



## INTERIM REPORT

# on the National Action Plan for the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



einfach**machen**

Gemeinsam die  
UN-Behindertenrechts-  
konvention umsetzen

Interim Report on the National Action Plan  
for the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons  
with Disabilities

- July 2018 -

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# 1. Summary

The following report aims to inform the Steering Group composed of the heads of the Directorates-General responsible for the Focal Points in the individual federal ministries about the implementation of the measures contained in the National Action Plan 2.0 (NAP 2.0) (Table 7 of the NAP 2.0). A total of 175 measures from the NAP 2.0 and 83 measures from the first NAP from 2011 that were incorporated into the NAP 2.0 were evaluated for this report. Individual examples are used to illustrate the impact of the measures and their objectives. In particular, the report outlines examples of measures that have been concluded or implemented in the individual fields of action and takes a closer look at measure-related data such as the share of measures that have begun, have already been concluded, implemented, not implemented or not yet begun in an individual field of action.

The status of implementation for the measures in the NAP's 13 fields of action shows that more than half of all the measures have already been successfully concluded or have been implemented and continue to conduct activities on an ongoing basis. Many measures have already advanced beyond project status and have made the transition to being regular activities. Furthermore 35% of the measures have begun and are currently in progress. At 4%, the share of measures that have not yet begun or have not been implemented is relatively small. In addition, the responsible ministries are planning to conduct evaluations of nearly 30% of the measures. Moreover, persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in 60% of all measures. This means that the active involvement of persons with disabilities is increasingly becoming a matter of course. Furthermore several of the major measures from the NAP 2.0 have been successfully implemented. This report demonstrates that all participating authorities and partners are pushing the implementation and realisation of the individual measures forward.

## **Definitions:**

*Concluded measure*

*Measure has been completely implemented.*

*Implemented measure with continuing activities*

*Measure has progressed beyond project status and project activities continue to be conducted on a regular basis*

*Measure has begun*

*Measure is currently being implemented and activities are being conducted on an ongoing basis*

*Measure has not yet begun*

*Measure is in the planning and preparation phase*

*Measure has not been implemented*

*Measure will not be realised*

Both the NAP 1.0 and the NAP 2.0 set important milestones for shaping society to be inclusive in all areas of life. The task now is to build on this work, firmly establish the concept of Disability Mainstreaming that underpins the NAP 1.0 and the NAP 2.0, and anchor the UNCRPD on a lasting basis in all policy fields, while taking into account the fiscal and budgetary frameworks. This will also require the NAP 2.0 to be updated and rolled forward in a timely manner. The path to an inclusive society in all areas is long and requires efficient governance and organisation and the effective networking of all actors involved.

## 2. Introduction

More than 11 years ago – on 13 December 2006 – the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). This convention expressly states that human rights also apply to persons with disabilities. It reaffirms that persons with disabilities must be guaranteed the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination. As one of the first states, the Federal Republic of Germany signed the UNCRPD and Optional Protocol on 30 March 2007 and ratified both on 24 February 2009. The Federal Government's first National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of the UNCRPD was subsequently approved by the Federal Cabinet on 15 June 2011. This established important conditions for an inclusive society. As a next step, the coalition agreement for the 18th legislative period included the progressive development of the National Action Plan for the UNCRPD with the involvement of persons with disabilities and their organisations. The process of progressively developing the NAP began with the 2014 Inclusion Days and came to a conclusion with the Federal Cabinet's adoption of the Federal Government's National Action Plan 2.0 (NAP 2.0) for the UNCRPD on 28 June 2016.

Building on the NAP 1.0, the NAP 2.0 further reinforces the principle that inclusion affects all areas of life.

With its 175 measures, the NAP 2.0 supplements the first NAP, which meanwhile contains 242 measures, counting those measures that were added after the NAP 1.0 was adopted by the Federal Cabinet. In addition to the 12 fields of action established by the first National Action Plan, the NAP 2.0 has added another field of action: Awareness-raising. Also for the first time, the NAP 2.0 categorises these measures using a system of goals which builds on the UNCRPD's concept of disability. According to this concept, disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and environmental and attitudinal barriers.

The NAP 2.0 targets the inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities. It aims to ensure that persons with disabilities can lead self-determined lives in the middle of an inclusive society without discrimination of any kind. The Federal Government's central objectives are to establish accessibility and raise awareness. The participation and self-determination of persons with disabilities constitute horizontal objectives because they are particularly important for inclusion. Five instrumental goals – the establishment of a valid, informative data stock, the acquisition of knowledge from participation research, awareness-raising and networking of the stakeholders, the progressive development of regulations and the establishment of compensation for disadvantages – spell out the overarching goals in

more concrete terms. Also new is the systematic linking of the fields of action and measures to the UNCRPD and the referencing of the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities from Germany's first country review. With the NAP 2.0 it has been possible to further strengthen the cross-policy-field approach because all federal ministries have contributed for the first time with a variety of activities, measures and campaigns.

## 2.1 Background to this report

In order to be able to control and steer the implementation of the NAP 2.0 it was decided to issue an annual report on the implementation of all measures, based on a regular, electronic survey that is sent to the ministries (see chapter 5.4.1 of the NAP 2.0). Prepared by the National Focal Point (coordination mechanism within government pursuant to Article 33(1) of the UNCRPD), this report is to be submitted to the Steering Group of the heads of the Directorates-General responsible for the Focal Points in the individual federal ministries. The report is to take into account the evaluation of the individual measures and the level of goal attainment in those cases where goals have been defined. This ensures that the Steering Group can monitor the implementation of NAP measures on an ongoing basis and lay the groundwork for updating the NAP (see chapter 5.2 of the NAP 2.0). The aim is regular monitoring of the NAP that provides data for the respective measure, such as the share of measures that have begun, been concluded, implemented or not begun for each field of action. The monitoring should also show the scope of the respective measure, its connection to the legal obligations arising from the UNCRPD, an assessment of its impact, the involvement of civil society, and the sustainability of the individual measure. This makes it possible to obtain the most meaningful, relevant information possible for assessing the progress made in implementing the respective measures.

The National Focal Point conducted a status survey among the relevant ministries for all the measures in the spring of 2018. The survey covered the 175 measures from the NAP 2.0 and 83 measures from the NAP 1.0 that had been included in the NAP 2.0 (Table 7 of the NAP 2.0). The following questions regarding these measures were asked in the survey:

1. Current implementation status
2. Timetable
3. Results from the standpoint of the UNCRPD
4. Were persons with disabilities and their organisations involved?
5. Is an evaluation of the measure planned?

6. Does the measure have a quantitative (quantifiable) goal? Was the goal achieved? If not, what is the current situation?

All federal ministries were surveyed regarding their individual measures and their horizontal measures with the *Länder* and other actors.

## 2.2 Goal and impact assessment

This report is the first interim report on the NAP 2.0. It outlines the current status of the implementation of the measures and uses examples to illustrate the impact the implementation of the measures has and which objectives can be pursued with them.

When evaluating the implementation status, it must be remembered that the measures examined for this report are very heterogeneous in terms of their content and nature. In some cases, the measures are one-off meetings; in other cases, they are complex legislative projects. In addition, providing information regarding whether a measure has been concluded makes little sense in some cases. A goal can also be considered achieved when the particular measure has been implemented and activities continue to be conducted on an ongoing basis. In this situation, the measure has advanced beyond project status and transitioned to being a regular activity. The formulation of quantitative goals likewise makes little sense for several types of measures. These include legislative proposals, expert opinions, studies, evaluations, consultations, working groups, round tables and committee work. On the other hand, measures such as funding programmes or funding projects which specify, for instance, a specific number of people as a goal are suitable for a quantitative description of objectives. As a general rule quantitative goals do not however provide information regarding the lasting impact a measure ultimately has (see chapter 1.3 of the NAP 2.0).



### 3. Status of the implementation of the NAP 2.0, by field of action

The following chapter reports on the status of implementation of the measures from the first and second NAPs as of 6 July 2018 by field of action. Examples of measures that have been concluded and measures that have been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis are provided. Since the number of measures that have been concluded or are being implemented is quite large, only some of them can be examined in the following section.

#### 3.1 Work and Employment

As in the first NAP, the Work and Employment field of action is a thematic focus area in the NAP 2.0 as well. The primary goal of this field of action is to open up new prospects in the general labour market for persons with disabilities, in line with the respective individual's wishes and capabilities. Inclusion can succeed when persons with disabilities are able to make a living through freely chosen employment, the barriers in people's minds are overcome, and the prejudices that still exist to an extent among employers are broken down. Most of the measures in this field of action pursue the instrumental goals "raising awareness" and "progressive development of regulations". Furthermore, several measures also serve to improve the data stock and network various players. This field of action pertains in particular to Article 27 of the UNCRPD.

##### 3.1.1 Concluded and implemented measures

###### ***Priority focus: Vocational guidance, training and placement***

###### Strengthening vocational guidance (Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS); 2016)

The Ninth Act Amending Book II of the Social Code undertook amendments in Book IX of the Social Code and in the Ordinance on the Compensatory Levy for Persons with Severe Disabilities establishing the legal foundation that allows Germany's *Länder* to additionally use funds from the compensatory levy to provide vocational guidance for youths with disabilities. These changes went into effect on 1 August 2016. The provisions are intended to ensure that more youths with disabilities find their way into the general labour market after they finish school. This measure thus serves the implementation of Article 27 of the UNCRPD.

###### Establishing inclusive training structures in extra-company vocational training (Federal Employment Agency; 2011-2016)

Young persons with disabilities have markedly better chances of being integrated into the first labour market on a lasting basis when they have completed vocational training. The Federal Employment Agency gears its support to the needs of the respective youth and aims to provide it as close to the labour market as possible. In light of this the Federal Employment Agency established the instrument of in-company training with flanking support (“bbA”). This instrument aims to make it a matter of course for youths with disabilities to receive to the fullest extent inclusive vocational training and employment. Furthermore, integrated training programmes provided in conjunction with vocational training centres for persons with disabilities (“VAmB”) were introduced back in 2012 in collaboration with the Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Berufsbildungswerke (“BAG BBW”), the federal association of vocational training centres for youths with disabilities. The aim here is to conduct parts of the recognised vocational training that is tailored to persons with disabilities on an in-company basis or to mesh it with in-company vocational training and thus achieve the fundamental goal of successfully integrating these individuals on a long-term basis into employment that is subject to compulsory social security contributions.

***Priority focus: Employment on the general labour market***

Creating more employment opportunities in the general labour market (BMAS; 2016)

Upon going into force on 1 January 2018, Article 1 of the Federal Participation Act established the possibility for persons with a complete loss of earning capacity who are entitled to employment in a sheltered workshop to take up employment in the general labour market with the help of a Budget for Work, or make use of services they are entitled to from another provider. Further, the ceiling on weekly working hours that applies to the provision of supporting assistance in working life in inclusion firms was lowered from 15 hours a week to 12 hours a week on 1 August 2016 as part of the Ninth Act Amending Book II of the Social Code. This established the option of gradually introducing persons with reduced earning capacity to the general labour market on a subsidised basis through secondary jobs that provide additional income. In addition, up to €150 million have been made available to Germany’s *Länder* since April 2016 as part of the “Inklusionsinitiative II – AlleImBetrieb” [Inclusion Initiative II – EveryoneInTheWorkplace] programme to create additional jobs and training places in inclusion firms.

Strengthening the rights of representatives of persons with severe disabilities (BMAS; 2016)

The provisions of the Federal Participation Act contained in German law regarding persons with severe disabilities went into force on 30 December 2016. These regulations also aim to strengthen the representatives of persons with severe disabilities so that they can advocate even more effectively on behalf of persons with disabilities in companies and government

offices. This includes not only helping employees with severe disabilities exercise their rights but also helping employers create additional training and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities.

Brief expert report “Opportunities and risks that the digitalisation of the working world poses for the employment of persons with disabilities” (BMAS; 2016)

As part of the Work 4.0 dialogue process, a brief expert report examined the effects that digitalisation has on the employment of persons with disabilities. An evaluation of the data from 2009 and 2013 came to the conclusion that the labour force participation rates of persons with and persons without an officially recognised disability remained approximately the same from 2009 to 2013 in the information and communications technology (ICT), high-value technology and cutting-edge technology fields.

***Priority focus: Sheltered workshops for persons with disabilities***

Strengthening workshop staff councils (BMAS; 2016)

The provisions set forth in the Federal Participation Act to strengthen workshop staff councils went into force on 30 December 2016. This has improved the possibilities persons with disabilities have for involvement in sheltered workshops.

Strengthening the rights of women in sheltered workshops (BMAS, BMFSFJ; ongoing)

The provisions of the Federal Participation Act for strengthening the rights of women in sheltered workshops and residential facilities for persons with disabilities went into force on 1 January 2017. They aim to push forward the nationwide establishment of women’s affairs representatives in facilities for persons with disabilities in the coming years. This new regulation is flanked by the pilot project “Bundes-Netzwerk für Frauenbeauftragte in Einrichtungen” [Federal Network for Women’s Affairs Representatives in Facilities] which is being funded by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) for a period of three years starting October 2016. The project is being conducted by Weibernetz e.V. It aims to establish advocacy groups consisting of experts in their own matters.

***Priority focus: Occupational rehabilitation***

Developing partnerships between vocational retraining centres for adults with disabilities and enterprises – “Chefsache Inklusion” [Inclusion – A top priority for management] expert forum (BMAS; 2014-2016)

Vocational retraining centres for adults with disabilities and the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) achieved their aim of drawing the attention of more (large)

enterprises to the vocational retraining centres' services and their nationwide network. It was possible to establish nationwide strategic partnerships with major companies for the purpose of improving the general placeability and employability of individuals undergoing rehabilitation, bringing training structures, the way training is organised, and the curricula of the training even more into line with the needs of the labour market, and developing together with companies joint, modern quality and training standards on a long-term basis. The project's achievements include not only numerous regional workshops but also framework agreements with many well-known companies.

***Priority focus: Raising employer awareness***

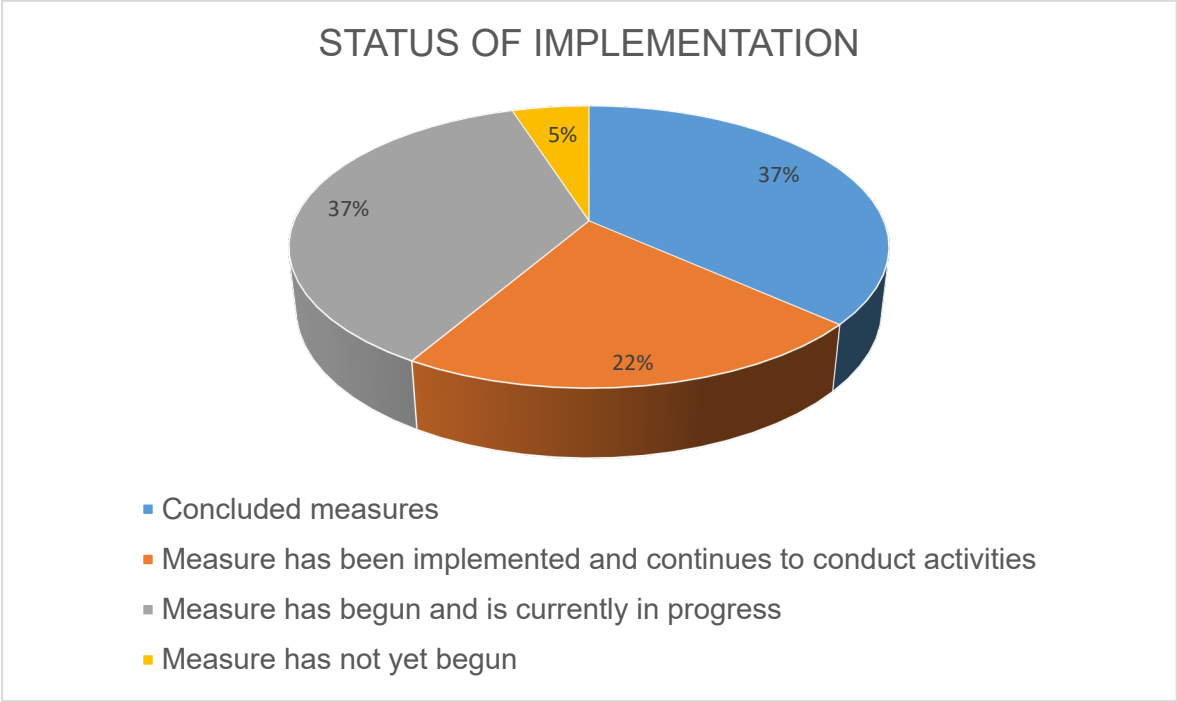
Award for employers (BMAS; ongoing)

Raising the awareness of employers is part of the Inclusion Initiative programme for training and employment. The activities agreed upon within the framework of this programme to raise the awareness of employers for the potential persons with disabilities offer as workers were carried out. They included most notably the "Inklusion gelingt!" [Inclusion works!] campaign and the "Wirtschaft inklusiv" [Inclusive Business] project. A further activity was launched with the "Unternehmensnetzwerk Inklusion" [Business Network for Inclusion] project. The possibility of supplementary measures is continuously being examined.

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) additionally supports the Inclusion Award which the Business Forum awards every year. The award aims to promote efforts to raise employer awareness of persons with disabilities.

**3.1.2 Results**

As of July 2018, 15 (37%) of the 41 total measures in the Work and Employment field of action had been concluded. Another nine (22%) had been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis. Fifteen measures (37%) had begun and are currently in progress, and two measures (5%) had not yet begun.



*Figure 1 – Status of implementation in the Work and Employment field of action*

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in 21 measures (51%). The evaluation of seven measures (17%) is planned. Twenty-three of the 41 total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and 18 have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures in this field of action are being conducted by the BMAS. None of the measures in this field of action had a defined quantitative objective.

## 3.2 Education

The Education field of action in the NAP 2.0 revolves primarily around Article 24 of the UNCRPD in which the States Parties recognise the right of persons with disabilities to education. The aim of this field of action is to implement inclusive learning in Germany. Since the *Länder* bear primary responsibility for education in Germany, the measures undertaken by the Federal Government in this field of action largely pursue the three NAP 2.0 instrumental goals: “raising awareness”, “improving the data stock” and “networking various stakeholders”. Some of the measures additionally realise the instrumental goals “progressive development of regulations” and “compensation for disadvantages”.

### 3.2.1 Concluded and implemented measures

#### ***Priority focus: Initial and continuing education and training of educational staff***

##### Conferral of the Jakob Muth Award (Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities; until 2018)

The Jakob Muth Award for inclusive schools has been awarded since 2009. The applications schools submit for the Jakob Muth Award have provided and continue to provide a good overview of how inclusion is understood and put into practice in various ways. This sheds light on the underlying conditions in the individual *Länder* that have an effect on the implementation of inclusive structures and offerings. In the wake of changes in the school landscape and the relevant legal foundation, the Jakob Muth Award was adjusted and its content revised in 2018. For this reason it was not awarded in 2018. Representatives from the political sector, administrative bodies, organisations of persons with disabilities, schools and parents were involved in revising the concept, alongside the project operators. The next project phase of the Jakob Muth Award will begin in autumn 2018, initially for a period of three years. The application process for the 2019 Jakob Muth Award started in September 2018 and takes into account the new changes that were worked out.

In light of the significant quantitative and qualitative regional differences in the implementation of inclusion in schools, greater attention will be paid during the selection of recipients of the Jakob Muth Award in future to the differing support needs of students, the development of special needs schools into inclusive schools, the transitions from primary school and following general secondary school, and the work being done in alliances of various types. A people’s choice award has been added so that students with or without a disability have an opportunity to participate. At the same time there will be offers for making the experience gathered in establishing and developing inclusive structures and offerings in school education available to interested schools and institutions and for organising an exchange of views and information.

### Inclusive instruction at German schools abroad (Federal Foreign Office; ongoing)

In the years since 2014, all German schools abroad have developed an inclusion concept for their respective organisation. Three inclusion competitions were organised around the motto “DAS - gemeinsam lernen und leben/ Inklusion an Deutsche Auslandsschulen” [GSA - Learning and Living Together/ Inclusion at German Schools Abroad] and skills development days for school heads were introduced. The implementation of the UNCRPD at German schools abroad got underway with each school developing an obligatory strategy for promoting inclusion at their respective organisation. All inclusion concepts were evaluated in cooperation with the University of Bielefeld and the Central Agency of Schools Abroad (ZfA) in 2017 and 2018. The results of the evaluation were forwarded to the individual process support offices in the respective regions in January 2018 so that teachers would also be provided inclusion training during internal continuing education and training courses at their schools. The University of Bielefeld, the Central Agency of Schools Abroad and the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* (KMK) collaborate on an ongoing basis on matters pertaining to school-leaving qualifications and compensation for disadvantages. In this area as well, quantitative and qualitative regional differences can be observed in the realisation of inclusion, depending on the legal provisions in the country where the school is located and the conditions currently prevailing there (staffing, number of children to be schooled on an inclusive basis, etc.).

