

A SUMMARY REPORT

Workshop on the Development of Methodology for Mapping of Country Profiles on Autism

Under the Autism Mapping Project in ASEAN Region



23-25 July 2018, Bangkok, Thailand



Japan-ASEAN Cooperation

In cooperation with



A SUMMARY REPORT

Workshop on the Development of Methodology for Mapping of Country Profiles on Autism Under the Autism Mapping Project in ASEAN Region

Conducted by



Asia Pacific Development Center on Disability

for



ASEAN Secretariat

under

Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development

and



Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund, JAIF 2.0

23-25 July 2018, Bangkok, Thailand

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Executive Summary

Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (ACPD) was assigned by ASEAN Secretariat to be the Implementing Agency of the “Autism Mapping Project in the ASEAN Region” for the period of two years from May 2018 until April 2020 under the guidance of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD) and with the cooperation of ASEAN Autism Network (AAN) and the support of the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF). In this connection, ACPD conducted the first activity, “Workshop on the Development of Methodology for Mapping of Country Profile on Autism,” from 23 to 25 July 2018 at ACPD Training Center, Bangkok, Thailand.

The aim of the workshop was to develop methodology on mapping of country profiles on autism, which will contribute to the development of ASEAN Profile and Policy Recommendations. The workshop saw the active and enthusiastic participation of 30 representatives from SOMSWD, AAN from 10 ASEAN countries, and concerned autism organizations in Thailand. It was moderated by the Project Manager and two consultants from Malaysia to conceptualize information regarding Autism Mapping Project in the ASEAN Region, update information regarding the national situation on autism, and develop the methodology for mapping country profiles on autism at the regional level. The result finally came out with the template of country profiles on autism to be utilized by ASEAN Member States as a framework for collecting data on autism. These country profiles will be compiled as a regional profile on autism called “Autism at a Glance in ASEAN”.



Group photo of workshop participants



Welcome Remarks

Mr. Piroon Laismit
Executive Director
Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability

Dr. Poramete Vimolsiri, Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Thailand;

Mr. Akiie Ninomiya, Member of APCD Executive Board;

Associate Professor Dr. Seow Ta Wee and Dr. Muhamad Azahar Bin Abas; the Workshop Consultants from Malaysia;

Mr. Voravud Tomon, Local Consultant;

Honorable Representatives of Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSUD) from ASEAN member countries;

Representatives of ASEAN Autism Network or AAN;

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good Morning! On behalf of APCD, I have the honor to welcome you all to APCD Training Center for the “Workshop on the Development of Methodology for Mapping of Country Profiles on Autism” under the Autism Mapping Project in the ASEAN Region. This Training Center was contributed by the Japanese Government and we have had an opening ceremony on 25 July 2005. Tomorrow will be the 13th anniversary of the APCD Training Center to empower persons with disability in Asia-Pacific region.

You all may have already been aware that about 15% of the world's population lives with some form of disability and 1% of that has been identified with autism. In the ASEAN region, for example, it is estimated that – of its 625 million population – more than 6 million are persons with autism.

Unfortunately, there is no accurate data source at the ASEAN level. Unlike physical disabilities which is easily recognizable, autism is more difficult to recognize as it is a neurodevelopmental disorder which may fall under other categories of disability. As a consequence, persons with autism are not included in the government and non-governmental organizations’ programs and services designed for the empowerment of persons with disabilities. This also impedes the creation and/or development of laws and policies for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with autism.

The Autism Mapping Project in the ASEAN Region is then initiated to solve such problems. This project will be implemented by APCD with the support of ASEAN Secretariat and Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund. So, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt thanks to the ASEAN Secretariat and the Japanese Government for their support of this project.

This project is considered as a pioneer project and may be replicated in other regions of the world. It will be done through the following:

- A mapping of the situation of persons with autism in ASEAN and the creation of country profiles, which will include an accurate database on the prevalence of autism in each country;
- A mapping of organizations of and for persons with autism to facilitate exchanges and cooperation between these organizations; and
- A directory of support services and interventions, which may include the newest trends and innovations available to persons with autism in the ASEAN region.

This workshop is very important as it is the beginning of the Autism Mapping Project. We hope that at the end of the workshop, we will have useful recommendations and a proper methodology for mapping country profiles on autism at the regional level. We also hope to have updated information regarding the national and regional situations on autism leading to further deliberation by ASEAN member countries.

I hope that this workshop will achieve its goal and lead to inclusion of persons with autism not only within the ASEAN community, but also globally. I sincerely wish you all a pleasant stay in Bangkok. Thank you very much.



Opening Remarks

Dr. Poramete Vimolsiri
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Khun Piroon Laimit, Executive Director, Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability;

Mr. Akiie Ninomiya, Member of APCD Executive Board;

Honorable Representatives of the Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD) from ASEAN member countries;

Representatives of ASEAN Autism Network;

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to have the honor of delivering the opening remarks of this workshop today. On behalf of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, I would like to welcome all the participants from both the government and non-governmental organizations of all ASEAN member states to Thailand.

First of all, I would like to express my deepest appreciation for all organizations and persons, especially the APCD Foundation who have made a great effort in organizing this workshop. This workshop is concerned with autism mapping, which is new and unfamiliar to many people and organizations both of and for persons with autism in most ASEAN member states including Thailand.

You may already be aware that autism doesn't just affect children but also their families and society. If 1% of the total world population has been identified with autism, according to the remark of Khun Piroon Laimit, this means that there are around 700,000 persons with autism in Thailand and if we include their parents, autism will be a big part of daily life for 2.1 million people of Thailand or for 19.5 million people in the ASEAN region. That's an enormous number. Without proper understanding and reliable data, persons with autism and their families are at risk of being isolated and developing mental health and social problems. The right support at the right time can make an enormous difference to these people's lives.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thanks to the efforts of APCD and the support of ASEAN Secretariat and the Japanese Government, I strongly believe that this workshop will help provide a comprehensive overview of and provide guidelines for quality care and support for persons with disabilities especially persons with autism in every country in the ASEAN region.

Once again, I am very happy in welcoming all of you to this workshop and do hope that, if possible, you will spare some time to enjoy your stay in Bangkok and learn more about the Thai cultural heritage. Finally, I wish you all a successful workshop and continued collaboration in the near future. Thank you.



Closing Remarks

Mr. Pongwattana Charoenmayu
Project Manager
Autism Mapping Project in the ASEAN Region

Honorable Representatives of Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD) from ASEAN member countries;

Representatives of ASEAN Autism Network;

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good afternoon, on behalf of APCD, Khun Piroon Laismit, Executive Director of APCD, asked me to inform you that APCD has the honor to thank you all for your active participation in the “Workshop on the Development of Methodology for Mapping of Country Profiles on Autism” under the Autism Mapping Project in the ASEAN Region.

This ASEAN project could not be implemented without the support of ASEAN Secretariat and Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund, also the guidance of SOMSWD and the cooperation with AAN of all ASEAN member countries. So, we would like to take this opportunity once again to extend our heartfelt thanks to all of the concerned organizations.

This workshop is very important as it is the beginning of the Autism Mapping Project. At the end of the workshop, thanks to everyone, we have gotten useful recommendations for mapping country profiles on autism. We also have updated information regarding the national and regional situations on autism. In the next few days we will send you the draft content of the country profile on autism for further improvement and approval before asking the responsible agency of each country to fill in the data and we will compound them to produce a document “Autism at a Glance in ASEAN’ and disseminate in the ASEAN region, including through online platforms.

In this Autism Mapping Project, we also have a plan of further cooperation with ASEAN member countries, such as supporting each country to organize both the national autism awareness event and the national workshop for the development of policy recommendations on autism. Those policy recommendations at the national level will be finalized and adopted at the regional workshop in Thailand.

Finally, we would like to thank everyone again for making this workshop successful and leading to the next steps of cooperation which all aim at empowering persons with autism not only within the ASEAN community, but also other regions. Lastly, I sincerely wish you all a pleasant journey back home. Thank you very much.

Project Document

Autism Mapping Project in the ASEAN Region

1. Brief Project Description

About one percent of the world's population has been identified with autism. It is estimated that around 6 million persons with autism live in the ASEAN region, which is home to more than 625 million people. However, there is no accurate data source at the ASEAN level to validate the above estimate. In addition, a mapping of organizations of and for persons with autism, as well as support services and interventions available for persons with autism, is not yet existing at the ASEAN level. The above information are vital as a basis for developing laws and policies to protect the rights and promote the empowerment of persons with autism in ASEAN.

The proposed project aims to contribute towards the promotion and protection of the rights and empowerment of persons with autism in the ASEAN region. This will be done through a mapping of the situation of persons with autism in ASEAN and developing country profiles, which will include compiling an accurate data source on the prevalence of autism; developing a mapping of organizations of and for persons with autism to facilitate exchanges and cooperation between these organizations; and establish a directory of support services and interventions, which may include the newest trends and innovations available to persons with autism in the ASEAN region. The data and information generated by the mapping exercise will inform policy and program development that purposively targets persons with autism. Such data and information will be cascaded to the relevant government agencies and civil society organizations. This will be done through the conduct of workshops and events at the regional and national level to increase the awareness on autism in ASEAN.

The proposed project will be implemented for a period of two years by the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD), as the Implementing Agency, under the guidance and oversight of the Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD) and ASEAN Secretariat.

2. Background and Justification

2.1. Problem Analysis

It is estimated that one percent of the global population has autism, which translates to an estimated 6 million persons with autism in ASEAN. However, there is no reliable data source at the ASEAN level that can validate this estimate. This absence of reliable data source exemplifies the need to properly identify persons with autism as they are not often included in various surveys targeted to persons with disabilities. Unlike physical disabilities which

is easily recognizable, autism is more difficult to recognize as it is a neurodevelopmental disorder that may fall under the category of hidden disabilities. Without being properly identified and counted, persons with autism risk being excluded even among persons with disabilities themselves and, as a consequence, are not included in programs and services designed for the empowerment of persons with disabilities.

The absence of a reliable data source on persons with autism in ASEAN impedes the development of laws and policies for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with autism. Although persons with autism are now mentioned in regional instruments, such as the Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real in Asia and the Pacific 2013-2022, more emphasis needs to be made on what could be done to promote and protect the rights and empowerment of persons with autism at the ASEAN level. However, there is an opportunity to leverage the consensus of the ASEAN Member States to cooperate with one another to address the issues faced by persons with disabilities, including persons with autism, as embodied in key regional instruments, such as the Bali Declaration on the Enhancement of the Role and Participation of Persons with Disabilities in ASEAN Community (2011), Mobilization Framework of the ASEAN Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2011-2020), ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection (2013), Regional Framework and Action Plan to Implement the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection (2015), and the Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (RPA on EVAW) and Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence Against Children (RPA on EVAC) (2015).

2.2. Regionality

The proposed project directly relates to the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025, which envisions to move towards a more inclusive ASEAN community. This entails the promotion of equitable access to social protection, reduce inequality, promotion and protection of human rights, provide guidelines for quality care and support for persons with disabilities including persons with autism.

While finding solutions to the problem and its causes can be difficult, it can be addressed at the regional level such as ASEAN considering the existing platforms of cooperation among the ASEAN Member States and regional cooperation initiatives such as the implementation of the Bali Declaration on the Enhancement of the Role and Participation of the Persons with Disabilities in ASEAN Community and the ASEAN Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2011-2020).

2.3. Participation

The proposed project requires the active participation of all ASEAN Member States to promote the empowerment and inclusion of persons with autism in the ASEAN region.

In particular, SOMSWD and the SOMSWD Focal Points in each ASEAN Member State will be tapped to ensure the successful conduct of planned activities.

2.4. Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the proposed project will include organizations of and for persons with autism, and persons with autism and their families. The indirect beneficiaries will include all ASEAN Member States and the general community.

2.5. Project History

The Project will be the first of its kind at the ASEAN level with a particular focus on autism. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) does have their own “Disability at a Glance” series, which focuses on developing country profiles on disability in Asia and the Pacific and can serve as a reference for the proposed project.

