

HUMAN RIGHTS

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

ADVOCACY AND INFORMED DECISION MAKING

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Board Resource Center

State Council on Developmental Disabilities





Effective rights campaigns involve the pursuit of legal, legislative and policy changes and call for the active voices of individuals who seek to assert

their meaningful and rightful place in society.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) strengthens obligations of countries to ensure persons with disabilities are included in society and supported to build their capacities. An important belief underlying self and peer advocacy is that informed decision-making and civic engagement real equality. Plain language and accessible formats open doors to increase knowledge, rights and engagement.

This workshop describes three projects that expand opportunities for persons with developmental disabilities to be informed decision makers and contribute to policy making.

Advocating with Your Elected Officials,]Self Advocacy Network and Boards for All provide a framework and tools that that open doors for effective leadership, positions on decision making governance boards and successful ways to advocate with elected officials.



Using plain language materials and designs, these tools were developed by and persons with developmental disabilities to strengthen collective advocacy and rights based outcomes.

The tools are public domain, sustainable and applicable in any state or region for individuals or agencies to provide self advocates with the means to be in leadership positions and influence policies that impact their lives.



Part #1: Rights

Human rights
CRPD Articles
Human Rights video
Group activity – Interrelated Rights

Part #4: Self and Peer Advocacy

Statewide Advocacy Network Impact and replication

Part #2: Advocacy – Exercising Rights

Civic engagement Advocating with Elected Officials Group activity – Advocating for CRPD

Part #5: Boards for All

Public policy and governance Equal participation Facilitation and mentoring Group activity – Governance

Part #3: Informed Decision Making

Informed decision making Strategy: Think-Plan-Do Group activity – Civic Engagement

Part #6: Wrap Up

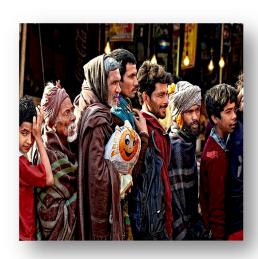
Human and Civil Rights
Advocacy and policy making,



Rights we all have simply because we are human!











UNIVERSAL They belong to everyone.

INALIENABLE Can not be taken away.

INDIVISIBLE Cannot be divided from each other.

INTERRELATED All human rights affect each other.



BASIC RIGHTS INCLUDE

Equality The right to be treated equally – not different than anyone else.

Safety The right to be safe from disaster, abuse and violence.

Privacy The right to privacy – no matter where you live.



Other Rights

Think what you want

Be included in the community

Have healthcare

Work in safe conditions

Be paid a wage you can live on

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (CRPD)

What is a Convention?



A convention is an agreement (treaty) between countries to obey the same law about a specific issue.

When a country signs and ratifies (approves) a convention, it is a legal promise and guides the government.

It often leads to adapting and changing laws to support the goals of the convention.

WHY A CONVENTION (TREATY)?

Over 650 million people with disabilities worldwide.

People with disabilities were sometimes treated as "invisible" in many countries.

Many people experience human rights violations.

Countries want to improve the quality of life for their citizens.

Countries agreed that a human rights treaty specifically for people with disabilities was the best solution!

