

**Joint CSO Input
to
Draft Incheon strategy to “make the right real”
for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific
7 August 2012
Seoul, Republic of Korea**

**Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD)
Asia Pacific Disability Forum (APDF)
CBR Asia-Pacific Network
DAISY Consortium
Disabled Peoples’ International Asia-Pacific
Inclusion International Asia-Pacific
Rehabilitation International (RI) Asia-Pacific
World Blind Union (WBU) Asia-Pacific
World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) Regional Secretariat for Asia and the Pacific
World Federation of the Deafblind (WFDB) Asia-Pacific
World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry (WNUSP)
ASEAN Autism Network
ASEAN Disability Forum
Pacific Disability Forum (PDF)
South Asian Disability Forum (SADF)**

1. The proposed structure of the Incheon Strategy is as follows:
 - A. Background
 - B. Key principles and policy direction
 - C. Incheon goals and targets
 - D. Modalities for effective implementation: national, subregional and regional levels

A. Background

2. The development of the draft Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific is derived from the experiences in the implementation of two consecutive Asian and Pacific Decades of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002 and 2003-2012, as well as the historic adoption by the United Nations in 2006 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
3. The development of the Incheon Strategy benefited from the contributions of governments, organizations of and for persons with disabilities, and other key stakeholders. It drew from the observations, feedback and insights obtained through the following regional consultations: the Expert Group Meeting-cum-Stakeholder Consultation to Review the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012: The Biwako Millennium Framework for Action (Bangkok, 23-25 June 2010); the Committee on Social Development on its second session (Bangkok, 19-21 October 2010); the Regional Stakeholder Consultation for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012 (Bangkok, 14-16 December 2011); and the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012 (Bangkok, 14-16 March 2012).
4. The responses of governments and organizations of and for persons with disabilities to an ESCAP regional survey on the final review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, provided a rich evidence base for developing the Incheon Strategy.
5. The Incheon Strategy is not intended to replicate the comprehensive coverage of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier Free and Rights-Based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, the Biwako Plus Five and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which will all continue to serve as overarching policy frameworks for regional work in the field of disability.
6. Similar to the Millennium Development Goals¹, the Incheon goals and targets are time-bound for accelerating implementation by focusing particular attention on the achievement of a set of priority goals and targets during the course of the new decade, 2013-2022, as well as facilitating the measurement of progress to be attained by Asia and the Pacific.

B. Key principles and policy direction

7. The Incheon Strategy is based on the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities:
 - (a) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one’s own choices, and independence of persons;

¹ The Millennium Development Goals comprise eight goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators.

- (b) Non-discrimination;
 - (c) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;
 - (d) Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
 - (e) Equality of opportunity;
 - (f) Accessibility;
 - (g) Equality between men and women;
 - (h) Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.
8. To realize and protect the rights of persons with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific region, the Incheon Strategy underscores the policy direction stated below.
9. Strive to ensure:
- (a) Legislative, administrative and other measures supportive of rights fulfillment are adopted, implemented, reviewed and strengthened so that disability-based discrimination is eliminated;
 - (b) Development policies and programmes are disability-inclusive, gender sensitive and harness the potential of combining universal design with technological advancements for enabling persons with disabilities to fulfill their rights;
 - (c) Development policies and programmes address the basic needs of persons with disabilities and their families who live in poverty;
 - (d) Rigorous collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated disability data is pursued for evidence-informed policy making;
 - (e) National, subnational and local policies and programmes based on disability-sensitive plans accord priority to disability-inclusive development, including human rights, advocacy and capacity building, towards enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities in development programmes and in service coverage concerning all aspects of life;
 - (f) Ensure that the necessary budgetary support is provided at all levels for disability-inclusive development;
 - (g) National, subnational and local coordination, with subregional and regional linkages, is further strengthened through intensification of multisectoral collaboration, to expedite and review Decade implementation and share related good practices;
 - (h) Community-based inclusive development is promoted to ensure that all persons with disabilities, irrespective of socio-economic status, religious affiliation, ethnicity and location, are able on an equal basis with others to contribute to and benefit from development initiatives, particularly poverty reduction programmes;
 - (i) Persons with disabilities are included in mainstream community life with choices equal to those of others, including the option to live independently if they so wish;
 - (j) Persons with disabilities have access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, and information and communication systems, in a usable manner, with reasonable accommodation provided, and taking into consideration the need to accommodate economic, geographic, linguistic

and other aspects of cultural diversity, which altogether constitute a critical bridge to fulfilling their rights;