The ASEAN Autism Network (AAN) is a platform for autism-related family support groups of each ASEAN member country to collaborate, cooperate, coordinate, and unite in developing a holistic curriculum exclusively for autism that is local, affordable, accessible and inexpensive to ensure sustainability throughout the life-span of individuals with autism. AAN was established with “Family Comes First” as a core concept during the 1st ASEAN Autism Congress organized by APCD in cooperation with JICA in Bangkok, Thailand on 13-15 December 2010. The vision of AAN is to have an inclusive, rights-based, and autism-friendly ASEAN Community while its mission is to support, assist, facilitate and enhance autism-related family support groups in collaboration with other stakeholders in the ASEAN region and globally.

2.5.1. Members

The members of AAN are the following:

- 1) SMARTER Brunei
- 2) Cambodia Intellectual Disability and Autism Network
- 3) Yayasan Autisma Indonesia
- 4) Association for Autism, Lao PDR
- 5) National Autism Society of Malaysia
- 6) Myanmar Autism Association
- 7) Autism Society Philippines

- 8) Autism Network Singapore
- 9) Autistic Thai, Thailand
- 10) Vietnam Autism Network

2.5.2. Frequency of Meetings

The General Assembly of the AAN is scheduled every two years in conjunction with the holding of the AAN Congress. These general assemblies were conducted during the 1st ASEAN Autism Congress in Bangkok, Thailand on 13-15 December 2010, the 2nd ASEAN Autism Network Congress in Brunei Darussalam from 27-29 April 2013, and the 3rd ASEAN Autism Network Congress in the Philippines from 15-17 January 2016. The next general assembly will be conducted during the 4th AAN Congress scheduled on 20-21 October 2018 in Indonesia, where AAN is currently applying for accreditation with the ASEAN Secretariat. Executive committee meetings are also held during the above-mentioned congresses and organized both online and offline during autism-related activities where AAN members are participating.

2.5.3. Discussion Topics of Meetings

The topics of discussion during AAN meetings include the following:

- 1) Autism-related activities reported by each country representative
- 2) Financial report of the network
- 3) Planning of the activities of the network
- 4) Planning of AAN congresses

3. Objectives

The overall objective of the proposed project is to contribute to the promotion and protection of the rights and empowerment of persons with autism in the ASEAN region. This will be done through the mapping of autism in the ASEAN region on the aspects of data availability on the prevalence of autism; mapping of organizations concerned with autism; and identifying support services, newest trends and innovations related to autism. The above information will be vital for the development of laws and policies to promote and protect the rights and empowerment of persons with autism in ASEAN.

In addition, the proposed project will promote regional cooperation initiatives to support ASEAN Member States in implementing the Bali Declaration on the Enhancement of the

Role and Participation of the Persons with Disabilities in ASEAN Community and the ASEAN Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2011-2020) with an added emphasis on persons with autism. Significantly, the proposed project is aligned with the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, specifically in pursuing the principle of “leave no one behind”.

4. Outputs, Indicators and Activities

The project outputs and corresponding indicators are as follows:

4.1. Output 1: An ASEAN profile on autism is developed.

Indicators:

- 1) Methodology on mapping of country profiles on autism is developed.
- 2) Country profiles on autism for each ASEAN Member State is developed. (To include prevalence of autism, laws and policies related to autism, government focal points and organizations related to autism, support services for persons with autism, autism-related activities, among others)
- 3) An “Autism at a Glance in ASEAN” document highlighting country profiles on autism in ASEAN is published and disseminated in the ASEAN region, including through online platforms.

4.2. Output 2: Developed policy recommendations by the ASEAN Autism Network and its members

Indicators:

- 1) Policy recommendations to promote and protect the rights of persons with autism are developed by ASEAN Autism Network and its members
- 2) Policy recommendations are adopted by ASEAN Member States at the regional level.

4.3. Output 3: A mechanism for celebrating an annual Autism Awareness Day is developed at the ASEAN level.

Indicators:

- 1) A national autism awareness event is jointly organized and conducted annually by organizations of persons with autism and their families in each ASEAN Member State. The national autism awareness event in each ASEAN Member State will be in accordance with the unanimous declaration of the United Nations General Assembly of 2 April as World Autism Awareness Day (A/RES/62/139) to highlight the need to help improve the quality of life of those with autism so they can lead full and meaningful lives as an integral part of society.
- 2) A regional autism awareness event is jointly organized and conducted for the 4th ASEAN Autism Network (AAN) Congress in 2018 in Indonesia.

5. Management and Implementation Arrangements

The sponsoring ASEAN body will be the Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD). SOMSWD will provide guidance and exercise oversight functions during the implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the project.

ASEAN Secretariat, through the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Department, will facilitate the coordination between SOMSWD and the Implementing Entity. ASEAN Secretariat will support SOMSWD and the SOMSWD Focal Points in monitoring the progress of project implementation.

The Implementing Entity of the proposed project is the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD).

The proposed funding source is Japan-ASEAN Integrated Fund, JAIF 2.0 Thailand

Workshop Programme

Date	8.30 - 9.00	9.00 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.30	10.45 - 12.00	13.00 - 15.00	15.15 - 17.00	17.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 21.00	
Day 1 Monday (23rd July)	Arrival of participants and check in to accommodation								
Day 2 Tuesday (24th July)	Registration and Preparation	Opening Ceremony and Project Introduction	Session 1: Stakeholders analysis (stakeholder analysis matrix)	APCD Staff					2nd floor room
	Participants	APCD Staff	Session 2: Identify relevance Policy and Acts related to autism in each ASEAN countries	APCD Staff					
	Registration and Preparation	Recap of the previous day and Country report presentation (cont.)	Session 6: Analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for autism in ASEAN countries	Coffee Break (10.30 - 10.45)					
	Participants	Participants	Session 7 & 8: Snowball Card (SWOT Analysis). Reflection/brainstorming	Lunch Time (12.00 - 13.00)					
Day 3 Wednesday (25th July)	Participants	Participants	Participants	Coffee Break (15.00 - 15.15)					
	Participants	Participants	Participants	Session 3: Analyze the governance structure of autism in ASEAN countries	APCD Staff				
	Participants	Participants	Participants	Session 4: Classification of autism/autism status in each ASEAN countries	Session 5: Country report presentation	Departure of participants			Free Time
								APCD Staff	
								APCD Staff	

Session Objectives

Date	Activities/ Methodology	Session	Expected Outcome
24/07/2018 (Thursday)	<p>Institutional analysis (ASEAN Countries Profile)</p>	<p>Morning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders analysis (stakeholder analysis matrix: potential actors such as relevance Ministry; SOMSWD; AAN member; etc., role & responsibility, power/authority of each actor, influence in decision making, etc.) 2. Identify relevance Policy and Acts related to autism in each ASEAN countries <p>Afternoon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Analyze the governance structure of autism in ASEAN countries (identify how the information/data/instruction being transfer between primary stakeholder, 2nd stakeholders and etc.; how decision making related to autism is executed) 4. Classification of autism/autism status in each ASEAN countries 5. Country report presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution structure (Venn diagram) related to Autism of each ASEAN countries • List of Policy and Acts related to autism of each ASEAN countries • Governance structure of each ASEAN countries in Autism management

Session Objectives

Date	Activities/ Methodology	Session	Expected Outcome
25/07/2018 (Wednesday)	<p>Situational analysis (SWOT analysis)</p>	<p>Morning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for autism in ASEAN countries. Snowball Card: Each person writes a SWOT analysis on a 5 x 7 (or larger) card and sticks the card on the wall. The group then develops four lists of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, eliminating overlap, to discuss, compare, and analyses. Reflection/brainstorming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of strengths for each ASEAN countries in developing autism programs and etc. List of weaknesses (Problem Tree) List of strategies to improve program related to autism from the opportunities that been identified (Decision Matrix) List of threats and steps to minimize the effects. Result tree/result chain (summary of the outcome from SWOT analysis)

List of Participants

Country	Name	Organization	Contact/ Remarks
Brunei 	Ms. Nurul Aziemah	Senior Instructor, Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR), Center for Disability, Department of Community Development	aziemah.zmh@gmail.com
	Ms. Dayangku Razainah	Instructor, Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR), Center for Disability, Department of Community Development	razaeyna09@gmail.com
	Shri Malai Hj Abdullah Hj Malai Othman	President, SMARTER Brunei	bjaksarter@gmail.com +67 32 654 812
Cambodia 	Mr. Chan Sarin	Hands of Hope Community (HHC)	chan.sarin@hhccambodia.org +855 12 777 042
Indonesia 	Mr. Marjuki	Senior Advisor for Social Accesibility, Ministry of Social Affairs of Indonesia	marjuki@kemosos.go.id +6221 310 0407/ 310 7716
	Mr. Taufiq Hidayat	Autism Foundation of Indonesia	topik.botak@gmail.com +62 87 7766 57707
Lao PDR 	Mr. Berthor Tongpaorthor	Deputy of the Head of the Division, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Lao PDR	beuthor58@hotmail.co.uk +856 21 250 131
	Mr. Schultze Michael Alfred	Association for Autism Laos	michael.schultze@klebreis.de +85 621 330 409
Malaysia 	Ms. Norasnida binti Nordin	Principal Assistant Director Department of Social Wefare Malaysia	norasnida@ikm.gov.my 603 832 32491
	Mr. Razin Murat	National Autism Society of Malaysia	encik.razin@gmail.com +603 7832 1928

Malaysia 	Associate Professor Dr. Seow Ta Wee	Faculty of Technology Management & Business University Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia	Consultant
	Dr. Muhamad Azahar bin Abas	Senior Lecturer Faculty of Earth Science University Malaysia Kelantan (UMK)	Consultant
Myanmar 	Mr. Nay Myo Naing	Myanmar Autism Association	naymyo.daniel@gmail.com +959 975 744 989
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Thailand 	Ms.Vijita Rachatanantikul	Expert on Empowerment of Persons with Disability, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disability	vijita.racha@gmail.com
	Mr. Siripong Sriarkha	Foreign Relations Officer, Foreign Affairs Division, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	
	Mr. Samrerng Virachanang	Autisticthai Foundation	samrerngv@hotmail.com +66 95 963 2112
	Mr. Samart Ratanasakorn	Senior Academic Officer, Special Education Bureau, Office of Basic Education Commission, Ministry of Education	Representative of Thai Agencies
	Ms. Rinsook Ongarjsakulman	Medical Physician, Senior Professional Level, Yuwaprasart Waithayopatum Child Psychiatric Hospital	Representative of Thai Agencies
	Ms. Swowaruk Meunsontron	Registered Nurse, Professional Level, Yuwaprasart Waithayopatum Child Psychiatric Hospital	Representative of Thai Agencies
	Mr. Charoen Khuwinphunt	Chairman on Welfare Department Disabilities Thailand	Representative of Thai Agencies
	Mr. Voravud Tomon	Associate Director, SEA Consulting Co.,Ltd.	Consultant
Vietnam 	Ms. Trinh Thi Nguyet	Official – Social Assistance Department, Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, Vietnam	nguyetnchu@gmail.com +84 914 100 312
	Ms. Hoang Ngoc Bich	Vietnam Autism Network	bich.hanoi@gmail.com

Presentations

Cambodia



COUNTRY REPORT

Cambodian Autism Mapping Project

Name of Presenter: Mr. Chan Sarin
ED of HHC & Vice President of CIDAN

1. Autism in Cambodia definition



- Autism Spectrum Disorder, refers to a range of conditions characterized by challenges with **social skills**, **repetitive behaviors**, **speech** and nonverbal communication,
- Before 2014, we thought Autism and ID are same disabilities but now we have treated as differently through the National workshop conducted and supported by MoSAVY, DAC & technical supported from APCD 2015, this included the experiences we have worked with

Estimate number in Cambodia

- The number of people with autism can not be identified clearly but estimate from 2013-2018 around 500-700. However, there are more child with autism who has hidden in the families in remote places and cities

Population situation	
Total population	15,488,332 (2014)
Life expectancy	62.98 years
Total PWDs	664,000 (4.7%)



Diagnosis & Services provided

- Recently the Diagnosis has been offered by NGOs and Special Clinic collaboration with the Government based on assessments form(IEP).
- The services have provided by NGO through good collaboration & supports from the Government Ministries, such as MoSAVY, MoEYS, MoH, MoI DAC and CRC



Cambodian Intellectual Disability and Autism Network (hereafter referred to as **CIDAN**) is an **Alliance** which bring together of representative of NGOs & Parents of person with AID acting to support and advocate for person with **Autism and Intellectual Disability (AID)** to exercise their legal rights and responsibilities



3. Organization Information working with Autism

- There are about 14 NGOs in Cambodia who is CIDAN members. However among of them, where there are only about 5-7 NGOs, which actively working to address the issues of children with autism related to educations, Health Care, Training and future of Livelihood program...