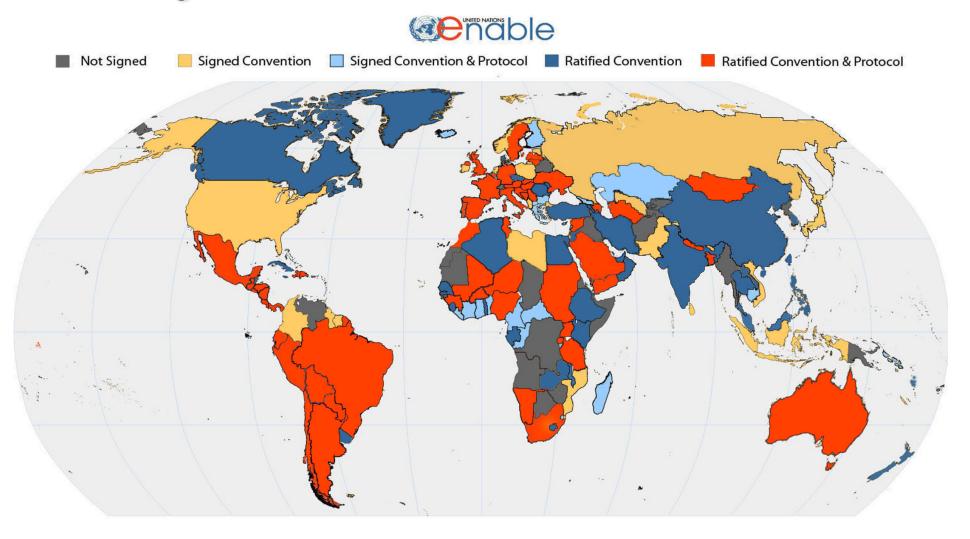


- Freedom of choice and independence
- Equal opportunity
- Non-discrimination
- Full participation and inclusion in society
- Accept people with disabilities as part of human diversity
- Accessibility (transportation, places, information)
- Respect children with disabilities (respected for abilities)



153 signatories

110 ratifications





"SIGNATORY"

President Obama ordered the treaty to be signed, July 2009.



Means:

United States agrees with the ideas in the treaty.
United States is interested in joining the treaty.



"RATIFICATION"



To become law, the Senate votes to accept the treaty
There needs to be a two-thirds majority vote for approval





Focus on CRPD Articles

ARTICLE 7: CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES







Children with disabilities treated equally

Children with disabilities enjoy human rights and freedoms equally with other children.

- •Children with disabilities have the same rights and freedoms as other children.
- •Children with disabilities have the right to be heard about things that can affect them.
- •Support will be given to help make this happen.





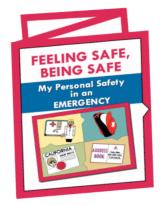
Accessibility - access to information, New technology



Better access to participate in communities.

- •Better access to public buildings, schools and transport
- •Signs in easy-read and Braille.
- Guides and sign language interpreters in public buildings.
- Access to new technology.
- •People get support they need to important information.

ARTICLE 11: RISK AND EMERGENCIES



People are properly protected when there are risky situations



People are *properly protected* in risky situations and the right to be protected and safe during a war, emergency or atural disaster.

- •Cannot legally be excluded from a shelter.
- •Cannot be left alone while others are rescued due to disability.

INTERRELATED ARTICLES





ARTICLE 12: EQUAL RECOGNITION/LAW



People have the same rights to make their own decisions



The right to enjoy 'legal capacity' in the same way as other people.

- •Respected by the law like everyone else.
- Same right to make personal decisions.
- "Proper" support provided when making decisions.

If a person needs someone to speak for them there are rules to ensure it is done properly.

ARTICLE 19: INDEPENDENT LIVING





Independent living and being part of the community



People with disabilities have the right to make choices about where they live - like everyone else.

Live independently and be included in the community. Have access to support services if needed to live in the community.

- •People have choices about *how* they live, *wher*e they live, *who* they live with and ways to be part of their community.
- Not have to live in a place don't want to.

ARTICLE 27: WORK AND EMPLOYMENT









People have a right to work, equal job rights, rules and pay

The right to work at a freely chosen job without discrimination, equal with others, that is open, inclusive and accessible.

- •Equal job rights, rules and pay.
- Access to work training.
- Help is provided to set up businesses.
- •Jobs available with government and other suitable places.
- Not forced to do unpaid work.

VIEW DVD: LIVING THETREATY





Children with disabilities treated equally





Independent living and being part of the community



Access to information, New technology







Work, equal job rights, rules and pay



People are properly protected when there are risky situations



EXERCISING YOUR RIGHTS

Civic Engagement



Having a voice in the political process



Article 21

Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information



Provide information intended for the public to persons with disabilities in accessible formats they can understand and use.