- (k) Diverse disability groups are empowered that include but are not limited to the following under-represented groups: girls and boys with disabilities, young persons with disabilities, women with disabilities, persons with intellectual, learning and developmental disabilities, persons with autism, persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons who are deaf, hard of hearing and deafened, persons who are deafblind, persons with multiple disabilities, persons with extensive disabilities, older persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV, indigenous persons with disabilities, persons affected by leprosy, family advocacy groups including parents and siblings, as well as particularly marginalized persons with disabilities living in slums, rural and remote areas and island atolls;
- (l) Organizations of and for persons with disabilities, self-help groups and self-advocacy groups, with the support of families of persons with disabilities, as needed by the groups concerned, participate in decision making, to ensure that the interests of marginalized groups are adequately addressed;
- (m) Action on awareness raising is strengthened and continued throughout the Decade, to improve attitudes and behaviour and mobilize effective multi-sectoral engagement in implementation modalities.

C. Incheon goals and targets

10. The Incheon Strategy is composed of 10 interrelated goals, 26 targets and 50 indicators.
11. The timeframe for achieving the goals and targets is the Decade, 2013 to 2022.
12. Goals describe the desired end-results to be achieved. Targets are aimed to be achieved within a given time frame. Indicators measure and verify that the targets have been achieved.² There are two types of indicators: core indicators and supplementary indicators.³

Goal 1: Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects.

The Decade must see greater progress in reducing poverty among persons with disabilities and their families. The majority of persons with disabilities are disproportionately poorer, more disadvantaged and often excluded from society. Having a decent job and the necessary education, training and support to keep that job is one of the best means of overcoming poverty. Those who can and want to work must therefore be better supported, protected, and equipped to do so. This requires more accommodating labour markets. Lifting persons with disabilities and their families out of poverty would contribute to the achievement of inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Target 1: At least halve the proportion of persons with disabilities living in poverty.

Target 2: Increase by at least 50 per cent the employment of persons with disabilities.

Target 3: Increase by at least 50 per cent the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training and other government employment-support programmes.

Goal 1: Indicators for tracking progress
Core indicators <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the US\$ 1.25 (PPP) per day international poverty line or as set by the World Bank from time to time.2. Employment rate of persons with disabilities.⁴3. Proportion of persons with disabilities who participate in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes.
Supplementary indicators <ol style="list-style-type: none">1A. Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the national poverty line.

² All indicators should be disaggregated by sex wherever possible.

³ Core indicators facilitate inter-country sharing of progress in the course of the new Decade; these are indicators for which data can be generated with some effort. Supplementary indicators may facilitate progress tracking among countries with similar social and economic development conditions and for which data may be less easy to collect.

⁴ The definition of the employment is in line with MDGs

Goal 2: Promote participation in political processes and decision-making

The participation of persons with disabilities in the political process and in decision-making is the cornerstone for the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. Being able to exercise the right to vote and the right to be elected is intrinsic to this goal. The Decade, 2013-2022, must witness greater and more widespread progress in the participation of diverse groups of persons with disabilities, including women and youth with disabilities, in political processes and in decision-making at all levels. Moreover, technological improvements should be harnessed to enable persons with disabilities to participate in public decision-making processes and to exercise their rights and fulfil their responsibilities as full members of society. The improvements include the provision of an enabling environment for persons with disabilities to have equitable access to appointments in the judicial, executive and legislative branches of government, including the supreme court, ministries and national legislative body.

Target 1: Ensure that persons with disabilities are represented in government decision-making bodies.

Target 2: Provide reasonable accommodation to enhance the participation of persons with disabilities in the political process.

