

make the  
right real



"Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй хүмүүсийн эрхийг бодит болгоё"

Инcheon-ын стратегийг Монгол Улсад хүлээн авах үндэсний уулзалт, семинар

# MAKE THE RIGHT REAL WORKSHOP IN MONGOLIA

Government Building, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia | 26 March 2014



MINISTRY OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT  
AND SOCIAL PROTECTION



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

MINISTRY OF PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT  
AND SOCIAL PROTECTION  
NATIONAL REHABILITATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT CENTER



# MAKE THE RIGHT REAL WORKSHOP IN MONGOLIA

Organized by

Government of Mongolia  
Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection of Mongolia  
Ministry of Health of Mongolia



In Collaboration with

National Rehabilitation and Development Center of Mongolia  
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD)  
The World Bank  
National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia  
CBR Asia-Pacific Network  
Amici di Raoul Follereau (AIFO)  
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



Government Building, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

26 March 2014

This report is available in a text format for persons with visual impairments and blind persons. Please contact [info@apcdfoundation.org](mailto:info@apcdfoundation.org) for further details.

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# SUMMARY REPORT

The “Make the Right Real” Workshop was conducted in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, on 26 March 2014. The event was held by the Government of Mongolia through the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection and the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the National Rehabilitation and Development Center of Mongolia, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD), the World Bank, the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, the Community-Based Rehabilitation Asia-Pacific Network, the Amici di Raoul Follereau (AIFO), and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Leading the event were Mongolian Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Altankhuyag Norov and H.E. Mr. Enkhbold Zandaakhuu, Chairman of Parliament of Mongolia, who delivered a special message. A message from the President of Mongolia, H.E. Mr. Elbegdorj Tsakhia was also shared in the opening. It was attended by more than 800 participants, including government officials, persons with disabilities and the business sector from the country’s rural communities.

One of the highlights of the event was the unveiling of not only the Mongolian translation of the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” but also of its other accessible formats such as sign language, audio and braille. These materials were handed over by the Minister of Population Development and Social Protection, H.E. Mr. Erdene Sodnomzundui to ESCAP’s Mr. Patrik Andersson, Social Integration Section Chief. The Government of Mongolia affirmed further collaboration with ESCAP, APCD and other partners to promote the movement on disability and development.



Opening Ceremony by Organizers

# APPEAL

The Governments at the High-Level Inter-Governmental Meeting adopted 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 for Asia and the Pacific.

Today the Government of Mongolia launched the Incheon Strategy that puts us in a position for enhancing our responsibilities to improve quality of lives and social protection of persons with disabilities and to ensure the real implementation of their rights.

The Government of Mongolia approved the Action Plan and established the National Consultative Committee to implement the Incheon Strategy by its Resolution No. 80 dated 14 March 2014.

Given the high importance to effective implementation of the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real”, we, the participants of the launching event, APPEAL to all level organizations, communities and citizens to work together towards implementing 10 goals and 27 targets with their 62 indicators.

We call for all level public and non-governmental organizations, mass media and private sector to join our efforts towards building a friendly environment for persons with disabilities in Mongolia. We believe the collaborative efforts shall make the rights of persons with disabilities REAL.

State Hall, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia,  
26 March 2014

Unanimously agreed by all participants  
at “Make the Right Real” Workshop in Mongolia



Over 800 Participants Attending the Workshop

НҮБ-ын Ази, Номхон далайн бүсийн эдийн засаг, нийгмийн комиссоос Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй хүмүүсийн 2013-2022 оны 10 жилийн хөтөлбөрийн Сайд нарын Тунхаглал болон Ази, Номхон Далайн бүс нутаг дахь хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй хүмүүсийн “Эрхийг бодит болгоё” Инчеоны Стратегийг тус тус баглан гаргасан.

Монгол Улсын Засгийн газар өнөөдөр Инчеоны стратеги баримт бичгийг хүлээн авч, хэрэгжүүлэх арга хэмжээг ёслол төгөлдөр зохион байгуулалаа. Энэ цаг мөчөөс бид бүхний өмнө хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй иргэдийнхээ амьдралын чанарыг сайжруулж, нийгмийн хамгааллыг бэхжүүлэн, эрхийг нь бодитойгоор хангахад чиглэсэн үүрэг хариуцлага улам ихээр оногдож байна.

Инчеоны стратеги баримт бичгийг хэрэгжүүлэх “Үйл ажиллагааны төлөвлөгөө” боловсруулж, “Үндэсний Зөвлөлдөх Хороо” байгуулан ажиллах тухай Монгол Улсын Засгийн газрын 2014 оны 03 дугаар сарын 14-ний өдрийн 80 дугаар тогтоол батлагдан гарсан.

Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй хүмүүсийн “Эрхийг бодит болгоё” Инчеоны Стратегийг хүлээн авч, хэрэгжүүлэх ёслолын арга хэмжээнд оролцогч нийт төлөөлөгчдөөс энэхүү стратеги баримт бичгийг өндөр ач холбогдол, үр нөлөөтэй болохыг анхааран үзэж, тус баримт бичигт тусгагдсан 10 зорилго, 27 зорилг, 62 шалгуур үзүүлэлтийг хэрэгжүүлэхийн төлөө бүх шатны байгууллагууд, иргэд-олон нийт Та бүхнийг хичээнгүйлэн ажиллахыг УРИАЛЖ байна.

Төрийн болон төрийн бус олон улсын байгууллага, хэвлэл мэдээллийн салбар, аж ахуйн нэгжүүдийг Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй хүмүүст ээлтэй нийгмийг цогцлоон бүтээх ажилд уриалан дуудаж, хамтран ажиллаж, түүчээ болохыг энэ ялдамд хусье. Та бидний хамтын зүтгэлээр хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй хүмүүсийн эрх бодитойгоор хэрэгжинэ гэдэгт итгэлтэй байна.

