



# Disabled People's Rights Plan

## What we will do from 2025 to 2035



# How to use this document



This is an Easy Read version of: **Disabled People's Rights Plan: 2025 - 2035**



Words in **bold blue** may be hard to understand. You can check what they mean on **page 37**.



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Where the document says **we**, this means **Welsh Government**. For more information contact:

## Website:

[gov.wales/disabled-peoples-rights-plan-2025-2035](http://gov.wales/disabled-peoples-rights-plan-2025-2035)

## Email:

[DisabledPeoplesInclusionTeam@gov.wales](mailto:DisabledPeoplesInclusionTeam@gov.wales)



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# About this plan



We want Wales to respect and value disabled people.



We want Wales to meet the rights of disabled people.



This is our 10 year plan to work towards this.



Our main goal is to make sure Wales includes disabled people in everything.



We want Wales to be **accessible** for disabled people.



**Accessible** means something can be used by anyone easily.



All organisations and people across Wales, need to work together to make it happen.

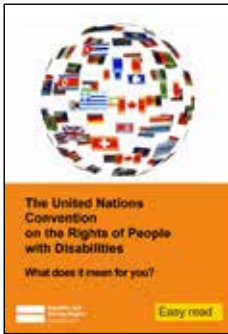


There are short-term actions to go with this plan. These are the things we are going to do by the end of 2027.



You can read this here if you want to:  
[www.gov.wales/disabled-peoples-rights-plan-2025-2035](http://www.gov.wales/disabled-peoples-rights-plan-2025-2035)

This plan is guided by:



- The [United Nations Convention on the Rights of Disabled People](#).



- and our [National Equality Objectives](#).



# The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Disabled People



This is a legal agreement between countries around the world.



It says disabled people have the same rights as everyone else.



It says what governments should do to make sure disabled people have these rights.

## National Equality Objectives



We have 7 national equality objectives. They are goals to help us make Wales equal for everyone. They guide all Welsh Government work to help make this happen.

# Managing and measuring the plan



Many teams and people will work together to carry out the plan.



We have teams and groups that will check the plan is being followed and is making a difference:



- The **Welsh Government Disability Disparity Evidence Unit** - will measure how well the plan is doing.



- The **External Advisory Board** – will be set up in 2026.





Disabled people will be part of the **External Advisory Board**.



They will look at how the plan is going and suggest what could be done better.



They will make sure the voices and needs of disabled people come first.



We will also work with:

- The Disability Equality Forum
- The Disabled People's Employment Champions
- The Neurodivergence Ministerial Advisory Group



We will share the best ways of working and learn from each other.



Disabled People's Organisations will have an important part in the plan.



They will collect views from disabled people and small organisations.

# Disabled people in Wales



Around 1 in 5 people in Wales are disabled.



Older people are more likely to have **impairments**.



An **impairment** is a difference in how someone's body or mind works. It could be short-term, long-term or even changing from day to day. It could be because you are ill, injured, or have a health condition.



Females are more likely to say they are disabled.

Disabled people are more likely to be left out and treated unfairly in areas like:



- Education



- Employment



- Health



- Housing



- Transport



Disabled people can include people with:



- Learning disabilities.



- Physical differences. For example, people who may use mobility aids such as a walking frame or wheelchair.



- Sensory differences. For example, people who are deafblind.



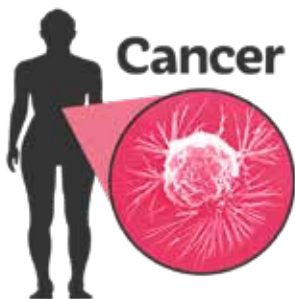
- Long-term health conditions. For example, diabetes and Crohn's disease.



- Specific learning difficulties. For example, dyslexia.



- Mental health conditions. For example, depression and anxiety.



- Health conditions that can get worse. For example, cancer.





- People who are **neurodivergent**.



**Neurodivergent** means that a person's brain works differently. It includes things like learning disability, ADHD and autism.



It is important to know that not all people in these groups see themselves as disabled. Everyone is different.

# Important ideas



The plan is based on important ideas and values.  
For example:



- Working with disabled people and organisations.



- Independent living – having choice and control over your life and living the life you choose.



- Equality – treating people fairly and respecting people's choices.



- **Accessibility.**



- Welsh language.



- Technology – making the most of things like online service to improve people's lives.



- British Sign Language.



- The **Social Model of Disability**.



The **Social Model of Disability** is a way of thinking about and viewing disability.

It says the way things work stop disabled people from doing things non-disabled people do. Not their impairment or difference.

We need to make changes and adapt so services meet people's needs.



# 4 areas



This plan is based on 4 main areas:

- **Neighbourhoods, places, and transport**
- **Jobs, money, and education**
- **Independent living, health, and social care**
- **Justice**



The plan says what we want to achieve in these 4 main areas.