Goal 2: Indicators for tracking progress
<p>Core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Proportion of seats held by persons with disabilities in the parliament or equivalent national legislative body.<ol style="list-style-type: none">1A. Proportion of diverse disability groups represented in the membership of the national coordination mechanism on disability.1B. Proportion of women with disabilities represented in the national women’s machinery for gender equality and women’s empowerment.2. Proportion of polling stations in the national capital and, where appropriate, at subnational level that are accessible with measures for protecting the confidentiality of voting by persons with disabilities.
<p>Supplementary indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1C. Proportion of persons with disabilities who hold cabinet positions at the national and, where appropriate, subnational level.1D. Proportion of persons with disabilities who are supreme court judges.1E. Proportion of persons with disabilities who hold positions in the local city council or equivalent local legislative body.2A. Availability of legislation that requires the national election authority to conduct the election process in a manner that makes it accessible for persons with diverse disabilities.

Goal 3: Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge and information and communication

Access to the physical environment, public transportation and information for knowledge is a precondition for persons with disabilities to fulfil their rights in an inclusive society. The accessibility of urban, rural and remote areas based on universal design increases safety and ease of use not only for persons with disabilities, but also all other members of society. Access audits are an important means of ensuring accessibility and must cover all stages of the planning, design, construction, maintenance and monitoring and evaluation process. Access to assistive devices and related support services is also a precondition for persons with disabilities to optimize their level of independence in daily life and live in dignity. Ensuring the availability of assistive devices for those living in low resource settings involves encouraging research, development, production, distribution and maintenance.

Target 1: Increase the accessibility of the physical environment in the national capital, and where appropriate at the sub-national level that is open to the public.

Target 2: Enhance the accessibility and usability of public transportation.

Target 3: Enhance the accessibility and usability of publications, information and communications services.

Target 4: Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities who need appropriate assistive devices or products but do not have them.

Goal 3: Indicators for tracking progress

Core indicators

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Proportion of accessible government buildings in the national capital, and where appropriate, subnational capitals.2. Proportion of accessible international airports, seaports and major transport hubs.3. Proportion of audio description, captioning and sign-language interpretation of public broadcasts of public interest including news programmes.3A. Proportion of accessible and usable public documents and websites that meet internationally recognized accessibility standards.⁵3B. Proportion of courts providing reasonable accommodation⁶ for persons with diverse disabilities so as to ensure fair trial.4. Proportion of persons with disabilities who need assistive devices or products and have them.5. Number of governments which have made available the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” in national languages, |
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⁵ Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the United Nations General Assembly reports that "In terms of accessible documentation, ePUB and other formats delivered to tablets would also facilitate reading through enlarged text"(para. 10) and that "Further progress is foreseen in the conversion of all documentation into accessible format. DGACM is currently working on reconfiguring current document templates towards this goal"(para. 13). <http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/749presentationito.pdf>

⁶ "Reasonable accommodation" in this context is not limited to physical accessibility but also includes provision of sign language interpretation, captioning and court documents in an accessible alternative format such as Braille, audio and other electronic version.

including sign languages, and in accessible formats such as Braille version, audio version and accessible electronic versions as well as easy-to-read versions.

Supplementary indicators

- 1A. Availability of government access audit programme that requires the participation of experts with disabilities.
- 1B. Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all designs for buildings that could be used by members of the public.
- 2A. Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all designs for transportation and other means of access that could be used by members of the public
- 2B. Proportion of accessible buses, trains and subways in the national capital and where appropriate, at subnational level.
- 3B. Number of sign language interpreters and captioners.
- 3C. Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all publications and ICT-related services, such as websites for the public.

Goal 4: Strengthen social protection

Social protection coverage in developing countries of Asia-Pacific is often only available to those with regular employment contracts in the formal sector, leaving the vast majority of the population, especially persons with disabilities, without sufficient coverage. It is therefore critical to mainstream a disability perspective in general social protection schemes, and to promote further the social protection floor with a focus on health care and basic income protection. The Decade has to see universal coverage of social protection schemes for persons with disabilities. Furthermore, there is a lack of affordable services, including personal assistance and peer counselling services provided by self-help groups, which enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community. Such support is particularly critical in the case of persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons with extensive disabilities, persons with multiple disabilities and persons with intellectual disabilities.

Target 1: Increase health care provision for persons with disabilities.

Target 2: Increase disability benefits for persons with disabilities.

Target 3: Enhance services and programmes, including for personal assistance, peer counselling and counselling for parents of children with disabilities, that support persons with multiple, extensive and diverse disabilities in living independently in the community.