Article 29

Participation in political and public life

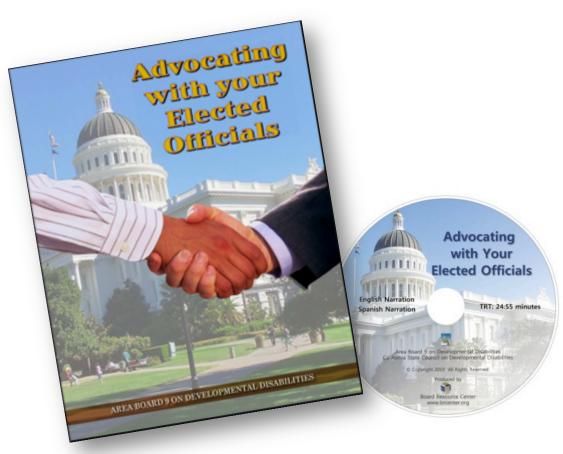


Political rights and opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others.

... Ensure materials are appropriate, accessible, easy to understand and use.



Civic Engagement







Legislative Advocacy

Increase the number of community members engaged in meaningful interaction with elected officials.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT/ADVOCACY



- Democracy requires active participation.
- "The people's voice" is important in the political decision-making process.
- Advocacy with elected officials is one of the fundamentals of a democratic society.





People must advocate in the political process to:

- Avoid human rights abuses.
- Advance societies.
- Further inclusion and self-determination.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT/ADVOCACY

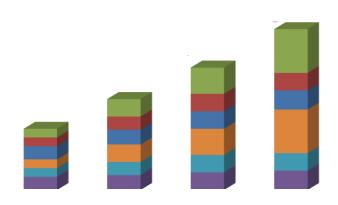


We need *knowledge* and *skills* to be effective and heard by our elected officials.

Many with intellectual disabilities are disenfranchised from the political system due to lack of access to –

- understandable information
- adequate support





Objectives

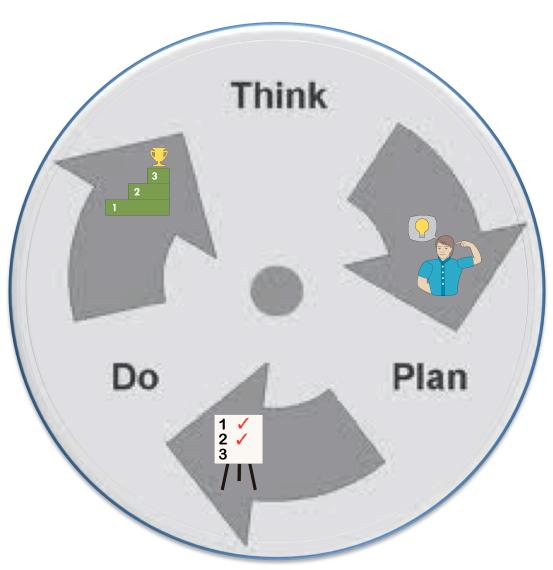
- Increase advocacy
- Greater voice in civic affairs
- Easy-to-use tools
- Sustainable approach



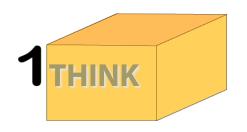
Outcomes

- Respected by elected officials.
- Increase in communication with officials.
- Community trainings.

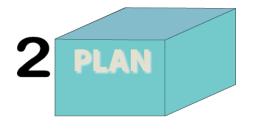






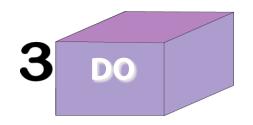


What's my issue? Way to communicate with elected officials



Learn about my issue (ex: impact of new law)
Learn about my elected officials

What do I share?