- 4. Our Cambodia Government has paid attention of mainstreaming for PWDs into community development, this included person with autism and intellectual are promoted and supports
- The services are provided through NGOs by working closely and supports from Government

Photo showed Prime minister visited Autism child



Benefits for persons with disability in Cambodia

- Sub-degree on the quota system of employment of persons with disability(1% Private, 2% Government)
- Free treatment for poor people with disabilities
- Sub-degree on prize money for persons with disabilities who won in Special Olympics
- Government's support for organizations that provide services to Autism.
- Sub-degree on the NISE establishment

Government has law and policies

- Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of persons with disabilities
- Incheon Strategy to "make the right real" for persons with disabilities in Asia and Pacific
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- National Disability Strategic Plan(NDSP)



Cambodian Red Cross

- The First Lady who is the President of Cambodian Red Cross is also supports to children with autism related to Education Plan and others



- School for children with autism, which supported by the First Lady and MoEYS



- Trainer/ Special Need Teachers teaching children with autism who get supports from government



• **Inclusive Education for child with Autism**



• **ASEAN Embassies in Cambodia engagement**



5. Mapping Country Profile in Cambodia

- Cambodia is hoping that, we are going to work with stakeholders to conduct survey collecting data of child with autism by the next 3-5 years. We do need your support regarding design training plan and the process of data survey
- Cambodia government will be happy to collaboration with donors agencies and NGOs to address this issues for autism in Cambodia
- We have National Manual Training now for AID

6. Recommendation for Mapping Country

- We need to be clear of definition and the process of identifying the ASD and should be having clear methodologies through technical support from APCD and AAN members
- We should work together, sharing together and helping each other for our nation ASEAN.



7. Recommendations Mapping Country

- ASEAN should work together by not focusing on political issues but for AUTISM development.
- APCD and AAN should be best roles to coordinate this and bring up to all members
- We should have Bangkok Recommendation and submit to ASEAN Countries for supports



the conclusion.

- Disability is one of the priority areas for Cambodia Government. Cambodia considers CSO and private sectors as a good cooperative, partnership in implementation of CRPD and our Government has encouraged women disability to participate the National Decision Making and Planning, Empowerment to get full rights and celebrate the National Autism Day, IDPD and supports to NGOs who work for autism in Cambodia.



- We are ready to work and collaborate with APCD, AAN and ASEAN member States for **ASEAN Autism Mapping Project** and moving forward for bright future of Autism Development for our ASEAN Family.



Lao PDR



Brief situation of autism in Laos

- 1 psychologist for diagnosis (US citizen)
- Based on DSM-5
- No statistics, about 200 persons with ASD known to Afa (mainly medium level, majority related to problems in language development)
- First graduate in special education this year
- No occupational, no speech therapists
- CMR tries to establish these services
- Afa running 2 education centers (VAC, PAC)

Content of a country profile - recommendation -

- General information about the country
- Definition
- Prevalence
- Available data / statistics
- Existing organisations / networks
- Services and providers

Information on organisations

- Association for Autism
 - Parents association
 - As self/help group since 2005
 - Registered NPA since 2012
 - First provincial chapter in Champasak 2017
 - Parents groups in Savannakhet, Thakhek, Luang Prabang, Xieng Khouang (at different stages of development)
- Intellectual Disability Unit
 - With support of APCD on the way to split from LDPA
 - Mix of ID/DD with one focus Down Syndrome

Services - medical

- Child Development Clinic at Vientiane Children Hospital
 - Early detection/screening
 - Parents peer group
- Center for Medical Rehabilitation
 - Basic therapy and education
- Lao Friends Hospital for Children (Luang Prabang)
 - Screening/diagnosis
- Dr. Manivone (only active clinical psychologist)
 - diagnosis

Services - education

- Vientiane Autism Center (Afa)
 - Preschool, inclusive primary and secondary, vocational
 - Day care
- Pakse Autism Center
 - Preschool, inclusive primary
 - Day care
- CMR
 - Day care
- Intellectual Disability Unit
 - Day care

Services - other



- AFA
 - Psycho-social services for parents
 - Sports and leisure activities for families with autistic children
 - Training and consulting for teachers from other schools



Organisation responsible for mapping



- Association for Autism
 - May search cooperation and support from MoH (CMR, Vientiane Children Hospital), CMR, MoES (IEC)



Recommendation on methodology



- Develop uniform questionnaire
- Agree on target group for interviews / data collection
- Agree on form of interviews (personal – high cost but high level of confidence; on-line – less costly; mix of both)
- Agree on budget and time-line



Recommendation on coordinator



- Mr Michael Schultze
 - Experience on surveys (enterprise surveys, tracer studies, AAN survey 2015)



Malaysia

ASEAN Autism Mapping Project
Workshop Sharing

Razin Murat
The National Autism Society of Malaysia (NASOM)

23-25 July 2018, APCD, Bangkok

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1. Brief situation on autism in Malaysia
2. Recommendation on content of country profile on autism
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6. Recommendation on approach & methodology for mapping
7. Recommendation on coordinator for mapping & data collection

Some Facts About Malaysia

- Area: 330,000 sq km
- Population: 31.7 million
- Capital: Kuala Lumpur
- GDP: \$18,999, \$3650 (nominal)
- GDP/capita: 538 (PPP); \$15 (nom)
- Median age: 28.5 years
- Birth rate: 19.1/1,000
- Death rate: 5.1/1,000
- Life expectancy: 75.2 years
- Urban population: 78%
- Kuala Lumpur population: 7.8 million
- Literacy rate: 94.8%
- Probable number of PWAs: 200-300k
- Number of registered PWAs: 20k
- National autism society: The Autism Society of Malaysia (NASOM)
- Spokesholder agency/ministry: Social Welfare Dept, Ministry of Women, Family & Community Development

Autism (Autism Spectrum Disorder/ASD)

- Lifelong, complex neurobiological disorders (not disease) affecting brain functions (wiring of the brain), one of the world's fastest growing developmental disorders
- Can be diagnosed within 2-3 years of birth. Cause is still being debated (genetics & environment are main suspects), there is no known cure
- Very wide spectrum, hence Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), each case is unique, no two cases are alike, from geniuses/savants to severe, aggressive, self-injurious
- Multiple combinations & severity of symptoms affecting speech/communication, social interaction/behavior, cognitive function, rigid imagination/repetitive actions, hyperactivity & sensory processing/integration, plus co-morbidities
- A significant social issue that may affect as high as 20% population including parents, siblings, paternal & maternal families, extended families, etc.
- Additional social challenges due to lack of visibility, parent/family denial, exclusion, social stigma, myths & misconceptions, esp. in non-urban areas

How many registered & probable PWAs?

Prevalence Rate

- 1 in 16 children (2018 latest, US CDC)
- Previously 1 in 48
- 8,600 - 9,700 children born annually
- Malaysia crude birth rate (2016): 508,000
- Estimate 2017: 181,000; 675,000

Autism Prevalence
United States 2000s - 2010s

Total Population Affected

- 1% population ASD (CDC & adopted by Canada, UK, Australia, Singapore & many other countries)
- 1 in 160 global population (WHO, 2017)
- Probable 200,000 - 300,000 PWAs
- Lives affected, including siblings, parents, paternal & maternal families: as high as 20% population or around 8 million people

Registered as PWD with DOK: 20,000 people

CDC - Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, a federal agency under the Department of Health & Human Services, USA

Where are the missing PWAs?

Probable population: 200,000 - 300,000 persons
Registered with JKM: 20,000 persons

Typical person's developmental cycle vs. What happens when parents are gone? Many hidden & forgotten PWAs.

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Content recommendation: Issues/challenges for parents & NGOs

1. Public awareness, diagnosis waiting time/delays. Early detection & intervention offers best hope but public awareness is relatively low, public health infrastructure & resources lacking particularly in non-urban areas for screening, early diagnosis, treatment/therapy & intervention
3. School exclusion, lack of special education. Many school age children with autism are not accepted into gov & mainstream inclusive schools even with adequate early intervention efforts so many schools are not able to handle them. Integrated special education classes are inadequate
3. Work & social inclusion. Many PWAs grow up into adulthood excluded from formal education, youth development, employment market & other gainful, sports, social & cultural activities
4. Cost of services. Costs of private education, treatment/therapy & intervention, etc. (that can reach RM100k/year) are beyond the reach of vast majority of Malaysian families
6. Lack of public services. Absence/lack of public health, education & adult services motivates private sector to offer intervention & education services charging high fees (as high as RM15k/month)
4. Lack of public & corporate funding, esp for older PWAs. Grant/charity/CSR funds harder to get, often with mandates & attached requirements, e.g. impact measurement, added reporting, etc. Increasing NGO delivery cost. Cost of care & support increases as PWAs grow older
7. NGO capacity & inadequate corporate sector support. Growing number of NGOs/charities competing hard for survival, chasing same corporate CSR/charity/philanthropic pie, CSR may not translate into funding, lack scale & resources to tap mass market going
6. Lack of reliable & comprehensive data. Public policy, services & capacity building should be tailored based on relevant & quality data

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Services & Support for PWAs



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Closing the Gap



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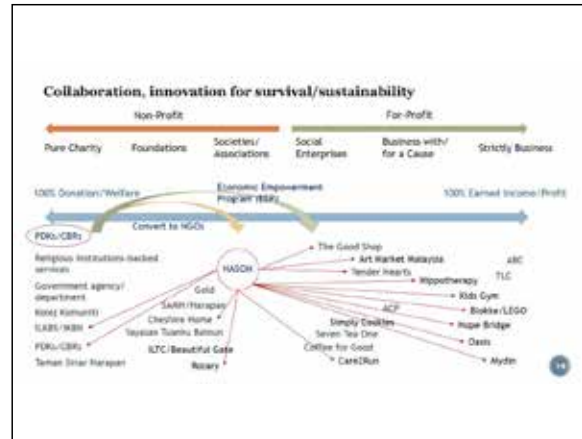
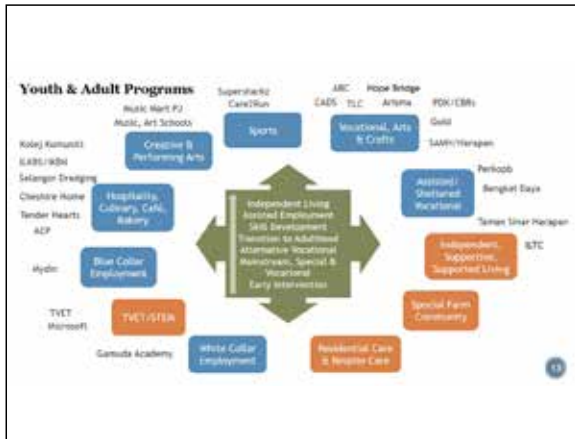


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NASOM, the National Society for Autism