Goal 4: Indicators for tracking progress

Core indicators

1. Proportion of persons with disabilities who use government health care programmes.
2. Average annual amount of disability benefits per person with disabilities qualified to receive social protection.

3. Availability of government-funded services and programmes, including for personal assistance and peer counselling, and counselling for parents of children with disabilities that enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community.

Supplementary indicators

- 1A. Number of government-supported programmes for care services, including for respite care.
- 2A. Availability of insurance, pension allowance and housing support.
- 3A. Availability of national community-based rehabilitation programmes.

Goal 5: Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities

Early detection, intervention, care, education and empowerment of children with disabilities are essential for maximizing the development potential of children with disabilities. Investing in such early childhood programmes yields higher returns than at subsequent levels of education and training. However, in much of Asia-Pacific, a disproportionate number of children with disabilities do not have access to such programmes. Government commitment to such early childhood programmes would significantly improve their development outcomes. Furthermore, it is essential for governments to ensure that children with disabilities have access, on an equitable basis with others in the communities in which they live, to quality primary and secondary education. This process includes engaging families as partners in providing more effective support for children with disabilities.

Target 1: Enhance measures for early detection of, and intervention for, children with disabilities from birth to pre-school age.

Target 2: Halve the gap between children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrollment rates for primary and secondary education.

Goal 5: Indicators for tracking progress

Core indicators

1. Number of children with disabilities receiving early childhood intervention in government facilities.
2. Primary education enrollment and completion rates of children with disabilities.
- 2B. Secondary education enrollment and completion rates of children with disabilities.

Supplementary indicators

- 1A. Proportion of government pre- and ante-natal care facilities that provide information and services regarding early detection of disability in children and protection of the rights of children with disabilities.
- 2C. Proportion of schools for deaf children that use sign language as a medium of instruction.

- 2D. Proportion of students with visual impairment that have educational materials in formats that are accessible.
- 2E. Availability of speech therapy for students who are hard of hearing and deafened.
- 2F. Proportion of public universities which have disability support programs for students with disabilities.
- 2G. Proportion of teachers trained in meeting the learning needs of children with disabilities.
- 2H. Proportion of pre-qualifying examinations for architects, engineers, and quantity-surveyors, which incorporate accessibility syllabus.

Goal 6: Ensure gender equality and women’s empowerment

Girls and women with disabilities face multiple forms of disadvantage. Isolation, compounded by dependency on caregivers, renders them extremely vulnerable to many forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, and forced sterilization with attendant risks, including of HIV infection, pregnancy and maternal and infant death. Girls and women with disabilities are largely invisible in mainstream gender equality programmes. Information concerning sexual and reproductive health, general health care, and related services is seldom in formats and language that are accessible. The true promise of the Decade, 2013-2022, will be fully realized only when girls and women with disabilities are active participants in mainstream development.

- Target 1:** Enable girls and women with disabilities to have equitable access to mainstream development opportunities.
- Target 2:** Ensure that all girls and women with disabilities have access to sexual and reproductive health services on an equitable basis with girls and women without disabilities.
- Target 3:** Increase measures to protect girls and women with disabilities from violence.

Goal 6: Indicators for tracking progress
<p>Core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of national plans on promoting the participation of girls and women with disabilities in mainstream development programmes. 2. Proportion of girls and women with disabilities who access government sexual and reproductive health services. 3. Number of government programmes aimed at reducing violence, including sexual abuse and exploitation, perpetrated against girls and women with disabilities.
<p>Supplementary indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2A. Proportion of girls and women with disabilities who access HIV prevention, treatment, care and support through government programmes.

Goal 7: Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction

Asia-Pacific is the region most adversely affected by disasters, including those caused by climate change. Persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are at higher risk of death, injury and additional impairments, as a result of exclusion from disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes. Public service announcements are often issued in formats and language that are not accessible by persons with disabilities. In addition, emergency exits, shelters and facilities tend not to be barrier-free. Regular participation of persons with disabilities in emergency preparedness drills and other disaster risk reduction measures at the local and district levels could prevent or minimize risk and damage when disasters occur. Physical and information infrastructure that incorporates universal design principles would improve the chances of safety and survival.