Монгол Улс, Улаанбаатар хот, Төрийн ордон  
2014 оны 03 дугаар 26-ны өдөр



Information Accessibility in the Workshop



# INAUGURAL SPEECH



## **His Excellency Mr. Altankhuyag Norov Prime Minister of Mongolia**

Your Excellency Speaker,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to extend my heartiest greetings to all of you who have gathered here from different parts of Mongolia to witness the launching ceremony of the Incheon Strategy “Make the Right Real” in Mongolia. On behalf of the Government of Mongolia, I would like to welcome all the distinguished international guests to our beautiful country from different parts of the world too.

Allow me to take this opportunity to wish every success in launching the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in the Asia and Pacific region.

With the objective to ensure the social inclusion and equal participation of persons with disabilities in the Asia and Pacific region, today the Government of Mongolia is about to launch the Third Asian-Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities by the United Nations Economic and Social Committee for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP).

I would like to emphasize that ensuring the rights and empowerment of persons with disabilities, supporting their income and employment opportunities as well as providing secure livelihood conditions are inseparable components of the state policy of Mongolia.

The Reform Government of Mongolia formed in 2012 established the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection with a priority not only to protect, but to develop the population and ensure equal opportunities for everyone. In this context, I have the pleasure to note that with the purpose to ensure the application of Article 33 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD), a unit in charge of development of Persons with Disabilities has been newly established within the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection of Mongolia.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Government of Mongolia for the efforts put towards implementing the UN CRPD which was ratified by Mongolia in 2009.

Back in 2003, the Government of Mongolia adopted the Action Plan to implement the UN CRPD which has already become the legal framework for local authorities and governor's offices in implementing the Convention. While implementing the plan, 10 per cent of the Buyant-Ukhaa-1 apartment complex for 1,748 households has been allocated to the elderly citizens and persons with disabilities.

Today I have the pleasure to announce that the Government of Mongolia approved the Resolution No. 80 dated 14 March 2014 to establish the National Consultative Committee with the objective to ensure the implementation of the Incheon Strategy in Mongolia as outlined in the 5-year Action Plan of the UNESCAP's Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022.

The National Consultative Committee will develop a 5-year Plan of Action with the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders from state and private organizations who support the persons with disabilities as well as of the persons with disabilities themselves and report to the ESCAP every three years.

As the goals set forth in the Incheon Strategy in regard to eliminating poverty, improving accessibility of public transportation and ICT, ensuring gender equality, protecting the rights of children with disabilities are in line with our policies on population development and poverty reduction, I hereby affirm Mongolia's commitment to cooperate with international stakeholders in achieving these goals.

The issues of persons with disabilities cannot be dealt and addressed merely by the social protection sector. I would like to emphasize the significance of multi-sectoral coordination in improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities. Moreover, the issues of persons with disabilities cannot be raised without the involvement of persons with disabilities themselves. By ensuring everyone's participation we can build a citizen-oriented society.

Lastly, I would like to highlight the importance of your commitment and dedication in incorporating the needs, interests and aspirations of persons with disabilities into the state policies and I strongly believe together we can largely contribute in improving the lives of persons with disabilities throughout Mongolia.

Let me now officially announce the opening of the launching ceremony.

Thank you.



# MEMORIAL MESSAGE



## **His Excellency Mr. Elbegdorj Tsakhiagiin President of Mongolia**

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Distinguished Guests,

I would like to extend my warmest greetings to our distinguished guests who arrived here to be a part of the Memorable Event dedicated towards launching Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Mongolia proclaimed from the United Nations Regional Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

As we are all aware the World Program of Action Concerning Disabled Persons proclaimed the First Asian and the Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002, to support people with disabilities, the Second Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, to track progress towards improving the quality of life, and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities, and approved the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action: towards an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. In line with these internationally agreed documents. Mongolia has given priority in our national development agenda and has been implementing programs and action plans designed to ensure the development and promotion of the living conditions of persons with disabilities.

I am pleased to recall the opportunity to participate at the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on Disability and Development with focus on international and regional cooperation and partnerships. I consider it to be praiseworthy that the rights, development, and participation of persons with disabilities are discussed at the global level. Allow me to reaffirm the significant importance of launching and implementing Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Mongolia.

We align ourselves to the mission to create a favorable society for persons with disabilities, so that they can enjoy their rights, and be the creators and discoverers of their own faith. I can fully assure you that the Government of Mongolia is fully committed in the implementation of various actions and programs to support the development of persons with disabilities. I would like to inform you about the Mongolian President’s mandate to give lifetime incentives on a monthly basis for athletes who demonstrated their abilities and won medals from world championships such as the Olympics and Paralympics. It is my honor to

mention that the mandate was a great incentive and now we have a gold medalist from the World Paralympics Championship Games. It is my pleasure to note that persons with visual impairments can vote in the Presidential Elections, which is an indicator of our progress towards the development of persons with disabilities.

We, Mongolians, have a great custom of supporting and helping those in need, in particular the elderly, children, and persons with disabilities. Therefore, we need to assign ourselves to the mission to provide the rights, promote the participation at all levels of society, and create a favorable environment to ensure the development and protection of persons with disabilities.

I believe the good deeds would bring their fruits once persons with disabilities are better informed and their participation at all levels of society is promoted. I believe we have a common goal at the global arena.

Lastly, I would like to reaffirm my commitment to strengthen our cooperation at all levels to build a favorable environment, and we gathered here to accelerate our joint efforts for the Memorable Event of launching the Incheon Strategy. I would like to express every success in achieving your goals.

Thank you for your attention.

Эрхэмсэг хатагтай, ноёд оо,

Нэгдсэн Үндэстний байгууллагын Ази, Номхон далайн бүсийн эдийн засаг, нийгмийн комиссоос баталсан “Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй хүмүүсийн “Эрхийг нь бодит болгоё” Инчеоны стратегийг Монгол Улсад хүлээн авч хэрэгжүүлэх ёслолын арга хэмжээ, уулзалтад хүрэлцэн ирсэн дотоод, гадаадын зочид төлөөлөгчид Та бүхний түмэн амгаланг айлтгаж чин сэтгэлийн халуун мэндчилгээ дэвшүүлье.