- A 31-year old parent-based society, the first & only national-level voluntary society fully dedicated to autism cause in Malaysia
- First & largest NGO/charitable autism service provider with 20 early intervention & vocational centres nationwide, serving over 500 PWAs & over 1,000 parents. Would have served over 5,000 PWAs over the years
- The only provider of lifespan services & support, from young children at around 3 years old to adults approaching 40 years old
- As a national society, NASOM champions the national autism agenda & rights of all persons with autism in Malaysia
- A member of ASEAN Autism Network (AAN) & World Autism Organisation (WAO)
- Registered on 3rd March 1987 with the Registrar of Societies
- A tax exempt charity under Sec 44(a) of the Income Tax Act
- Will be hosting the World Autism Congress in 2022

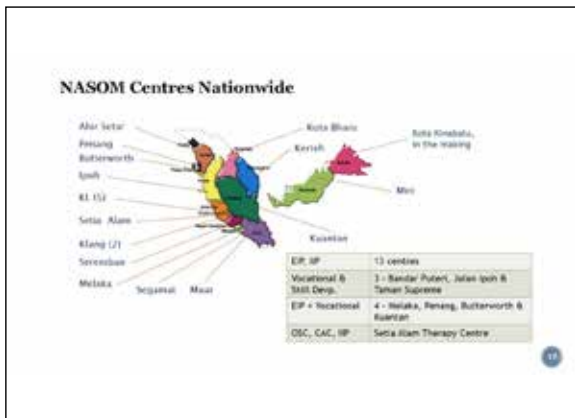


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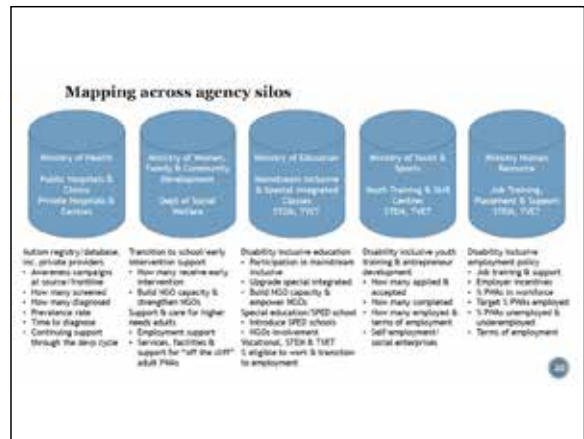
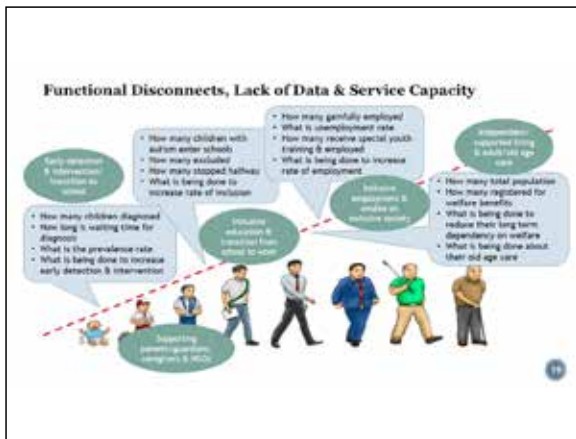
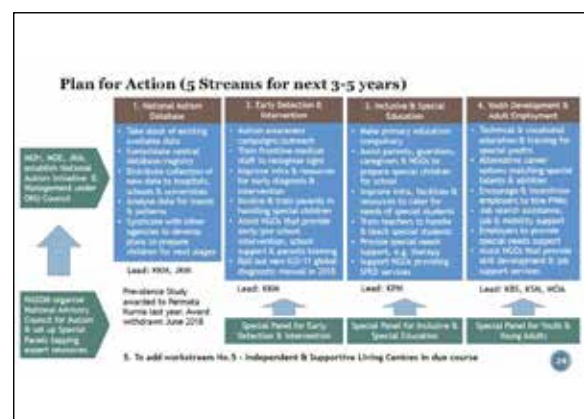
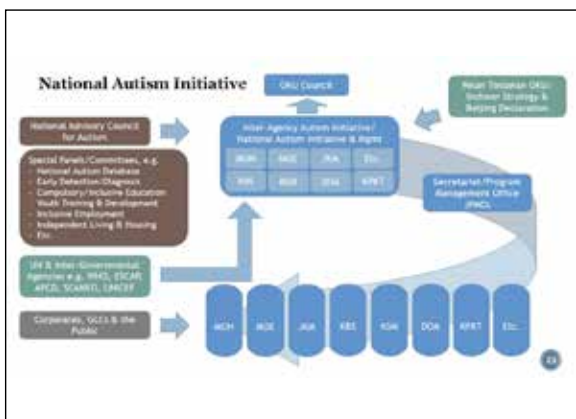


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Proposal made to the Government

- An inter-agency coordinating entity reporting to the (Majlis) Keangsaan Bagi OKU (MKSKOU) Council/ National PWD Council) would be best suited to drive the effort
- Proposal to formulate a national autism initiative & establish a national-level, coordinated multi-agency approach to autism management is pending
- Developed & adapted based on outcomes of Thingpu Declaration 2017 & Beijing Declaration 2017, as well as study of national autism strategies of other countries
- Raised for discussion at MOH Quality Life Care Committee 15-November 2017
- Presented & recommended to Working Group set up by MOH Quality Life Care Committee with representatives from MOH, MCE and JKR on 10 January 2018
- Supported by the Working Group & a member of MKSKOU (National PWD Council) for escalation to MKSKOU
- Presented to Technical Meeting/Committee, MKSKOU on 3 April 2018 & recommended to be presented to next MKSKOU meeting




Thank You



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Myanmar



COUNTRY PROFILE: MYANMAR

NAV MYO NANG
 MYANMAR AUTISM ASSOCIATION (MAA)
 24 JULY 2018
 BANGKOK, THAILAND

DISABILITY IN MYANMAR

- Population: 51.4 million
- 2.3 million population with disability including 372,000+ have ID
- Birth rate: 2.29% (1.17 million a year) (11,000 ASD a year)
- Population growth: 0.89% (457,000 a year) (4,570 ASD a year)

Source: 2014 National Census

LAWS RELATED TO ID

- 2008: Constitution Article 32: "the Union shall care for mothers and children, orphans, fallen Defense Services personnel's children, the aged and the disabled"
- 2011: Myanmar ratified CRPD
- 2015: Law on Rights of FWD (By law on 2018) (Autism is under ID category)
 - Article 16 C: Parents/care givers may act for the best interest of an ID on behalf that ID
 - Article 19: An act of a person with ID, where he/she may not know/understand/realize his/her act is unlawful, shall not be regarded as a criminal act

SITUATION OF ID

- Education
 - 54% in private special needs schools
 - 10% in mainstream schools
 - 0% in State's special needs schools
 - Only 49% of ID children attend the schools

Source: EU and Local Resource Center, *Exploring Strategy and Means for Inclusion of Intellectually Impaired Children in the Education Policy, 2014*

SITUATION OF ID

- Main reasons for not going to schools:
 - Teachers who are not properly trained refused to accept ID children
 - Parents have a perception that attending schools doesn't help anything to their ID children
 - Financial problem
 - Long distance
 - Parents lack of awareness on schools and services

SITUATION OF ID

- Health care
 - 14% receive health care services
 - 10% never received health care services
 - 66% currently not receiving any health care services
 - 10% didn't response the question
- Reason for not accessing health care services
 - Low quality service
 - Discrimination
 - Financial problem

SITUATION OF ID

- **Family Income**
 - 80.6% has less than 200USD per month
 - 19.4% has above 200USD per month

SITUATION OF ID

- **Employment: Mothers of ID children**
 - 59.2% housewives
 - 13.2% vendors at local market
 - 9.4% is running businesses
 - 4.3% jobless
 - 4.3% government staff
 - 3.6% odd-job workers
 - 2.9% laborers
 - 2.2% company staff

ASD: SCREENING SERVICES

- **State**
 - Neurological Department in Yangon General Hospital
 - Children's Hospital in Yangon
- **Private**
 - Two clinics
 - Special need schools

ASD: SPECIAL NEED SCHOOLS

- **State: 1** (Founded in 1971)
- **Private: 23** (The earliest is founded in year 2000)
- 16 private schools are in Yangon
- Currently 664 ASD are in the schools
- All schools had trained 1,147 ASD in total
- The schools use various screening tools such as FILED, DSM-5, VB-MAPP, AEP, Denver-8, CARS, CHAT...

RECOMMENDATIONS

- MAA can be a local coordinator
- MAA can connect the project with the Ministry of Social Welfare, INGOs, special need schools, and professionals
- No other organization, except MAA, is working for ASD in Myanmar
- No data regarding ASD is available in the country

Thank you!

Singapore

Autism in Singapore

Logos: NCCS, Autism Resource Centre

Our Landscape

- Snapshot of the population
- Autism Profiles
- Key Trends
- Autism Services & Programmes
- References

Our Landscape

- Snapshot of the population
- Autism Profiles
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Growing Number of Persons with Autism

ASD Incidence amongst children (Children 0 years and below)

- World Health Organisation: 1 in 160
- Singapore: 1 in 150

Number of ASD Diagnosed Cases*

- in 10: KK Women's and Children's Hospital (KOH)
- in 10: National University Hospital (NUH)

*Other hospitals offering ASD diagnosis services include Singapore General Hospital, Khoo Teck Puat Hospital and Institute of Mental Health.

Source: WHO, 3rd Edition (2010); Singapore Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF) (2017); Autism Resource Centre (ARC) (2017); Autism Resource Centre (ARC) (2017); Autism Resource Centre (ARC) (2017).

Estimated Number of Persons with Autism

50,000 Individuals with autism in our population of 5 million, of which 11,500 are under the age of 19 years.

200++ Estimated number of cases of newly diagnosed children with Autism Spectrum Disorder.

"There is yet to be a study in Singapore to establish its exact prevalence rates, but it is likely that based on prevalence rates worldwide, the figure will be in the region of 1% of the total population."

Source: Autism Resource Centre (Singapore), Prevalence of autism in Singapore. <http://www.autismresourcecentre.org.sg/autism-prevalence-in-singapore>

Diagnosis and Treatment Options for Autism

- Online Assessment Tools**
 - Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers, Revised (M-CHAT-R)
 - Check for Autism: Children, Adolescents and Adults by DSM-5
 - Autism Spectrum and Non-spectrum Disorder: Tools Revised for Adults (Autism)
- Professional Assessment Tools**
 - Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS)
 - Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised (ADI-R)
 - Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised (ADI-R) and Developmental, Dimensional and Diagnostic Interview (DDDI)
- Medications**
 - There are no medications in the direct treatment of autism, but some medications may be useful for managing self-harm or other behaviors, anxiety, irritability, or sleep difficulties in children with ASD.
- Complementary Interventions**
 - Dietary restrictions
 - Chiropractic therapy
 - Music therapy

Source: National University Hospital (2017), Autism: Know Your Zoon; National University Children's Electoral Institute. Retrieved from <http://www.nuh.org.sg/healthcare/and/or/children/and/or/behavioral/and/or/autism/and/or/1817>

Post Diagnosis

SG ENABLE
Inclusive society, Enabled lives.



One-stop information and referral services for child and adult disability schemes.



Our Landscape



Understanding Autism

Autism is a brain-based developmental disorder with no known cause or cure. It is a spectrum disorder, ranging from mild to moderate to severe.