### ***Priority focus: Higher education***

### Increasing the maximum duration of fixed-term contracts in science and academia (Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF); started in 2016)

The amendment of the Act on Fixed-term Contracts in Science and Research (WissZeitVG) which was necessary in order to increase the maximum duration of fixed-term contracts in science and research went into force on 17 March 2016. Article 24 (2) (c) of the UNCRPD requires the States Parties to ensure reasonable accommodation of the individual’s requirements when realising the rights of persons with disabilities to education. To guarantee this right during the academic qualification phase, the maximum duration of contracts with academics and scientists with disabilities or a serious chronic disease was extended by an amendment of the WissZeitVG (section 2 (1) sentence 6 of the WissZeitVG). In addition, section 2 (5) No. 6 of the WissZeitVG gives employees with longer absences due to disabilities, illnesses or accidents the possibility of offsetting such absences in the course of their current contracts by extending the duration of the contract. Given that a growing number of the persons in this group seeks to acquire training in a scholarly, scientific or artistic occupation, the adjustments to the legal framework will make academic careers and

disabilities more compatible with one another. The effects of the amendment to the WissZeitVG are to be evaluated in 2020 pursuant to section 8 of the WissZeitVG.

***Priority focus: Vocational training research and participation research***

Participation research (BMAS, BMBF, BMWi, BMI, BMVI and BMF; starting 2016)

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) has supported the establishment of a participation research alliance on a non-material basis and is actively involved in the Participation Reporting working group. One fundamental focus of the work done by the Participation Reporting working group is to involve persons with disabilities in all phases of the research process.

Research funding programmes for more participation and inclusion (BMBF; 2014-2015)

The BMBF funding measure “ZukunftsWerkStadt” [Future Workshop/Work City] was conducted with funding projects in 11 cities and rural districts and brought to a successful conclusion in the autumn of 2015. The “ZukunftsWerkStadt” I and II funding measures saw people participate in local projects for sustainable urban development and brought the jointly developed ideas and strategies a few steps closer to realisation. In their projects, the cities of Ludwigsburg and Freiburg focused on elderly persons and persons with disabilities. Their projects identified needs and ideas for how new age-appropriate and accessible housing options and infrastructures (e.g. barrier-free and safe access) plus suitable supply structures (food, medical care, long-term care and mobility) could be realised in cities and rural areas.

Together with residents, the science community, business, the political sector and civil society, fifty cities and municipalities developed a sustainable, integrated Vision 2030+ in the course of the “Zukunftsstadt” [City of the Future] competition. The visions of 23 cities are now being translated into concrete implementation plans. The first phase of the “Zukunftsstadt” competition ended in May 2016 with a total of 50 cities and municipalities participating. After the submission of applications and their evaluation by a jury of experts, a total of 23 cities and municipalities were selected to receive funding during the second phase. The funding phase began on 1 January 2017 and will end in the spring of 2018.

The funding activities undertaken during the “Zukunftswerkstatt” measure not only raised residents’ general awareness of people with disabilities, they also made a contribution to identifying and eliminating obstacles and barriers to access and to implementing the right of persons with disabilities to education.

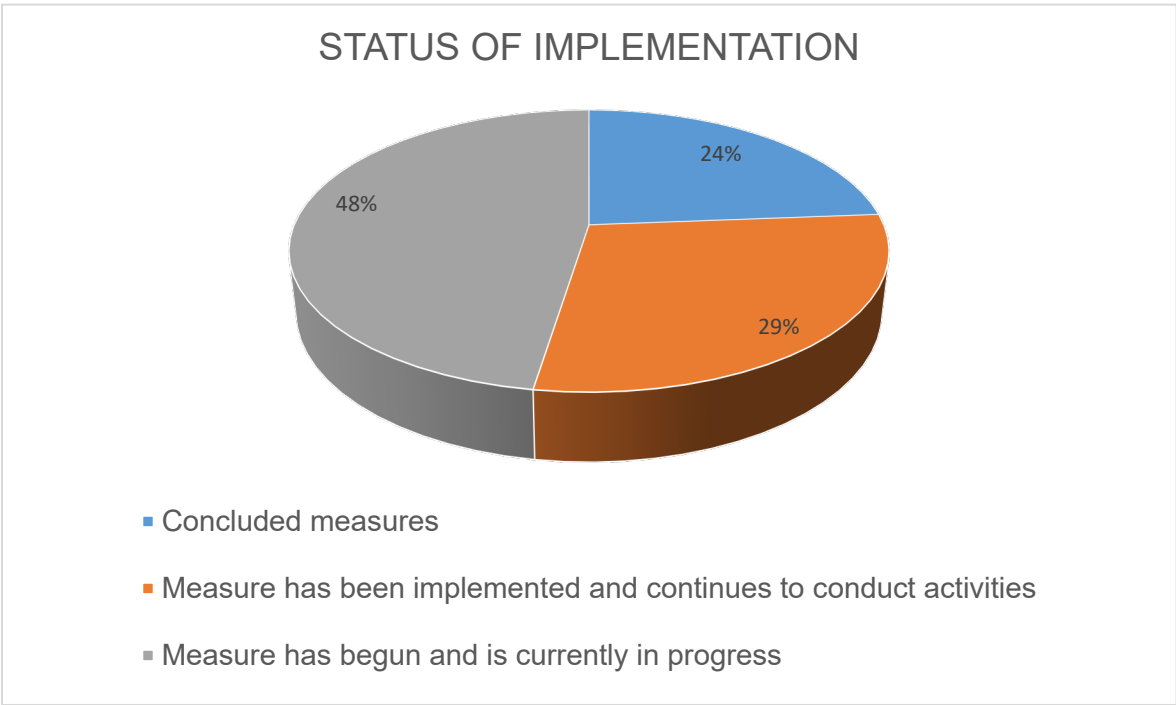
Study: “Inclusion in Vocational Training” (Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi); 2015-2016)



As part of a study based on business surveys and an in-depth expert report, the BMWi-funded Centre of Excellence for Securing the Supply of Skilled Labour (KOFA) examined enabling and inhibiting factors in connection with dual vocational training for persons with disabilities. The results of this study were integrated into KOFA’s new recommendation for action “Vocational Training for Persons with a Disability” that was issued in January 2017. (<http://www.kofa.de/fileadmin/Dateiliste/Publikationen/Handlungsempfehlungen/Handlungsempfehlung-Ausbildung-von-Menschen-mit-Behinderung.pdf>). As a kind of guide, the recommendation describes step by step how businesses can put inclusive in-company training into practice. This recommendation for action was presented on 10 February 2016 at an event organised by the BMWi and the Aktion Mensch inclusion-focused social lottery to some 100 participants from businesses, associations, chambers, vocational training providers, social institutions and the social partners.

**3.2.2 Results**

As of July 2018, five (24%) out of the 21 total measures in the Education field of action had already been concluded. Another six (29%) had been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis, and ten measures (48%) had begun and are currently in progress.



*Figure 2 – Status of implementation in the Education field of action*

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in 14 measures (66%). The evaluation of eight measures (38%) is planned. Thirteen of the 21 total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and eight have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures in

this field of action are being conducted by the BMAS. None of the measures in this field of action has a defined quantitative objective.

### **3.3 Rehabilitation, Health and Long-Term Care**

The aim of this field of action is to ensure that persons with disabilities receive all necessary health, long-term care and participation services. This includes facilitating unrestricted (accessible) access to all healthcare and health services. Most of the measures in this field of action implement the instrumental goals “progressive development of regulations” and “implementation of compensation for disadvantages”. This field of action is based first and foremost on Articles 25, 26 and 28 of the UNCRPD.

#### **3.3.1 Concluded and implemented measures**

##### ***Priority focus: Rehabilitation***

##### Reform of integration assistance – Integral part of the Federal Participation Act (BMAS; 2016)

The revisions of contract law, the overall planning process, and the services to ensure the individual’s participation in working life which were undertaken in the Federal Participation Act went into effect on 1 January 2018. Furthermore, the new regulations governing integration assistance (*Eingliederungshilfe*) are scheduled to enter into force on 1 January 2020. The reform takes account of the new societal understanding of an inclusive society in the light of the UNCRPD and the greatest possible self-determination and individual life planning of persons with disabilities. Integration assistance for persons with disabilities was removed from legislation governing social assistance (Book XII of the Social Code) and incorporated into rehabilitation and participation law (Book IX of the Social Code), which is now organised as benefits law in Part 2.

##### Further development of the participation services and benefits in Book IX of the Social Code, Part 1 - Integral part of the Federal Participation Act (BMAS; 2016)

The new provisions set forth in section 76 ff of Book IX of the Social Code established a comprehensive and at the same time open catalogue of the description of Social Participation. The recognition of assistive services in connection with volunteer work by a person with a disability (which are mentioned for the first time in Book IX of the Social Code) contributes to the further implementation of the UNCRPD in the area of Social Participation. This measure will be considered concluded with the entry into force of the new provisions of Book IX, Part 1, of the Social Code on 1 January 2018.

##### Act to Make the Transition from Working Life into Retirement More Flexible and to Strengthen Participation Benefits (BMAS; 2016)

Upon going into force on 14 December 2016, this law established new rules for and strengthened the prevention, paediatric rehabilitation and aftercare services provided through

pension insurance. To ensure full implementation of these regulations, the pension insurance funds in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs adopted guidelines on 1 July 2018 to ensure the consistent, uniform application of the law. At the same time, the limitation on expenditure for these services that was placed on pension insurance funds until the law went into effect was removed.

Support and funding for the integration of mentally ill refugees into the labour market and society (Federal Ministry of Health (BMG), BMAS; 2015-2016)

In light of the large number of refugees and their personal hardships, NAP funding was used to finance an Interpersonal Integrative Pilot Project for Refugees (IIMPF). The aim of this project was to acquire and test insights for “an intercultural short-term psychotherapy programme for refugees with psychological disorders in order to prevent psychological disabilities and to support and fund their integration and inclusion into the labour market and society. This project helped identify barriers to the integration of officially recognised refugees into the labour market and society. Guidelines for dealing with mentally ill refugees were drawn up. The results from this project help raise public awareness.

***Priority focus: Health***

Act to Strengthen Care Provision in the Statutory Health Insurance System (BMG; starting 2015)

The Act to Strengthen Care Provision in the Statutory Health Insurance System has been in force since 23 July 2015. The individual measures (e.g. improving dental care for persons who are insufficiently able to cooperate due to an intellectual disability or severe dyskinesia, possible authorisation of treatment centres that specialise in the special needs of adults with an intellectual disability or severe multiple disabilities to be involved in the provision of health care through contracted providers) generally have a direct impact. In some cases the details still have to be implemented by the self-governing bodies (statutory health insurance, National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Physicians, etc.).

Strengthening prevention (BMG; ongoing)

The Prevention Act was passed by the German Bundestag on 18 June 2015 and its essential parts went into force on 25 July 2015. Every four years, starting 1 July 2019, the National Prevention Conference will issue a prevention report containing in particular information on experience gathered with applying the provisions of the Prevention Act (sections 20 to 20g of Book V of the Social Code), on expenditure on services for health promotion and prevention, on avenues for access, persons reached, reaching joint goals and target groups, experience

with quality assurance and collaboration in the provision of services, and on possible conclusions.

***Priority focus: Long-term care***

Undertaking improvements in social insurance for long-term care – First Act to Strengthen Long-term Care (BMG; starting 2015)

The First Act to Strengthen Long-term Care expanded and injected greater flexibility into the services provided by long-term care insurance for persons in need of long-term care even when they have not been officially categorised as requiring long-term care and for their family caregivers. All persons with disabilities who require long-term care benefit from the increase and greater flexibility in the services provided by long-term care insurance and by the expansion of the services to include persons who were formerly classed as Category 0.

Undertaking improvements in social insurance for long-term care – Second Act to Strengthen Long-term Care (BMG; starting 2017); Introducing a new, comprehensive definition of need for long-term care (BMG; 2017)

A new definition of the need for long-term care and a new instrument for assessing the need for social long-term care were introduced with the Second Act to Strengthen Long-term Care of 21 December 2015; the definition and instrument have been in effect since 1 January 2017. At the same time ancillary amendments went into force in the areas of benefits law and contract and remuneration law for the long-term care insurance system. The new definition of need for long-term care ended the different treatment of physical disabilities versus intellectual or psychological impairments in legislation governing long-term care benefits. The new regulations result in a more individualised classification because now the assessment takes the respective individual's disabilities and abilities into account more comprehensively and accurately than in the past. This particularly benefits persons with dementia and their special care and assistance needs.

With the Third Act to Strengthen Long-term Care, the new definition of the need for long-term care and the new assessment system were also implemented in the area of care assistance on 1 January 2017.

Strengthening the role local authorities play in long-term care (BMG; starting 2017)

The legislative amendments needed in order to implement the recommendations of the Federal Government / *Länder* Working Group on Strengthening the Role Local Authorities Play in the Long-term Care System were undertaken. These changes are currently being implemented. Strengthening the role of local authorities – particularly the possibility of requiring the establishment of long-term care support centres and of conducting pilot projects

for municipal long-term care counselling services – will help ensure that the interests and concerns of specific segments of the population, including persons with disabilities who need long-term care, are better met at local level.

### 3.3.2 Results

As of July 2018, 12 (41%) out of the 29 total measures in the Rehabilitation, Health and Long-term Care field of action had already been concluded; another eight (28%) had been implemented and activities continue to be conducted on a regular basis, and nine measures (31%) have begun and are currently in progress.

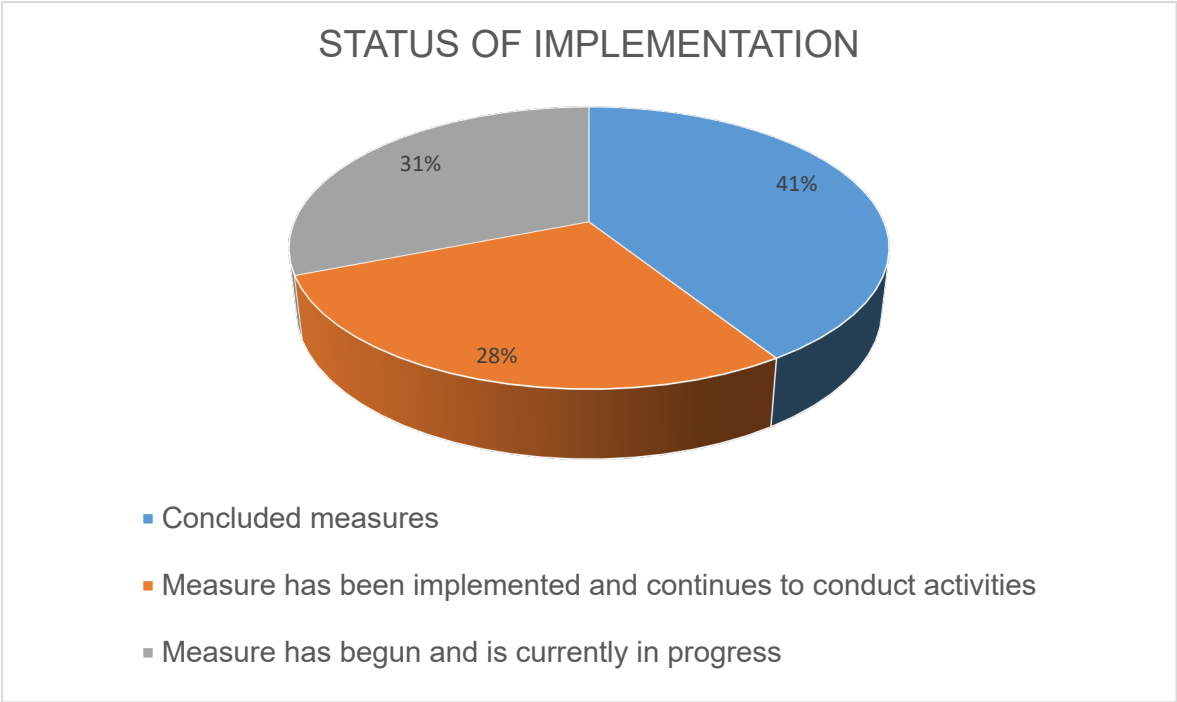


Figure 3 – Status of implementation in the Rehabilitation, Health and Long-term Care field of action

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in 19 measures (66%). The evaluation of nine measures (31%) is planned. Sixteen of the 29 total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and 14 have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures in this field of action are being conducted by the Federal Ministry of Health (BMG). None of the measures in this field of action has a defined quantitative objective.

### **3.4 Children, Youths, Family and Partnership**

This field of action aims to promote as early as possible the development and social participation of children with disabilities. Children and youths with disabilities are to be strengthened and empowered with the help of improved services and greater opportunities for participation. The majority of the measures in this field of action implement the instrumental goals “progressive development of regulations” and “implementation of compensation for disadvantages”. This field of action is based first and foremost on Articles 7 and 23 of the UNCRPD.

#### **3.4.1 Concluded and implemented measures**

##### ***Priority focus: Children and youths***

##### Improving comprehensive early intervention services (BMAS; 2016)

The Federal Participation Act (BTHG) recast the provisions for early detection of (imminent) disabilities and relevant early intervention in Part 1 of Book IX of the Social Code and in the Ordinance regarding Early Intervention with effect from 1 January 2018. The act specified the content of the services. Further details can be laid down in *Land* framework agreements. A legal foundation for flanking services was established. Access to early intervention services was improved for all children throughout Germany. These services can be provided on an individualised basis by a single source. The implementation of the new provisions in actual practice will be monitored.

##### Act to Introduce the Requirement of Family Court Approval for Measures Depriving Children of their Liberty (Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV); 2017)

The Federal Government reviewed – not least in view of reports regarding the children’s home in Au am Inn – whether there was a need for legislative action in connection with the deprivation of children’s liberty in psychiatric clinics or facilities operated by the Child and Youth Services or institutions serving people with disabilities. With the cabinet decision taken on 30 November 2016, the Federal Government submitted a bill under which family court approval is required when parents consent to the deprivation of their child’s liberty. The corresponding Act to Introduce the Requirement of Family Court Approval for Measures Depriving Children of their Liberty was promulgated in the Federal Law Gazette on 21 July 2017 and entered into force on 1 October 2017. The approval provision also - and especially – protects children with disabilities who are subjected to measures – due to the personnel’s lack of knowledge or a lack of personnel, and possibly also with a well-meant pedagogical intention – without the acting party being aware that the particular measure is actually a form of deprivation of liberty (see Bundestag printed paper No 18/11278, p. 15).

Programme for girls with intellectual disabilities to prevent sexual abuse (Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF); 2012-2016)

The “Emma unantastbar” [Untouchable Emma] project was funded from 2012 to 2016 as part of the BMBF funding measure “Research Networks on Behavioural Disorders in Connection with Violence, Neglect, Maltreatment and Abuse in Childhood and Adolescence”. This project developed and tested a training programme for girls with intellectual disabilities with the aim of preventing sexual abuse. More than 100 participants took part in the training programme. It had a positive effect in terms of the knowledge girls with intellectual disabilities have about how to prevent sexual abuse. Thus the project made a contribution to improving the protection of children and youths with intellectual disabilities against sexual abuse.

Act on (Improved) Compatibility of Family Life, Long-term Care and Work (Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ); 2015)

For working close relatives, particularly parents, of minors who require long-term care, a special arrangement for being released from work was established effective 1 January 2015 in both the Act on Caregiving Leave and the Act on Family Caregiving Leave. Under these laws, employees of companies that generally have at least 15 (or in some cases 25) employees are to be released partly or entirely from work for up to a total of 24 months when they care for a close relative who is a minor and requires care in or outside the home (see section 3 (5) of the Act on Caregiving Leave and section 2 (5) of the Act on Family Caregiving Leave). This entitlement also applies to employees who care for children with disabilities.

***Priority focus: Mothers and fathers***

Improving the situation of mothers and fathers with disabilities (BMAS; 2016)

The special role of mothers and fathers with disabilities was readdressed in sections 4 (4) and 78 (3) of Part 1 of Book IX of the Social Code. This measure will be considered concluded when the Federal Participation Act goes into force on 1 January 2018.

***Priority focus: Partnership***

Improving the crediting of the partner’s income in connection with integration assistance for persons with disabilities (BMAS; 2016)

New legislation regulating integration assistance (*Eingliederungshilfe*) will go into force on 1 January 2020 and will reorganise the crediting of income and assets in connection with integration assistance pursuant to Part 2 of Book IX of the Social Code. In addition to



significant improvements, the partner's income and assets will also be exempted. In its General Observations regarding Germany's First State Review, the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities called upon Germany to conduct a review of the extent to which persons with disabilities use their personal income to meet their needs and live independently. This review has been conducted and the new legislation will lead to a significant improvement in the current situation starting 1 January 2020.

***Priority focus: Sexuality***

Symposium: The Legal Situation of Transgender and Intersex Persons in Germany and Europe - (Federal Antidiscrimination Agency (ADS); 2015)

This symposium was conducted on 7 October 2015. Among other activities, the symposium sent a signal against the mutilation of transgender and intersex persons and called for good health care for transgender and intersex persons.