Дэлхийн хамтын нийгэмлэгээс 1993-2002 оныг “Ази, Номхон далайн бүсийн хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй иргэдийг дэмжих 10 жил”, 2003-2012 оныг хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй иргэдийн бүрэн оролцоог хангасан, ая тухтай, хүний эрхэд тулгуурласан нийгмийг цогцлон бүрдүүлэх жилүүд болгож үйл ажиллагааны “Бивакогийн мянганы хөтөлбөр”-ийг тус тус баталсан билээ. Монгол Улс дээрх хөтөлбөрүүдэд тулгуурлан өөрийн орны хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй иргэдийг дэмжих, аж байдлыг сайжруулах үндэсний хөтөлбөр, төлөвлөгөөг боловсруулан, хэрэгжүүлэн ажиллаж байна.

Монгол Улсын Ерөнхийлөгчид “Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй иргэдийн оролцоотой хөгжлийн асуудлаарх олон улсын болон бүс нутгийн хамтын ажиллагаа түншлэл” сэдэвт НҮБ-ын Ерөнхий Ассамблейн өндөр түвшний хэлэлцүүлэгт оролцож үг хэлэх завшаан тохиосон билээ. Хүмүүний хөгжлийн бэрхшээлийг онцгой асуудал хэмээн үзэж, тэдгээр иргэдийн эрх ашиг, хөгжил, оролцооны асуудлыг дэлхий нийтээрээ анхааран хэлэлцдэг болж байгаа нь туйлын сайшаалтай хэрэг.

НҮБ-ын Ази, Номхон далайн бүсийн эдийн засаг, нийгмийн комиссоос баталсан Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй хүмүүсийн “Эрхийг нь бодит болгоё” Инчеоны стратегийг Монгол Улсад ёслол төгөлдөр хүлээн авч, хэрэгжүүлэх арга хэмжээг хэлэлцэж байгаа нь чухал ач холбогдолтой үйл явдал болж байна.

# MEMORIAL MESSAGE



## **His Excellency Mr. Enkhbold Zandaakhuu Chairman of Parliament of Mongolia**

I would like to extend my warmest greetings to our distinguished guests who arrived here to be a part of the memorable event dedicated towards launching Incheon Strategy “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Mongolia.

The matter of persons with disabilities has always been a challenge throughout the history of mankind. We align ourselves to the mission to eliminate any discrimination and provide equal participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of the society by creating a favorable environment and enabling the conditions to meet their specific needs. The first Law on Social Protection of Disabled People was adopted in 1995 by the Parliament of Mongolia, that has created the legal framework to address the social protection challenges, assistance, and benefits of persons with disabilities. Later on the law was amended and adopted to the Law on Social Protection of People with Disabilities in 2005.

As a former Chairman of the Security and Foreign Policy Standing Committee of the Parliament, I have accomplished to submit the United Nations Convention along with the Optional Protocol on Persons with Disabilities to the Parliament of Mongolia, which ratified them on 12 October 2008. The ratification of the above documents provided the opportunity and guarantee for persons with disabilities to enjoy equal rights, and participate in social relations.

The Parliamentary Session of February 2013 approved the Law on the Amendment to the Law on Social Protection of the Persons with Disabilities that resulted in making amendments to the respective Laws on Health, Education, Elementary Education, Preliminary Education, Social Welfare, and so on. The above changes provided persons with disabilities with full rights to receive health care and social welfare services, and provided access to education. I believe that we have commenced important activities to promote the development of Mongolian persons with disabilities in the spirit of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

I am pleased to inform you that we fully dedicate ourselves to confirm that the legislations to be approved by the Parliament of Mongolia are in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and accelerate our joint efforts to ensure that laws and regulations are practical and feasible.



I believe that the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” proclaimed within the framework of the Third Asian Pacific Decade is a document of high importance to make progress towards promoting disability-inclusive social development.

I am pleased to highlight the importance of the second goal of the Incheon Strategy to promote participation in political processes and decision-making as an encouragement and cornerstone towards implementing the rights of persons with disabilities. To be able to exercise the right to be elected and to participate in the process of voting is the motivation and mainstream to achieve the goal. I believe that within the framework of the 10-year strategy, we can achieve the broader participation of persons with disabilities at all levels of the society.

Allow me to reaffirm that together we can accomplish the implementation of the strategic goals and objectives of the Incheon Strategy to support the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as to improve the legal environment to promote inclusive participation and provide the equal rights of persons with disabilities.

Lastly, I would like to wish a fruitful outcome and every success to the event and workshops, and express my personal wish for health, success for all the people with disabilities in Mongolia.

Thank you for your attention.

# REMARKS



MINISTRY OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT  
AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

## **Mr. Erdene Sodnomzundui Minister, Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection of Mongolia**

Your Excellency Speaker,  
Your Excellency the Prime Minister,  
Members of Parliament,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to extend my warmest greetings to the guests representing different regions of Mongolia and our international organizations that do provide extensive role and contribution to promoting activities towards persons with disabilities. It is my pleasure to welcome you all to the launching ceremony of the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, in Mongolia.

As we are all aware the United Nations adopted the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities 1993-2002 and the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. As for Mongolia, the Government has been developing and implementing the National Program to support the livelihood of persons with disabilities according to the UN-adopted recommendations and documents.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to highlight that the establishment of an independent unit designed to identify and develop policies targeted at persons with disabilities within the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection was a timely and significant action taken by the newly formed Government of Mongolia towards implementing Article 33 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

In the past the issues of persons with disabilities have been limited to social protection and employment, while promotion of their rights, ensuring social inclusion and development of persons with disabilities are presently high in the state development agenda and policies.