To be given a diagnosis of autism, a person must present with a 'triad' of clinical characteristics in the following areas:



Source: (2016) Understanding People with Disabilities. Singapore: The National Council of Social Services. <http://www.nccs.gov.sg/Press-Release/Publication-Period-Chapter-1-Understanding-People-with-Disabilities>



Our Landscape



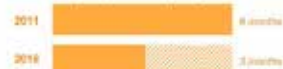
Accessibility of Services Available

Healthcare Services

Waiting time to see a doctor
8 weeks (2011) vs **1-3 weeks** (2015)

Education Services

Average estimated waiting time for Early Intervention Programme for Infants and Children (EIPIC) Services (at Popular Centres)



Waiting time has reduced by 50%

Source: Yeh, M. J. (2016, February 16). TODM (think) | More preschoolers diagnosed with developmental issues. Retrieved from TODM Reporter: <http://www.todm.gov.sg/news/2016/02/16/more-preschoolers-diagnosed-with-developmental-issues>



Estimated Capacity of Educational Services

Education Service	Age Group	Estimated Capacity (across all disabilities)	Estimated Capacity (for ASD)
Early Intervention Programme for Infants and Children (EIPIC)	Below 7 years old	3,200* on per MSF's plan for 2015	1,500** based on MSF's data in 2016 that 47% of EIPIC are diagnosed with ASD
Special Education (SPED)	7 to 18 years old	5,300***	3,000

Source: *MSF (2015, October). Certifications On EIPIC. Retrieved from <http://www.msf.gov.sg/press/2015/10/05/certifications-on-eipic.aspx>
 **Centre for Autism (2016, February 26). 3,600 children helped by early intervention programmes in 2015. Retrieved from <http://www.cfa.gov.sg/news/2016/02/26/3600-children-helped-by-early-intervention-programmes-in-2015.aspx>
 ***MOE (2017, November 15). Report of the Advisory Panel on the Implementation of Compulsory Education for Children with Special Educational Needs. Retrieved from <http://www.moe.gov.sg/images/stories/education/2017/11/15/20171115-AP-Report.pdf>



Cost of Services (Private vs Public)

Private Education \$3000 - \$4000 per month

Private Therapy Services \$150 - \$180 per hour

Source: Ram, S. (2016, May 13). TOGA Yonick | Autism treatment should be affordable, accessible to all. Retrieved from <http://www.autismnews.com/news/autism-treatment-should-be-affordable-accessible-to-all/>

Public Education (SPED Schools & EIPIC Centres, run by Social Services Organisations) \$5 - \$1000 per month (before subsidy)
E.g. Cost about \$70 - \$450 for those with household income of \$1200 to \$2400

Source: SG Enable. (2018, May 26). EIPIC Fee SG. Retrieved from <http://www.enable.org.sg/infocentre/5215/02/en52026.pdf>
Rainbow Centre. (2018). Frequently Asked Questions | Rainbow Centre, Singapore. Retrieved from <http://www.rainbowcentre.org.sg/index.php?id=faq-vc/faq/>



Our Landscape



A National Effort – Enabling Masterplan

Launched in 2007, the Enabling Masterplan charts the development of programmes and services in the disability sector, and serves as a roadmap for Singapore to build a more inclusive society where persons with disabilities are empowered and enabled to realise their true potential. It is reviewed every 5 years, and is now in its 3rd iteration.

- 1st Enabling Masterplan: 2007 – 2011
- 2nd Enabling Masterplan: 2012 – 2016
- 3rd Enabling Masterplan: 2017 – 2021

<https://www.enable.org.sg/infocentre/5215/02/en52026.pdf>



A National Effort – Enabling Masterplan

3rd Enabling Masterplan 2017 – 2021

Building on the efforts of the past two Enabling Masterplans, the 3rd Enabling Masterplan will focus on 4 key thrusts:

- Improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities
- Supporting caregivers
- Building the community
- Building an inclusive society

<https://www.mof.gov.sg/policies/Disabilities-and-Special-Needs/Documents/Enabling%20Masterplan%2017%20Review%2017%20Jan%202017.pdf>



Enabling Access to Services and Schemes

SG ENABLE
Inclusive society, Enabled lives.



Services & Programmes Pertaining to Autism



SSOs = Social Service Organisations



Key Providers of Autism Services & Programmes

Provider	Services/Programmes
Rainbow Centre 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and Consultancy (NCTC) Enterprise & Vocational Development (EVD) School In Community (SIC) Communications, Partnership and Engagement Family Life Services (FLS) DOOH (Student Care Services) Family Empowerment Programme (FEP) Early Intervention Programme (EIP) Special Education (SPED)

Key Providers of Autism Services & Programmes

Autism Service Provider	Services/Programmes
Autism Resource Centre (ARC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓Local Early Intervention Programme ✓Accredited by National Autistic Society, United Kingdom since 2006 Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pathlight School •First autism school that offers Singapore's mainstream academic curriculum together with life machine skills •Currently running 2 campuses in Singapore Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employability and Employment Centre (EEC) •Provides Employment Training and Support for Adults with autism 18 years and above Autism Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autism Intervention, Training and Consultancy (AITC) •Provides Autism Training and Consultancy •Signature Programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Certificate in Autism •Higher Certificate in Autism •Diploma in Autism •Working with Young Adults with Autism in Day Activity Centres

Key Providers of Autism Services & Programmes

Autism Service Providers	Services/Programmes
Autism Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eden Children Centres Eden School Eden Centre for Adults Eden Activity Centre
St Andrew's Autism Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Andrew's Autism School St. Andrew's Adult Autism Services Parent Support Group Chapel of Our Hope
Asian Women's Welfare Association (AWWA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Intervention Centres Kindle Garden Inclusive Preschool AWWA School Special Student Care Centres Community Integration Services Developmental Support and Learning Support Programme Personal Care Services (Disability)

Our Landscape

Snapshot of the population

Autism Profiles

Key Trends

Autism Services & Programmes

References

References

3rd Enabling Masterplan - 2017-2021 - Ministry of Social and Family Development, 2016.

<https://www.spendire.spspages.content.asia/sf/about-us/enabling-masterplan/>

<https://www.msf.gov.sg/policies/Disability-and-Special-Needs/Documents/Enabling%20Masterplan%202017-2021%20Version%2017151301en152020171.pdf>



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TODAY Online – More preschoolers diagnosed with developmental issues (TODAY Online, Feb 15, 2016)

<https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/parents/preschoolers-diagnosed-developmental-issues>



Thailand

Autism Situation in Thailand
The Autism Mapping Project, APCD

Samrereng Virachanang, Ph.D.
The Thai Parents Association of
Persons with Autism
July 2018

Contents

- Background
- Thailand Situation Analysis
- Autism Thai Movement
- Responsible Ministries/Organizations
- Autistic On-going Challenges
- Networks / Alliances:
Local, AAN, Others

Background 1

- Autistic issue was voiced out over the past 25 years by a group of Autism Thai founders
- A few years later, the founder group formed “The Thai Parents Association of Persons with Autism”
- Autism Thai was officially named one of the seven National Associations of PWD by law
- Autistic Thai Foundation was later established for fund raising and also carry-out empowerment and development projects.

Background 2

- Major achievements:
 - Created and promoted network leaders to be role players with empowerment, development and career training programs
 - Provided opportunities to PWA with employment/career training programs
 - Provided opportunities for potentials and talented PWA and equipped them with development and career training programs

Thailand Situation Analysis
(As at March 31, 2018)

Total number of PWD	1,916,828
Male	1,006,657 (52.5%)
Female	910,171 (47.5%)

- Types of disabilities:

Mobility	942,658	Behavior	143,037
Deaf	352,503	Intellectual	130,754
Blind	195,646	Autism	11,331
		Learning	9,300

Autism Thai Movement

- Hold regular Board Meeting to work on policy, direction and development programs
- Promote coordination and cooperation for the whole 8 regions network in Thailand to share knowledge, good practices and experiences
- Advance planning on annual training projects for government budget approval
- Implement the approved projects as scheduled until completion

Responsible Ministries

- Department of Empowerment of PWD (DEP), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security — Main host, life long
- Ministry of Public Health — Health
- Ministry of Education — Education
- Ministry of Labor: Employment, Self-employed
- Other ministries / Organizations

Autistic On-going Challenges

- Law and law enforcement
- Attitudes and understanding:
government vs public
- Short term project-based financial support
vs long-term outcome/achievement
- Inflexible diagnostic system
vs needs assessment system
- Autism Road Map — Sheltered home
- Accurate and Up-to-date data/statistics

Network / Alliances

- Local
- AAN
- Others

Vietnam

Vietnam Autism Network



Content



- Vision/Mission/Goals
- Brief situation on Autism in Vietnam
- Directory of support services and intervention
- Our expectation for the children's growth
- Collaboration between Vietnam and Asian Countries

Vision



Persons with autism can live a fulfilling life in an understanding environment.

Our Mission



Represent the interests of persons with autism by promoting their rights and improving their access to appropriate support services.

Our Goals



- Working towards promoting a safe environment for people with autism, in which they are treated equally
- Supporting, promoting and educating persons with autism including their guardians
- Promoting, supporting and disseminating knowledge about autism

Our Goals



- Promote the exchange of experiences and enhancing cooperation among members and relevant parties in an appropriate manner
- Mobilize domestic and international financial sources for the support of persons with autism
- Working towards promoting research and educate professionals in the field of autism

VAN Members



- **Full members:**
 - Organizations of persons with autism in every city and province of Vietnam
 - Organizations of families of persons with autism in every city and province of Vietnam
- **Associate members:**
 - Service providers for persons with autism
- **Honorary members:**
 - Donor organizations appointed by the Executive Committee

Brief situation

Lack of experts on autism leading to wrong or late diagnose

More policies from MOLISA. Still not enough: Autism is still not in the law of disabilities

Still need to strengthen Communication and social awareness

Brief Situation



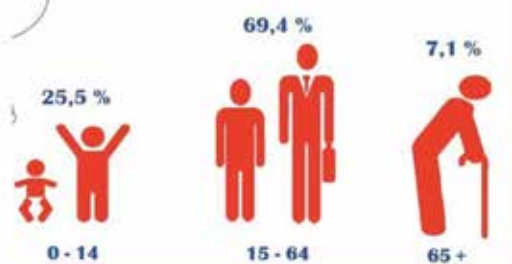
- Many related offices (MOLISA, Ministry of Health, Education ...) have been aware of autism. However, autism is still not in the law of disabilities. Partly because there has been no official number of people with autism in Vietnam

Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in 8-year Olds (2010)

		About 1 in every "x" children
	Overall	1 in 68
Sex	Boys	1 in 42
	Girls	1 in 189
Race	White	1 in 63
	Black	1 in 81
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1 in 81
	Hispanic	1 in 93

Data courtesy of CDC

CƠ CẤU DÂN SỐ 2014



How many people with Autism in Vietnam?

- If we follow the ration 1/81, then **290.000** autistic children under 15.

How to diagnose?

- Not many organizations can diagnose Autism. Parents usually take their children to big hospital in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.
- Too many children, not so many doctors/therapists... who can handle the diagnose so mis-diagnose happen often.

Screening Tests

- CHAT - (Check-list for Autism in Toddlers) :
- M-CHAT (Modifier Check-list Autism in Toddlers) :
- CARS (Childhood Autism Rating Scale) :
- PL-ADOS (The Pre-linguistic Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule) :
- ADOS : Bảng chẩn đoán trẻ từ 3 tuổi
- GARS: (Gilliam Autism Rating Scale) : Thang đánh giá tự kỷ từ 3 đến 22 tuổi, dựa trên DSM-IV

Difficulties Bringing up Children with Autism

- Among others:
 - Lack of screening and diagnose methods/system: Don't know who to turn to for advices: parents who to go to many people: hospitals, special schools, intervention centers, ... and have their own conclusions.
 - Lack of proper education, vocational training, teachers/trainers
 - Lack of policies and laws to support people with autism

Giáo dục hòa nhập

- Việt Nam đã có luật Người khuyết tật, tham gia Công ước quốc tế quyền trẻ em, có chính sách giáo dục hòa nhập, nhưng việc đi học hòa nhập của trẻ tự kỷ trong thực tế còn nhiều bất cập, do :
 - - nhiều trẻ không được xác nhận khuyết tật
 - - nhiều trường không nhận trẻ tự kỷ do nhận định tự kỷ không phải là khuyết tật, nên không phải là đối tượng trong chính sách giáo dục hòa nhập
 - - không có giáo viên giáo dục đặc biệt
 - - không có giáo trình, chương trình hay phương pháp phù hợp để nhận trẻ này
 - - cha mẹ của trẻ bình thường không muốn trong lớp con mình có trẻ tự kỷ, đặc biệt ở trường tư

- Hiện những trẻ đi học hòa nhập được đều là trẻ rất nhẹ, được can thiệp từ rất sớm và rất quyết liệt.
- Nhiều trường không có giáo viên giáo dục đặc biệt thì cha mẹ gửi giáo viên theo để hỗ trợ giáo viên chủ nhiệm, và cha mẹ tự trang trải cho phí này.
- Tuy vậy cũng có rất nhiều trẻ học xong cấp 1 là nghỉ, vì không đủ sức học cấp 2, mà nhà nước cũng chưa có mô hình giáo dục nào phù hợp cho đối tượng này. Trẻ ở nhà sẽ mất dần những kỹ năng đã đạt được trước đó, nhưng cha mẹ lại ngại ngần khi cho con quay lại trường chuyên biệt.
- Rất ít trẻ học tốt ở cấp hai và chưa ghi nhận trường hợp nào học được cấp 3.