Target 1: Strengthen disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction planning by multi-sectoral approach including promotion of participation of persons with disabilities.

Target 2: Strengthen implementation of measures on providing timely and appropriate support to persons with disabilities in responding to disasters.

Goal 7: Indicators for tracking progress
<p>Core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction plans and their accessible documentation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1A. Availability of individualized disaster risk reduction plan for persons with disabilities. 2. Availability of disability-inclusive training for persons with disabilities and all uniformed service personnel with an emphasis on emergency preparedness drills. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2A. Proportion of accessible emergency exits and evacuation routes.. 2B. Proportion of shelters and disaster relief sites that provide reasonable accommodation⁷ to persons with disabilities.
<p>Supplementary indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1B. Disability prevalence data on disaster casualties. 2C. Availability of assistance, psychosocial and information support service personnel that can be mobilized for persons with disabilities affected by disaster.

Goal 8: Improve disability data reliability and comparability

Not being counted means that persons with disabilities tend to be invisible and excluded. Definitions of “disability” and “persons with disabilities” that are used for collecting disability data vary widely throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Taken together, data comparisons across countries are frequently unreliable. The Asia-Pacific region needs more accurate statistics on the population of persons with diverse disabilities and on their socio-economic status. The adequacy of disability statistics would enable policy making to be evidence-informed, to support realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. The Decade, 2013-2022, is an

⁷ Emergency shelters and disaster relief sites should prepare stock of assistive devices and their supplies, charging system for electric wheelchairs, and necessary medical requirements based on the guidelines to be set out by the disaster risk reduction plan in each community.

opportunity to enhance data collection aimed at generating comparable disability statistics over time and across borders. It is crucial that baseline data for Incheon Strategy indicators are made available to enable effective progress tracking towards goal and target achievement.

Target 1: Produce and disseminate reliable and internationally comparable disability statistics in formats that are accessible by persons with disabilities.

Target 2: Establish reliable disability statistics by 2015, as the source for tracking progress towards the achievement of the goals and targets in the Incheon Strategy.

Goal 8: Indicators for tracking progress
<p>Core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disability prevalence based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) approach or another approach (by age, sex, socio-economic status, education level, causes and types of impairment and geographic location). 2. Number of Governments that have established, by 2015, baseline data for tracking progress towards achievement of the Incheon goals and targets. <p>2A. Number of Governments that have data on disability -sensitive budgets.</p>

Goal 9: Accelerate the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and harmonization of national legislation with the Convention

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is the first disability-specific, international legal instrument that provides a comprehensive approach to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities. The Convention explicitly empowers persons with disabilities as holders of rights, as distinct from being treated as objects of charity. The ESCAP region played an instrumental and historic role in the initiation and drafting of the Convention. At the global level, 106 States are parties to the Convention, while 153 are signatories. As of 28 June 2012, 35 Governments in the Asia-Pacific region had signed the Convention, while 23 Governments in the region had ratified the Convention or acceded to it. As of 7 August 2012, 7 Governments in the Asia-Pacific region had signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention, while 6 Governments in the region had ratified the the Optional Protocol to the Convention or acceded to it.

Target 1: By the mid-point of the Decade (2017), 10 more Asia-Pacific Governments shall have ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and by the end of the Decade (2022) another 10 Asia-Pacific Governments shall have ratified the Convention.

Target 2: Enact and enforce national laws which include anti-discrimination provisions and remedies, technical standards and other measures to uphold andprotect the rights of persons with disabilities.

Goal 9: Indicators for tracking progress
<p>Core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of Governments that have ratified the Convention. 2. Availability of national anti-discrimination legislation to uphold and protect the rights of persons with disability.
<p>Supplementary indicators</p> <p>1A. Number of Asia-Pacific Governments that have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p>

Goal 10: Advance subregional, regional and interregional cooperation

The experience of two Asian and Pacific Decades underscores the value of cooperation, at subregional, regional and interregional levels, for facilitating mutual support, including through sharing lessons learned, good practices and innovative solutions. The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, adopted on 1 December 2011 by the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan, Republic of Korea, recognized the importance of international commitments on disability to form the foundation of cooperation for effective development. Civil society and the private sector could play important roles in catalyzing innovative approaches to reaching the Incheon goals and targets. The Asia-Pacific region still faces long-term challenges. In post-conflict areas, challenges such as landmines and remnants of war continue to exacerbate the occurrence of disability and undermine livelihoods. The Decade, 2013-2022, provides an opportunity for international cooperation, with multi-sectoral dimensions, to overcome such challenges, and support effective implementation.