Among the 4.1% of the total population of Mongolia (108,000 people) 34% are people with birth disability while 66% are people with acquired disability. If you divide the numbers according to the types of disability, 29% have physical disability, 19% have mental disability, 15% are visually impaired, 12% have hearing impairments and 6% have speech impairments. While 22% of persons with disabilities aged above 10 years old are uneducated, the remaining

78% have some level of education. Compared to the total population of the nation the level of education of persons with disabilities is lower by 14.5 points. As for employment status, only 20% of all persons with disabilities more than 15 years old are employed while the remaining 80% are unemployed.

Another challenging issue is that persons with disabilities are not provided with equal accessibility to information, transportation and infrastructure. Limited availability of accessible transportation is a constant challenge that hinders opportunities for persons with disabilities to get employed and receive medical assistance.

Therefore, I would like to emphasize that ensuring the rights and development of persons with disabilities by increasing their participation is not the mandate of our Ministry only, but can only be achieved through stronger inter-sectorial coordination and cooperation.

Nevertheless, I would like to bring to your attention some major activities we have undertaken with regard to improving the legal environment and ensuring the rights, integration and development of persons with disabilities as follow:

1. Issues related to persons with disabilities including community-based inclusive development, education, employment and empowerment were incorporated into a new draft National Population Development Policy of Mongolia.
2. At the moment the Law on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities is being drafted in line with the concepts and principles of the UN CRPD with the aim to set up a legal framework to ensure the rights and development of persons with disabilities.
3. We are working towards establishing Health, Education and Social Protection Joint Commission in charge of early detection, diagnosis and development of children with disabilities.
4. We have already commenced the establishment of a child development center which provides community-based rehabilitation and development services in 21 provinces and 9 districts.
5. Scope of services provided by the National Rehabilitation and Development Center to persons with disabilities is extended to diverse rehabilitation services using new prosthesis and orthopedic technologies.
6. With the purpose to develop disability studies in Mongolia, we accelerated activities to conduct research and to organize events on disability-related theoretical and practical issues.

By implementing the Incheon Strategy, the Government of Mongolia expects the following outcomes:

1. Increase participation of children and young persons with disabilities in vocational training, increase job opportunities for persons with disabilities, enhance work and employment prospects, and reduce poverty through income support;



2. Ensure that persons with disabilities are represented in working groups that formulate, implement and monitor the state policies and guidelines, promote participation of persons with disabilities in political processes and in decision-making;
3. Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication;
4. Strengthen social protection of persons with disabilities through enhanced services and programs, including personal assistance and peer counseling, that support persons with disabilities' independent living in the community;
5. Enhance measures for early detection of children with disabilities within the family, ensure access to quality primary and secondary education on an equitable basis with others in the communities;
6. Increase social participation of girls and women with disabilities and protect them from all forms of violence and abuse;
7. Develop disability-inclusive disaster risk planning and strengthen emergency preparedness;
8. Establish accurate database of persons with disabilities;
9. Ensure the rights of persons with disabilities outlined in the UN CRPD and improve their quality of life;
10. Strengthen multi-sectoral cooperation concerning disability issues and intensify the activities of the National Consultative Committee on Disability.

Lastly, I would like to highly encourage the engagement of all Government level bodies, organizations for persons with disabilities and the persons with disabilities themselves to put together your efforts in successfully implementing the Incheon Strategy.

I thank you.

# REMARKS



**Mr. Patrik Andersson**  
**Chief, Social Integration Section, Social Development,**  
**United Nations Economic and Social Commission**  
**for Asia and the Pacific**

Your Excellency, Mr. Altankhuyag Norovyn, Prime Minister of the Government of Mongolia,  
Your Excellency, Mr. Erdene Sodnomzundui, Minister for Population Development and  
Social Protection,

Your Excellency, Dr. Udval Natsag, Minister for Health,  
ESCAP Promoter for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities,

Mr. Oyunbaatar Tseden,

Mr. Byambadorj Jamsran, Chief Commissioner of the National Human Rights Commission  
of Mongolia,

Dr. Soe Nyunt-U, World Health Organization Representative in Mongolia,

Mr. Akiie Ninomiya, Executive Director of Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability,  
Distinguished Guests,

Dear Friends and Colleagues in the disability community,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a great honor for the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia  
and the Pacific (ESCAP) to be represented here today on this auspicious occasion.

We are celebrating the official “Launch of the Incheon Strategy to ‘Make the Right Real’  
for Persons with Disabilities” in Mongolia, together with our partner, the Asia-Pacific  
Development Center on Disability (APCD).

This marks the first launch event of the Incheon Strategy in East and North-East Asia.  
And, most significantly this event underscores the highest-level commitment of the  
Government of Mongolia to the implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

Your Excellencies, on behalf of ESCAP, it is my privilege to extend heartfelt congratulations  
to you all for your leadership.

In view of the enormity of the challenges, it is heartening to witness the exemplary strength of Mongolia's leadership commitment and government initiative.

Asia-Pacific is home to 650 million persons with disabilities, constituting 15 per cent of the total population living in the region. The number is expected to rise at higher rates in the next decades, due to population ageing and the consequences of natural disasters and other socioeconomic conditions. This projection certainly applies to Mongolia.

Although persons with disabilities have the right to a decent and productive life, they are still among the most marginalized population group in society. They live unseen, uncounted and unheard.

In recognition of the need to engage persons with disabilities meaningfully in processes for economic development and social progress, Mongolia together with other 61 Government of ESCAP, endorsed the Incheon Strategy to "Make the Right Real" for Persons with Disabilities in the Asia-Pacific, through their adoption of Commission resolution 69/13 of 1 May 2013. The Incheon Strategy builds on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

It provides the region and the world, with the first set of regionally agreed disability-inclusive development goals with its 10 inter-related goals, 27 targets and 62 indicators.

The Incheon Strategy guides our Governments and other stakeholders during the current Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, which started last year in 2013 and will end in 2022.

Excellencies,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mongolia is at the forefront of processes concerning the Convention and the Incheon Strategy.

First, Mongolia is among the few Governments in Asia and the Pacific that have ratified both the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol and had done so already in 2009, a year after it came into force.