Giáo dục chuyên biệt

- Hiện có nhiều trung tâm phục hồi chức năng, trung tâm bảo trợ, trường chuyên biệt trên nhưng chỉ tập trung ở những thành phố lớn, và phần lớn cũng dành cho trẻ đa tật. Ngay cả trường chuyên biệt công cũng rất hạn chế nhận trẻ tự kỷ do thiếu giáo viên.
- Một phần rất nhỏ trẻ tự kỷ được đi học ở trường chuyên biệt tư do cha mẹ, bác sĩ, nhà chuyên môn tự mở, với mức học phí từ 2,5tr - 3,5tr ở tỉnh và 5,5tr - 10tr ở các thành phố lớn. Đó là khoản chi đáng kể trong ngân sách gia đình bình thường. Nếu trẻ ở nhà, sẽ mất một người phải ở nhà chăm sóc trẻ, đó là tổn thất lớn cho xã hội.

Chi phí can thiệp

- Cho một giáo viên bình thường, phí là 120.000-150.000vnd/giờ
- Khám bác sĩ tư : 200.000vnd/lần, chưa kể thuốc.
- Tư vấn chuyên gia 200.000vnd-400.000vnd/giờ tùy theo chuyên môn và uy tín của chuyên gia.
- Tâm vận động : 200.000-250.000vnd/giờ
- Đây là gánh nặng kinh tế cho bất kỳ gia đình nào. Nếu không được nhà nước quan tâm và có chính sách can thiệp đúng đắn, sẽ có rất nhiều trẻ không bao giờ được hưởng những dịch vụ can thiệp thể này.

Đào tạo giáo viên

- Hiện có 5 nơi đào tạo giáo viên giáo dục đặc biệt là Đại học sư phạm Hà Nội, Đại học Sư phạm TP.HCM, Cao đẳng Sư phạm trung ương Hà Nội, Nha Trang, Đà Nẵng, TP.HCM. Mỗi năm cho ra trường khoảng 300 giáo viên giáo dục đặc biệt. Số thí sinh dự tuyển hàng năm đều giảm, có trường không đủ thí sinh. Khi ra trường lại không làm đúng ngành, do chế độ đãi ngộ thấp, hoặc đa phần là ở tỉnh mà ở địa phương mình chưa có trường chuyên biệt.

- Môn chuyên ngành tự kỷ cũng rất ít, chiếm 2 đơn vị học phần, nên kiến thức và kinh nghiệm của giáo viên khi ra trường cũng chưa đủ để can thiệp tốt cho trẻ.
- Lẽ ra, các trường nhận trẻ hòa nhập phải tuyển giáo viên hỗ trợ, nhưng trường công thường không có biên chế nhận giáo viên GDDB, chỉ nhận hợp đồng, nếu phụ huynh đồng ý chi trả phần này.
- Nên việc nhận trẻ học hòa nhập chỉ là hình thức, không có thực chất giúp trẻ học tốt và phát triển hết khả năng như mong đợi.

Hỗ trợ của nhà nước

- Cấp giấy chứng nhận : mặc dù đã có hướng dẫn về xác nhận trẻ khuyết tật, nhưng nhiều địa phương chỉ xác nhận nếu trẻ tự kỷ nặng, đi kèm với những khuyết tật thấy được như nhìn, vận động, nghe nói, không tự chăm sóc được ... điều này làm bỏ sót rất nhiều trẻ tự kỷ nhẹ nhưng vẫn bị khó khăn, suy giảm chức năng trong việc sinh hoạt, học tập. Số này rất nhiều và đang bị nằm ngoài mọi chính sách, và chưa được quan tâm đúng mức.

Nhận thức cộng đồng

- Hiện còn nhiều người hiểu sai về tự kỷ, như do cha mẹ không biết dạy, mãi làm ăn, bỏ bê trẻ cho người giúp, xem ti vi nhiều, trẻ hung dữ và nguy hiểm hoặc chỉ là trạng thái thích một mình, không đáng ngại, tự kỷ có thể chữa được ... Những thông tin này làm cản trở việc hòa nhập của trẻ và tổn thương cho cha mẹ

Học nghề và việc làm

- Hiện chưa có trường đào tạo nghề hay trung tâm huấn luyện nào phù hợp với trẻ tự kỷ lớn và người tự kỷ trưởng thành. Việc này hiện đang nên nhóm trong các trường chuyên biệt và nhóm cha mẹ.
- Những việc trẻ có thể làm :
 - dọn dẹp nhà cửa
 - dọn phòng ở khách sạn
 - rửa xe ở garage
 - phụ làm bếp, nấu ăn, làm bánh
 - làm đồ thủ công
 - dán thư, phân loại thư ở bưu điện
 - xếp hàng lên kệ ở siêu thị
 - tưới cây, làm vườn
 - test các trò chơi điện tử
 - photo, đánh máy văn bản
 - ...

II. THÁCH THỨC

- Thống kê dịch tễ số người tự kỷ toàn quốc
- Lập danh sách từ việc cấp giấy chứng nhận
- Đào tạo nguồn nhân lực cho y tế, giáo dục
- Giáo dục chuyên biệt, giáo dục hòa nhập
- Thành lập đủ trung tâm hỗ trợ giáo dục hòa nhập tại mỗi tỉnh thành
- Thành lập trường nghề cho trẻ lớn
- Tạo việc làm cho phù hợp cho người tự kỷ

What is needed for children to live vividly

- Have access to proper education like any other children, including early vocational trainings.
- Children/Adults with Autism can participate in social activities such as entertainment, sports etc. with supports from friends.

What is needed for children to live vividly

- They get support for personal development
- They can have suitable jobs, so they feel useful and motivated, and contribute to society

What is needed for children to live vividly

- They will need support from the Government: Clear policies and supports for people with Autism
- Understanding from family members/relatives/friends of people with autism to provide them with proper support.

Collaboration between Vietnam and other Asian countries

- Vietnam want to learn from experiences/expertise from other Asian countries:
 - Screening and Diagnose at early ages
 - Intervention Activities
 - Parents Groups/Associations

Collaboration between Vietnam and other Asian countries

- Vietnam want to learn from experiences/expertise from other Asian countries:
 - Maintain sustainable activities for Parents Groups and Associations
 - Continuing Social Awareness Activities
 - Advocacy for rights of people with Autism...

Collaboration between Vietnam and other Asian countries

• Long-term support: We want to learn from you how to do:

- Advocate to Government for more special trainers for children with Autism
- How parents in advanced countries to set intervention strategies for their children

Collaboration between Vietnam and other Asian countries

• Long-term support: We want to learn from you how to do:

- Vocational Training -> Job Opportunities
- Group Home Models
- Support for Siblings
- Train people with Autism for self Advocacy

Collaboration between Vietnam and other Asian countries

Our commitment:

- We are willing to attend to all activities aiming to better the lives of people with Autism in the Region.
- We are willing to support our fellow Autism Advocates and Associations in whatever way we can



Thank you – We are not Alone!

Template: Autism Country Profile

I	Introduction <i>(Including country background, etc.)</i>
II	Methodology <i>(How to collect data)</i>
III	Law and Policy <i>(Concerning people with disabilities including autism)</i>
	A. Defining Autism <i>(Including a diagnosis system used in the country)</i>
	B. International Commitments <i>(Including international organization participation and regional instruments such as UN, Incheon Strategy etc.)</i>
IV	C. National Legal and Policy Framework <i>(Including the governmental structure of organizations concerning persons with disabilities, especially persons with autism)</i>
	Stakeholders <i>(Providing detailed information of the following)</i>
	A. Government Bodies <i>(Responsible for data collection and providing support services/ Interventions throughout the country)</i>
V	B. Non-Government Organizations <i>(of and for persons with autism)</i>
	Statistic data on Autism <i>(Including the situation and prevalence of autism with the identified source of data)</i>
	A. Social Welfare
	B. Health
	C. Education
VI	D. Human resources
	E. Other resources
	Programs and Services for Persons with Autism <i>(Provided by governmental and non-governmental organizations)</i>
	A. Early Intervention
	B. Health
VII	C. Education
	D. Employment
	E. Social Services <i>(i.e. benefits system, incentives etc.)</i>
VIII	Challenges <i>(Including risks or obstacles and how they will be mitigated)</i>
IX	National Strategy <i>(Concerning persons with disabilities including autism)</i>
X	Conclusions and Recommendations
Annex	Directory Support
References	

Remark:

The template has been agreed upon at the “Workshop on the Development of Methodology for Mapping of Country Profile on Autism” under the ASEAN Secretariat’s Project “The Autism Mapping Project in the ASEAN Region” on 23 - 25 July 2018 at APCD Training Center, Bangkok.

Insights from Autism Mapping Workshop Participants

Representatives of SOMSWD

BRUNEI



Ms. Dayangku Razainah

Instructor of Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR)



Ms. Nurul Aziemah

Senior Instructor of CBR, Department of Community Development, Ministry of Culture and Sports, Brunei (SOMSWD)

We would like to thank you for inviting us to this workshop and we are very delighted to attend these fruitful discussions. In Brunei, we are in the process of improving and implementing best practices for persons with disabilities, including persons with autism. We are sure these inputs from the workshop will help improve our data collection, especially in autism.

Our next steps after this workshop is to discuss with our fellow teachers and instructors. We will practice all that have been suggested here in the workshop and then see if these fit our students' needs.

INDONESIA



Mr. Marjuki

Senior Advisor for Social Accessibility, Ministry of Social Affairs

This meeting is very valuable for me because autism is increasing in Indonesia. It is important for us to create a program in the future in collaboration with APCD and other stakeholders to ensure their rights get better. This is very important for me as a representative of the Indonesian government.

The challenge in Indonesia is the lack of data and lack of awareness among the general population about autism. There is also a lack of research, as well as doctors that will help in the intervention and guidance for persons with autism in having better lives. Furthermore, there is a lack of human resources and facilities. We do have laws for persons with disabilities and autism included in our disability law.

There are 19 government departments that are involved in disability issues and 26 rights of persons with disabilities to fulfill. The government is currently doing all it can to implement such laws. It is very important to change people's awareness and knowledge about autism because there is a lot of stigma attached to autism.

LAO PDR



Mr. Berthor Tongpaothor

Deputy of the Head of the Division, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

In Lao PDR, we have the National Committee for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly, which helps organizations working with disabilities, including autism. We also have the Association for Autism Laos, which is an NGO responsible for the development of autism rights and other issues in Lao PDR.

With this mapping project, we will collaborate closely with the Association for Autism Laos. On the national level, we have a national policy, strategy, and action plan for persons with disabilities where we have lots of content to implement. We are currently in the process of getting the approval for these activities from the government. As with other ASEAN countries, we also don't have a clear and specific data for autism so when we come back, I will discuss with Laos SOMSWD and representatives from the Association for Autism Laos all about this project and how we can best implement this in the coming months.

MALAYSIA



Ms. Norasnida binti Nordin

Principal Assistant Director, Department of Social Welfare

In Malaysia, we are paying attention to all categories of persons with disabilities including those on the autism spectrum through the Persons with Disabilities Act 2008 (Act 685). In Malaysia, we have seven categories of persons with disabilities and autism falls under the learning disability category. As of June 2018, we have almost 20,000 persons with autism registered with the Department of Social Welfare of Malaysia.