Target 1. Contribute to an Asia-Pacific multi-donor trust fund for the implementation of the Incheon Strategy⁸.

Target 2: Contribute to initiatives and programmes to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022,⁹ and the Incheon Strategy.

Target 3: Development cooperation agencies in Asia-Pacific strengthen the disability-inclusiveness of their policies and programmes.

Target 4: United Nations Regional Commissions strengthen interregional exchange of experiences and good practices concerning disability issues and the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Goal 10: Indicators for tracking progress
<p>Core indicators</p>

⁸ We strongly urge the reinstatement of this Target in line with similar funds established by the First and Second Decades. While we welcome and are appreciative of other initiatives of NGOs and regional governments, the multi-donor trust fund must remain under the management of UN ESCAP.

⁹ Hereafter referred to as the Ministerial Declaration.

1A. Annual contributions by governments and other donors to an Asia-Pacific trust fund to support the implementation of the Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real.

1B. Number of donors contributing each year to an Asia-Pacific trust fund to support the achievement of the Incheon Goals and Targets.

2. Number of United Nations entities that have regional and subregional cooperation programmes, including for South-South cooperation, that explicitly support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the Incheon Strategy.

2A. Number of subregional inter-governmental bodies that have programmes, including for South-South cooperation, which support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the Incheon Strategy.

2B. Number of regional and subregional projects, including for South-South cooperation, in which organizations of and for persons with disabilities participate to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the Incheon Strategy.

3. Number of development cooperation agencies operating in Asia and the Pacific that have mandates, policies, action plans and focal points on disability-inclusive development, supportive of ratification and implementation of the Convention and review of follow-up action.

4. Number of joint activities among the five Regional Commissions of the United Nations to support the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

D. Modalities for effective implementation: national, subregional and regional levels

13. This section identifies the modalities that together promote and support implementation. In particular, these modalities build data and information and strengthen multi-level cooperation for advancing progress on realizing the rights of persons with disabilities through implementing the Incheon Strategy in the course of the Decade, 2013-2022.

1. National level

14. The heart of Incheon Strategy implementation is the national coordination mechanism on disability with its all-important subnational linkages.

15. Many such mechanisms were established in the course of the past two Asian and the Pacific Decades of Disabled Persons. Thus, they would assume primary responsibility for coordinating and catalyzing the implementation of the Incheon Strategy at national and subnational levels.

16. Under the auspices of the national coordination mechanisms, national statistics offices would assume the focal point role for establishing baseline data for indicators and tracking progress in the implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

17. National coordination mechanisms on disability should undertake tasks that include but are not limited to the following:

- (a) Mobilize diverse sectoral ministries, departments and government institutions at all levels, civil society, including organizations of and for persons with disabilities and their family support groups, research institutions, and the private sector for multi-sectoral and nation-wide engagement in implementing the Incheon Strategy;
- (b) Develop, monitor and report on the implementation of national action plans on achieving the goals and targets of the Incheon Strategy;
- (c) Translate the Incheon Strategy into national languages and ensure availability of the national language versions in accessible formats for wide dissemination to all sectors and at all administrative levels;
- (d) Undertake national and sub-national campaigns, such as the Make the Right Real! Campaign, to raise awareness throughout the Decade, 2013-2022, that fosters positive perceptions of persons with disabilities;
- (e) Promote and support research on the situation of persons with disabilities as a basis for policy making.

18. The United Nations Country Teams should support the revitalization and functioning of national coordination mechanisms, as may be required, with particular attention to advocacy, coordination and cooperation directed at implementation, including at sub-national levels.

2. Subregional level

19. Subregional intergovernmental entities, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Economic Cooperation Organization, Pacific Islands Forum, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, have an important role in contributing to accelerated implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy by actively promoting disability-inclusive policies and programmes within their respective mandates.