Second, since then, the Government has been establishing or amending more than 20 national disability legal and policy measures to protect, promote, and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities in Mongolia.

The thematic areas covered include stringent enforcement of the employment quota system, disability statistics, subsidized provision of assistive devices, accessibility of the work environment, accessibility of the public transportation system, inclusive primary education, and the development of Mongolian sign language.

Furthermore, a disability perspective has been included in the National Comprehensive Development Strategy and the Mongolian Government's Action Programme.



At the intergovernmental level, the Government of Mongolia has been active in the drafting of the Incheon Strategy since 2010.

And, we fully share in Mongolia's pride that the leader of Mongolia's national disability movement has received regional recognition as ESCAP Promoter for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities.

Importantly, the Government of Mongolia is a member of the Working Group on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022. The Working Group, established through ESCAP resolution 69/13 of last May, is the official advisory and governance mechanism of the present Decade. It provides technical guidance and support to ESCAP members and associate members for the effective implementation of the Incheon Strategy. The Working Group is the first such body of its kind in ESCAP – its membership is composed of equal representation from governments and civil society organizations: 15 members from each sector.

Just a month ago, your representative participated in the inaugural session of the Working Group held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, and joined in reviewing the draft road map on the implementation of the Incheon Strategy at all levels: national, subregional and regional. In fact, even earlier, Mr. Tseden Oyunbataar, had attended a meeting last October which had discussed preliminary ideas for the preparation of the draft road map.

The draft road map, which was adopted by the Working Group, will be submitted to the 62 Governments of the ESCAP membership at this year's 70th session for consideration with a view to endorsing it.

One recommended national-level action is the translation of the Incheon Strategy into the national language and its conversion into accessible formats. We are gratified that, even before the Commission's endorsement of the road map, the Incheon Strategy has already been translated into Mongolian.

We should also like to congratulate Mongolia for the production of the national sign language version of the Incheon Strategy.

All these pioneering efforts clearly place Mongolia as a vanguard country in leading the forward charge towards progress in the new Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities.

Excellencies,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In our collective striving for disability-inclusive societies, there are challenges to be overcome. How to effectively enforce the 20 plus national disability legal and policy measures to protect, promote, and fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities in Mongolia is one such challenge.

Closely linked with enforcement is monitoring and measurement. Disability statistics present complex problems of disability definition and methodology, which are intertwined with the purpose of data collection. We are confident that Mongolia's national statistical office will rise to this challenge in generating solutions worthy of close study by other member States. To overcome the challenges of implementation, there is a need for continuous efforts throughout the Decade to build and reinforce widespread awareness of the rights-based approach to disability among all sectors of society.

Such awareness for positive change of attitudes and behavior is a fundamental building block for multi-sectoral partnership to build a disability-inclusive Mongolian society in which no Mongolian is left behind and everyone contributes.

Such partnership, led by Government, will have to engage civil society, development organizations, and the private sector.

I would like to underscore that the involvement of the private sector can, to a significant degree, advance our common agenda: enable persons with disabilities to contribute to Mongolia's economic growth and social progress.

Today's commitment shines a bright beacon of hope that augurs well for Mongolia's achievement of national milestones in implementing the Incheon Strategy.

I am certain that the Government of Mongolia will forge new pathways through difficult, uncharted terrain for meaningful implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentleman, we look forward to your continued leadership.

Together, let us "Make the Right Real" for all Mongolians with disabilities, thereby improving the prospects for all persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific.

I thank you.

# REMARKS



**Ms. Udval Natsag**  
**Minister, Ministry of Health of Mongolia**

Honorable Prime Minister,  
Members of the Parliament,  
Dear Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen

May I send you my greetings of the day.

Today we are launching the third Asia Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities. It has been over 35 years since the WHO called the States to implement Community-based Rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities in the Alma-Ata declaration "Health for All" of the World Health Assembly held in 1978, which declares that CBR is an integral part of primary health care.

In 2005, the 58th World Health Assembly passed a resolution called WHA58.23 Disability, including prevention, management and rehabilitation, where it urges the Member States to promote and strengthen community-based rehabilitation programs linked to primary health care and integrated into the health system.

Mongolia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and Optional Protocol in May 13, 2009 and CBR is the way to implement the UNCRPD.

Mongolia translated the CBR Guidelines (WHO, ILO, UNESCO and IDDC -2010) into Mongolian and launched it officially in Mongolia. WHO and the AIFO-Italian association introduced CBR to Mongolia in 1991 and till now the AIFO is supporting it to implement successfully. According to tradition, Mongolians pay attention more on good desire and wishes. That's why we have given a brand name "Tegsh Duuren" to the CBR program meaning that Full Equality which is against invalidity. Mongolia has experience of 25 years implementing CBR in Mongolia.

Mongolia CBR - "Tegsh Duuren" program is being implemented in 21 aimags and Ulaanbaatar 9 districts with the order of the Minister of Health No. 216. CBR workers are bag feldshers, family and somon doctors. There is a CBR committee in every aimag and district, which is validated by the Governor's Resolution. For the duration of 25 years over 20,000

physicians and medical staff have been involved in the CBR stakeholders' training. Almost half of all persons with disabilities benefitted from the CBR program. For the purpose of supporting early identification of persons with disabilities and prevent secondary and tertiary difficulties, Public Health Information Centers, Rehabilitation Cabinets for persons with disabilities were established at the local level. Small-scale orthopedic workshops to produce simple rehabilitation aids using locally available materials are established at the local level as well. An orthopedic workshop parents' training has been organized at the local level and needed rehabilitation aids are produced for children with disabilities. We would like to mention Mr. Chapal Khasnabis, Officer, Public Health and Innovation Team, Essential Medicine and Health Products of WHO, who has trained our specialists and physicians on making rehabilitation aids using locally available materials. The technology you have taught us is still being implemented successfully.