"Ich will auch heiraten!" [I Want to Get Married Too!] project – Implementation of tailor-made offerings for providing general pregnancy counselling to women with intellectual disabilities and counselling in conflict situations (BMFSFJ; 2013-2016)

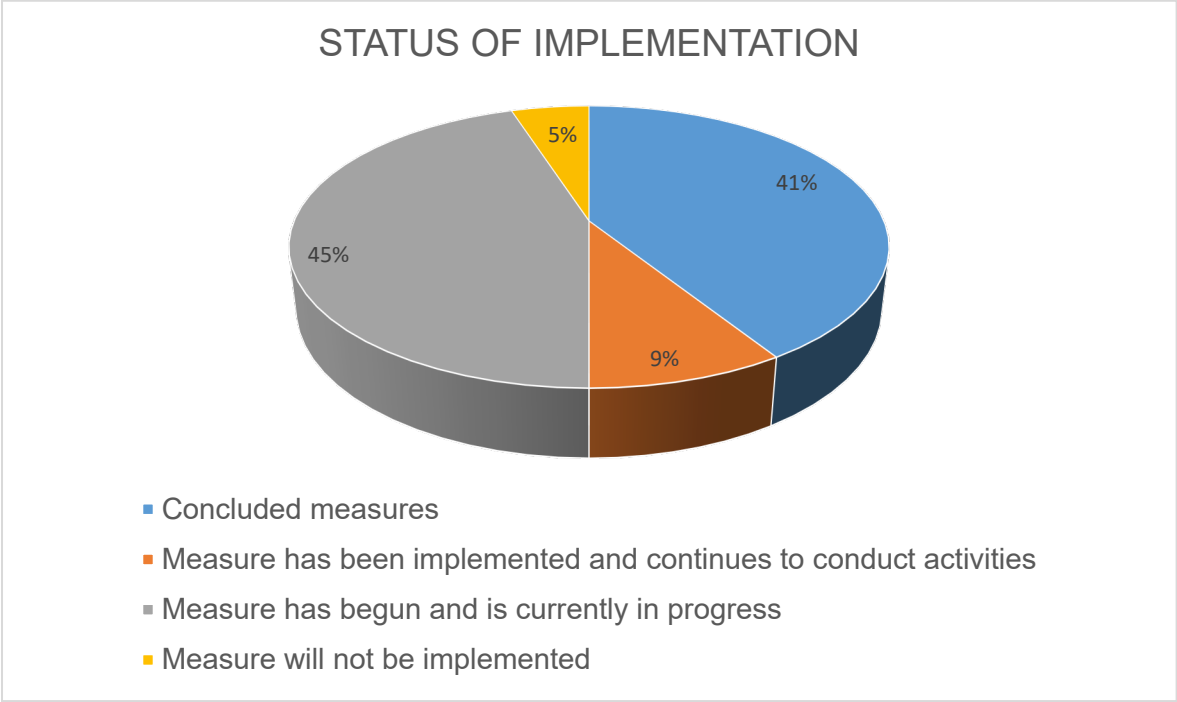
This measure aims to ensure that persons with disabilities are able to participate fully and effectively in society and be integrated into society – also when it comes to partnership and having a family (Article 23 of the UNCRPD) – in order to thus help shape the inclusion process.

**3.4.2 Measures with a quantitative goal**

A quantitative goal was defined in this field of action for the "Stiftung Anerkennung und Hilfe" [Recognition and Assistance Foundation] measure that was conducted under the aegis of the BMAS: The processing of all applications for recognition and support services from the foundation is to be finalised by the end of the foundation's five-year duration (31 December 2021). All applications received have been promptly processed to date. This measure began in 2017 and is still ongoing.

**3.4.3 Results**

As of July 2018, nine (41%) out of the 22 total measures in the Children, Youth, Family and Partnership field of action had already been concluded. Another ten (45%) had begun and are currently in progress, and two measures (9%) had been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis. One measure (5%) was not implemented.



*Figure 4 – Status of implementation in the Children, Youths, Family and Partnership field of action*

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in ten measures (45%). The evaluation of eight measures (36%) is planned. Fourteen of the 22 total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and eight have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures in this field of action are being conducted by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ).

### 3.5 Women

This field of action has set itself the goal of strengthening the rights of women with disabilities. Most of the measures pursue the instrumental goals “raising awareness” and “progressive development of regulations”. This field of action is based in particular on Article 6 of the UNCRPD.

#### 3.5.1 Concluded and implemented measures

##### ***Priority focus: Strengthening rights, representation***

###### Protection against discrimination – Amendment of the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (BGG) (BMAS; 2016)

The Act to Further Develop the Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities of 19 July 2016 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1757), which also enshrined the prohibition of discrimination in the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, went into force on 27 July 2016. The inclusion of denial of reasonable accommodations as a form of discrimination in section 7 (2) of the BGG clarified the prohibition of discrimination by public sector bodies in keeping with Article 5 (2) in conjunction with Article 2 of the UNCRPD.

##### ***Priority focus: Protection against violence***

###### Violence against Women helpline (BMFSF; ongoing)

The Violence against Women helpline (*Hilfetelefon “Gewalt gegen Frauen”*) was set up on the basis of the Act concerning the Establishment and Operation of a National Violence against Women Helpline and is a standing service. The helpline is a nationwide, low-threshold, anonymous and free service for (initial) counselling and referral to support services and facilities in the area (gatekeeper function). This helpline was designed to be accessible so that abused women with impairments can also access advice and assistance. Advisory services – in several languages, free of charge and confidential – are available 24 hours a day by telephone and through a website. They are also offered with the help of a sign language interpreter 15 hours a day. The website is accessible and the professionals working on the helpline have received additional training in order to be able to respond adequately to the special needs of women with impairments. A total of 2,100 consultations with a disability or impairment context were conducted in 2016, a renewed increase in the number of this particular type of consultation. The Federal Government will continue to offer the Violence against Women helpline based on the Act concerning the Establishment and Operation of a National Violence against Women Helpline. For the helpline, an important part of the collaboration with the assistance system and civil society is the cooperation with organisations representing persons with disabilities which is the source of feedback

regarding how to improve the assistance being offered and how to organise it so that it is more accessible to persons with disabilities.

#### Accessibility of women's support facilities (BMFSFJ; 2012)

The networks of women's shelters, women's counselling centres and women's emergency hotlines also implement measures that target women with disabilities who are victims of violence in order to improve this target group's access to the women's assistance system. It is not possible to say when the objectives will be achieved. The measures are being conducted on an ongoing basis.

### 3.5.2 Horizontal measures

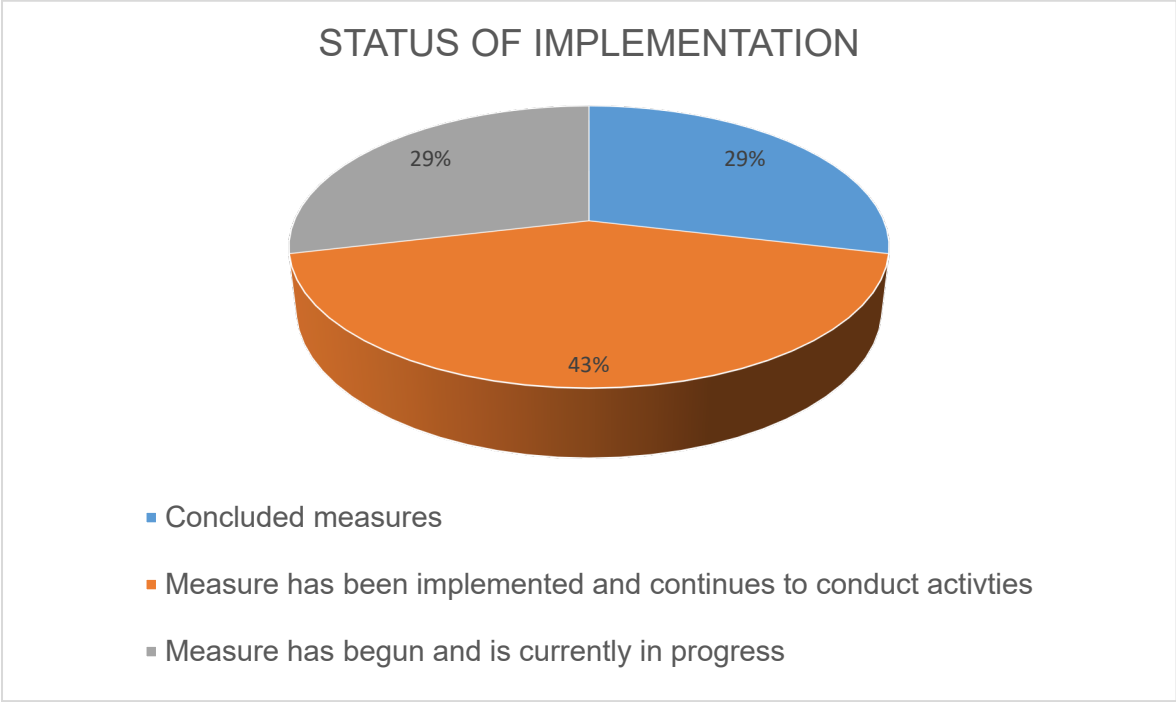
#### Consultations between the Federal Government and *Länder* governments on protection against violence (BMFSFJ, BMAS, *Länder* ministries responsible for social affairs and equality; since 2015)

The talks between the Federal Government and the *Länder* on protecting people, particularly women and girls with disabilities, against violence aim to take stock of the current situation and identify what action needs to be taken.

Based on this, the development/formulation of a cross-level strategy to ensure the protection of persons with disabilities against violence was discussed by the federal and *Länder* focal points together with representatives of the BMFSFJ and the monitoring body at the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR) at the invitation of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs on 25 April 2017. The intention is to further deepen the acquired insights and knowledge by conducting talks at expert level within the Federal Government as well as in the course of an ongoing exchange with the *Länder* governments. In the course of these activities, existing structures are to be analysed and further steps are to be developed. The aim is to acquire a comprehensive understanding that can be used as orientation for cross-level strategies and concepts for the comprehensive protection of persons, particularly women and girls with disabilities, and for independent, effective oversight and grievance mechanisms.

### 3.5.3 Results

As of July 2018, two (29%) out of the seven total measures in the Women field of action had already been concluded. Another two (29%) have begun and are currently in progress, and three measures (43%) had been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis.



*Figure 5 – Status of implementation in the Women field of action*

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in three (43%) of the measures in this field of action. The evaluation of two measures (29%) is planned. Four of the seven total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and three have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures in this field of action are being conducted by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ). None of the measures in this field of action has a defined quantitative objective.

## 3.6 Older Persons

Self-determination and participation are of immense importance, especially for older persons with disabilities. For this reason, it is extremely important to foster and ensure self-determination and participation. The measures taken in this field of action revolve primarily around the instrumental goals “raising awareness”, “networking the stakeholders”, “further development of regulations” and “compensation for disadvantages”. This field of action particularly pertains to Articles 8, 9, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30 of the UNCRPD.

### 3.6.1 Concluded and implemented measures

#### ***Priority focus: Inclusive social structures for older persons***

##### Establishing additional specialised centres nationwide for older persons who are deaf or hearing-impaired (BMFSFJ; 1 October 2014 - 30 September 2017)

As a result of numerous talks and consultations held in the individual *Länder* regarding the establishment of specialised centres for older deaf persons with dementia, awareness and understanding have grown for the problems of this small group of older persons with sensory disabilities and their need for advice. The original objective of establishing specialised centres at *Land* level could not be achieved to date for a variety of reasons. However, initial steps toward other solutions can be seen: for example, the *Land* North Rhine-Westphalia is planning to incorporate the existing specialised centre into the *Land* Dementia Network as a dementia service point for persons with sensory disabilities.

##### “Erfahrung ist Zukunft” [Experience is the Future] (Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (BPA); started in 2011)

This initiative aimed to raise awareness of the challenges posed by demographic change and to advocate a new image of ageing. This measure ended on 31 March 2017.

##### “Alter neu denken - Altersbilder” [Rethinking Ageing - Notions of Old Age] (BMFSFJ; started in 2010)

The “Altersbilder – Neue Bilder von Alter(n)” [Notions of Old Age - New Images of Old Age (Ageing)] programme was launched to raise society’s awareness of realistic images of old age/ageing. It has been flanked since 2012 by a travelling exhibition titled “Was heißt schon alt?” [What’s Old Anyway?] which shows the results of a photo and video competition by the same name. A cartoon competition with the title “Schluss mit lustig?” [Enough of this nonsense] has complemented the initiative since 2015. The “Altersbilder” programme which originated on the basis of the Sixth Gerontology Report (2010) includes a website <http://www.programm-altersbilder.de/> and Facebook and Twitter accounts and an online catalogue that shows people with different impairments who have grown old with their

disability (the spectrum covers blind, deaf, deaf-blind, mentally ill and physically disabled persons including persons with learning disabilities).

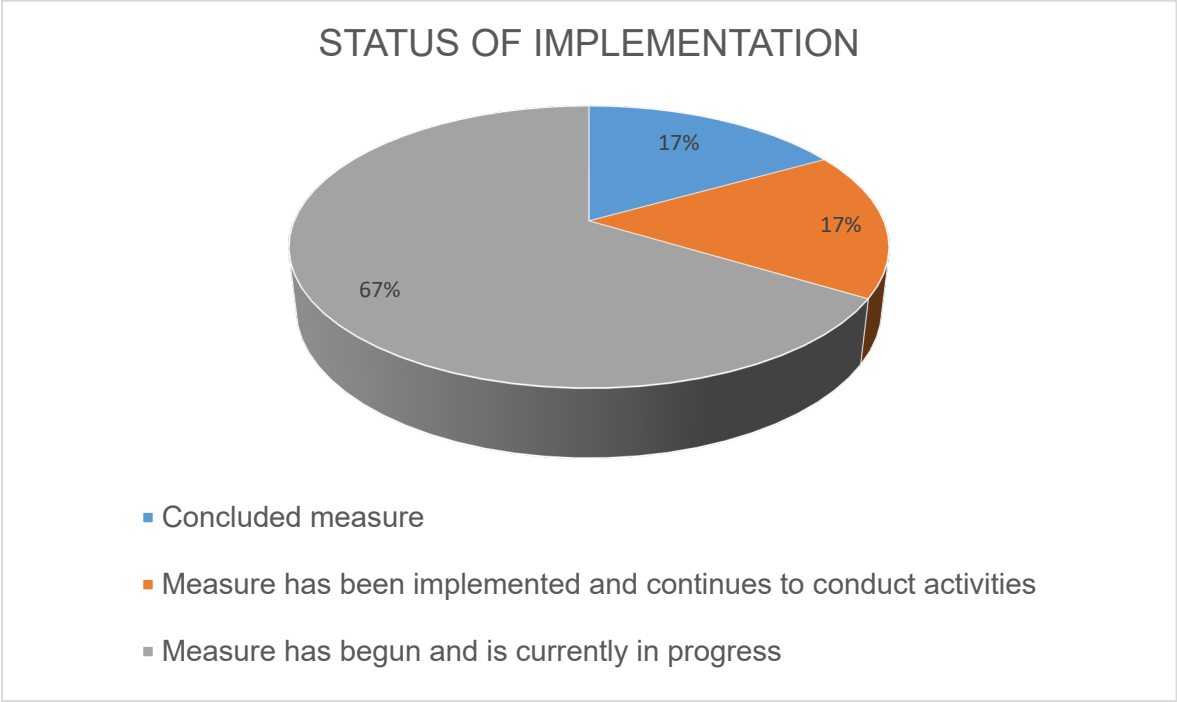
Many older persons belong to the group of persons protected under the UNCRPD. Dismantling outdated attitudes and biased, negatively connoted views of old age helps establish a realistic, nuanced picture in the public's mind and leads to overcoming prejudices and stereotypes. This eliminates the root cause for possible discrimination arising from such views. Moreover, it also redirects attention to the (special) potential offered by older persons with disabilities. The travelling exhibition has also featured an English version since January 2018 for interested English-speaking persons in Germany and abroad.

### 3.6.2 Measures with a quantitative goal

The "Agenda Gemeinsam für Menschen mit Demenz" [Together for Persons with Dementia Agenda] measure carried out by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) in this field of action defined a quantitative goal: For the BMFSFJ, a key measure is the promotion of 500 local groups of the Alliance of People with Dementia as support networks in the living environments of affected persons. This goal was achieved with the funding approvals granted in September 2016. An impact assessment was put out to tender. This measure will run from 2014 to 2018.

### 3.6.3 Results

As of July 2018, one (17%) of the six total measures in the Older Persons field of action had been concluded. Four (67%) had begun and were currently in progress, and one measure (17%) had been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.



*Figure 6 – Status of implementation in the Older Persons field of action*

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in three measures (50%). The evaluation of two measures (33%) is planned. Four of the six total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and two have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures in this field of action are being conducted by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ).



### **3.7 Construction and Housing**

The ability to lead a self-determined life also always depends on how accessible housing, living environments and social environments are. For this reason, this field of action aims to establish greater accessibility of housing and social environments. The measures here are primarily geared to the instrumental goal “compensation for disadvantages”. Several of these measures also target “raising awareness” and the “further development of regulations”. This field of action is based first and foremost on Articles 9, 19 and 28 of the UNCRPD.

#### **3.7.1 Concluded and implemented measures**

##### ***Priority focus: Construction and housing***

##### Age-appropriate conversion of dwellings (Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMI); since 2014)

The general population in Germany is growing older and the number of older persons with mobility constraints will continue to increase. As a result, the need for adequate dwellings that are adapted to the needs of elderly persons will also increase. Investments in age-appropriate housing and surroundings will consequently continue to be a vital concern of any holistic housing and urban development policy pursued by the Federal Government.

One of the most important measures undertaken by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) (and subsequently since March 2018 the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMI)) was the introduction of the grant programme “Altersgerecht Umbauen” [Age-appropriate Conversion of Dwellings] of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) in 2014. Under this programme, private owners and tenants can apply for subsidies – irrespective of their income or age – in order to eliminate barriers in residential buildings and undertake structural measures to provide burglary protection. The loan version of the KfW programme allows housing companies and cooperatives or municipal enterprises to submit applications as well. Through the Age-appropriate Conversion of Dwellings subsidy programme, federal funding has been provided to finance measures in approximately 112,000 dwellings since the start of the programme (without loan subsidies or burglary protection measures) (as of 31 January 2018). All target groups were involved in various meetings and activities during the programme’s preparation stage. The subsidy programme has been extended until the year 2022 with a stable funding level of €75 million a year.

##### Government aid for social housing (BMI; ongoing until 2019)

In principle, funds for subsidising social housing can, depending on the political priorities of the individual *Land* governments, be used to build new accessible housing or to modernise

building stock to meet the needs of elderly persons. The subsidisation of social housing has been the sole responsibility of the *Länder* governments since 1 September 2016 and will be supplemented with compensatory funding from the Federal Government until the end of 2019. In view of the shortages in many housing markets, the compensatory funding was massively increased starting 2016. This funding totalled more than €1.5 billion a year in 2017 and 2018. This is nearly three times the amount that the Federal Government made available to the *Länder* prior to 2016. A total of approximately 62,000 housing units were subsidised in 2016 using funds from the federal and *Land* governments. This represents an increase of around 20 per cent over 2015. The construction of government-subsidised housing alone increased by 68 per cent in 2016. A total of 24,550 new low-cost rental flats were built. This is an increase of nearly 10,000 flats in comparison to the 14,653 flats built in 2015.

Updates to the “Guideline: Accessibility in Building Design”, manual for federal building authorities (BMI; 2016)

The “Guideline: Accessibility in Building Design” which was released in February 2014 and implemented for federal building authorities on 1 June 2014 was updated. It serves as a reference work for planners, architects, specialised planners and representatives of persons with severe disabilities. It has been available online at [www.leitfadenbarrierefreiesbauen.de](http://www.leitfadenbarrierefreiesbauen.de) since January 2017.

Due to strong nationwide interest in the guideline and the importance of realising accessibility at European and international level, the guideline was translated into English. This version was published in January 2015. An updated version is expected to be available during the third quarter of 2018.

KfW programme “Barrierearme Stadt” [Low-barrier City] (BMI; since 2012)

The Low-barrier City programme is an own-funds programme of the *Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau* (KfW) which was tasked by the Federal Government and is updated on an ongoing basis. Stakeholders in cities and towns face enormous challenges when adapting municipal and social infrastructures to the needs arising from demographic change. In response, the Federal Government charged the KfW in 2012 with conducting the Low-barrier City programme. Local authorities, municipal undertakings and social organisations receive special low-interest loans in order to reduce barriers in public spaces, in municipal transport facilities and sports facilities and in buildings that are part of the municipal or social infrastructure. The programme thus supplements the existing Age-appropriate Conversion of Dwellings programme for residential buildings and covers the areas of municipal and social infrastructure which extend beyond housing property. A total of 260 commitments (investment projects that have been funded nationwide) with a volume of €127 million have

been issued since the start of the programme (KfW own funds, as of 31 January 2018).

### ***Priority focus: Inclusive social environments***

#### Accessible design of the residential environment with the help of urban development assistance (BMI; ongoing)

The urban development assistance provided through the federal and *Land* governments aims to remedy ills and supports local authorities using an integrated, spatial approach to demographic, social and economic change and climate protection. In doing so, this assistance ensures important, necessary investments in the urban infrastructure of Germany's towns and cities. An important guiding principle here is to focus on the citizens' needs when planning investment measures to adapt urban neighbourhoods. The interests of households with children and of older persons as well as the interests of persons with special challenges to their mobility due to health or other reasons must be taken into consideration. In this way, funds for urban development can also be used to make public spaces and buildings as well as the living environment in urban neighbourhoods accessible.