# Neighbourhoods, places, and transport

## Our main goals

We want:



- **Accessible** and safe transport systems that support independent living.



- Disabled people to help transport services understand their needs.



- **Accessible** housing that meets people's needs. We want housing services to work well and meet the rights of disabled people.





- **Accessible** places that disabled people can freely and easily use.



This means **public services** and spaces where disabled people are included.



**Public services** mean services run by the government. Like the NHS and public transport.

## Other goals for travel



- Well trained staff who understand disabled people's needs.



- Disabled people included in making plans and policies.



- **Accessible** information. Like audio, Easy Read, Youth-friendly and British Sign Language.



- Well managed services.



- Any changes made to transport to help look after our planet is not unfair for disabled people. The needs and voices of disabled people are heard and included.



- Disabled people can easily use online services and technology. Like online booking systems.

## Other goals for housing



- Good information made available for disabled people about housing and their rights.



- More **accessible** housing is available.



- Housing support services that everyone can use.



- Disabled people are included in making housing plans and policies.



- Well managed housing services.



- Housing staff understand disabled people's rights and needs.

## Social Model of Disability goals



- **Public services** are planned and designed in a way that supports disabled people's rights.



- Disabled people are represented and can fully take part in their communities.

# Jobs, money and education

## Our main goals

We want:



- Disabled people to have the advice and support they need to find, get and keep work.



- Disabled children and young people feel safe and included in education. Their needs are understood and supported.

## Other goals



- Disabled people are included and supported in the workplace.



- Disabled people are found in all levels of the workforce and treated fairly.



- Disabled people have the chance to learn and gain new skills.



- Disabled people's views are thought about when making any changes to benefits.



- Disabled people in Wales will have better chances in life and less unfairness with money and jobs.



- Disabled people are encouraged and supported to take part in lifelong learning.



## Education for children and young people goals



- Disabled children get the education and support they need.



- Disabled learners and staff are listened to and share their views.



- Education providers give the right support and understanding.



- Education is checked and managed well.



- Schools and places of learning are **accessible**.



- Disabled learners can easily move from school to college and university, smoothly and fairly.

# Independent Living, health, and social care

## Our main goals

We want:



- Fair benefits and services that support independent living.



- Disabled people live full lives and enjoy their right to well-being, and independent living.



- Health, and social care services are **accessible** and based on the **Social Model of Disability**.

## Well-being goals



- Disabled people have the same chances to take part in activities like arts and sport as non-disabled people.



- Disabled children and adults can take part in leisure and play activities. And get the support they need to do so.



- Disabled people can communicate in ways that are best for them. For example, through Welsh and British Sign Language.

## Health, care and support goals



- Disabled people get the best care at the right time.



- Care settings are **accessible**.



- Disabled people are fully involved with how services are run.



- Care providers support disabled people well and understand their needs.



- Disabled people know their rights to get health and social care information in the best way for them. For example, Easy Read or Welsh.



- Unpaid carers are recognised, valued and supported. They can get the right information at the right time. They know what support they have the right to get.



- Disabled people are involved in plans for looking after our planet.



- Disabled people are involved in planning for public health emergencies, like floods and COVID-19.



# Justice

## Our main goals

We want:



- Disabled people to be able to be themselves and to not be left out. They will be involved in their local communities and be spoken to in the language of their choice.



- Disabled people to be able to use services that support their needs.



- Online services and technology to be **accessible** for disabled people.



- Disabled people's experiences with the legal and justice systems to be improved. People's rights are promoted and their needs met.



- Disabled people's rights and experiences to be heard and supported by all services.



- Legal and justice systems improved by making services work together better and helping people understand their rights.

## Other goals



- Disabled people know their rights and get the support they need about the law.



- Disabled people who have experienced violence and abuse get the best support. Abuse is when someone says or does something to hurt you or make you feel bad.



- Disabled people are understood better by the justice system.



- Disabled people are treated well in all parts of life.



- Disabled People's organisations are supported to carry on their work.



- **Public services** like the NHS follow the **Social Model of Disability**. They support the rights of disabled people.



- Disabled people in Wales are involved in politics and public life.



- Disabled people in Wales are represented by a government that values, understands, and respects them. This includes having disabled people in leadership jobs.



- Everyone in Wales has access to the online services, skills, and internet connection they need.

# Hard words

## Accessible

This means something can be used by anyone easily.

## Impairment

An impairment is a difference in how someone's body or mind works. It could be short-term, long-term or even changing from day to day. It could be because you are ill, injured, or have a health condition.

## Neurodivergent

Neurodivergent means that a person's brain works differently. It includes things like learning disability, ADHD and autism.

## Public services

Public services mean services run by the government. Like the NHS and public transport.

## The Social Model of Disability

The Social Model of Disability is a way of thinking about and viewing disability.

It says the way things work stop disabled people from doing things non-disabled people do. Not their impairment or difference.

We need to make changes and adapt so services meet people's needs.