One of the integral parts of CBR is early identification of disability using WHO methods "house-to-house". The CBR program has been collecting disability statistics every year. We are pleased to inform you that the form to collect disability statistics of the health sector has been just renewed with Order No. 450 of the Health Minister in 2013. In collaboration with Mongolia's CBR program, registration of persons with disabilities and its progress form is newly developed according to the WHO manual, "Training in the Community for Persons with Disabilities".

Since 2010, two credits of "CBR lesson" with 16 hours of theory and 32 hours of practice have been introduced to the fourth grade of social workers' class of the Public Health School of Health Science at the University of Mongolia with the support of Mongolia's CBR program and Ministry of Health. Starting this year a working group to develop a core training module of CBR was established. The core training module of CBR will be for all students of medical schools of private and state sectors and post-graduate training centers as well. As a result the physicians and doctors will be able to work with persons with disabilities and deliver rehabilitation services with good quality. We must confess that all these activities are the result of implementing CBR programs for 25 years in Mongolia. We would like to express gratitude to WHO, European Union and AIFO-Italian Association for supporting financially to implement the CBR program in Mongolia for 25 years.

In 2007, Health Science University opened a physiotherapy class under the Collaboration agreement between the Medical School of Japan Gunma University and Health Science University. Its first graduation happened in 2011. By 2012, there were 47 physiotherapists trained.

Every December of the year is "Health Promotion Month of Persons with Disabilities", validated by the Health Minister Order No. 453 of 2013. During the month health facilities at all level and multi-sector collaboration are promoted.

The monthly activities focus on increasing the accessibility of health care and service to persons with disabilities, reducing barriers related to health care and services, providing equal opportunity to integrate them into social life and promoting them to live independently.

As a result of the collaboration between the Ministry of Health, Rehabilitation and the Development Center of the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection and



Mongolia CBR program, physicians and medical staff of 21 aimags and Ulaanbaatar's 9 districts are trained on medical screening of persons with disabilities. Screening has been organized among the general population for prevention purposes and has identified children with disabilities and registered them by their age, location and disability type.

A competition to become a "Disability Friendly Health Facility" has been organized every year among the health facilities.

To date, 156 state and private health facilities, 134 health professionals and nurses in 21 aimags, 162 in the private sector, 196 in health facilities of Ulaanbaatar City and 28 physiotherapists are delivering rehabilitation services to the public.

Till today we have gained a certain achievement in the disability sector, however multi-sector collaboration will play an important role for the well-being of general populations, especially improving quality of life and empowering persons with disabilities. We face lots of challenges. I have no doubt we can solve them with multi-sectoral collaboration.

The Government of Mongolia is launching the Incheon Strategy "Make the Right Real" – the third decade of Asia-Pacific and is going to develop a plan of action to implement it. In this period I am very pleased to express that the Ministry of Health will collaborate actively. We have the structure to implement Community-based Inclusive Development and Community-based Rehabilitation, which is the way to implement the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. We appreciate the multi-sectoral collaboration.

Within the delegations there are local CBR committee heads, coordinators, persons with disabilities and representatives of Disabled People's Organizations. I would like to express my sincere thanks to those who contributed to the reputation of Mongolia at the global platform and wish you healthiness and happiness.

I would like to end my speech with this message: "Let your humanity for others come back to you with happiness and success."

# REMARKS



## **Mr. Akiie Ninomiya, Executive Director, Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability**

Your Excellency Speakers,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to express my warm greetings to everyone here today at this important workshop. It is my pleasure to be here and a privilege to be able to speak.

The launching ceremony of the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities 2013-2022 in Mongolia is an important day not only in Mongolia but also for the whole Asia-Pacific region.

The Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) is a regional center on disability and development, having endorsed by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) as the regional center to promote regional cooperation according to the Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real, 2013-2022.

APCD is proud to collaborate with the Government of Mongolia on the important regional policy on disability and development.

This document is a blueprint which can assist all of us to work together as one to achieve our mutual goal of embedding rights for persons with disabilities once and for all across the Asia-Pacific region.

In this connection, APCD is proud to support the production of the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real”, 2013-2022, to be available not only in the Mongolian language, but also in such important accessible formats as audio, Mongolian sign language and braille.

We do hope that the Incheon Strategy in a variety of formats will enhance the recognition of accessibility in many aspects.

APCD looks forward to further collaboration with the Mongolian Government in the years ahead to 'Make the Right Real'!

To close, may I once again thank you all for the opportunity to speak and I would like to wish the workshop organizers and participants a most productive day ahead.

Thank you.

Хүндэт зочид, төлөөлөгчидөө  
Эрхэмсэг хатагтай, ноёдоо,

Энэхүү чухал арга хэмжээнд хүрэлцэн ирсэн Та бүхэнд чин сэтгэлийн халуун мэндчилгээ дэвшүүлье. Мийний бие энэ арга хэмжээнд оролцож, үг хэлэх завшаан тохиосонд талархаж байгаагаа илэрхийлье.

Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй иргэдийн “Эрхийг бодит болгоё” 2013 - 2022 оны Инчеоны стратегийг Монгол Улсад хүлээн авах үндэсний уулзалт нь зөвхөн Монгол Улс төдийгүй Ази, Номхон Далайн бүс нутгийн хэмжээнд чухал ач холбогдолтой арга хэмжээ юм.

Нэгдсэн Үндэстний Байгууллагын Ази, Номхон Далайн Эдийн Засаг, Нийгмийн Комисс “Эрхийг бодит болгоё” 2013-2022 оны Инчеоны стратегийн хэрэгжилтийг дэмжих, бүс нутгийн хамтын ажиллагааг хөгжүүлэх зорилгоор Ази, Номхон далайн бүсийн Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй иргэдийн хөгжлийн төвийг байгуулсан билээ.

Тус төв нь хөгжлийн бэрхшээл ба хөгжлийн чухал асуудлаар Монгол Улсын Засгийн газартай тогтоож буй хамтын ажиллагааг сайшаан хүлээн авч байна.

