers working at schools? • What is the type and quantity of events organized in cooperation with the civil society in sports and recreational activities for persons with disabilities?
Projects and Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there scientific works or research projects on the participation of persons with disabilities in sports activities, the problems they encounter and their needs by considering the different needs of disability groups? • Are there research, applications, grant projects prepared for improving sports and recreation opportunities for different disability groups, diversifying sports branches and creating events based on integration? • Are there projects, events and needs assessment works conducted for creating the sports infrastructure and human resources required in the field of sports of persons with disabilities?

Vocational and In-Service Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many courses and in-service trainings were opened for raising trainers and technical personnel in the field of sports of persons with disabilities and how many personnel participated in these? • How many trainings were organized on the sports of persons with disabilities for special education teachers and how many people participated in these? • How many awareness trainings are there about the sports of persons with disabilities organized in entities providing sports related services and how many people participated in these trainings?
Social Awareness and Information Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the type and quantity of events such as information, awareness, promotion-purpose training, movies, brochures, promotion meetings, courses, interviews, show matches etc.?
Database System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a national data base on the sports of persons with disabilities? Is the liability to provide data defined institutionally and administratively? • Is there data on the licensed athletes from different disability groups in terms of sports branches which is disaggregated by age, gender and region?
Monitoring and Inspection Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a regular and perpetual monitoring mechanism carried out with the participation of civil society for ensuring the effectiveness of institutions providing services in the field of sports of persons with disabilities during their planning and service delivery processes? • In the process of carrying out sports activities for athletes with disabilities; is there regular and perpetual monitoring/ inspection on the basic necessities such as health, safety, hygiene and accessibility?
Complaint Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many applications and complaints were lodged and cases were initiated on discrimination and abuse against persons with disabilities and/or lack of access regarding sports activities? • How many applications and complaints were lodged and cases were initiated and participated by civil society organizations in the process of claiming rights?
Outcome Indicators	Related Questions
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the change rate on the number of facilities and services accessible for persons with disabilities for ensuring full participation in sports events? What is the increase rate on the participation of persons with disabilities in these?

Increase in Budget and Funding Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the State support provided to sports federations for persons with disabilities? What is the change rate on this support by in cash and kind? • What is the increase rate on the financial resources allocated from the national budget for the sports federations for persons with disabilities compared to the other supports provided to other sports federations? • What is the increase rate on the share of the “special materials” provided to persons with disabilities for doing sports within the budget and the number of persons/clubs/federations supported in this regard? • What is the increase rate on the number of sports and recreational projects and events organized by the cooperation of public and the civil society for persons with disabilities and the public resources provided to these?
Increase in Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of services, events and projects provided by the public, local governments and federations in the field of sports of persons with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the number of sports and recreational activities in which persons from different disability groups can participate since their early childhood? • What is the increase rate on the type and quantity of the services and materials provided to persons with disabilities for sports? • What is the increase rate on the number of national and international competitions organized or participated by federations and the athletes with disabilities who succeeded at these competitions? • What is the increase rate on the number of licensed athletes with disabilities and the change rate based on gender? • What is the increase rate on the number of clubs and branches for the sports of persons with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the duration of the classes of physical education and sports in the national education curriculum for children and teenagers with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the number of trainers and technical personnel who work in sports of persons with disabilities? • What is the change rate on the quantity of persons with disabilities per each trainer and technical personnel who work in sports of persons with disabilities? • What is the increase rate on the number of trainers and technical personnel working in sports or persons with disabilities who know the sign language?