Right now, the Malaysian government is trying to improve the services for persons with disabilities and autism and we are trying to increase awareness among communities about autism, including how to improve their lives based on data from various ministries giving services to persons with autism.

PHILIPPINES



Ms. Florita Rubiano Villar

Undersecretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development

Coming from social welfare, I am very interested in this autism mapping project as this would further improve our services and programs for children with autism and their families. As a social worker, I know we can also help persons with autism by working with the families caring for them.

As discussed, all ASEAN countries are signatories to instruments like the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Although there was no specific mention of autism in those instruments, the focus on the welfare of persons with disabilities are also very pronounced in those documents whether they are children or women with disability. In terms of gaps, my concern is especially for children because they are the ones that would need more attention so they don't become adults with severe degrees of autism. Early detection and early intervention are important in order to minimize, if not eradicate, the ill effects of autism on those children and adults later on.

Having a good database is necessary because if you want to develop programs, you should be able to understand who they are, where they are, what kind of family they have, what the services are provided to them. In the Philippines, we have a national household targeting system for poverty reduction. That is one of my motivations in attending this workshop because if there's a way that I can also use that targeting system to determine who and where persons with autism are, then that is a good start. The Philippines has a strong autism association but I think we can still benefit on having a strong database on autism.

As for strong partnerships, we have an interagency council on disability and NGOs that could help us implement specific programs for persons with autism. It's just a matter of getting our acts together. No single agency can promote and respond to all the needs of kids and persons with autism. It is important to also work with their families. We need to start early on. We need not wait until they become adults before we provide the needed services. Early cure, prevention, and early response will be needed and if we catch them early in life, children with autism will have better chances of becoming highly functioning persons with autism.

SINGAPORE



Dr. Law Gloria Chun Yi

Senior Education Psychologist, Community Psychology Hub, SG Enable

In Singapore, we have more than 200 newly diagnosed cases of autism each year and this group of children is of our special concern. We have centers, early intervention centers, schools, and day activity centers for adults with autism but there is more we can do. I consider it a great privilege to join this workshop on autism mapping because it is important to come together with other

members of ASEAN to discuss important issues, especially on topics that will help improve the life of persons with autism.

THAILAND



Ms. Vijita Rachatanantikul

Expert on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Department of the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

In Thailand, we have about 1.9 million persons with disabilities and 11,000 registered persons with autism. We know that there are more persons with autism who are unregistered due to many barriers. Among the problems we face is that children with autism are not properly assessed by doctors and thus have no early intervention.

This mapping project will be very helpful to us as it would complement the roadmap for autism that we have at the moment. The roadmap consists of institutional research for autism in Thailand, which they have started in Khon Kaen province. We are also developing further a project for persons with autism, which constitutes of several aspects including a 24-hour day care centers or homes for children with autism to help parents who don't have time to take care of their children when the need arises.



Mr. Siripong Sriarkha

Foreign Relations Officer, Foreign Affairs Division, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Persons with autism are invisible in the disability sector. They are perhaps the first group we have forgotten and the last group to be seen and heard. Their rights and freedom should be protected and

promoted. The ASEAN Autism Mapping project is a wonderful project that will bridge the gap between supply and demand. Demand is from persons with autism and their parents, while the supply side is from the government, ministries and relevant stakeholders.

One of the challenges is identifying persons with autism. We don't have a common definition of persons with autism. Having access to their rights as persons with autism are one of the main challenges in Thailand and in other ASEAN countries. But we also have strengths and one of these are the parents organizations and associations of and for persons with autism in Thailand and the rest of ASEAN. We also have the support from government in terms of the promotion of employment and entrepreneurship. One example would be the success of the 60+ Plus Bakery and Cafe project, a very good example of inclusive entrepreneurship that can be showcased everywhere in ASEAN and the rest of the world.

VIETNAM



Ms. Trinh Thi Nguyet

Official, Social Assistance Department, Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs

Our government always try its best in supporting all persons with disabilities, including persons with autism. We give monthly support and other activities to assist persons with disabilities coming from very difficult circumstances. We also cooperate closely with NGOs and volunteers to help persons with disabilities in communities. We really hope persons with disabilities, including those in the autism spectrum, will have a more comfortable life and have them integrate into the community so that they can have peaceful and productive lives. We are trying to raise more awareness and conduct capacity-building trainings for people who support and work directly with persons with disabilities. At the same time, we are developing our social workers on various levels, as well as implement government policies to support more persons with disabilities in the future.

I hope that after this workshop, and with the cooperation between government and NGOs, persons with disabilities in Vietnam can get more benefits and more support that will help them integrate and have better lives.

Representatives of AAN

BRUNEI



Shri Malai Hj Abdullah Hj Malai Othman

Founder/President/COO, SMARTER Brunei

My son was diagnosed with autism in 2001 and when I first started my organization, services in Brunei about autism was almost zero. Information was non-existent, which is the reason I started SMARTER Brunei. We have achieved a lot since then and now we have been recognized according to international standards, with a world-class quality service and the best in the region because we managed to have all 14 gold stars in the key performance indicators for our organizations. We are also at par with the best, according to the National Autistic Society of United Kingdom and we have also met all the 19 criteria for autism under the **European** Parliament.

So we are doing everything right. But, unfortunately, this is only for our organization. The country itself is still not properly coordinated. For example, we have different statistics from different stakeholders, such as the ministries of health, education, culture and sports, religious departments and some other NGOs, resulting in the duplication of statistics. At the moment, statistics is not one of our strengths. Stakeholders are not working together and are working in silos. They have different strategies, too. It is our hope that with this autism mapping project, we will be able to have one page from the same book. At the moment, we are on the same page but everybody have different books, so to speak. It is not coordinated and synergized. We are not yet mature in the approach because there is not one standard operative procedure.

CAMBODIA



Mr. Chan Sarin

Executive Director, Hands of Hope Community

The Government of Cambodia is strongly supportive of persons with autism especially when it comes to policy and law. We have teachers working on special education on a national level and supported by government through subsidized funding. While we are not working for autism directly, we are providing trainings to local teachers on special education. Autism is developing fast. About 5-6 years ago, everyone thought that intellectual disability and autism are the same. Now we know that they aren't. Now, awareness and campaigns about autism is moving under the support of government, NGOs, schools, and teachers, among others.

Personally, autism is a new topic for me because we don't have a clear information on autism. But after learning more about this (and what we have learned from this workshop), we are going to share this among our members in Cambodian Intellectual Disability and Autism Network (CIDAN) and we will see what we can do. The challenge now is vocational training skills and job employment right now. We already have education and trainings in place courtesy of the government for children with autism. But the question is how can we find jobs for them. We hope that in the next few years, we will have clear data of persons with autism and have employment opportunities for them. Our government is working with NGOs to make this goal a reality.

INDONESIA



Mr. Taufiq Hidayat

Autism Foundation of Indonesia

I find this workshop very interesting because this will be the first time autism mapping will be held in this scale. We don't have specific data about autism and government can't do much more without these data so this is a very good endeavor.

Demographically and geographically, Indonesia is very big. In our 2017 census, we have about 261 million population and we have 17,000 islands. With such a big scope, it is quite a challenge to do the mapping, especially considering that people and government know little about autism. So we need to create and increase awareness about persons with autism and to identify them so that government and stakeholders can do something to help them.

At the moment, intervention about autism is mostly done by more qualified persons in the private sector, which costs more money. Hopefully with the data and with more government intervention, we could reduce the cost and get more things done. Right now, there is generally more and better awareness about autism in big cities. This is different in rural areas as they tend to hide persons with autism and not give them proper treatment. There is a huge gap between cities and villages.

LAO PDR



Mr. Michael Alfred Schultze

Association for Autism Laos

The autism situation in Lao PDR is a little bit difficult because this was not known for a very long time. Our Association started as a parents organization 15 years ago to get families together and to organize services for the children. We are a registered non-profit organization and a training center for children with autism with offices in Vientiane and Pakse. What we are lacking most in the country are

experts in many fields, including teachers, special education teachers, speech and occupational therapists, among others.

This autism mapping project is a worthwhile undertaking as it tries to capture an overview of the situation. In terms of proper statistics, Laos can contribute not much at this time. But we hope to learn a lot from this meeting and maybe in the future we will have better databases to contribute. One big benefit of this project is the fact that we are able to see all old friends from AAN, which we have been a part of since 2010. This allows us once again to exchange information since our last meeting.

I would anticipate that the absence of real, reliable data on autism is prevalent in the region. It is good to be able to learn the approach of more developed countries as it's a big support for less developed countries like Laos. Having more reliable information will greatly help us to get a better understanding on what policies are needed in our country.

As advisor to the board of the Association, I will inform them of what went on here. Then we can start to look for more information. We also need to contact more institutions and stakeholders and see what additional information we can get so we can support APCD and others in getting this project off the ground.

MYANMAR



Mr. Nay Myo Naing

Myanmar Autism Association

At the moment, we don't have any specific data related to autism. When we look at the size of Myanmar's population - 21.4 million according to the 2014 Census - we are looking at an average of 1 in 100 people having autism. Every year, we receive around 4,500 new autism cases, which we can't determine or monitor properly as we don't have a proper diagnostic facility in our country. What we can do is to have a general screening of children who are suspected of having autism and we try to give them proper intervention, which is quite limited too. At the moment, we have around 24 special needs schools which accommodates 0-12 children with autism. Only one is state-run and the rest are private, which means these are very costly to the family. Other difficulties include the distance from school to facilities or schools, with majority being located in bigger, selected cities only. Obviously, a lot of children with autism cannot access these services.

The ASEAN Autism Mapping project will help us identify the needs of persons with autism. Through this we will be able to talk to our government and push them to have specific policies for children with autism, plus create specific laws on autism. Myanmar Autism Association can work with special needs schools. We also have a good relationship with the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, and we can also connect with the Ministry of Health and Sports. This will help us bring together professionals working independently for children with autism. This project will help us coordinate with all stakeholders in the country.

PHILIPPINES



Ms. Maria Mona Liza Magno Veluz

President, Autism Society Philippines

We have been a very quiet community but over the last couple of years, there has been a surge of advocacy, a surge of enthusiasm in making sure persons with autism go to the mainstream. We feel this enthusiasm in government and in the private sector, and there's that collective desire to have acceptance, accommodation, appreciation of persons on the autism spectrum.

The ASP has done a lot of work in terms of mapping because we are a nationwide organization and we have 94 chapters all over the Philippines. In order to really scale our efforts in mapping what services, what resources are available in different areas. We need to have that government muscle so we can scale our efforts and this engagement has put me in touch with our local government as well as others from other countries and their experiences. Expertise brings best practices on the table and we can all share from that knowledge.

I'm just very enthusiastic and excited for this effort. There will be challenges in everything and I have decided to see the possibility, to see the partnership among parent organizations and government. We are going to be able to access research organizations within the Philippines, and get a lot of things done.

VIETNAM

Ms. Hoang Ngoc Bich








Chairperson, Vietnam Autism Network

I really appreciate the way this workshop has been conducted. We have learned the methodology on how to build profiles on autism, which is a good way to start the autism mapping in Vietnam. It is also a very good opportunity for us to be able to work with officers from MOLISA because they are the ones who implement the policies on autism in Vietnam together with the health and education ministries. It is certainly much better to cooperate with government.






Like what others have said, the major challenge in terms in autism mapping is the lack of very basic data. No government organizations has been doing any research about persons with autism. We are lacking in numbers and data from both government and other organizations that are supposed to have the numbers. This is one of the more problematic things as I don't know where to get the baseline data to put into the mapping profile. But we will definitely work with government agencies on this.