The Federal Government allocated a total of approximately €18 billion for urban development assistance during the period 1971 to 2017. In 2018, the provision of federal funds for the urban development assistance programme was extended at the record level of €790 million (guaranteed level of funding). In addition, a further €200 million in federal financial assistance has been provided since 2017 through the "Soziale Integration im Quartier" [Social Inclusion in the Neighbourhood] investment pact.

#### Programme for social village renewal (Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL); 2015-2020)

Thirty-six projects were authorised under the Social Village Development announcement of the federal programme for rural development. They include two individual projects relating to persons with disabilities. One of these projects revolves around the construction of an "activity building" to be used, among other things, as a meeting place for persons with and without disabilities. The other project is developing a garden and landscape park in a former sandpit. Persons with and without disabilities are working together to build the park developing their professional skills.

### 3.7.2 Horizontal measures

#### Exchange on inclusive social environments (BMAS, BMG, BMFSFJ, BMI, BMVI, BMEL, social affairs ministries of the *Länder* and, where appropriate, other ministries; started in 2016)

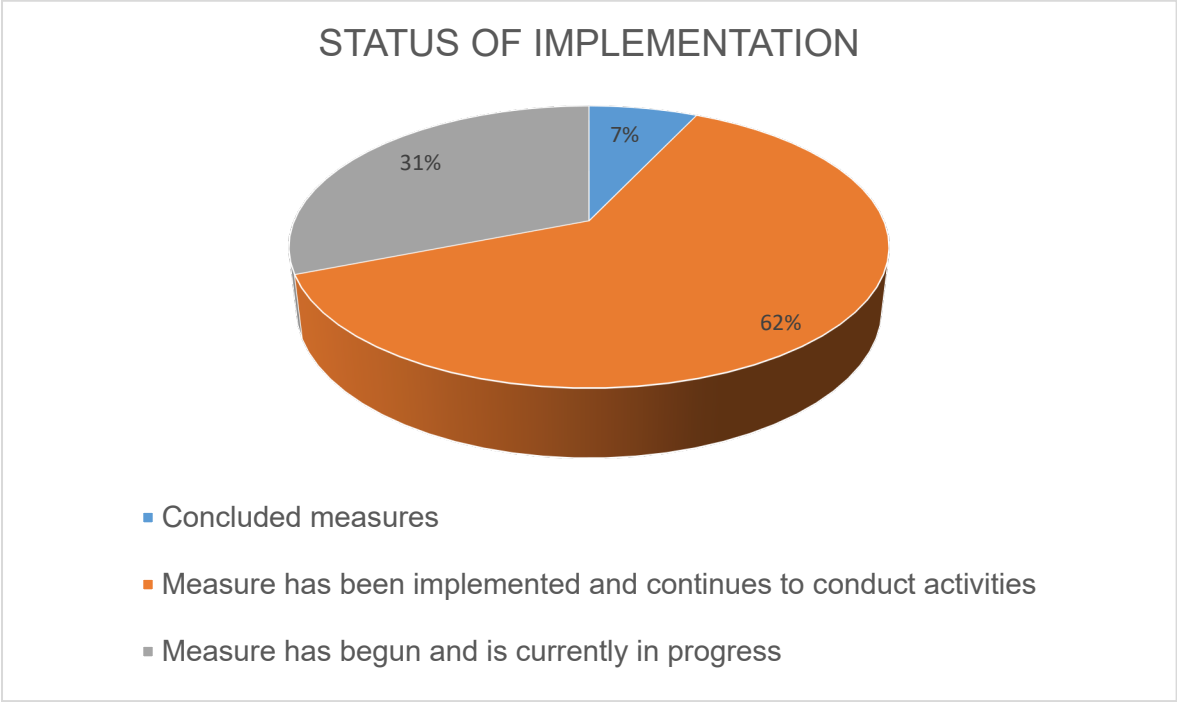
This measure encompasses regular exchanges between federal ministries in order to shape inclusive social environments on the basis of Article 19 of the UNCRPD. The first interministerial exchange was scheduled for November 2017. One key thematic area in this connection was the exchange with the Monitoring Body at the Germany Institute for Human Rights (DIMR) on the human rights standards for designing inclusive social environments arising from Article 19 of the UNCRPD and on the status of implementation of measures from the NAP 2.0 pertaining to inclusive social environments.

In addition, the BMAS in its capacity as National Focal Point and the focal points of the individual *Länder* have already examined the subject of Inclusive Social Environments in depth, including within the framework of Federal-*Land* consultations, and have developed cross-level guiding principles and ideas for joint activities.

Based on this, the BMAS will launch the multi-year national “InitiativeSozialraumInklusiv” (ISI) [Inclusive Social Environments] initiative in 2018 with the aim of raising awareness and networking – together with government and civil society stakeholders from the Federal Government, *Länder* and municipalities – for the subject of inclusive social environments and anchoring it in joint urban and regional planning activities.

### 3.7.3 Results

As of July 2018, one (7%) of the 13 total measures in the Construction and Housing field of action had been concluded. Another eight (62%) had been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis. Four measures (31%) had begun and are currently in progress.



*Figure 7 – Status of implementation in the Construction and Housing field of action*

Persons with disabilities and their associations were involved in six measures (46%). The evaluation of nine measures (69%) is planned. Ten of the 13 total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and three have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures in this field of action are being conducted by the BMI. None of the measures in this field of action has a defined quantitative goal.

## 3.8 Mobility

For persons with disabilities or persons with reduced mobility, personal mobility and the elimination of existing barriers are key prerequisites for a self-determined life. These goals are the focus of the Mobility field of action. The majority of the measures in this field of action fall under the instrumental goals “compensation for disadvantages”, “data stock” and “participation research”. This field of action is based primarily on Articles 4, 9 and 20 of the UNCRPD.

### 3.8.1 Concluded and implemented measures

“Handbuch zur Barrierefreiheit im Fernbuslinienverkehr” [Handbook on Accessibility in Regular Long-distance Coach Service] (BMVI; 2016-2017)

The Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI) released the “Handbook on Accessibility in Regular Long-distance Coach Service” in August 2017. This handbook was written to give relevant vehicle manufacturers, long-distance coach operators and local authorities as well as persons with disabilities or reduced mobility an overview of the current legal framework and experience gathered to date in connection with accessible transportation using long-distance coaches. It is divided into the chapters Vehicles, Operation and Infrastructure and differentiates between measures prescribed by law and recommendations that go beyond those measures. An accessible version of this publication can be downloaded free of charge from the BMVI homepage. This measure has been concluded.

Funding announcement for “Von Tür zu Tür” [From Door to Door] (Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi); 2001)

The focus of this funding announcement was the development of technical solutions for the purpose of establishing equal access to information and navigation systems for local public transport systems and/or processing information about this for personal mobility. All nine selected projects were concluded in 2016 and were evaluated by mid-2017.

Research project to promote accessibility in the area of mobility (BMWi; 01/2012 - 05/2016) in connection with the aforementioned funding announcement

The objective of the BMWI-funded project “m4guide - mobile multi-modal mobility guide” (project coordinator: Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment) was to develop and test under practical conditions a personalised, cross-modal travel information and route guidance system which blind and visually impaired persons in cities and rural areas can also use. This project targeted Article 9 (1) and Article 20 (a), (b), (d) of the UNCRPD. This measure has already been concluded.

### Research and development funding programmes of the BMWi for SMEs (BMWi; ongoing)

The following funding programmes are not tied to a specific topic and can be used for projects that improve the participation of persons with disabilities: “Zentrales Innovationsprogramm für den Mittelstand” (ZIM) [Central Innovation Programme for Medium-sized Enterprises], “Industrielle Gemeinschaftsforschung” (IGF) [Cooperative Industrial research], “Innovationskompetenz Ost” (INNO-KOM Ost) [Innovation Competence East], research and development consultancy programmes (R&D). The Central Innovation Programme for Medium-sized Enterprises (ZIM), which these measures fall under, will run until the end of 2019. However the measures cited here (funding projects for the period 2013 - 2015 that are part of the ZIM) have been concluded.

### 3.8.2 Results

As of July 2018, four (33%) out of the 12 total measures in the Mobility field of action had been concluded. One (8%) had been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis. Six measures (50%) had begun and are currently in progress and one measure (8%) had not yet begun.

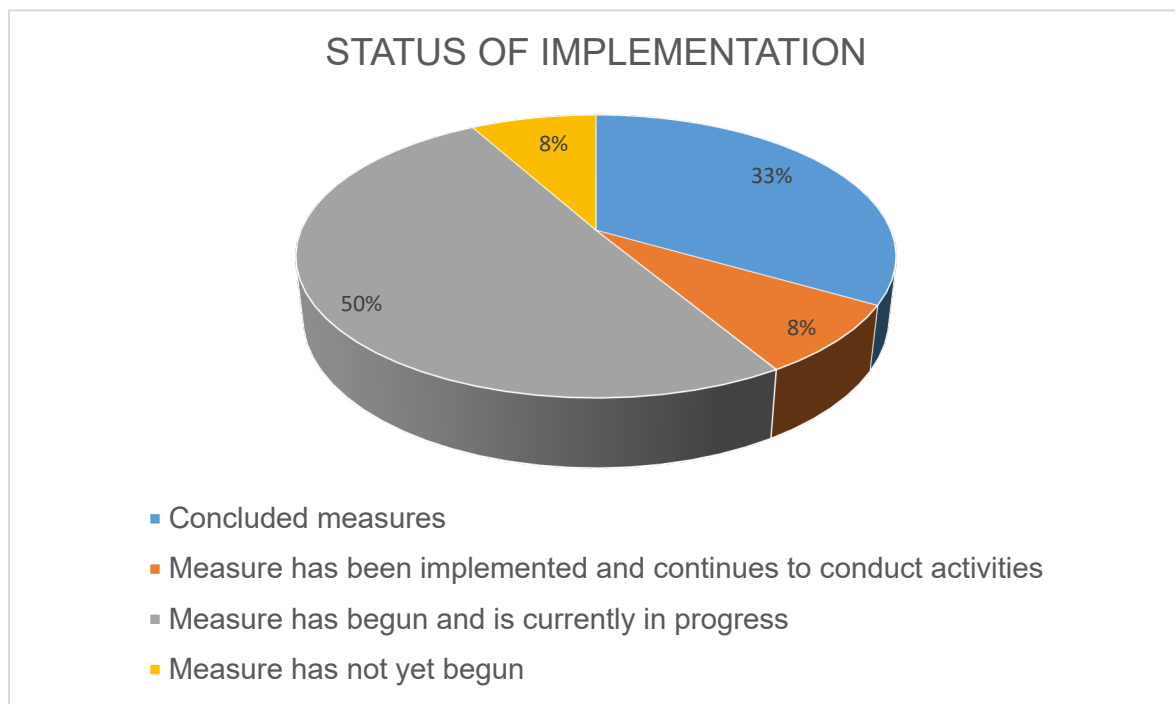


Figure 8 – Status of the Mobility field of action

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in seven measures (58%). The evaluation of one measure (8%) is planned. Seven of the 12 total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and five have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures are being conducted by the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (BMVI). None of the measures in this field of action has a defined quantitative objective.

### **3.9 Culture, Sport and Leisure**

The participation of persons with disabilities in culture, sport and leisure is a sign of an inclusive society. Therefore the aim here is to support the active participation of persons with disabilities. The measures in this field of action cover all five instrumental goals. The Culture, Sport and Leisure field of action is based on Articles 8, 29 and 30 of the UNCRPD.

#### **3.9.1 Concluded and implemented measures**

##### ***Priority focus: Culture***

##### Culture in the Kleisthaus (BMAS; Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities; ongoing)

This open-ended measure is being implemented with different types of events such as theatre performances, readings, concerts and exhibitions that are part of the cultural programme at the Kleisthaus itself or are being conducted in cooperation with festivals such as the Berlinale or the Golden Sparrow, the German children's media festival. In this connection, promoting and increasing the visibility of artists with disabilities and discussing topics such as accessibility and inclusion during cultural events are conducive to achieving the objectives here. Corresponding public relations work rounds off this measure in the area of awareness-raising. Further events in the Kleisthaus and collaborative activities are in planning.

##### "The Inclusive Museum. Guide to Accessibility and Inclusion" (Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media (BKM); started in 2013)

This guide makes a contribution to establishing the conditions necessary for ensuring the equal participation of persons with disabilities in museums. Now that the guide has been completed, it is printed and made available online on an ongoing basis, helping museums conduct accessible and/or low-barrier activities in their facilities.

##### Barrier-free accessibility of films (BKM); starting 2017)

The Film Promotion Act (FFG) contains provisions that support the implementation of the objectives of Article 9 (Accessibility) and Article 30 (Participation in cultural life) of the UNCRPD. Appropriate measures for the purposes of Article 9 and Article 30 of the UNCRPD are the obligation to produce accessible versions (section 47 (1), sentence 1 of the FFG) which has meanwhile been extended to include the obligation to make accessible versions available as a prerequisite for receiving public funding for all film windows that are funded pursuant to this law (section 47 (1), sentence 2 of the FFG), and the obligation to deposit an accessible version in the Federal Archives (section 49 (1), sentence 2 of the FFG). A definition of the term accessible version was also incorporated into this law. Under this



definition, accessible versions must be in line with market requirements and be suitable for showing in a cinema (section 40 (8) of the FFG). This definition aims to ensure high-level quality assurance at sub-statutory level reflecting market realities. In addition, the objectives of the UNCRPD and the establishment of accessibility as defined in section 4 of the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (BGG) are being pursued using the possibility set forth in this law of granting financial assistance for modernising cinemas not in the form of loans but rather in the form of grants from the German Federal Film Board (FFA) when the measure serves to establish accessibility (section 135 (1), sentence 2 of the FFG). This also includes measures to facilitate access to cinemas for persons with reduced mobility. The amount of financial assistance granted for such measures can now exceed the limit of €350,000 that previously applied (section 135 (2), sentence 2 of the FFG).

***Priority focus: Volunteer work***

Recommendations for tapping and fostering civic engagement on the part of persons with disabilities (BMAS; until June 2016)

In autumn 2017, the head of the Inclusive Society Forum project presented recommendations for tapping and fostering civic engagement on the part of persons with disabilities to the NAP committee and the interministerial steering group on civic engagement, thus making it available to a wider circle of players at civic and government/political level. This further increased the effectiveness of the activities undertaken by the project to promote the objectives set forth in Article 8 and Article 29 (b) of the UNCRPD. In addition awareness was raised for the fact that all policy areas and areas of society are called upon to establish inclusive structures for civic engagement following the principle of disability mainstreaming.

Opening volunteer work with the Technisches Hilfswerk (THW) [Federal Agency for Technical Relief, the German Government's disaster relief organisation] to persons with disabilities] (Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMI), started on 26 November 2014 for an indefinite duration)

The guidelines on the involvement of assistants in the Federal Agency for Technical Relief (*THW- Mitwirkungsrichtlinie in German*) went into force on 26 November 2014 for an unlimited period of time. The guidelines mirror the diversity of people (people with and without disabilities), including the THW's team of volunteer helpers. With these guidelines, the THW gives people with any kind of disability the opportunity to participate in civil protection and disaster response work in positions of responsibility, which is important for all of society, in line with their personal interests and health-related constraints.

***Priority focus: Sport***

## Continued development of inclusive sport offerings (Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities; 2016-2020)

Inclusion is the subject of much debate in the sport field and is seen as an important contribution to the development of organised sport and other sport providers. The level of participation of persons with disabilities in sport continues to be less than the level seen among the rest of the population. Consequently, organising increasing numbers of sport offerings to be inclusive must continue to be an objective here. Establishing the conditions that enable people with disabilities to better participate in any of a wide range of sport offerings in keeping with their preferences and interests presents an enormous challenge for all actors. The availability of information regarding the subject of inclusion and sport for persons with disabilities continues to be inadequate. This particularly applies to the provision of information for potential or active coaches, officials, volunteers and other interested parties.

Working together with the BMAS and representatives of leading sport organisations in Germany, the Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities launched a series of events aimed at establishing an overview of existing inclusion activities in sport, identifying additional reference points for inclusive sport and developing suggestions for intensifying inclusion in sport.

This series of events led to the development and support of an interactive information and communication platform. As a result, the sport field will be able to use the self-help organisations' know-how to improve how it approaches and addresses this target group. These organisations will be able to use the platform in order to communicate the subject of exercise and sport beyond the already well-systematised rehabilitation sport field from a perspective of participation and inclusion.

The information and communication platform for sport was created as part of an expansion of the existing inclusion map <http://www.inklusionslandkarte> in September 2017. Since then a large number of policy stakeholders (umbrella organisations, sport organisations, sports clubs, etc.) have made use of the expanded inclusion map entering their respective homepages and sport offerings on this platform. By July 2018, a total of 1,466 sport activities had already been posted on the inclusion map.

The "Index for Inclusion in and through Sport - A Guide to Promoting Diversity in Organised Sport in Germany" makes an important contribution to inclusion in and through sport. The guide was prepared by the National Paralympic Committee Germany (DBS) with financial assistance from the BMAS. It can rightly be deemed a successful step in the implementation of the National Action Plan. The results of the projects, which received funding from the

BMAS, will help the organisations in the organised sport sector assess their current situation in terms of inclusion, perhaps identify deficits but definitely receive ideas for improvements and solutions as well.

#### YOUTH TRAINING FOR THE PARALYMPICS] (BMI; started in 2012)

The YOUTH TRAINING FOR THE PARALYMPICS programme has been held since 2012 as a regular school competition with several hundred participants from all *Länder*. The BMI's provision of ongoing financial support for this programme is a regular part of the ministry's sport funding. The BMI provides funding for the final national events which are held together with the final national events for "Jugend trainiert für Olympia" [Youth Training for the Olympics].

#### FEDERAL YOUTH GAMES FOR ALL (Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ); since 2009)

Schoolchildren with disabilities have been able to take part in the annual Federal Youth Games since 2009.

#### ***Priority focus: Television***

#### Round Table on Accessible Television (BMAS; once a year on a continual basis)

Inclusion Days have been held once a year since 2013. The 2017 Inclusion Days were held in the bcc Berlin Congress Center on 4 and 5 December 2017. The fifth Round Table on Accessible Television was also held as part of these activities. It reported on the progress made since the last meeting and discussed further ways to improve accessibility.

#### ***Priority focus: Tourism***

#### Introduction of the "Reisen für Alle" [Travel for Everyone] standardised nationwide labelling and certification system (BMW; 2014-2018)

The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMW) funds the Travel for Everyone system to remedy the lack of information for persons with disabilities regarding accessible travel offers in the tourism service chain. The core feature of this system is a central database that serves as a digital information and marketing platform for licensees, particularly *Land* marketing organisations and nationwide tourism service providers. It is scheduled to go on line during the first half of 2018.

This project builds on a BMW funding project (2011-2014) which developed standards for a uniform labelling and certification system for accessible travel offers in close consultation with organisations of persons with disabilities, the tourism industry and Germany's 16 *Länder*.

Approximately 2,100 companies are listed in the new system or are currently in the process of becoming certified (as of January 2018). Licensees are the *Länder* Bavaria, Berlin, Hesse, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia. In addition, the Embrace-Hotels e.V. hotel chain with its 35 certified establishments is also a licensee. The Deutsches Seminar für Tourismus (DSFT) Berlin e.V. which is funded by the BMWi is currently holding talks with the *Länder* Baden-Württemberg, Brandenburg and Bremen plus the Deutscher Wanderverband e.V. [German Hiking Association] about concluding licence agreements.

The BMWi has issued a commitment extending beyond the project period (which ends on 30 June 2018) to fund a pilot phase of up to three years for the operation of the central database as the system's digital information and marketing platform. The cost of operating the system is a key part of the funding provided for this project. The pilot phase seeks to establish the project's ability to finance the system's operation itself.

For the introduction of the system, the BMWi is promoting activities to raise tourism service providers' awareness of the business potential and the awareness of persons with disabilities and their representative organisations for this information service in another project until the end of 2018.

#### Barrier-free Tourism Day at ITB Berlin (BMW; ongoing)

Organised by the German National Tourism Board and its collaborative partner "Tourismus für Alle Deutschland e.V." (NatKo) [Accessible Tourism in Germany], the seventh Barrier-free Tourism Day at ITB 2018 brought together some 200 participants including representatives from the political sector, the international travel industry, experts, universities and journalists for an intensive exchange of information and experiences. The event was funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMW) and supported by the Barrier-free Destinations in Germany working group, the *Länder* task force on Accessible Tourism, and Messe Berlin. The thematic focus at this year's Barrier-free Tourism Day on 9 March 2018 was accessible active holidays / accessibility in rural areas. This topic is also proof of the holistic approach taken by the "Reisen für Alle" labelling and certification system that is funded by the BMW and meanwhile covers the entire tourism service chain. This makes information regarding holiday themes such as nature, activity and wellness and regarding entire travel destinations, particularly in rural areas, available for persons with disabilities.