Prepare a draft or practice
Get support, if needed
Take action and follow up with official





Instruction Booklet

- Meeting with an elected official
- Calling an elected official
- Sending an email or letter

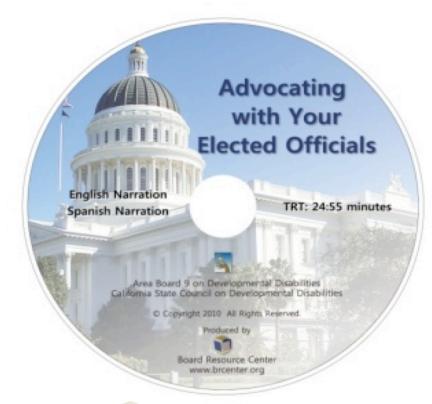
Companion Video

Illustrate and narrate each step



Website and Community Training





- Introduction
- Sending an Email or Letter

DIANNE FEINSTEIN

United States Senate WASHINGTON, DC 20510, 2504 *SERVERINGEN PSY 2009*

7451 Winkley Way Sacramento, CA 95822 Dear Ms, Gordon:

Ms. Michelle Gordon

Thank you for writing to me to express your thoughts regarding the United Nations. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. I appreciate hearing from you, and I apologize or the delay in my response.

In 2006, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a treaty related to disability rights. Currently, there are 148 signatories to the Convention, and it has been ratified by 100 countries. Although the United States is a signatory of the Convention, it has yet to ratify it.

I recognize your support for the Convention and concern for individuals with disabilities around the world. I, too, believe that no one should be discriminated against on the basis of a disability. That is why I supported the passage of the landrank Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990. Disabled Americans break harriers and are an integral part of our extremy, in part because of the progress made through the Americans with Disabilities Act. Each and every one of us benefits from the skills and talents of disabled Americans who can now contribute to our country's workforce and public life, and whose abilities are not lost for lack of an opportunity to demonstrate them.

I appreciate hearing your views regarding this proposed treaty. Lam dedicated to do all I can at the Federal level to help ensure that those with special needs have access to the services they require to lead healthy, productive lives. Be assured that my staff and I will monitor any developments on this Issue, and that I will be sure to keep your thoughts in mind should this matter come before me in the Senate.

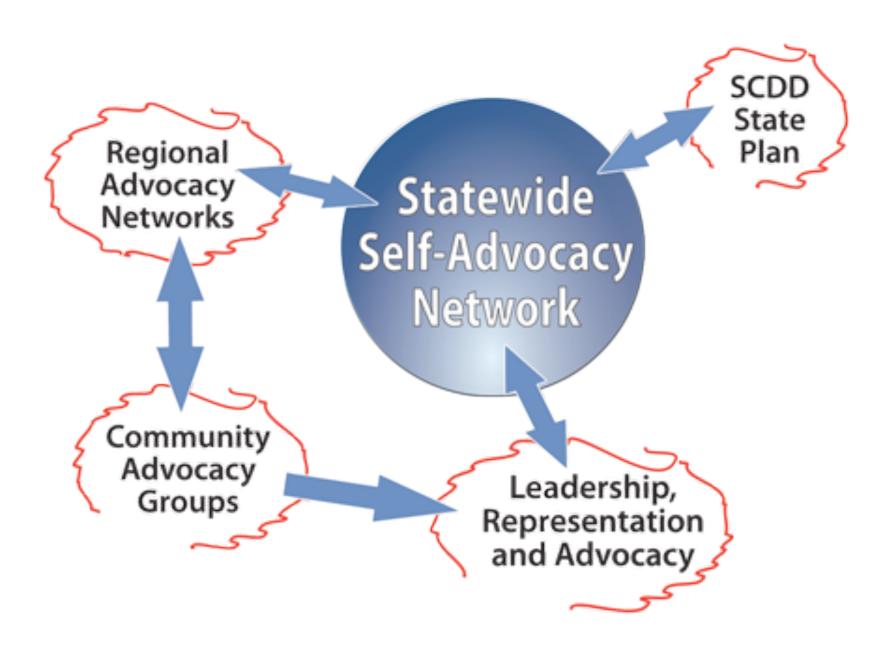
Once again, thank you for your letter. If you have any additional questions or concerns, please do nor hestrate to contact my Washington, D.C. office at (202) 224-3841, or visil my website as https://dinstein.sentet.gov.

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Dianne Feinstein United States Senator

DF:eh:es

EFFECTIVE STATEWIDE ADVOCACY



SELF-ADVOCACY VISION

... build a statewide peer advocacy network linking advocates, communities, regions and statewide leadership.