Summary of Evaluation Result from the Participants

Result of Evaluation on Workshop's Session (Percentage)

Session						N/A
1	18.75%	56.25%	25.00%			
2	18.75%	68.75%	6.25%			6.25%
3	18.75%	62.50%	12.50%			6.25%
4	18.75%	31.25%	18.75%	12.50%		18.75%
5	37.50%	31.25%	12.50%	12.50%	6.25%	
6	6.25%	25.00%	31.25%	6.25%		31.25%
7-8		43.75%	25.00%			31.25%
Overall	16.96%	45.53%	18.75%	4.46%	0.89%	13.40%

Workshop Satisfaction on Logistics Arrangement (Percentage)

Item						N/A
Objectives	12.50%	31.25%	43.75%	6.25%		6.25%
Logistics arrangement	50.00%	43.75%				6.25%
Accommodation	43.75%	31.25%	6.25%			18.75%
Organizer	68.75%	25.00%				6.25%
Overall satisfaction	25.00%	50.00%	18.75%			6.25%
Overall	40.00%	36.25%	13.75%	1.25%	0.00%	8.75%

Comments and Feedbacks from Workshop Evaluation

1) What did you like the most during this Workshop?

- The close cooperation, exchanges among AAN & government representatives
- Country presentation and sharing resources of AAN delegates
- Created networking with other participants and got a chance to work with government
- Cooperation among participants in contributing ideas
- Friendliness of staff and participants

2) What improvements should be made?

- Process design of the workshop
- Explanation on the project concept and the workshop target
- Engagement of autism expert and public health expert
- Facilitators familiar with autism

3) How did you find the consultant team?

- Average to good
- Very helpful and have expertise in explaining matters requested by participants

Photos



Group photo of participants and guests at the workshop opening



Workshop participants included representatives of the Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD) and ASEAN Autism Network (AAN) from 10 ASEAN countries



Mr. Piroon Laismit, APCD Executive Director, delivers the welcome remarks



Dr. Poramete Vimolsiri, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, gives his opening address



Associate Professor Dr. Seow Ta Wee, Workshop Consultant, gives the introduction on Mapping Methodology



Group discussion among workshop participants



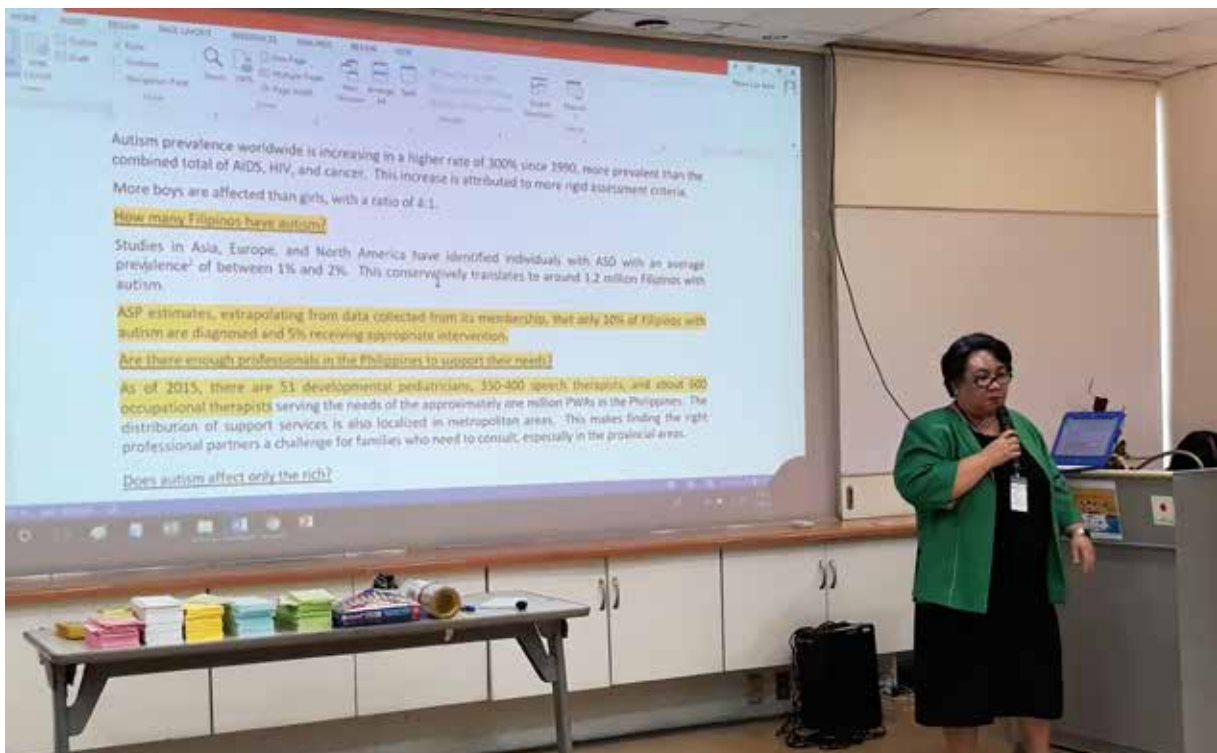
Dr. Muhamad Azahar Bin Abas, Workshop Consultant trying to link the importance/ influence matrix on the basis of country drafting



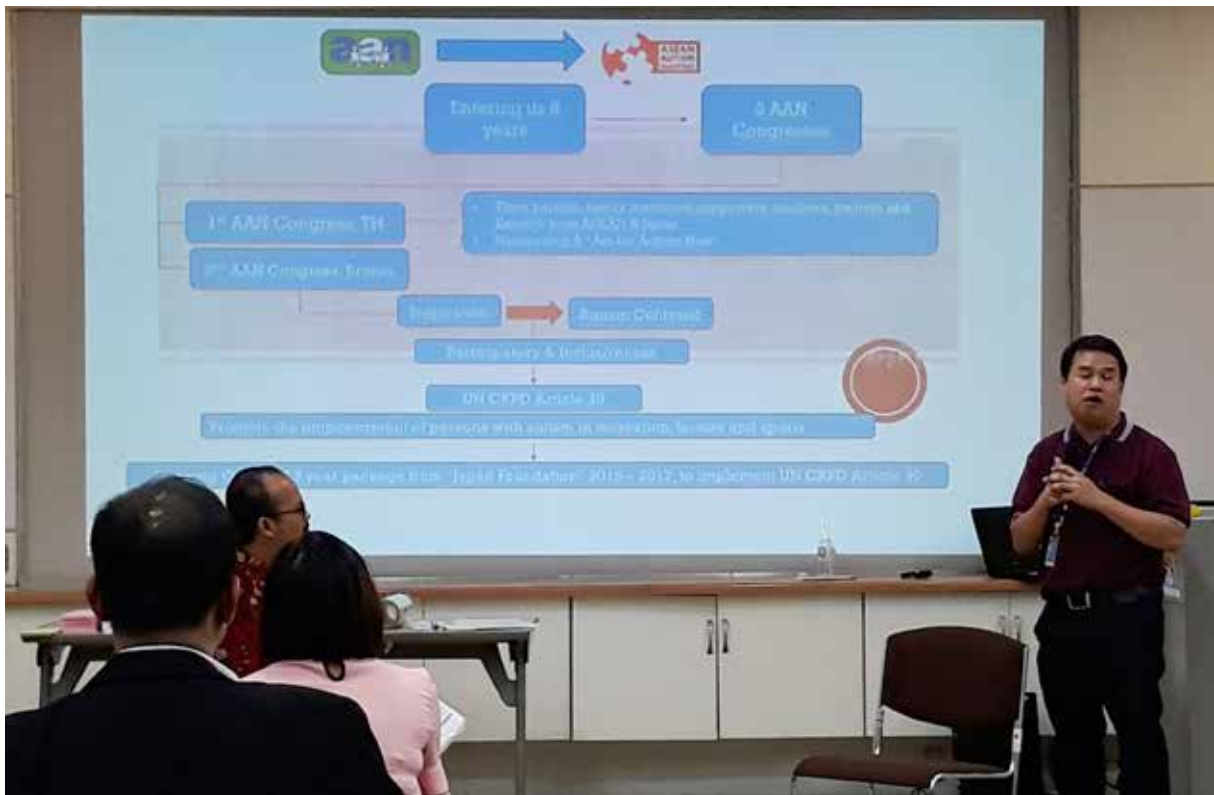
Collecting suggestions and advices to strengthen the proposed matrix



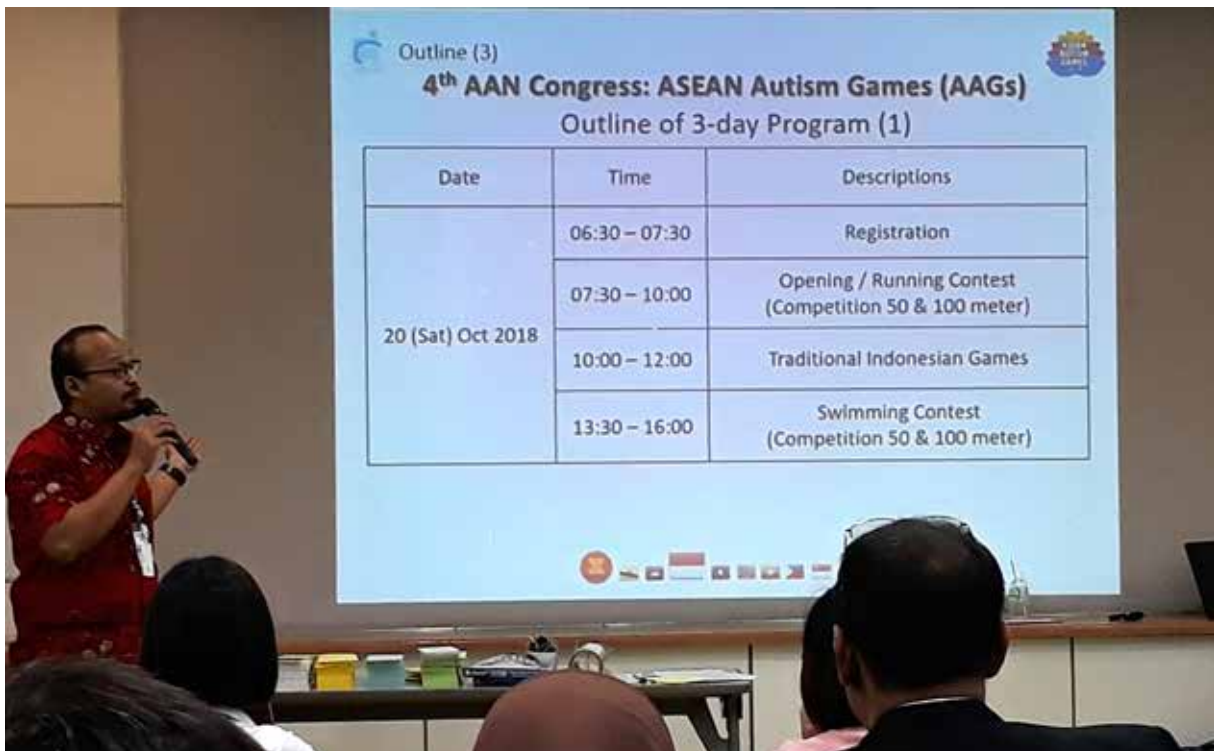
Mr. Shri Malai Hj Abdullah Hj Malai Othman, Founder/President/COO of SMARTER Brunei, shares ideas on Autism Country Profile Template



Presentation from Ms. Mona Magno-Veluz of the Autism Society Philippines



Mr. Watcharapol Chuengcharoen, Chief of APCD Networking and Collaboration, explains the history of AAN



Mr. Taufiq Hidayat of Autism Foundation of Indonesia discusses the program of the 4th AAN Congress and ASEAN Autism Games in Indonesia in October 2018



Workshop participants sampling chocolate products from 60+ Plus Bakery & Cafe and MarkRin Chocolates



Mr. Pongwattana Charoenmayu, Project Manager, delivers the closing remarks.

A SUMMARY REPORT

Workshop on the Development of Methodology for Mapping of Country Profiles on Autism

Under the Autism Mapping Project
in ASEAN Region



23-25 July 2018, Bangkok, Thailand



In cooperation with



Accessible for Persons with **dis**Abilities



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Japan-ASEAN Cooperation

In cooperation with