### 3.9.2 Measures with a quantitative goal

In this field of action, a quantitative goal was defined for the project “Qualifiziert für die Praxis: Inklusionsmanager/innen für den gemeinnützigen Sport” [Qualified for Actual Practice: Inclusion Managers for Not-for-profit Sport] which was funded through the national rehabilitation fund and organised and managed by the German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB): For the first funding phase, a jury selected ten sport organisations from a multitude of good applications. Starting 1 January 2017, these ten organisations have hired and trained persons with disabilities for a period of two years to be sport inclusion managers. In the meantime, a further ten sports associations and clubs have been selected for the second funding phase starting January 2019; they will hire and train another ten sport inclusion managers with severe disabilities. This measure will run from 2016 to 2020.

### 3.9.3 Results

As of July 2018, seven (29%) out of the 24 total measures in the Culture, Sport and Leisure field of action had already been concluded. Ten (42%) had been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis, and seven measures (29%) had begun and are currently in progress.

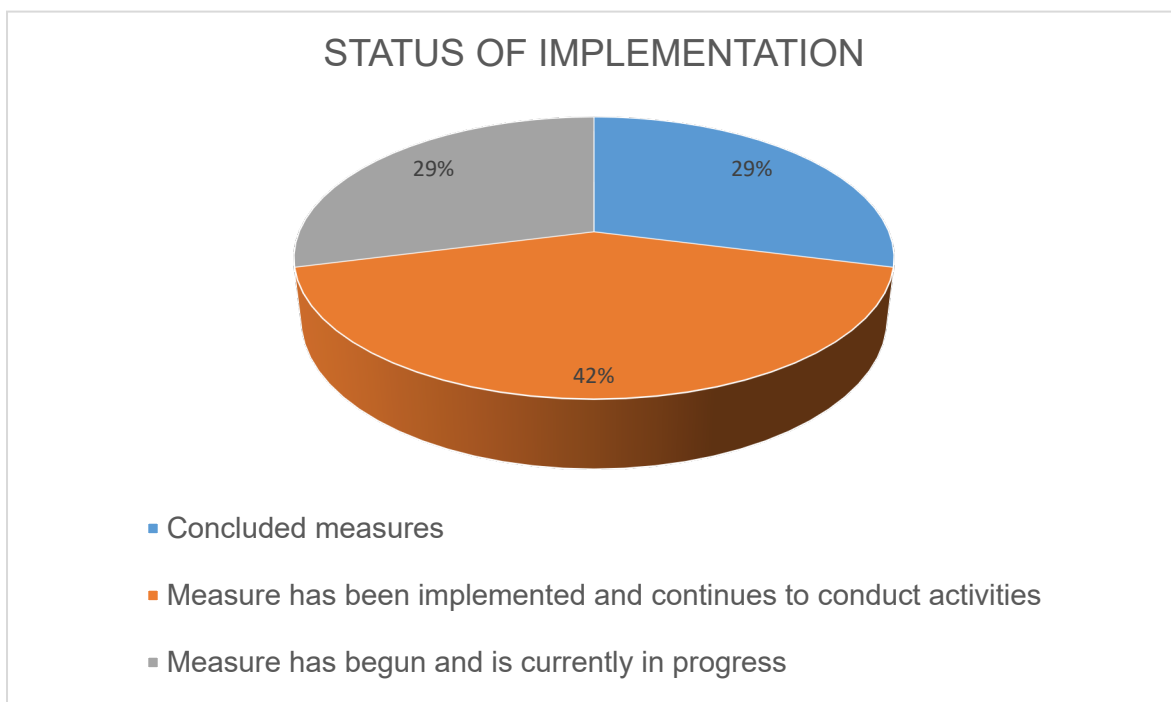


Figure 9 – Status of implementation in the Culture, Sport and Leisure field of action

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in 21 measures (88%). The evaluation of 11 measures (46%) is planned. Twenty-one of the 24 total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and three have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures are being conducted by the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media and the BMAS.



### 3.10 Social and Political Participation

This field of action aims to ensure the social and political participation of persons with disabilities. A particular focus for activities in this field is improving accessibility to information and communication. The measures cover the instrumental goals “progressive development of regulations”, “improving the data stock” and “raising awareness”.

#### 3.10.1 Concluded and implemented measures

##### ***Priority focus: Equality / Participation***

##### Further development of legislation on equality for persons with disabilities

– Amendment of the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (BGG) (BMAS; 2016)

The Act to Further Develop the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities of 19 July 2016 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1757) amended the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (BGG) and went into force on 27 July 2016. The amendment brought the BGG into line with the UNCRPD and social and technical/technological developments.

Key areas covered by the amendment include:

- Changing the wording used for the definition of disability to reflect the wording used in the UNCRPD
- Improving accessibility within the federal administration
- Advancing the use of easy-to-read texts
- Clarifying the ban on discrimination for public authorities by deeming denial of reasonable accommodations to be a form of discrimination in keeping with the UNCRPD
- Establishing the Federal Centre of Expertise on Accessibility at the German Pension Insurance for Miners, Railway Workers and Seamen to serve as a central point of contact, particularly for public authorities, in matters involving accessibility
- Establishing an Arbitration Service at the offices of the Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities and establishing an arbitration procedure
- Providing a legal basis for supporting and funding participation

Establishment of the Federal Centre of Expertise on Accessibility (BMAS, German Pension Insurance for Miners, Railway Workers and Seamen (DRV-KBS); started in 2016)

The amendment of the BGG established a legal basis in section 13 of the BGG for setting up the Federal Centre of Expertise on Accessibility. This body took up its work in July 2016. The establishment of the Federal Centre of Expertise on Accessibility at the German Pension Insurance for Miners, Railway Workers and Seamen created a central point of contact for public authorities as well as for business, associations and civil society for advice and

support in connection with matters relating to accessibility. The demand for initial advice and information services is already strong. The centre is assisted by a body of experts comprised primarily of representatives of organisations of persons with disabilities.

***Priority focus: Public procurement***

Public procurement: Accessibility as a criteria in specifications (BMWf; 2016)

The statutory provisions requiring public authorities to take accessibility into account in their specifications went into force on 18 April 2016 with the revision of public procurement law.

***Priority focus: Data stock regarding persons with disabilities***

Federal Government Report on Participation with regards to the circumstances of persons with impairments (BMAS; 2016/2017)

In each legislative term, the Federal Government issues a report on the situation of persons with disabilities and how their participation is developing. The “Second Federal Government Report on Participation with regards to the circumstances of persons with impairments, Participation - Impairment - Disability” was released in December 2016 for the 18th legislative period. The Report on Participation is a major contribution to the implementation of Article 31 of the UNCRPD.

Evaluation of the General Act on Equal Treatment (AGG) (ADS; 2015-2016)

An evaluation of the General Act on Equal Treatment was completed and published by the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (ADS) in August 2016. The evaluation recommends incorporating reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities into the General Act on Equal Treatment (AGG) and thus expanding the protection against the discrimination of persons with disabilities in private law. Moreover, the concept of disability as set forth in the UNCRPD and chronic illnesses are to be incorporated into the AGG. The results of the evaluation of the AGG were discussed and set out in greater detail with civil society at a conference in October 2016. As part of the ongoing further development of the AGG during the 19th legislative period, the Federal Government plans to assess how private parties who provide services for the general public can implement reasonable accommodations. A first step will involve the healthcare sector. A legal opinion commissioned by the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency in 2018 supports the need to develop the AGG with regard to reasonable accommodations.

***Priority focus: Recognition of disabilities***

Introduction of a marker for deaf-blind persons in disability passes for persons with severe disabilities (BMAS; 2016)



The marker “TBI” to identify deaf-blind persons in disability passes was introduced when Article 18 of the Federal Participation Law (BTHG) went into force on 30 December 2016, amending the Ordinance on Passes for Persons with Severe Disabilities. The TBI marker serves to raise people’s awareness of the adverse effects being deaf-blind has on participation and the associated consequences these adverse effects have for deaf-blind persons. This particularly applies to blind-deaf persons whose participation in society is considerably limited. With the introduction of the TBI marker, deaf-blindness is recognised as a disability in its own right. Through this marker, deaf-blind persons can alert others to their special situation. In 2017, the BMAS organised two expert meetings where the interests and concerns of deaf-blind persons were discussed. Another expert meeting is to be held in 2018.

***Priority focus: Elections and political participation***

Study on the actual situation of persons with disabilities when exercising their right to vote or stand as a candidate (BMAS; 2016)

This study examined whether linking disenfranchisement to a court decision issuing a standing order for guardianship in all matters is necessary and warranted in practical or legal terms against the backdrop of the provisions set forth in Article 29 (1) of the UNCRPD. According to the final report, a total of 84,550 persons have been disqualified from voting pursuant to section 13 of the Federal Elections Act (BWG). The vast majority of these cases (81,220 persons = 96,1%) involve persons who are the subject of “permanent full guardianship”, in other words, for persons for whom a guardian has been appointed, not just through a provisional order, to manage all their affairs (section 13 (2) of the BWG). Nearly all of the individuals in these cases are persons with disabilities. Also disqualified from voting (section 13 (3) of the BWG) are 3,300 persons who are accommodated in a psychiatric hospital under an order issued pursuant to section 63 in conjunction with section 20 of the German Criminal Code. Particularly in view of the large number of persons who are subject to full guardianship and therefore disqualified from voting, the study indicates a corresponding need for action. Since it is long-standing practice for draft legislation in the area of electoral law to be submitted by Members of the Bundestag, it is ultimately incumbent upon the German Bundestag to assess the results of the study and their consequences. The study was released on 16 June 2016.

**3.10.2 Results**

As of July 2018, 11 (37%) out of the 30 total measures in the Social and Political Participation field of action had already been concluded. Nine (30%) had been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis. Seven measures (23%) had begun and

were currently in progress, two measures (7%) had not yet begun, and one measure (3%) will not be implemented.

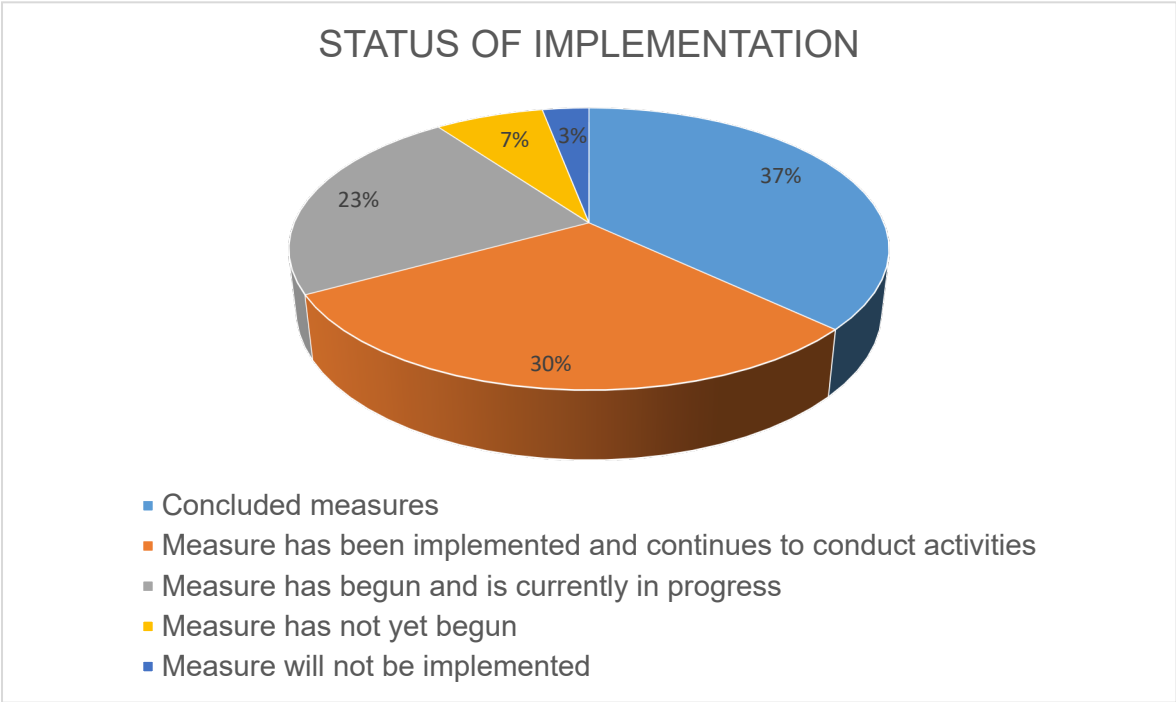


Figure 10 – Status of implementation in the Social and Political Participation field of action

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in 21 measures (70%). The evaluation of seven measures (23%) is planned. Nineteen of the 30 total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and 11 have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures in this field of action are being conducted by the BMAS. None of the measures in this field of action had a defined quantitative objective.

### 3.11 Personal Rights

This field of action aims to promote the self-determination of persons with disabilities and to reduce coercive measures. The instrumental goals of this field of action are “raising awareness”, “networking”, “improving the data stock”, and the “further development of regulations”. This field of action is based on Articles 10 and 12 to 18 of the UNCRPD.

#### 3.11.1 Concluded and implemented measures

##### ***Priority focus: Adult guardianship law***

The Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV) conducted two studies on the actual legal situation:

1. on the implementation of the necessity principle in the practical application of guardianship law with regard to the priority use of “other assistance” (2015-2017) and

2. on the subject of quality in legal guardianship (2015-2017)

The first research project examined the extent to which other forms of assistance (particularly assistance provided under social law) exist where a representative is not appointed; whether they are suited for avoiding the appointment of a guardian and whether the adult guardianship authorities are able to arrange this assistance. Avoiding guardianships through the use of low-threshold assistance strengthens the affected individuals’ right to self-determination in keeping with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The research project on quality in legal guardianship also revolved around the right to self-determination and the necessity principle. This is because a sign of good-quality guardianship is the fact that it respects the right to self-determination of the person who has been placed in care and fosters the individual’s exercise of the right to self-determination, and that the guardian uses the option of representation only when necessary. The project examined whether structural deficits exist in the legal guardianship system and developed recommendations for action to remedy them.

The research projects began in late 2015 and were concluded in October 2017 (project on the necessity principle) and November 2017 (project on quality). The final reports for both research projects were published by the Bundesanzeiger Verlag publishing house. In addition to executive summaries of the key findings from both projects, they are available in printable, low-barrier PDF form for download free of charge on the BMJV homepage ([http://www.bmjv.de/DE/Service/Fachpublikationen/Fachpublikationen\\_node.html](http://www.bmjv.de/DE/Service/Fachpublikationen/Fachpublikationen_node.html)).

##### ***Priority focus: Judicial system***

Continuing training courses for judges and public prosecutors (BMJV; ongoing)

For judges and public prosecutors, the German Judicial Academy conducts a variety of continuing training courses related to the UNCRPD. Particular mention must be made of the conferences on victim protection and adult guardianship law and behavioural conferences with a focus on conducting talks and trials, communications skills and the competent handling of conflict situations.

***Priority focus: Avoiding coercive measures***

Amendment of legislation on accommodation in a psychiatric hospital in accordance with section 63 of the German Criminal Code (BMJV; 2015-2016)

The previous provisions under federal law were in conformance with the requirements set forth in the UNCRPD (see Bundestag printed paper 16/10808, p. 52). In particular, they did not lead to discriminatory deprivation of liberty due to a disability. Instead, they permitted confinement only when the individual had additionally committed one or more criminal offences, when it was expected that the individual would commit serious criminal offences due to his/her condition and the individual therefore presented a threat to society. However, the changes undertaken by the Act to Amend the Law on Accommodation in a Psychiatric Hospital pursuant to section 63 of the German Criminal Code and to Amend Other Regulations give even greater consideration to the objectives enshrined in the UNCRPD (particularly in Article 14, (1) (b) and (2)) of ensuring that any deprivation of the liberty of persons with disabilities is in compliance with the requirements formulated therein. A primary objective of this law is to better avoid undue and, especially, unduly long forced hospitalisation by providing substantive clarifications of legal issues, imposing restrictions and expanding procedural safeguards. This law went into force on 1 August 2016 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1610 f.).

**3.11.2 Measures with a quantitative goal**

In this field of action, a quantitative goal was defined for the measure “Continuing training courses for judges regarding the UNCRPD” which the BMAS carried out. This measure targeted the development of 14 all-day continuing training programmes (one for each *Land*; Lower Saxony/Bremen and Berlin/Brandenburg each have a joint continuing training programme), hand-outs related to judicial practice, and the integration into the respective continuing training courses. This measure runs from 2017 to 2018. Three pilot courses (in Hamburg, Berlin-Brandenburg and Bavaria) were conducted successfully in November 2017. The next continuing training course was held in North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW Conference) on 30 January 2018. Further dates in other *Länder* have already been scheduled. The number of participants ranges between 10 and 23 judges. The panel of experts established to provide flanking support for the project last met in December 2017.

3.11.3 Results

As of July 2018, four (36%) out of the 11 total measures in the Personal Rights field of action had already been concluded. Two (18%) had been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis. Three measures (27%) had begun and are currently in progress and two measures (18%) had not yet begun.

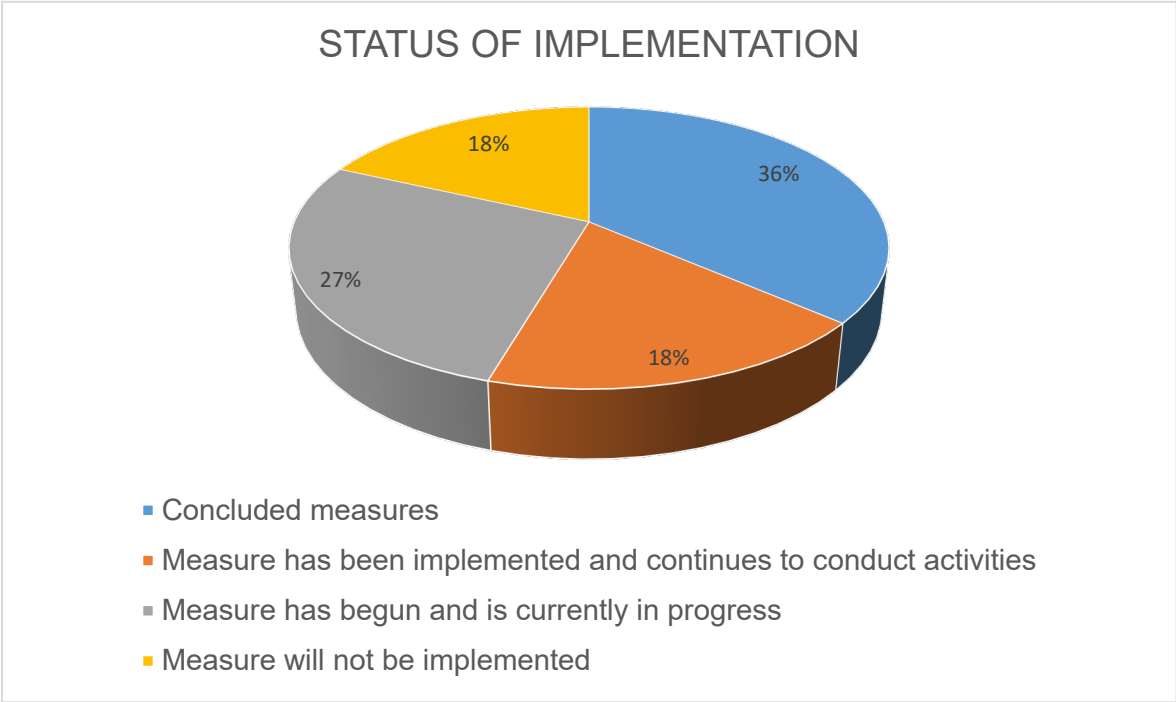


Figure 11 – Status of implementation in the Personal Rights field of action

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in four measures (36%). The evaluation of two measures (18%) is planned. Nine of the 11 total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and two have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures are being conducted by the BMJV.

## 3.12 International Cooperation

The International Cooperation field of action aims to examine not only at national but also international level the implementation of the UNCRPD, the subject of inclusion and the needs and rights of persons with disabilities in the areas of humanitarian Aid and development policy. The primary instrumental goals pursued in this field of action are “raising awareness”, “networking stakeholders” and “improving the data stock”. This field of action is based primarily on Articles 11 and 32 of the UNCRPD.

### 3.12.1 Concluded and implemented measures

#### ***Priority focus: Development cooperation and humanitarian aid***

Strengthen donor cooperation on the inclusion of persons with disabilities, including in the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); 2016-2020)

This measure is being conducted on an ongoing basis with bilateral donors and within the framework of the Global Alliance on Disability (GLAD) network. As a result, one of the core requirements set forth in Article 32 of the UNCRPD and of inclusion in the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda is being implemented.

Round table on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Development Cooperation Work (BMZ; ongoing)

The last Round Table was held in November 2014 with the participation of the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities. This format was changed in 2016 in connection with the tenth anniversary of the UNCRPD. The BMZ held an international conference with representatives of international organisations, the Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid, the Federal Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities, representatives from partner countries for German development cooperation, the private sector and national and international non-governmental organisations. Further round tables and conferences are planned in order to ensure an ongoing international exchange on the requirements set forth in Article 32 of the UNCRPD.