Энэхүү баримт бичиг нь Ази, Номхон Далайн бүс нутгийн хэмжээнд хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй иргэдийн эрхийг хангах нийтлэг зорилгодоо хүрэх бидний хүчин чармайлтыг дэмжих удирдамж бүхий баримт бичиг юм.

Ази, Номхон далайн бүсийн Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй иргэдийн хөгжлийн төв нь “Эрхийг бодит болгоё” 2013 - 2022 оны Инчеоны стратегийг зөвхөн Монгол хэл дээр орчуулснаар төдийгүй аудио хэлбэр, дохионы хэл болон Брайл зэрэг нэн чухал хэлбэрээр хүртээл болгоход дэмжлэг үзүүлснийг тэмдэглэн хэлэхэд таатай байна. Улмаар энэхүү Инчеоны Стратегийн баримт бичгийг янз бүрийн хэлбэрээр хүртээл болгосноор хөгжлийн бэрхшээлийн хүртээмжийг дээшлүүлэхэд хувь нэмэр оруулна гэдэгт бид итгэлтэй байна.

Цаашид тус төв нь “Эрхийг бодит болгоё” стратегийг хүрээнд Монгол Улсын Засгийн газартай хамтран ажиллах болно.

Үг хэлэх боломж олгосонд болон энэхүү сайхан үйл ажиллагаанд оролцогч, зохион байгуулагчдад дахин талархалаа илэрхийлье.

# REMARKS



## **Mr. Byambadorj Jamsran Chief Commissioner, National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to greet you all who are here attending the national seminar and wish you all the best!

It is an important historical event that Mongolia has acknowledged and decided to implement the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and Pacific from 2013-2022, adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in November 2012.

Following the adoption of the new Constitution of Mongolia and a number of laws and acts, ratification and accession to over twenty international human rights treaties and conventions, Mongolia established a legal guarantee to ensure the human rights and freedoms in the country and also obliged its commitment to fulfill the human rights and freedoms before its people as well as the international community.

The Constitution of Mongolia states that “The State is responsible to the citizens for the creation of economic, social, legal, and other guarantees ensuring human rights and freedoms, for the prevention of violations of human rights and freedoms, and restoration of infringed rights”. It is not a mere declaration, but it is a milestone provision that shall be observed in all activities of the State.

Now it is crucial to make human rights and freedom real. I believe that today’s event will show us a good example and I am very happy about it. Persons with disabilities expect more attention, more opportunities and needs from the state, public, and from us. We shall always keep in mind that persons with disabilities, same as everyone else, will be able to participate in social life as long as those opportunities are ensured because persons with disabilities do not want to just stay home and be taken care of by society, their families, and friends, or someone else. They also want to, the same as everybody, study, get education, and work, and participate in social life actively, and compete in sports, which can motivate and inspire them to develop themselves as well as society.



The National Human Rights Commission collaborates with government and non-government organizations working in the field of protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. Within this framework of cooperation, we receive and resolve the complaints lodged by persons with disabilities, and undertake inquiries and monitoring, make analysis on the situation, and incorporate the findings into our annual report, and issue recommendations and demands for solutions by government bodies.

Ladies and gentlemen!

1. First of all, we shall study the social root causes of disabilities, and take preventative measures with policy. Mongolia is a peaceful country where war crimes, armed conflicts, and public disorder are unlikely to happen. We should be proud of that. Despite this fact, the number of persons with disabilities does not decrease. Main factors of disabilities are air pollution stemming from mining exploitation, soil erosion, urban fog and air pollution, chaotic traffic jams, barriers for pedestrians (no pass way or sidewalk, slippery in winter time), unsafe conditions at the workplace, technical standards and norms, and widespread alcoholism in society. We should pay special attention to those causes specifically derived from human activities such as newborn infants with mental disabilities or with organ impairments, traffic accidents, and technical and workplace incidents. We shall take effective measures in order to prevent them.

2. It is necessary to identify our priorities in order to make the rights of persons with disabilities real.

A. Issue of education and obtaining a career/profession. The Commission undertook an inquiry into the “implementation of the right to education of students with disabilities” at six special purpose schools in the capital city from 2011-2012.

Through the inquiry, the Commission uncovered shortcomings including a failure to build up a favorable and accessible environment to live and study for students with disabilities. This was due mainly to the dilapidated condition of the school building and the government failure to allocate the necessary funding to undertake the repairs and modifications necessary, as well as insufficient human resources of professional teaching staff, a huge age gap between the students studying in the same class, and insufficient teaching aids. Another issue was that vocational training which is most needed and plays an important role for those who need to find their social position after their graduation was closed down.

As a result, the Commission concluded that the state failed to fulfill its obligation to respect, promote, and fully ensure human rights and issued demands comprised of 16 provisions to the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare, and the Ministry of Health, requesting them to take certain measures. In response, the ministries have started taking necessary steps to address the issues.

B. Issue of transport (public transportation, roads, traffic lights), and accessibility (elevator, ramps, and other standards) in order to participate in social life.

The National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia and General Agency for Specialized Inspection undertook a joint inquiry into newly-built residential apartments in Ulaanbaatar in order to assess their compliance with special needs and requirements stipulated under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and then to issue recommendations and proposals, based on the findings, to the competent authorities for the solution in June 2013.

Within this framework of inquiry, we checked the implementation of the following standards: “Roads and technical requirements for pedestrians and persons with disabilities” MNS 5682:2006; “Guidance for planning roads for pedestrians and persons with disabilities” MNS 6056:2009; “Appropriate spacing, environment, and main requirements which ensure the needs of persons with disabilities in the planning of residential apartment” MNS 6055:2009 at 11 buildings above 17 floors and 24 buildings below 17 floors.

Based on the Commission’s inquiries and research, survey on the implementation of the rights of persons with disabilities and their complaints, it is viewed that their rights are still being violated due to lack of access to buildings, and lack of access to information and communication.