Increase in Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the type and quantity of the works conducted in cooperation with the civil society among the sports and recreational works conducted for persons with disabilities?
Increase in Projects and Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of scientific publications, research and grant projects?
Vocational and In-Service Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of courses and in-service trainings opened for raising trainers and technical personnel on the sports of persons with disabilities and the people who participated in these trainings? • What is the increase rate on the number of trainings organized on the sports of persons with disabilities for special education teachers and the people who participated in these? • What is the increase rate on the number of awareness raising trainings organized in institutions providing services in the area of sports and the people who participated in these?
Increase in Social Awareness and Information Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the increase rate on the number of community- based information, awareness and promotion programmes carried out about the sports of persons with disabilities and the people who participated in these?
Monitoring and Inspection Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the change rate on the frequency of monitoring and inspection works conducted for ensuring that sports activities are effective, safe and healthy for athletes with disabilities? What is the increase rate on the participation of civil society organizations in these works?
Increase in Complaint and Resolution Rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the change rate on the number of complaints, applications and cases initiated about discrimination and abuse during the participation of persons with disabilities in sports events or failure to access?

Annex 1 Project of Supporting the Implementation and Monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

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RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICAL AND PUBLIC LIFE

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RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN CULTURE AND TOURISM ACTIVITIES

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RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN SPORTS

Working Group

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Annex 2 Parties Participating in the Workshops

Workshop on the Right to Be Free from Exploitation, Violence and Abuse

1. Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Criminal Records and Statistics
2. Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Laws and Resolutions
3. Ministry of Justice General Directorate of International Law and External Relations
4. Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Criminal Affairs
5. Ministry of Labour and Social Security General Directorate of Labour
6. Ministry of Youth and Sports General Directorate of Sports
7. Ministry of Interior Turkish National Police
8. Ministry of Interior Department of Training
9. Ministry of Interior Ankara Provincial Police Department
10. Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Provincial Administration
11. Gendarmerie General Command
12. Ankara Provincial Gendarmerie Command
13. Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services
14. Ministry of Health Department of Community Health Services
15. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Basic Education
16. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Teacher Training and Development
17. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Special Education and Counselling
18. Radio and Television Supreme Council
19. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly
20. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of the Status of Women
21. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Child Services
22. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Services for Family and the Society
23. Turkish Statistical Institute
24. Turkish Human Rights Institute
25. Ombudsman Institution
26. Association for Prevention of Child Neglect and Exploitation
27. Psychiatric Association of Turkey
28. Association of Turkish Psychologists
29. Confederation of Persons with Disabilities
30. Turkish Confederation of Disabled Persons
31. Association for Initiative for Human Rights in Mental Health
32. Association of Social Service Experts

Workshop on the Right to Health

1. Ministry of Health Department of Strategy Development
2. Ministry of Health Legal Advisor's Office
3. Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Services
4. Ministry of Health General Directorate of Emergency Health Service
5. Ministry of Health General Directorate of Improvement of Health
6. Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Information Systems
7. Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Research
8. Ministry of Health General Directorate of Health Investments
9. Department of Community Health Services Primary Healthcare Institutions Planning and Organization Division
10. Department of Community Health Services Deputy Head of the Division of Contagious Diseases Control Programmes
11. Department of Community Health Services Division of Mental Healthcare Programmes
12. Department of Community Health Services Division of Chronic Diseases, Healthcare of the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities
13. Department of Community Health Services Division of Women and Reproductive Health
14. Department of Community Health Services Division of Child and Adolescent Health
15. Department of Community Health Services Deputy Head of Division of Consumer and Worker Safety
16. Turkish Institution of Public Hospitals Department of Patient and Employee Rights and Safety
17. Social Security Institution General Directorate of Universal Health Insurance
18. Social Security Institution General Directorate of Insurance Premiums
19. Ministry of Labour and Social Security General Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety
20. Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centres
21. Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Criminal Records and Statistics
22. Ministry of Finance General Directorate of Budget and Financial Control
23. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock General Directorate of Food and Control
24. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly
25. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of the Status of Women
26. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Child Services
27. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Services for Family and the Society
28. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Social Aid
29. Turkish Statistical Institute
30. Turkish Human Rights Institute
31. Ombudsman Institution
32. Turkish Confederation of Disabled Persons
33. Confederation for Persons with Disabilities
34. Human Rights Joint Platform
35. Turkish Medical Association