#### ***Priority focus: Cooperation at EU and UN level***

Cooperation with the institutions of the European Union (BMAS, Federal Foreign Office (AA), BMZ; ongoing)

The Disability High Level Group last met in Brussels on 20 October 2017. The Focal Points of the EU States Parties met on 19 May 2017 for a Work Forum to share experience with and

information on the implementation of the UNCRPD. The exchange in the Disability High Level Group and the Work Forum provides important impetus for the implementation of the UNCRPD at national level and makes a contribution to implementing Article 32 (International cooperation).

Conferences of the States Parties (BMAS, AA, BMZ, Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities; ongoing)

Germany will continue to actively contribute to the regularly held conferences of the States Parties. The 10th session of the Conference of States Parties to the CRPD was held at the United Nations in New York from 13 to 15 June 2017. Its theme was “The Second Decade of the CRPD: Inclusion and full participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the implementation of the Convention”. Germany organised a side event on “Communication as key for inclusion and participation” for the 2017 session of the Conference of States Parties.

3.12.2 Results

As of July 2018, ten (53%) out of the 19 total measures in the International Cooperation field of action had been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis. Nine measures (47%) had begun and are currently in progress.

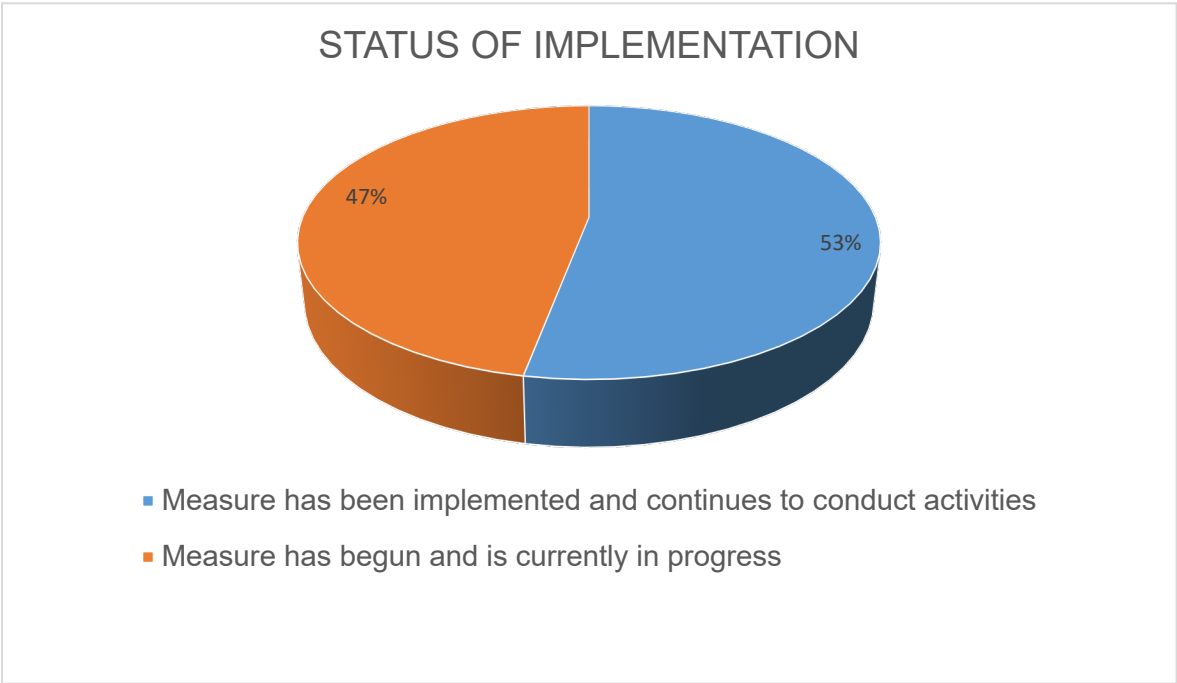


Figure 12 – Status of implementation in the International Cooperation field of action

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in ten measures (53%). The evaluation of three measures (16%) is planned. Thirteen of the 19 total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and six have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. Most of the measures are

being conducted by the BMZ. None of the measures in this field of action had a defined quantitative goal.



### 3.13 Awareness-raising

The Awareness-raising field of action was included in the NAP 2.0 for the first time and constitutes one of the key objectives of the NAP 2.0. It aims to raise awareness in order to change attitudinal barriers across all policy areas. Raising awareness, informing and motivating the general public, external target groups and even staff members of the federal administration regarding disability issues constitutes an enormous challenge. It is vital here to understand disabilities as a negative effect of an insufficiently inclusive society, and inclusion as an issue that can drive action in social and political processes. Inclusion can only succeed when it is widely accepted throughout society and pervades all areas of life. The activities in this field of action mainly pursue the instrumental goal of raising awareness. This field of action is based primarily on the requirements laid down in Article 8 of the UNCRPD.

#### 3.13.1 Concluded and implemented measures

##### ***Priority focus: Internal awareness-raising***

##### Raising awareness of the issue of easy-to-read texts and the general subject of inclusion (BAköV/BMI; ongoing since 2014)

The full review that has already started and, if necessary, revision of the entire course programme offered by the Federal Academy of Public Administration (BAköV) will ensure that people with disabilities will also be extensively included in the awareness-raising activities concerning the subjects of “easy-to-read texts”, “inclusion” and the “equal treatment of all persons” in the context of the BAköV’s education programme. At the same time, the courses offered will sensitise persons without disabilities to the special needs and concerns of persons with disabilities.

##### Action plans

The Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV), Federal Ministry of Defence (BMVg) and Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) have drawn up action plans for implementing the UNCRPD. The Federal Foreign Office (AA) and the BMFSFJ have evaluated their action plans for implementing the UNCRPD. The BMVg has commissioned a study (empirical survey) on the state of inclusion in the Federal Armed Forces. The results will be available in early 2019. In addition, an enquiry was initiated within the BMVg’s remit regarding the status of implementation of the BMVg’s action plan within its area of responsibility. Once the survey has been evaluated and the study has been carried out, the BMVg’s action plan will be substantially revised and updated on the basis of the need for governance measures that has been identified. This will probably be done in early 2019.

### ***Priority focus: External awareness-raising***

#### Follow-up umbrella campaign to implement the UNCRPD (BMAS; 2016-2017)

Between June and December 2016 advertisements were placed for the Less Disabling – More Enabling campaign [*“Mehr möglich machen, weniger behindern” in German*] to inform the public about the revised and updated Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (BGG), the National Action Plan 2.0 and the Federal Participation Act (BTHG). Information regarding these three statutory measures was made available on the BMAS homepage and on the “Einfach machen” [Making it easy] internet site on the implementation of the UNCRPD. The campaign informed the broad public about the ministry’s disability policy activities and raised awareness for the situation of persons with disabilities. The campaign also drew the attention of persons with disabilities to changes in the law that pertain to their day-to-day lives and are consequently very important for them. The campaign again placed advertisements around the time of the 2017 Inclusion Days (November-December) to inform the public about the Inclusion Days and opportunities for participating, for example via the website [www.umsetzungsbegleitung-bthg.de](http://www.umsetzungsbegleitung-bthg.de), and about the representative poll for the Participation Survey.

The “Supplement for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in small and medium-sized enterprises, taking into account information technology in the workplace” was added to the existing “Zusammenarbeiten” [Working Together] handbook. This supplement was developed by the Research Institute Technology and Disability (FTB), the Federal Association Self-Help for Persons with Disabilities or a Chronic Illness and Their Families, and the South-Westphalian Chamber of Industry and Trade Hagen (SIHK).

#### Events to network guidance services in the areas “migration” and “disability” (Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities; Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration; 2016 and 2017)

During the 18th legislative term, the Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities and the Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration conducted two events to address the needs of migrants and refugees with disabilities.

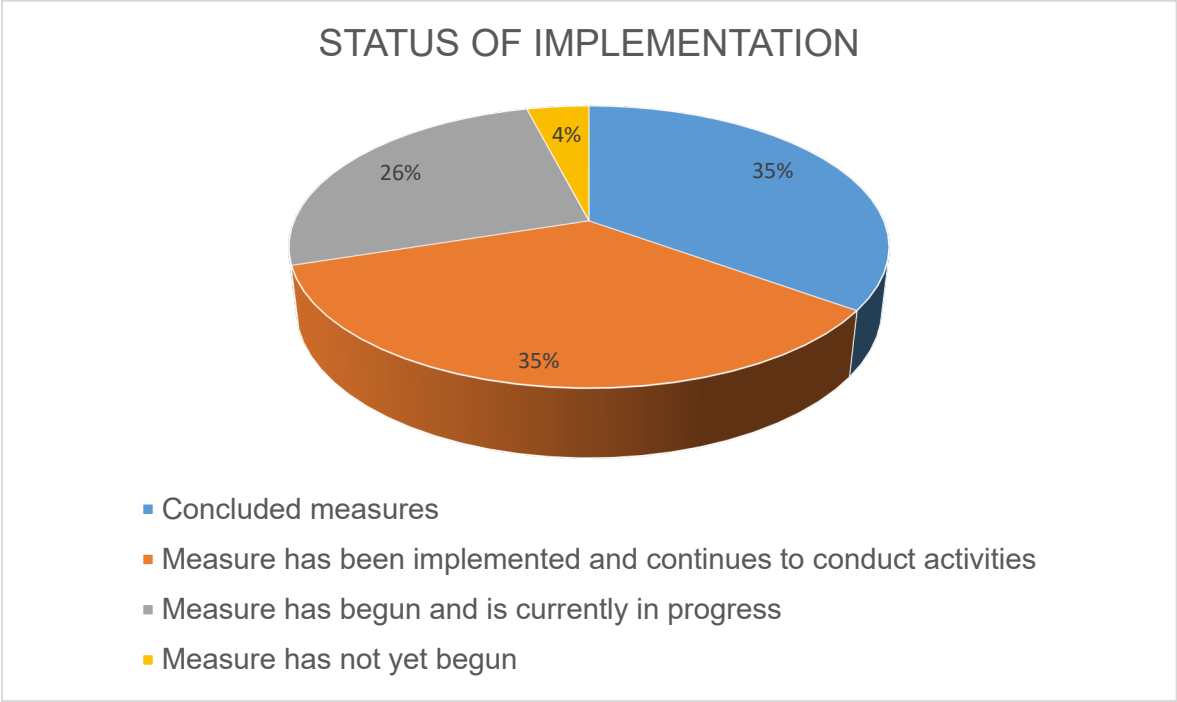
The two commissioners first conducted a workshop meeting at the Federal Chancellery on 23 June 2016. This event was attended by 38 experts from organisations in the disability and migration fields, researchers and representatives who were already active along the interface between these two areas. The participants discussed barriers existing at social and political level, practical examples of cooperation, existing materials and conditions that are

detrimental or conducive to developing networks. The results were used during the interministerial meeting on the situation of the participation of refugees with disabilities in Germany held on 16 August 2016 and served as the basis for a networking conference in February 2017. It became clear that there are best practices but they can only be scaled up and developed further in collaboration with local and regional/national actors who bear responsibility in the societal or political sphere. The meeting however also showed that a provision of care for refugees with disabilities that is appropriate to their needs is not yet guaranteed. Another finding was that networking existing structures in both areas would be conducive to providing better care and services.

The Migration and Disabilities networking conference was held on 21 February 2017 also at the joint invitation of the two commissioners. It was attended by 106 participants and was held at the offices of the Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities. The conference provided an opportunity for an exchange between relevant actors from various societal and political levels. Drawing attention to the fields of action and presenting examples of best practice provided impetus for the *Land* and local policy levels with the aim of actively promoting networking in the participants' own areas of responsibility. The information provided by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees regarding services, activities and projects was also helpful. The suggestions, ideas, points of contact and information gathered at this event contribute to the development of integrated support and guidance structures. A short documentation of the Networking Conference on Migration and Disability was made available in the Publications section of the homepage of the [Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities, Jürgen Dusel](#).

### 3.13.2 Results

As of July 2018, eight (35%) out of the 23 total measures in the Awareness-raising field of action had already been concluded. Eight (35%) had been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis. Six measures (26%) had begun and are currently in progress and one measure (4%) had not yet begun.



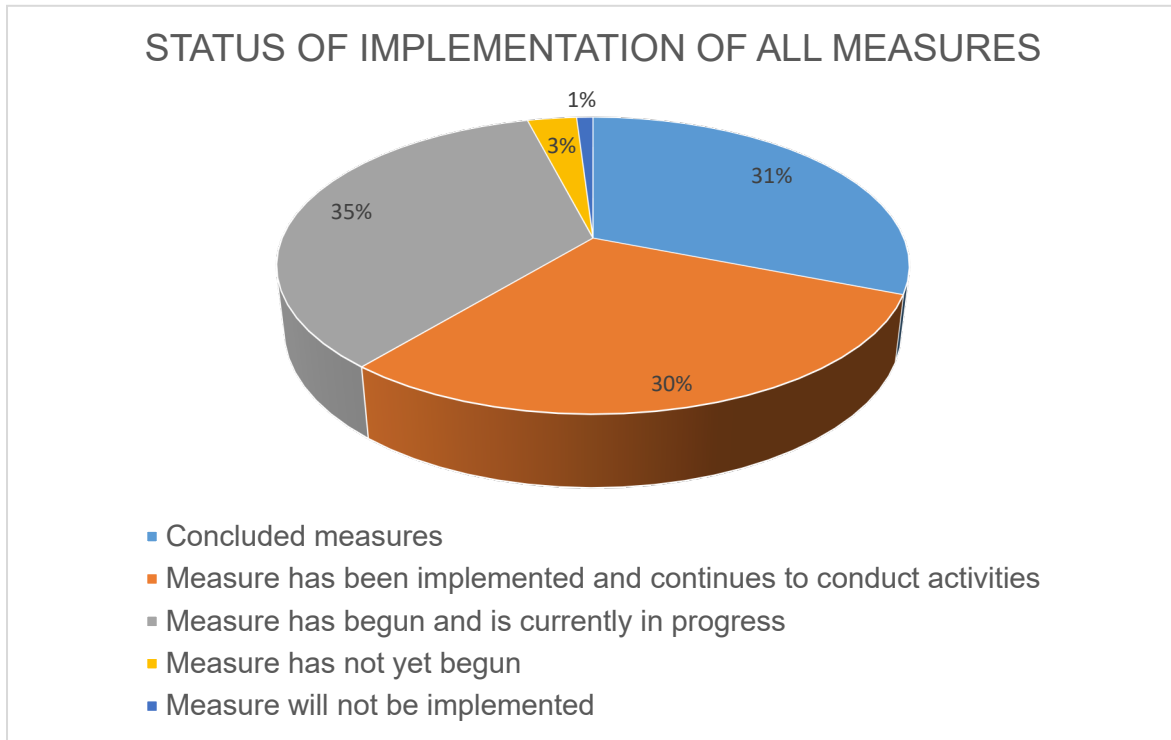
*Figure 13 – Status of implementation in the Awareness-raising field of action*

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in 16 measures (70%). The evaluation of nine measures (39%) is planned. Twenty-one of the 23 total measures are from the NAP 2.0 and two have been rolled forward from the NAP 1.0. The measures in this field of action are being implemented by various ministries. None of the measures in this field of action had a defined quantitative goal.

## 4. Status and evaluation of the implementation

### 4.1 Status of implementation

This report shows that the measures set forth in the NAP 1.0 and NAP 2.0 are being consistently implemented.



*Figure 14 – Status of the implementation of all measures*

As of July 2018, 80 (31%) out of the 258 measures from the NAP 1.0 and 2.0 (Table 7 of the NAP 2.0) had already been concluded. Seventy-seven (30%) had been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis. Ninety-one measures (35%) had begun and are currently in progress. Eight measures (3%) had not yet begun and two measures (1%) will not be implemented. Eight measures will be implemented in the future.

## STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION BY FIELDS OF ACTION

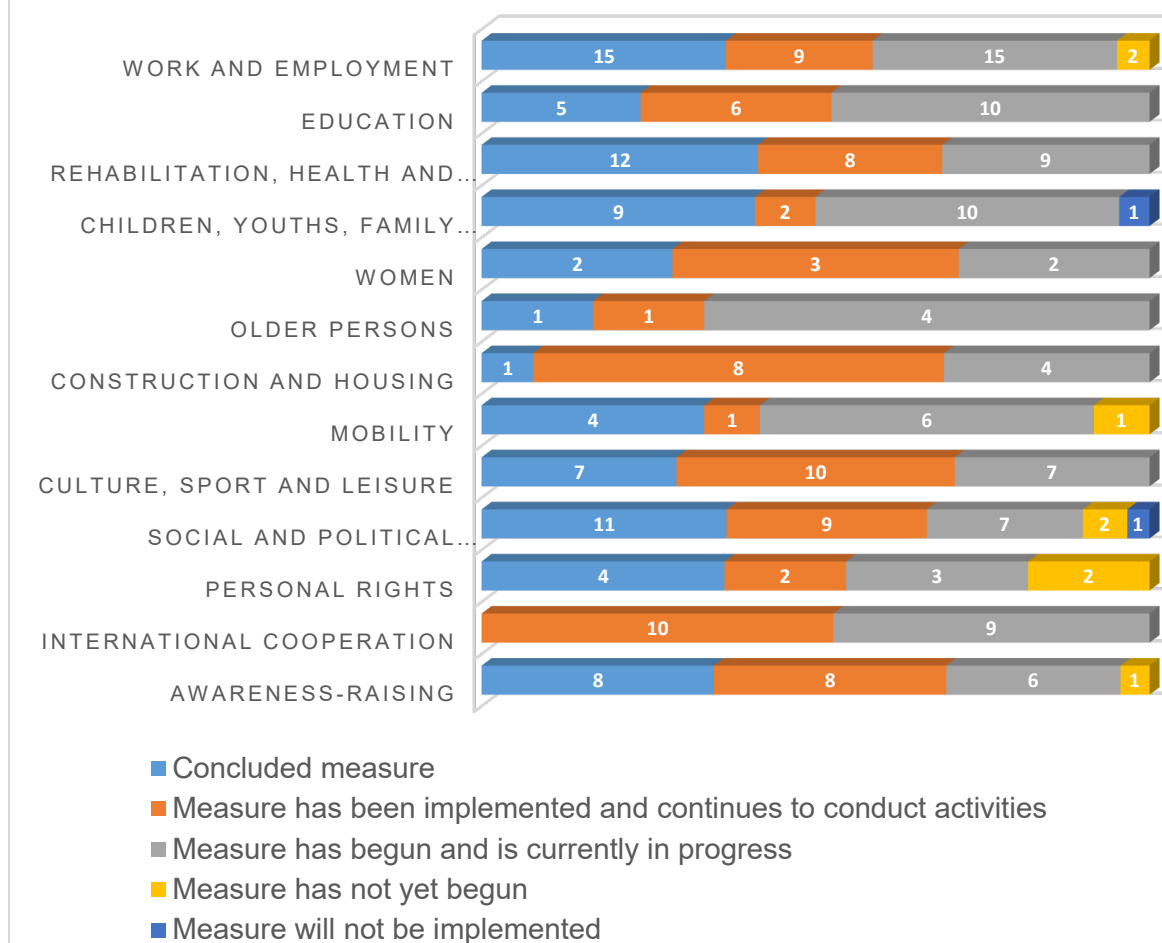


Figure 15 – Status of implementation, by field of action

The status of implementation for the individual fields of action also reveals a well-balanced picture between the concluded measures and implemented measures on the one hand and measures that have begun or measures that have not yet begun on the other. The fields of action Women, Construction and Housing, and Culture, Sport and Leisure in particular have concluded or implemented the majority of their measures. Most of the measures in the Older Persons field of action have begun and are currently in progress. Even in the new Awareness-raising field of action that was launched in 2016 70% of the measures have already been concluded or implemented.

However, two measures from the first NAP will no longer be implemented for various reasons. In the first case, the measure Establishment of a Youth Parliament for Children and Youths with Disabilities will not be implemented because the German Bundestag has held the large-scale Youth and Parliament simulation game every year since 2015. During this simulation game more than 300 youths – including youths with disabilities – from throughout

Germany slip into the role of a member of the German Bundestag and can try out being speakers and policy strategists in the German Bundestag. Over the course of four days, participants take on the roles of fictional members of parliament and simulate four legislative initiatives under real-life conditions. The inclusive approach that the German Bundestag has chosen for its large-scale simulation game is better suited to realising the aims of the UNCRPD than the exclusive approach of having a youth parliament comprised of only children and youths with disabilities.

The second case involves a study on the living conditions of deaf-blind persons. The Ministry for Labour, Integration and Social Affairs of North Rhine-Westphalia commissioned the University of Cologne back in December 2011 to examine in the course of a study the participation and inclusion of persons with a hearing impairment in different life situations in North Rhine-Westphalia. The commission covered not only the examination of the life situations of deaf or hearing-impaired persons and persons who have lost their hearing but also the special life situation of deaf-blind persons. As a result, this study eliminated the need for a separate study on this subject. In addition, the Federal Participation Act has in the meantime introduced a separate marker for deaf-blindness.