20. The ESCAP secretariat, in its promotion of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, shall support subregional and inter-subregional cooperation, in partnership with subregional intergovernmental bodies. In doing so, it shall harness the active participation of its subregional offices in North and Central Asia, East and North-East Asia, the Pacific, and South and South-West Asia, supported by its regional institution¹⁰, in promoting disability-inclusive development.

3. Regional level

21. A regional working group on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, shall be established. The working group shall support full and effective implementation throughout the Decade. Its functions shall focus on the provision of advice and support to the ESCAP secretariat and mobilization of the support of civil society entities, as appropriate, on the regional implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy. The draft terms of reference of the working group are annexed.

¹⁰ Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT), Incheon, Republic of Korea; Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), New Delhi; Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Tokyo; Centre for the Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA), Bogor, Indonesia; United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery (UNAPCAEM), Beijing.

22. The ESCAP secretariat shall contribute to implementation through its regional convening and norm setting role, analytical work, technical support to governments, and follow-up action concerning the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy. In particular, it shall undertake the following in cooperation with concerned United Nations entities:

- (a) Support governments, as appropriate, in harmonizing legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and in promoting the “Make the Right Real!” Campaign;
- (b) Promote sharing of national experiences and good practices in disability-inclusive development and in protecting and upholding the rights of persons with disabilities;
- (c) Track Decade progress and support the improvement of disability statistics;
- (d) Support members and associate members in capacity building to promote disability-inclusive development;
- (e) Provide a regional platform for stakeholder consultations.
- (f) Provide a regional platform for the sharing of experiences among national legislative or administrative frameworks formed for the purpose of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

23. The Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disability, which was established as a legacy of the first Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons to promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities, and a barrier-free and inclusive society, is called upon to continue building the capabilities of persons with disabilities and multi-sectoral collaboration, with special attention to encouraging private sector engagement in disability-inclusive business that promotes disability-friendly products, services, employment opportunities and entrepreneurship development.

24. Civil society entities are encouraged to participate in the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy and promote continuous Decade responsiveness to the aspirations and needs of persons with disabilities.

Annex:

DRAFT
Terms of reference:
Regional working group on the
Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities

Objective

1. The objective of the proposed regional working group on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities is to promote the full and effective implementation of the Decade, 2013-2022, by mobilizing the support of civil society entities and by providing support to the ESCAP Secretariat and its members, as appropriate.

Functions

2. In pursuance of the objective stated in paragraph 1 above, the working group shall have the following functions :

- (a) Regular reviews and periodic reports of Decade progress, especially concerning the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific;
- (b) Regional and sub-regional cooperation to advance implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy;
- (c) Research and thematic study on the evolving situation of persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region;
- (d) Outreach to diverse disability groups at national and local levels, and networking.
- (e) Advise on the utilization of the multi-donor trust fund.

Membership

3. The working group shall be composed of representatives of ESCAP members and associate members, as well as 15 civil society entities operating at the regional and sub-regional levels in Asia and the Pacific.

4. The tenure of working group members shall be five years, with the possibility of extension for another five years.

5. All ESCAP members and associate members shall be eligible to serve in the working group.

6. A civil society entity that meets the following criteria shall also be eligible to serve as a working group member: (a) operate at regional and/or subregional levels in Asia and the Pacific; (b) be an organization or network that represents, supports and/or promotes the interests of persons with diverse disabilities; (c) has technical expertise relevant to advancing the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy.

7. The announcement of interest by individual ESCAP members and associate members, and civil society entities, in serving as working group members shall take place at the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, to be held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 29 October to 2 November 2012.

8. The proposed composition of the working group shall be submitted to the Commission on the session that immediately follows the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, for a final decision. Thus, the Commission at its sixty-ninth session in 2013 will make the final decision on the composition of the working group for the first term spanning the period 2013-2017. The second announcement of interest in serving in the working group shall take place at the mid-point of the Decade (2017) at the next High-level Intergovernmental Meeting. The Commission at its seventy-fourth session in 2018 will make the final decision on the composition of the working group for the second term spanning the period 2018-2022.

Rules of procedure

9. The working group shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Secretariat

10. The ESCAP secretariat shall serve as the secretariat of the working group. It shall, *inter alia*, disseminate working group documentation in accessible formats.