Annex 2

36. Union of Municipalities of Turkey
37. Initiative for Human Rights in Mental Health
38. Federation of Schizophrenia Associations
39. Association of Developmental Paediatrics
40. Association of Child Physical Therapists
41. Turkish Association of Child and Teenager Psychiatry
42. Turkish Prosthesis Orthosis Science Association
43. Association for the Rights of Patients and Their Relatives
44. Turkish Insurance Reassurance and Retirement Companies
45. Association for Home Healthcare and Social Services

Workshop on the Right to Education

1. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Basic Education
2. Ministry of National Education Department of Board of Education and Discipline
3. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Secondary Education
4. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Assessment, Evaluation and Examination Services
5. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Occupational and Technical Training
6. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Religious Education
7. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Special Education and Counselling Services
8. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Life Long Learning
9. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Special Education Institutions
10. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Innovation and Education Technologies
11. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Human Rights
12. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of European Union and External Relations
13. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Teacher Training and Development
14. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Support Services
15. Ministry of National Education Department of Strategy Development
16. Ministry of National Education Legal Advisor's Office
17. Ministry of National Education Department of Information Technologies
18. Ministry of National Education Department of Construction and Real Estate
19. Ministry of National Education Press and Public Relations Office
20. Ministry of Finance General Directorate of Budget and Financial Control
21. Ministry of Development General Directorate of Social Sectors and Coordination
22. Social Security Institution
23. State Personnel Department
24. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly
25. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of the Status of Women
26. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Child Services
27. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Social Aid
28. Turkish Statistical Institute
29. Turkish Human Rights Institute
30. Ombudsman Institution
31. Council of Higher Education
32. Assessment, Selection and Placement Centre
33. Ombudsman Institution
34. Human Rights Joint Platform
35. Turkish Confederation of Disabled Persons
36. Confederation for Persons with Disabilities
37. Federation of Autism Associations
38. Association of Special Trainers

Annex 2 Workshop on the Right to Employment

1. Prime Ministry Undersecretariat of Treasury General Directorate of State Owned Enterprises
2. Ministry of Labour and Social Security General Directorate of Labour
3. Ministry of Labour and Social Security General Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety
4. General Directorate of Turkish Employment Organization Department of Employment Services
5. General Directorate of Turkish Employment Organization Department of Job and Occupation Counselling
6. General Directorate of Turkish Employment Organization Department of Active Workforce Services
7. Social Security Institution
8. Ministry of Finance General Directorate of Budget and Financial Control
9. Ministry of Development General Directorate of Social Sectors and Coordination
10. State Personnel Department
11. Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Development Organization
12. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Life Long Learning
13. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Occupational and Technical Training
14. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Special Education and Counselling Services
15. Ministry of Family and Social Policy Department of Strategy Development
16. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly
17. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of the Status of Women
18. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Child Services
19. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Social Aid
20. Turkish Statistical Institute
21. Turkish Human Rights Institute
22. Ombudsman Institution
23. Human Rights Joint Platform
24. Turkish Confederation of Disabled Persons
25. Confederation for Persons with Disabilities
26. Confederation of Unions of Civil Servants
27. Confederation of Unions of Public Labourers
28. Turkish Confederation of Unions of Public Workers
29. Turkish Trade Union Confederation
30. Turkish Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions
31. Hak-İş Confederation of Labour Unions
32. Turkish Confederation of Employer Unions
33. Turkish Confederation of Merchants and Craftsmen