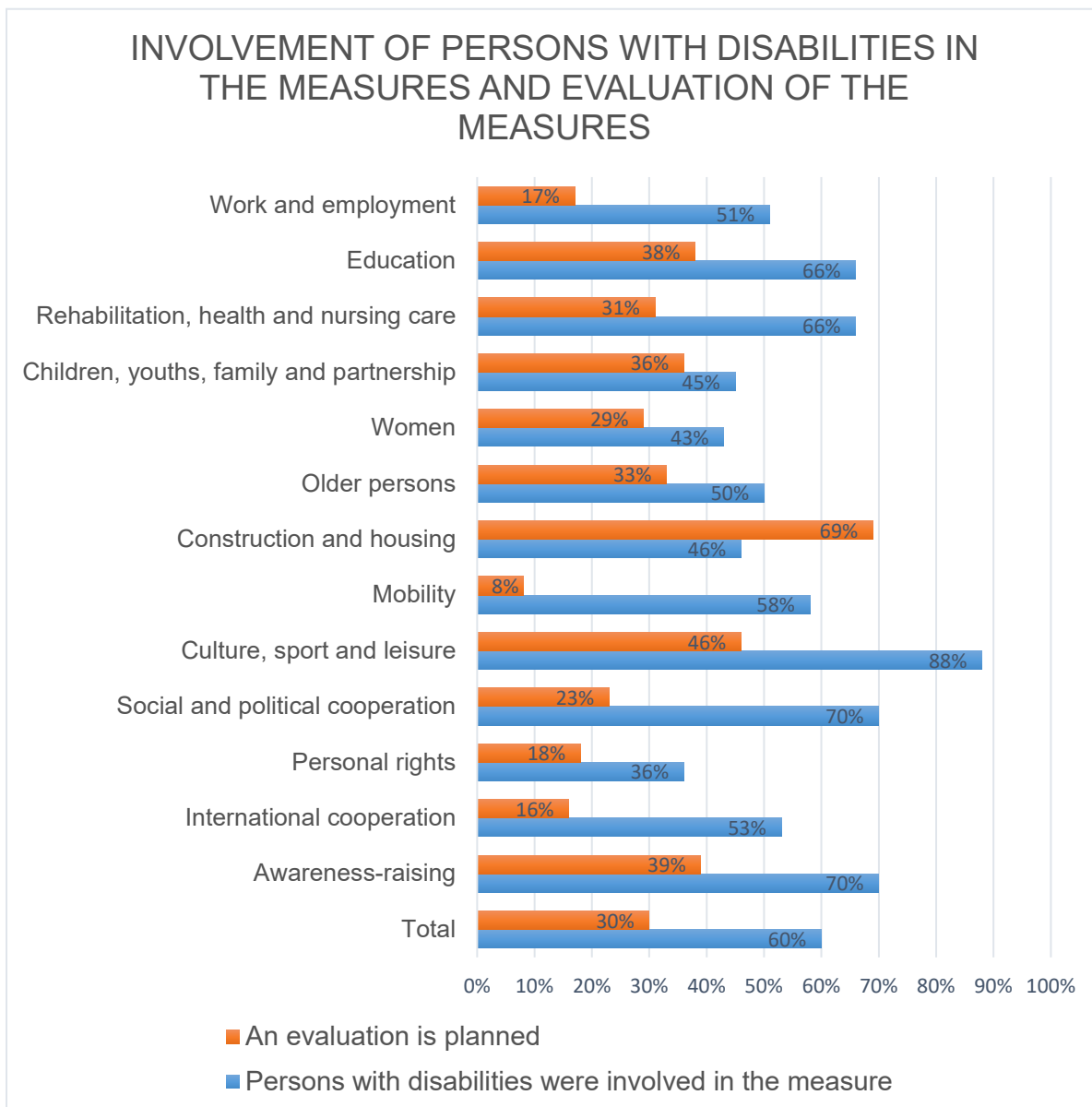


Figure 16 – Involvement of persons with disabilities in the measures undertaken and in the evaluation of the measures

It should also be noted that in the case of 78 measures, the responsible offices plan to conduct an evaluation. This means that more than 30% of the measures will be subject to a proper, professional review upon completion, along with a final evaluation. This is particularly being done in the Construction and Housing field of action where 9 of the 13 total measures are to be evaluated.

In addition, persons with disabilities and their associations were involved in 155 measures (60% of all measures). This is particularly the case in the Culture, Sport and Leisure field of action where persons with disabilities were involved in 88% of the measures.



Quantitative goals were also formulated for the first time for four measures in the NAP 2.0. Since all of the measures with quantitative goals have not yet been concluded, it is not yet possible to say what insights might be gained from them.

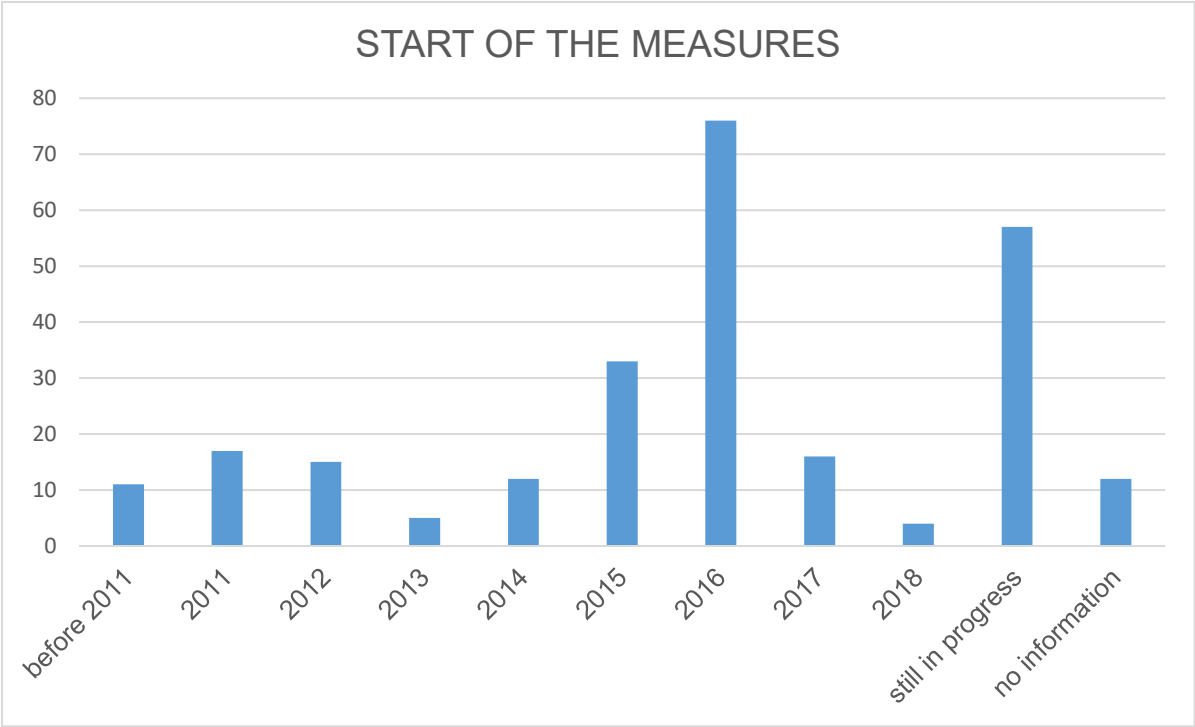


Figure 17 – Start of the measures

Figure 17 shows the start of the measures. The first measures from the NAP 1.0 began in 2011. There was a large increase in the number of new measures in 2016 due to the NAP 2.0. Despite the relatively large increase in the number of new measures in 2015 and 2016, it was possible to successfully implement many measures by the cut-off date for the status check in July 2018.

#### 4.2 Evaluation of implementation

The status of implementation shows that more than half of all the measures have already been successfully concluded or have been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis. The large number of measures that have already been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis is encouraging. As a result, they have “graduated” from “project” status and can become routine activities on a lasting basis. Many measures have become an integral part of disability policies. So a lot is happening! Many measures have become firmly established in the last few years and networks between stakeholders have developed. The various actors also work well together on joint projects and together pursue the goal of implementing the respective project. With the NAP 2.0 not only has it been possible to strengthen this cross-policy-area approach even further because all federal ministries have conducted various activities, measures and initiatives: this report

for the first time also shows that all agencies and partners involved continue to advance the implementation and realisation of the individual measures.

To date, measures have been concluded or have been implemented and continue to conduct activities on a regular basis in all 13 fields of action. This shows that the path to an inclusive society in Germany in keeping with the aim of the UNCRPD pertains to all areas of life. Persons with disabilities are entitled to having all areas of life in society being organised in such a way that everyone can participate in them. This ranges from cultural activities to inclusive vocational training structures. In order to participate in the life of society, persons with disabilities need very different kinds of support and assistance, depending on the type and severity of their disability. The 258 NAP measures reflect these differences and diversity. These measures are as varied and diverse as life and the various spheres of life. Which is why it is all the more gratifying that they are being jointly and consistently implemented.

Further, it is encouraging that 70% of the measures in the new Awareness-raising field of action which was just added to the NAP 2.0 in 2016 have already been concluded or implemented. The stakeholders' consistent and, especially, prompt implementation of the measures underscores the particular importance of this field of action since an even wider dissemination of information about the subject of inclusion and the UNCRPD in the broader public is a prerequisite for a paradigm shift in society's way of thinking. Inclusion can succeed only when it enjoys broad societal acceptance and permeates all areas of life. Inclusion is not just a matter of conducting numerous measures or passing laws. Inclusion needs change that is brought about by information and education! Change begins in people's minds. The Awareness-raising field of action is of particular importance because it has bearing on all the other fields of action. It is important to build on the successful activities and raise awareness of this subject among even those persons who are not directly affected by the issue of inclusion. New partners for inclusion must be recruited who will provide assistance with the implementation of the UNCRPD. The UNCRPD is aimed at all public authorities and obligates them to implement it. Not only the *Länder* and local authorities but also other actors such as enterprises, universities and organisations have already developed a wealth of action plans of their own. Here too it is once again evident that the issue of awareness-raising has already made its way into many institutions. The Federal Government encourages the drafting of action plans and supports the activities that many actors have already launched in this area. The action plans of 16 *Länder*, 43 rural districts, municipalities and cities, 24 organisations and institutions, eight enterprises and three universities have been published on the website <https://www.gemeinsam-einfach-machen.de/>. This large number of action plans and high level of transparency are an indication of how important the issue of inclusion is. The concept of disability mainstreaming is also confirmed by the large

number of action plans that have been adopted in the meanwhile. Inclusion is on the minds of all government and civil society actors. However, sensitising, informing and motivating all stakeholders and the wider public on an ongoing basis regarding the subject of disability will continue to be an enormous challenge.

The large number of planned evaluations (30%) will possibly allow conclusions to be drawn regarding the sustainability of these measures, the updating and extension of current measures or the initiation of new measures. The evaluation methods used can vary greatly; they can range from complex surveys and analyses of quantitative and qualitative data all the way to questionnaires or simple descriptions of the implementation process.

Persons with disabilities and their organisations were involved in 60% of the 258 measures. This can be viewed as one of the factors behind the success seen in the implementation of NAP measures. The fundamental motto could be: Things go better when done together! It is apparent that the participation of persons with disabilities and good cooperation as defined by Article 4 (3) of the UNCRPD play an important role in the implementation process and are increasingly becoming a matter of course. The further development of the NAP 2.0 will succeed only when this work draws upon the experience and knowledge of persons with disabilities. The path to ensuring broad participation is time-consuming and presents an enormous challenge. And the participation of service providers, funding agencies, associations, enterprises, foundations, clubs and other civil society stakeholders in the practical implementation of the UNCRPD alongside persons with disabilities would be desirable.

At 1%, the share of measures that have not been implemented is very small. It is entirely possible that a measure becomes obsolete during the planning phase due to new findings or insights. Generally speaking however, all planned measures should be implemented or, alternatively, the share of measures that are not implemented should be kept as small as possible.

Quantitative goals were also defined for the first time in the NAP 2.0 for four measures (2%). When updating measures it would be desirable if even more actors would set quantitative goals for suitable measures so that they are better able to measure success, effects and the level of goal attainment. Of course, there are certain types of measures for which it would not make sense to define quantitative goals.

This report also points out that only eight of the 258 measures (3%) will still be implemented in the future. An update of the National Action Plan is therefore urgently needed. Many actors have already developed new measures or programmes on their own. It is therefore imperative that the list of measures be progressively developed and updated. The measures

contained in the National Action Plan must be revised as necessary and supplemented in the NAP. It is also encouraging that several of the very large-scale measures in NAP 2.0 have already been successfully implemented. Important legislative proposals such as the Federal Participation Act, the Act to Strengthen Care Provision in the Statutory Health Insurance System, the First and Second Acts to Strengthen Long-term Care, and the Act on the Further Development of the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities have all been passed into law. In addition, it was possible to initiate and implement funding programmes, research projects and events relating to the UNCRPD. As a result of these efforts, inclusion has been brought into the mainstream and its practical implementation has been pushed forward step by step. It is clear that both small and large steps are needed to reach our goal on the long road to the inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities.

## 5. Conclusions and outlook

The ongoing demographic change poses enormous challenges. Particularly, increasing life expectancy and the increasing average age of the population will lead to a rise in the number of persons with disabilities or impairments. Consequently, the question of opportunities for this group of persons to participate in society is an issue for everyone.

The digitalisation of all areas of life is also profoundly changing society. Existing structures, ways of working and work processes need to be re-examined and rethought. Herein lies undreamt-of potential for people. In light of this, the potential digitalisation offers must also be tapped for the benefit of persons with disabilities. For this reason special emphasis will be placed on the subject of inclusion and digitalisation when updating the National Action Plan to Implement the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The state's primary aim in this connection must be to make optimal use of new technologies in order to establish an effective, service-oriented and cost-efficient administration that responds competently, quickly and reliably to the concerns of its citizens with disabilities.

Following the concept of inclusion defined in the UNCRPD, enabling the social inclusion of persons with disabilities in all areas of life on the basis of equality of rights must be the primary objective. Despite positive developments and much positive impetus and progress in connection with the UNCRPD, we must continue to work on effecting a paradigm shift to more self-determination, social participation, life-plan-related choice and effective legal protection for persons with disabilities in all areas of life in Germany.<sup>1</sup>

For this reason, the National Action Plan must be viewed as a dynamic instrument, as described in chapter 5.5 of the NAP 2.0. Its catalogue of measures lives from the continuous development and updating of the Action Plan. The measures under the NAP must be continuously implemented; when necessary new measures must be developed and added to the NAP. Only in this way will it be possible to update and extend the second National Action Plan on the UNCRPD. There will be fields of action where it is necessary to be more active or which must be rethought. Inclusive social environments, protection against violence, digitalisation, an accessible health care system and the inclusion of the subject of "accessibility" in training curricula, for example, in the crafts and trades sectors, in construction and architecture, are just a few of the areas with a need for action in the future, which could be included in an updated NAP 2.0. At the same time, responsibility for financing the measures will continue to lie with the respective federal ministry; in other words, when a measure provided for in the Action Plan leads to expenditures in the federal budget, it is

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<sup>1</sup> This is also the tenor of the commentary of the UNCRPD Monitoring Body at the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR) regarding the NAP 2.0, page 2.

subject to the availability of funding. As a general rule, measures are to be financed through the departmental budgets of the responsible ministries.

The implementation of the UNCRPD has been a cross-cutting policy task for all ministries and many other government agencies and public bodies. It is therefore necessary to initiate more interministerial measures and directly involve persons with disabilities and their organisations and civil society. This will require efficient governance, organisation and the networking of all relevant actors.

The progress of the measures and the current status of the implementation of the NAP will have to be documented in a transparent way for the public in the future as well. For this reason, this report is being made available on the internet at <http://www.gemeinsam-einfach-machen.de/> .

The status report of the federal ministries regarding the status of the implementation of NAP measures will also be issued on a regular basis in the future.

## 6. Annex: Status of implementation of the measures from the NAP 1.0 and NAP 2.0 starting from 2016

This table lists the measures from the NAP 2.0 (blue) and NAP 1.0 (dark blue) starting from 2016.

Title of the measure	Responsible body	Duration according to NAP 2.0	Status of implementation as of July 2018	Were persons with disabilities and their associations involved?	Is an evaluation of the measure planned?
<b>Field of action: Work and Employment</b>					
<b>Vocational guidance, training and placement</b>					
Funding programme for intensified integration and counselling of persons with severe disabilities	BMAS	2014-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Strengthening vocational guidance	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.		
Inclusion in the Education Chains initiative	BMBF, BMAS and BA	2015-2020	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Funding inclusive education measures that are offered by external providers in close cooperation with local enterprises – PAUA project	BMAS	2014-2017	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Study on Diversity Measures and Discrimination Risks	ADS	05/2015-09/2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Sign language telephone at the Federal Employment Agency	Federal Employment Agency	Starting 2012	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	

Remedying counselling deficits in the area covered by Book II of the Social Code	Providers pursuant to Book II of the Social Code	Starting 2011	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		x
Inclusive training structures in extra-company vocational training	Federal Employment Agency	2011-2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Career entry support for in-company vocational training	BMAS, BMBF	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Uniform rules and regulations in vocational training	BMWi, BMAS and BMBF	2010-2014	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Integrated training programmes provided in conjunction with vocational training centres for persons with disabilities	BMAS	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
TrialNet project: Vocational training with training modules	BMAS	Until 2014	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
IdA – Integration through exchange	BMAS	Until 2015	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Project: IT Training Network (IT specialist training for persons with disabilities)	BMI	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
<b>Employment in the general labour market</b>					
Creating more employment opportunities in the general labour market	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	



Progressive development of integration projects	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.		
Funding integration projects	BMAS	2016-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Raising awareness of employers for providing vocational training for and employing persons with disabilities	BMAS	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
National conference on the future of inclusive work	BMAS	Starting 2018	Measure has not yet started.		
Creating job opportunities for persons with severe disabilities in the public service	BMVg	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		x
Strengthening the rights of representatives of persons with disabilities	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Brief expert report "Opportunities and risks that the digitalisation of the working world poses for the employment of persons with disabilities"	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.		
Evaluation of the inclusion initiative	BMAS	2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Initiative for training and employment	BMAS	2012-2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Inclusion initiative programme	BMAS	Starting 2011	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Evaluation of services to help persons with disabilities participate in working life	BMAS	2009-2015	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
<b>Sheltered workshops for persons with disabilities</b>					
Strengthening workshop staff councils	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	

Strengthen the rights of women in sheltered workshops	BMAS, BMFSFJ	Ongoing	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Nationwide consideration of sheltered workshops when awarding public contracts	All ministries, lead ministry: BMAS	2011/2012	Measure has not yet started.		
<b>Occupational rehabilitation</b>					
Consultations on improving access to occupational rehabilitation for long-term unemployed persons under Book II of the Social Code	BMAS	2015-2017	Measure has already been concluded.		
Promoting the occupational integration of persons with psychological impairments – #rehagramm project	BMAS	10/2015-09/2017	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Developing partnerships between vocational retraining centres for adults with disabilities (BFWs) and enterprises – “Chefsache Inklusion” [Inclusion – A top priority for management] expert forum	BMAS	2014-2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Support refugees’ integration into the labour market via occupational rehabilitation facilities	BMAS	Starting 2015	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
<b>Safe and healthy working conditions</b>					
“Psyche” work programme of the Joint German Health and Safety Initiative (GDA)	BMAS	Until 2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Study on accessibility in businesses	BMAS	2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Guidelines for accessible organisation of work	DGUV, BMAS	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
<b>Raising employer awareness</b>					

Inclusion skills at chambers	BMAS	Starting 2011	Measure has already been concluded.		
Expansion of www.einfach-teilhaben.de	BMAS	2011-2012	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
National CSR Strategy	BMAS	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Diversity Charter	Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
Award for employers	BMAS	Ongoing	Measure has already been concluded.	x	

### Field of action: Education

#### Initial and continuing training of educational staff

Institutionalisation of a federal-Länder exchange of information and experience regarding inclusive education	KMK, BMBF and BMAS	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Continuing training initiative: Early childhood educators (WiFF)	BMBF	2008-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Teacher training quality campaign	BMBF	2015-2023	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		x
Supporting the European Agency for Special Needs and Inclusive Education	BMBF	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Space and inclusion project	BMBF	2015-2018	Measure has already been concluded and publicised.	x	

Conferral of the Jakob Muth Award Award ceremony 2017 Substantive revision New project phase	Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities	Until 2017, 2017-2018, starting 2018	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
German Skills Initiative of the Federation and <i>Länder</i>	BMBF	2008-2015	Measure has already been concluded.		
Inclusive education panel of experts of the German Commission for UNESCO	BMAS, BMBF and BMZ	Since 2010	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Inclusive instruction at German schools abroad	AA	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
<b>Higher Education</b>					
Studies and Disabilities Information and Guidance Centre	BMBF	2013-2019	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Survey “beeinträchtigt studieren - best 2” [Study with an impairment - best 2]	BMBF	2015-2018	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
Increasing the maximum duration of fixed-term contracts in science and academia	BMBF	Starting 2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Funding for the ProBas project conducted by the Paul Ehrlich Institute	BMG	Since 2010	Measure has already been concluded.	x	