- Increase representation
- Build a collective voice for individuals with disabilities
- Personal and group leadership skill building
- Outcomes that increase quality of life



Persons with disabilities take the lead! Link advocacy efforts across regions. Advocate with state policy-makers. Region Impact state and local policies. Measurable Outcomes!



Regional Groups

Identify advocacy groups in region and include representatives in a regional network.

Purpose

- Develop multi-year advocacy plans
 Address ongoing and evolving advocacy interests
- Identify outcomes
 Initiate practical approaches







Demonstrating personal change that others can follow.

Sharing experiences to guide others.

Advocating for the rights of others.

Reaching out and respecting differences.





A training series using a plain language video webcast format to teach rules of governance for advocacy groups, government councils and non-profit organizations.



Ensure materials are appropriate, accessible, easy to understand and use.



"People with developmental disabilities and community members can be valuable members of governing groups and informed decision-makers".



ONLINE TRAINING



5 part video series, worksheets, webpage

- Each video illustrates a specific area.
- Each video includes a worksheet.
- Volunteer Mission Statement
 Mesas Directivas para todos

服務大眾董事會

English,

Closed caption all languages Text version





Video #1 – Board of Directors

Video #2 – Role of Board Members

Video #3 – Purpose of Committees

Video #4 – Board development

Video #5 – Facilitation and Mentoring

EFFECTIVE FACILITATION OPENING DOORS TO ADVOCACY



Labort	
Facilitation Worksheet	
Facilitation to complete.	
Facilitation of the complete. Facilitator and Member to complete.	
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b. Communicate when I have 9. concerns about facilitation. d. Respect confidentiality of the member. d. Respect confidentiality of the member.	
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signature (member) date	
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signature (facilitator) date	(W13)
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signature (organization)	
signature (organization) Make copies for facilitator and organization	
Make copies	



ONLINE RESOURCES:

WWW.SCDDADVOCACY.ORG

Board Resource Center PO Box 60-1477 (916-574-1023) Sacramento, CA 95860

www.brcenter.org

mark@brcenter.org

Area Board 9 200 East Santa Clara Street, Suite 210

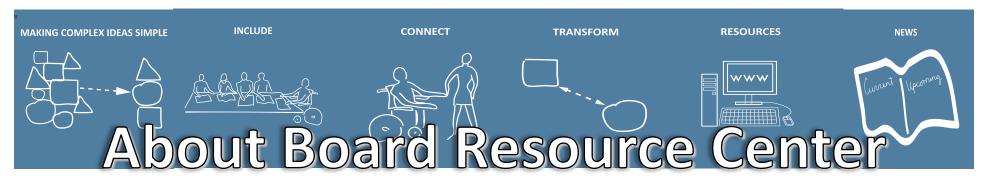
Ventura, California 93001 Phone: (805) 648-0220

http://www.scdd.ca.gov/Area_Board/Area_Board_9.htm

CA State Council 1507 21st Street, Suite 210 (916) 322-8481

Sacramento, CA 95811

http://www.scdd.ca.gov



BRC creates effective solutions that increase inclusion of people with disabilities, deepen community connections and initiate effective organizational transformation.



Collaborative, flexible approaches that assist individuals, groups and organizations assure inclusive decision making, policy development and service delivery using plain language and accessible formats, person/user-centered commitment to make complex ideas simple.



Training and technical tools to increase access to new ideas and resources that create natural community experience, relationships and collaborative partnerships.



BRC provides a library of tools that assist individuals and organizations support people they serve to live quality self-determined lives and contribute to their communities. They are organized in three categories: Include, Connect, Transform and are free of charge.



Facilitation and tools that lead to greater connections and active membership for individuals and their families in neighborhood communities, agency-to-agency collaboration, public/private cooperation that enhance agency effectiveness.



BRC produces periodic newsletters that feature new trends, strategies and our new public domain print and digital media tools. BRC advocate advisors share data they collect surveying community members about employment, community life and ways to access natural supports



Training and facilitation for organizations to assist with system transformation. BRC acts as a coach and support team to encourage new ways of thinking about mission fulfillment and service.