Workshop on the Right to Participate in Political and Public Life

1. Grand National Assembly of Turkey
2. Supreme Board of Elections
3. Supreme Board of Elections General Directorate of Voter Register
4. Radio and Television Supreme Council
5. Turkish General Directorate of Radio and Television
6. Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Local Governments
7. Ministry of Interior Department of Associations
8. Prime Ministry General Directorate of Foundations
9. Ministry of Development General Directorate of Social Sectors and Coordination
10. Ministry of Finance General Directorate of Budget and Financial Control
11. State Personnel Department
12. Turkish Statistical Institute
13. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly
14. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of the Status of Women
15. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Child Services
16. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Social Aid
17. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Services for Family and the Society
18. Turkish Human Rights Institute
19. Ombudsman Institution
20. Union of Municipalities of Turkey
21. Human Rights Joint Platform
22. Turkish Confederation of Disabled Persons
23. Confederation for Persons with Disabilities
24. Federation of Schizophrenia Associations
25. Legislative Association
26. Association for Monitoring Equal Rights
27. Association for Social Rights and Research
28. Association for Initiative for Human Rights in Mental Health
29. Association for Women with Disabilities
30. Ankara Association for Learning How to Live with Schizophrenia and Support
31. Justice and Development Party
32. Republican People's Party
33. Nationalist Movement Party
34. Democratic Party of Peoples

Annex 2

Workshop on the Right to Participate in Culture and Tourism Activities

1. Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Criminal Records and Statistics
2. Ministry of Development General Directorate of Social Sectors and Coordination
3. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums
4. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Copyrights
5. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Investment and Businesses
6. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Fine Arts
7. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Promotion
8. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of National Libraries
9. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Libraries and Publications
10. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Department of Strategy Development
11. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet
12. Ministry of Culture General Directorate of State Theatres
13. Ministry of Culture General Directorate of Research and Training
14. Ministry of Finance General Directorate of Budget and Financial Control
15. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Special Education and Counselling Services
16. Ministry of National Education Department of Strategy Development
17. Ministry of Youth and Sports General Directorate of Education, Culture and Research
18. Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs General Directorate of Nature Protection and National Parks
19. Atatürk Higher Institute of Culture, Language and History
20. Radio and Television Supreme Council
21. Council of Higher Education
22. Turkish Statistical Institute
23. Turkish Human Rights Institute
24. Ombudsman Institution
25. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Child Services
26. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Services for Family and the Society
27. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of the Status of Women
28. Union of Municipalities of Turkey
29. Human Rights Joint Platform General Coordinator
30. Turkish Confederation of Disabled Persons
31. Confederation for Persons with Disabilities
32. Association of Sign Language Interpreters
33. Alternative Life Association (AYDER)
34. Turkish Tourism Investors Association (TTYD)
35. Turkey Hotels Association (TUROB)
36. Association of Turkish Travel Agencies (TÜRSAB)

Workshop on the Right to Participate in Sports

1. Ministry of Youth and Sports General Directorate of Higher Education Loans and Dorms Agency
2. Ministry of Youth and Sports General Directorate of Sports
3. Ministry of Youth and Sports General Directorate of Youth Services
4. Ministry of Youth and Sports General Directorate of Project and Coordination
5. Ministry of Youth and Sports General Directorate of Education, Culture and Research
6. Ministry of Youth and Sports Department of Sports Services
7. Ministry of Youth and Sports Department of Strategy Development
8. Ministry of Youth and Sports Department of External Relations
9. Ministry of Development General Directorate of Social Sectors and Coordination
10. Ministry of Finance General Directorate of Budget and Financial Control
11. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Special Education and Counselling Services
12. Ministry of National Education Department of Strategy Development
13. Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Teacher Training and Development
14. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly
15. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of the Status of Women
16. Ministry of Family and Social Policy General Directorate of Child Services
17. Ministry of Family and Social Policy Department of Auditing Services
18. Council of Higher Education
19. Turkish Statistical Institute
20. Turkish Human Rights Institute
21. Ombudsman Institution
22. Etimesgut District National Education Sports Commission
23. Union of Municipalities of Turkey
24. Turkish Confederation of Disabled Persons
25. Confederation for Persons with Disabilities
26. Human Rights Joint Platform
27. Turkish Special Athletes Sports Federation
28. Turkish Physically Disabled Sports Federation
29. Turkish Blind Sports Federation
30. Turkish Deaf Sports Federation
31. Unimpeded Life Foundation



Republic of Turkey
Ministry of Family and
Social Policy

**General Directorate of
Services for Persons with
Disabilities and the Elderly**



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*