### Vocational training research and participation research

Participation research	BMAS, BMBF, BMWi, BMI, BMVI and BMF	Starting 2016	Measure has been implemented. Continuation by the Aktionsbündnis Teilhabeforschung [Participation Research Alliance for Action]	x	
Orient research projects to inclusive education	BMBF	2016-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Research funding programmes for more participation and inclusion	BMBF	2014-2015	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Study: Inclusion in Vocational Training	BMWi	2015-2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Taking issues of inclusive education into account in the framework programme to foster empirical education research	BMBF	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		x
Taking issues of inclusive education into account in the area of Media in Education	BMBF	2009-2012	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
National Education Panel Study (NEPS)	BMBF	Since 2010	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
National Report on Education	BMBF	Continuously since 2006	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		

### Field of action: Rehabilitation, Health and Nursing Care

#### Rehabilitation

Reform of integration assistance – Integral part of the Federal Participation Act	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
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Further development of the participation services and benefits in Book IX of the Social Code, Part 1 - Integral part of the Federal Participation Act	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Act to Make the Transition from Working Life into Retirement More Flexible and to Strengthen Participation Benefits	BMAS	2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Further development of the “RehInnovation” medical and medical-vocational rehabilitation project	BMAS	4 to 5 years	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Support and funding for the integration of mentally ill refugees into the labour market and society	BMAS, BMG	2015-2016	Measure has already been concluded.		
Reform of legislation on social compensation and on victims of violent crime	BMAS	2016-2017	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Competition: Light Cares – Photonic technologies for persons with disabilities	BMBF	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Project funding for “Participative Monitoring of the Current Development of Rehabilitation and Participation Law”	BMAS	2015-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
A uniform, comprehensive needs assessment procedure for the habilitation and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities	BMAS	2012-2015	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Study on the implementation of accessibility in rehabilitation facilities	BMAS	2012	Measure has already been concluded.		
<b>Health</b>					
Initiative for accessibility in businesses, particularly regarding the subject of “accessible doctors’ surgeries”	BMW, BMG, BMF, BMI, BMAS	Starting 2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
Act to Strengthen Care Provision in the Statutory Health Insurance System	BMG	Starting 2015	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	

Health of children and adults with foetal alcohol syndrome/ foetal alcohol spectrum disorder	BMG	Starting 2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Research funding programme: Studies in Health Services Research	BMBF	2012-2017	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Gynaecological care for women with disabilities	BMG	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Expansion of accessible information about doctors and hospitals	BMAS	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Strengthening prevention	BMG	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Sensitising medical personnel to the concerns of persons with disabilities	BMAS	2013	Measure has already been concluded.		
Improving the care of persons with disabilities, particularly dementia, in hospitals	BMG and BMFSFJ	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Clarifying which authorities are responsible for the provision of hearing aids	BMG and BMAS	2011	Measure has already been concluded.		
Provision of health care for women with disabilities	BMG and BMFSFJ	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
<b>Long-term care</b>					
Undertaking improvements in social insurance for long-term care – First Act to Strengthen Long-term Care	BMG	Starting 2015	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Undertaking improvements in social insurance for long-term care – Second Act to Strengthen Long-term Care	BMG	Starting 2017	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct	x	x

			activities on a regular basis.		
Strengthening the role local authorities play in long-term care	BMG	Starting 2017	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Introduction of a new, more differentiated definition of “need for long-term care”	BMG	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Personal budget in the long-term care insurance system	BMG, BMAS, GKV umbrella organisation	2011-2015	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Study on the administrative burdens related to the “application process for statutory benefits for persons who require long-term care or are chronically ill”	BK, BMG, BMAS and BMFSFJ	2011-2012	Measure has already been concluded.		
Strengthening local in-home care	BMG	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
Long-term-care hotline	BMFSFJ	Starting 2012	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		

**Field of action: Children, Youths, Family and Partnership**

**Children and youths**

Improving comprehensive early intervention services	BMAS	2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
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Inclusive all-day nurseries	BMFSFJ	2016-2019	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		x
Merging the services and benefits for children and youths with and without disabilities under the umbrella of the child and youth welfare system	BMFSFJ	2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Assessing any need for reforming Section 1631 b of the German Civil Code	BMJV	2017	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Protect girls and boys with disabilities against (sexualised) violence in facilities for persons with disabilities	BMFSFJ	2015-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Programme for girls with intellectual disabilities to prevent sexual abuse	BMBF	2012-2016	Measure has already been concluded.		
Act on (Improved) Compatibility of Family Life, Long-term Care and Work	BMFSFJ	2015	Measure has already been concluded.		x
Further development of the adoption system	BMFSFJ	2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Recognition and Assistance Foundation	BMAS	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Improving the data stock on inclusive child care	BMFSFJ	Until 2014	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Research project on sexual violence against children and youths	BMBF	2012-2020	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		x
Youth parliament	BMAS	2013	Measure will not be implemented.		
<b>Mothers and fathers</b>					
Improving the situation of mothers and fathers with disabilities	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	

Improving the Act on the Protection of Working Mothers	BMFSFJ	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Easing the strain on workers who care for children with disabilities	BMAS	2012-2015	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
<b>Partnership</b>					
Improving the crediting of the partner's income in connection with integration assistance for persons with disabilities	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
<b>Sexuality</b>					
Strengthening the human and personal rights of intersex persons	BMFSFJ	2014-2017	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		x
Symposium: The Legal Situation of Transgender and Intersex Persons in Germany and Europe	ADS	7 October 2015	Measure has already been concluded.		
Awareness campaign on sexuality/sex education and disability	BMFSFJ	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Continued development of information materials for persons with disabilities	BMFSFJ and BZgA	2011	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Review of guidelines and curricula for sex education	BMFSFJ and BZgA	2011	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
"I Want to Get Married Too!" project: Implementation of tailor-made offerings for providing general pregnancy counselling to women with intellectual disabilities and counselling in conflict situations	BMFSFJ	2013-2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
<b>Field of action: Women</b>					
<b>Strengthening rights, representation</b>					
Gender aspects are also taken into account when preparing the guide on disability mainstreaming for the federal	BMFSFJ	Ongoing	Measure has already been concluded.		

ministries. Gender mainstreaming is a cross-cutting policy task for all fields of action. The gender aspect is also given special consideration in the new concept for the Disability Report.					
Protection against discrimination – Amendment of the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (BGG)	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Supporting the political representation of the interests of women with disabilities through Weibernetz e.V.	BMFSFJ	2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	

**Protection against violence**

Violence against Women helpline	BMFSFJ	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Developing/Formulating a cross-level strategy for protecting persons with disabilities against violence	BMFSFJ, BMAS, <i>Länder</i> ministries responsible for social affairs and equality	2015/2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Accessibility of women’s support facilities	BMFSFJ	2012	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Courses to build self-confidence	BMAS and BMFSFJ	Starting 2011	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		

**Field of action: Older Persons**

**Inclusive social structures for older persons**

Establishing inclusive living structures for older persons with disabilities	BMFSFJ	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
More specialised centres nationwide for older persons who are deaf or hearing-impaired	BMFSFJ	1 Oct 2014 - 3 Sep 2017	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Federal programme: Multigenerational House	BMFSFJ	1 Jan 2017 - 31 Dec 2020	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		x
Together for People with Dementia Agenda	BMFSFJ, BMG	2014-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
“Erfahrung ist Zukunft” [Experience is the Future]	BPA	Starting 2011	Measure has already been concluded.		
“Alter neu denken - Altersbilder” [Rethinking Ageing - Notions of Old Age]	BMFSFJ	From 2010	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	

### Field of action: Construction and Housing

#### Construction and Housing

Accessibility in the Federal Government’s housing stock – Element of the amendment to the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities	BMAS, BMI and all ministries	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Age-appropriate conversion of dwellings	BMI	Since 2014	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		x
Alliance for Affordable Housing and Construction: Implement the recommendations of the Age-appropriate Conversion of Dwellings in the Neighbourhood working group	BMI	Starting 2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x

Government aid for social housing	BMI	Continually until 2019	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Update of the “Guideline: Accessibility in Building Design”, manual for federal building authorities	BMI	2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Promoting flexible, age-appropriate residential units, also known as “vario apartments”.	BMI	2016-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		x
National and regional information events and specialist events on the subject of “age-appropriate conversion of dwellings”	BMI	Since 2009	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
Low-barrier City programme conducted by KfW	BMI and KfW	Since 2012	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
<b>Inclusive social environments</b>					
Inclusive social environments	BMAS, BMG, BMFSFJ, BMI, BMVI, BMEL, social affairs ministries of the <i>Länder</i> and, where appropriate, other ministries	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Accessible design of the residential environment with the help of urban development assistance	BMI	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		x

Provision of people-centric services – Integral part of the Federal Participation Act	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Programme for social village renewal	BMEL	2018	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		x
Construction models developed in conjunction with the system of special support for the elderly and for persons with disabilities	BMFSFJ	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
<b>Field of action: Mobility</b>					
Evaluation of the provisions in the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities that relate to transport	BMVI	2016-2017	Measure has not yet started.		
Handbook on Accessibility in Regular Long-distance Coach Service	BMVI	2016-2017	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Third Programme of the Deutsche Bahn AG on Accessibility	BMVI	2016-2020	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Accessible design of small railway stations	BMVI	2016-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Research project: Cost-effective, accessible design for small train stations	BMVI	2016-2017	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Research project to promote accessibility in the area of mobility	BMW i	01/2012-05/2016	Measure has already been concluded.		
Campaign on guide and service dogs	BMAS	2017	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
New (Second) Programme of the Deutsche Bahn AG on Accessibility	BMVI and DB AG	Until 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Aids for accessible trip planning	BMAS	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct		

			activities on a regular basis.		
Implementation of road accessibility	BMVI	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Research and development funding programmes of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) for SMEs	BMWi	Ongoing	Measure has already been concluded.		
Funding announcement for “Von Tür zu Tür” [From Door to Door]	BMWi	2011	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
<b>Field of action: Culture, Sport and Leisure</b>					
<b>Culture</b>					
Culture in the Kleisthaus	Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities	Open-ended	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
The Inclusive Museum. Guide to Accessibility and Inclusion	Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media (BKM)	Starting 2013	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Culture and Inclusion dialogue and specialist forum	BKM	Starting 2015	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Access for artists with disabilities to well-known culture centres and training facilities	BKM	2015-2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Symposium: Inclusion is beautiful	BKM	10 - 11 Dec 2015	Measure has already been concluded.	x	

Inclusive education in museums	BKM	2015-2017	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Promoting inclusion with the Cultural Education Award from the BKM	BKM	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Marrakesh Agreement	BMJV	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Accessibility of films	BKM	Starting 2017	This measure has already been concluded.	x	x
<b>Voluntary service</b>					
Recommendations for tapping and fostering civic engagement on the part of persons with disabilities	BMAS	Until June 2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Opening volunteer work with THW [Federal Agency for Technical Relief], the German Government's disaster relief organisation, to persons with disabilities	BMI	Open-ended starting 26 Nov 2014	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Voluntary Social Service Year - Inclusion tandem project	BMFSFJ	2016-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
"Aktion Zusammenwachsen" [Growing Together campaign]	BMFSFJ and the Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
<b>Sport</b>					
Expert report on improving network structures in inclusive sport	BMAS	2015	Measure has already been concluded.	x	



Continued development of inclusive sport offerings	BMAS and the Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities	2016-2020	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
Promoting the participation of persons with disabilities in competitive sport	BMI	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Qualified for Actual Practice: Inclusion Managers for Not-for-profit Sport	BMAS	2016-2020	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Inclusion in High-performance Sport	BMI	Starting 2014	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
YOUTH TRAINING FOR THE PARALYMPICS	BMI	Starting 2012	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Promoting recreational and rehabilitation sport for persons with disabilities	BMAS	2011	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Federal Youth Games for schoolchildren with disabilities	BMFSFJ	Continuously since 2009	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
<b>Television</b>					
Round Table on Accessible Television	BMAS	Continuously once a year	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	

Tourism					
Introduction of the “Reisen für Alle” [Travel for Everyone] standardised nationwide labelling and certification system	BMWi	2014-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Barrier-free Tourism Day at ITB Berlin	BMWi	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
<b>Field of action: Social and Political Participation</b>					
Equality / Participation					
Further development of legislation on the equalisation of opportunities for persons with disabilities – Amendment of the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (BGG)	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Continuing the Federal-Länder exchange on equal treatment law for persons with disabilities	BMAS, social affairs ministries of the <i>Länder</i> and, depending on the topic, other ministries	Starting 2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Establishment of the Federal Centre of Expertise on Accessibility	BMAS, DRV-KBS	2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
Index for Participation	BeB, BMAS	2017-2020	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Participation of persons with disabilities and a migration background	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	

Access to information and communication / Digital accessibility

Digital accessibility	BMAS	Starting 2017	Measure has not yet begun.		
Implementing and transposing into national law the EU Directive on the Accessibility of Public Sector Websites	BMAS, ITZ Bund	2017	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Preparing explanations in easy-to-read language	BMAS	2017	Measure has not yet begun.		
Developing inclusive political didactics	BMI	2015	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		x
Increasing guidance provided government bodies regarding accessibility	BMAS and BVA	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Internet initiative will be continued	BMWi	Ongoing	Measure has already been concluded.		
Accessibility in selected publications of the Federal Statistical Office	BMI and KfW	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Developing accessible user software for the "AusweisApp" [IDApp]	BMI	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Expanding and progressively developing einfach-teilhaben.de	BMAS	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	

Public procurement					
Public procurement: Accessibility as a criterion in performance specifications	BMWi	Transpose EU Directives by April 2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Supporting sheltered workshops through public procurement	BMWi	Transpose EU Directives by April 2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Data stock regarding persons with disabilities					
Federal Government Report on Participation with regards to the circumstances of persons with disabilities	BMAS	2016/2017	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
Representative survey on the participation of persons with disabilities	BMAS	6 years	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Survey on experience with discrimination in Germany	ADS	2015-2017	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Survey on refugees with disabilities	BMAS	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Evaluation of the General Equal Treatment Act (AGG)	ADS	2015-2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Recognition of disabilities					
Improving the assessment criteria for determining the degree of disability (Medical care principles set forth in the Medical Care Ordinance)	BMAS	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	

Standardising and optimising the quality of the evaluation process in legislation on persons with severe d disabilities and on social compensation	BMAS	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Introduction of a marker for deaf-blind persons in disability passes for persons with severe disabilities	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Study on the living conditions of deaf-blind persons	BMAS	2018	Measure will not be implemented.		

### Empowerment

Establishing a committee to support the implementation of the National Action Plan	BMAS	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
Establishment of an Advisory Council on Inclusion	Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x

### Elections and political participation

Developing a guide on disability mainstreaming	BMAS	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Study on the actual situation of persons with disabilities when exercising their right to vote or stand as a candidate	BMAS, BMI and BMJV	2012-2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Special publication by the Federal Agency for Civic Education (BpB) regarding the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	BpB and BMI	Ongoing	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x

### Field of action: Personal Rights

Adult guardianship law					
Research project on the quality of legal guardianship	BMJV	2015-2017	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Research project on the implementation of the necessity principle in the practical application of guardianship law with regard to upstream “other assistance”	BMJV	2015-2017	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Continuing and maintaining the Federal-Länder exchange regarding interfaces with adult guardianship law	BMFSFJ, BMAS, BMJV and the social affairs ministries (in some cases the justice ministries) of the <i>Länder</i>	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Judicial system					
Continuing training courses for judges and public prosecutors	BMJV	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Continuing training courses for judges regarding the UNCRPD	BMAS, BMJV and the social affairs / justice ministries of the <i>Länder</i>	2017 / 2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Act on the Introduction of Electronic File-keeping in Criminal Cases and to Promote Electronic Legal Communication	BMJV	2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Avoiding coercive measures					
Avoiding coercive measures in the psychiatric assistance system	BMG	2016-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Research project on avoiding chemical restraints in residential facilities	BMFSFJ	Prospectively starting 2017	Measure has not yet begun.		

Amendment of legislation on accommodation in a psychiatric hospital pursuant to section 63 of the German Criminal Code	BMJV	2015-2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Publications on legal capacity	BMJV	Ongoing	Measure has not yet begun.		
Evaluation of the Act on Proceedings in Family Matters and in Matters of Non-Contentious Jurisdiction (FamFG)	BMJV	2016-2017	Measure has already been concluded.		
<b>Field of action: International Cooperation</b>					
<b>Development cooperation and humanitarian aid</b>					
Taking the needs of persons with disabilities into account in procedures and when conducting humanitarian measures together with humanitarian partners	AA	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Inclusive disaster risk reduction	BMAS, BMI, AA and <i>Länder</i>	Starting 2017	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
BMZ strategy for implementing inclusion in development cooperation	BMZ	2016-2020	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Implementation of inclusion in connection with special BMZ initiatives	BMZ	2016-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Promoting research and improving the data stock on and monitoring of the situation of persons with disabilities	BMZ	2016-2020	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Strengthening donor cooperation on the inclusion of persons with disabilities, including in the context of the Sustainable Development Agenda	BMZ	2016-2020	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	

Cooperation with and of self-advocacy organisations in Germany and in partner countries for German development cooperation	BMZ	2016-2020	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
New sector project: Inclusion of persons with disabilities and regional counselling of the implementing organisations	BMZ	2016-2018	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Strengthen the UNCRPD Monitoring Body for implementing the UNCRPD in development cooperation	BMZ	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Round table on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Development Cooperation Work	BMZ	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
Organising the “weltwärts” development volunteer service to be inclusive	BMZ	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Setting up a focal point for the subject of disability and development	BMZ	Starting 2012	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
BMZ research project on persons with disabilities in developing countries	BMZ	2011-2014	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
<b>Cooperation at EU and UN level</b>					
Cooperation with the organisations of the United Nations	BMAS, AA, BMZ	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Conferences of the States Parties	BMAS, AA, BMZ, Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		



Cooperation with the institutions of the European Union	BMAS, AA, BMZ	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Support for Prof. Dr. Degener	BMAS	2015	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Bilateral cooperation	BMAS	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.		
Disability policy initiatives in connection with the system of German schools abroad and in the sport sector	AA	Ongoing	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
<b>Field of action: Awareness-raising</b>					
<b>Internal awareness-raising</b>					
Refugees with disabilities	BMAS, BMI, BMG, BMFSFJ, BK, Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities	2016 / 2017	Measure has already been concluded.		
Vocational training and study modules on the subjects of prohibition of discrimination and accessibility	BMAS	2017-2019	Measure has not yet begun.		
Raising awareness of the issue of easy-to-read texts and the general subject of inclusion	BAKöV/BMI	Long-term since 2014	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct	x	x

			activities on a regular basis.		
BMJV plan of action to implement the UNCRPD	BMJV	Ongoing	Measure has already been concluded.	x	x
Plan of action to implement the UNCRPD in the remit of the BMVg	BMVg	Since the end of 2014	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Plan of action to implement the UNCRPD in the BMFSFJ	BMFSFJ	Since February 2015	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Plan of action for the remit of the BMF with a primary focus on the customs authorities	BMF	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	x
Further development of the action plan of the BMAS	BMAS	Starting 2017	Measure has been implemented and its content continues to be implemented on an ongoing basis.	x	x
Evaluation of the First Plan of Action to implement the UNCRPD in the Federal Foreign Office	AA	2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Internal plan of action for the remit of the BMVI	BMVI	Starting 2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.	x	
Core regulation for implementing the precept of inclusion of persons with severe disabilities within the remit of the BMVg	BMVg	Since 2016	Measure has been implemented and is updated on an ongoing basis.	x	x

External awareness-raising					
Follow-up umbrella campaign to implement the UNCRPD	BMAS	2016 / 2017	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Continuation of the Inclusion Days	BMAS	2016 / 2017	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	
Raising awareness in the Federation and <i>Länder</i>	BMAS, social affairs ministries of the <i>Länder</i>	Starting 2017	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Inclusion award	Business Forum, BMAS	2016	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Events to network guidance services in the areas “migration” and “disability”	Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities; Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Symposium: The 2017 social elections and the participation of persons with disabilities	Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities and the Federal Government Commissioner for Social Insurance Elections	2016	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Symposium: Participation and inclusion for migrants with disabilities	Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration	2015	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Development of action plans in enterprises	DGUV, BMAS	2016-2017	Measure has already been concluded.		

“Tag ohne Grenzen” [Day without Borders] action day	DGUV, KUV, BMAS	Starting 2015	Measure has already been concluded.	x	
Broad-based offering of information on this subject	BpB, BMI	2015 / 2016	Measure has been implemented and continues to conduct activities on a regular basis.	x	x
Publications in easy-to-read formats	ADS	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		
Guidance services provided using the SQUAT Signing Question Answer Tool	ADS	Ongoing	Measure has begun and is currently ongoing.		

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Postal address: Publikationsversand der Bundesregierung  
Postfach 48 10 09  
D-18132 Rostock  
E-mail: publikationen@bundesregierung.de  
Website: <http://www.bmas.de>

Service for the deaf/hard of hearing:  
E-mail: [info.gehoerlos@bmas.bund.de](mailto:info.gehoerlos@bmas.bund.de)  
Fax: 030 221 911 017  
Telephone using sign language: [www.gebaerdentelefon.de/bmas](http://www.gebaerdentelefon.de/bmas)

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