The National Association of Persons with Wheelchair and other NGOs working for the rights of persons with disabilities proposed the Commission to cooperate with them on the issue of ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities. Along with the NGOs, the Commission submitted a proposal to the Cabinet Secretariat of Government, ministries, and the Governor’s Cabinet of Ulaanbaatar City to take necessary measures to eliminate the barriers faced by persons with disabilities to participate in social life like everyone else, and to ensure the implementation of provisions of the international human rights treaties and conventions Mongolia is a party to, the Constitution of Mongolia, other relevant laws and standards which require the accessibility of both inner and outer structure of the building, including roads and ramps.

In September 2013, we checked the outcome of this proposal through photo documentation taken as ongoing observation found that the State Palace, 12 ministries out of 16, Khangarid Palace of Governor’s Cabinet of Ulaanbaatar City had built a ramp in order to ensure access to their respective buildings for persons with disabilities. Unfortunately, most of these ramps did not meet the standards and requirements for persons with disabilities.

#### C. Access to information and communication.

I hope that today’s event will be a good model. Through ensuring the right to access to information - having enough information about social events and activities - persons with disabilities will be able to manage their personal life and work and to actively participate in social life. We should accept that there is a drawback on this situation.

D. There is a need to address and resolve the issue of treatment and protection of vulnerable groups, specifically persons with mental disabilities. Despite the fact that the Commission has been addressing this issue to competent government authorities many times, there is still no progress. The Commission included the issue of “building a national care center for persons with mental disabilities” and gave specific recommendations in its “Annual reports on situation of human rights and freedoms in Mongolia” for 2007 and 2011, which were submitted to the Parliament (State Great Hural).

The Sub-committee on Human Rights and Standing Committee on Legal Affairs of the Parliament considered the Commission's report and ordered the Government to take immediate action to solve the issue of establishing the National care center for persons with mental disabilities by Resolution No. 2 of the Standing Committee on Legal Affairs dated 2013. Unfortunately, no action has been taken to date.

E. It is necessary to increase the participation of civil society and commission them to execute some duties of state, and strengthen cooperation between the state and civil society. It is the civil society who knows more about joys and pains of persons with disabilities as well as their problems and it is civil society who voluntarily joins and commits to work for the well-being and rights of persons with disabilities. It is civil society who has more information and knows what to do for persons with disabilities. It is crucial to receive requests and proposals of civil society when adopting state policies and laws. In order to do so, the state has a duty to pay attention to building their capacities.

May the good deeds be everywhere!

# REMARKS



**Dr. Salik Govind**  
**Officer-In-Charge**  
**World Health Organization**

Salutations!

His Excellency, The President of Mongolia,

Honorable Prime Minister of Mongolia, Mr. Altankhuyag

Honorable, Mr. Enkhbold, Speaker of Parliament

Honorable Minister of Population Development and Social Protection

Honorable Minister of Health Dr. Udval

Mr. Patrik Andersson, Chief, Social Integration Section, UNESCAP

Mr. Akiie Ninomiya, Executive Director, Asia- Pacific Development Center on Disability

Mr. Oyunbaatar Tseden, President, Mongolian National Federation of Disabled People's Organization

Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the World Health Organization, it is a great pleasure for me to participate at the National workshop on "Make the Right Real".

In recent years, there have been several high level meetings and conventions both at the United Nations General Assembly and the World Health Assembly to Make the Right Real for people.

Following the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which came into effect in May 2008, the World Health Organization in collaboration with the World Bank released the World Report on Disability in 2011.

In summary, the World Report highlighted the following:

- Over one billion people globally experience disability (1 in 7 persons) and the number is growing due to the ageing population, an increase in chronic diseases, injuries from road traffic accidents, disasters etc.



- 15% of this number (110-190 million adults) have very significant difficulties in functioning.
- Poorer health than the general population
- Lower educational achievements
- Less economic participation
- Higher rates of poverty
- Increased dependency and reduced participation

In terms of health care, persons with disabilities have the same health care needs as others but they are:

- 2X more likely to find inadequate health care providers, skills and facilities
- 3X more likely to be denied health care
- 4X more likely to be treated badly in the health care system
- Half of persons with disabilities cannot afford health care; they are 50% more likely to suffer catastrophic health care expenditure. These out-of-pocket health care payments can push a family into poverty.
- 70 million persons with disabilities need a wheelchair, only 5-15% have access to one, similarly 360 million people have moderate to profound hearing loss, however, only 10% of the global need of hearing aids is being met (3% of developing countries' need).

To make all health care services accessible to persons with disabilities and reduce unacceptable health disparities, WHO is supporting the member states to:

- Remove physical barriers to health facilities, information and equipment
- Make health care affordable
- Train all health care workers in disability issues including disability rights
- Invest in specific services such as rehabilitation and assistive technology.

However, several issues and challenges still remain for effective rehabilitation programs to be introduced especially in developing countries. There are large gaps in the provision of rehabilitation services and assistive devices. There is an urgent need for more investment in rehabilitation services.

The World Health Organization has fully participated in the development of the Incheon Strategy. Although health does not have a specific goal, all the 10 goals have some elements of health incorporated in them. It will be impossible to achieve any of the goals without focussing on health issues too.

To implement the Convention and Incheon Strategy, WHO has developed a new Global Action Plan which covers health, rehabilitation, disability data, community-based rehabilitation and assistive technology. This plan is expected to be endorsed at the 67th World Health Assembly in Geneva in May 2014. We expect this new plan of action will open new opportunities for persons with disabilities and assist them to realize their right.

In conclusion, I wish you all a successful workshop and look forward to working with you to Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities.

Thank you.

# REMARKS



## **Mr. Oyunbaatar Tseden President, Mongolian National Federation of Disabled People's Organizations and Promoter for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022**

Dear Mr. President of Mongolia, Speaker of Great Khural, and Prime Minister!  
Dear Parliament Members, Minister of Population Development and Social Welfare!  
And Dear Guests and Representatives!

First of all, on behalf of all the persons with disabilities, I would like to express my gratitude to the Government of Mongolia, particularly the Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare for organizing this ceremony to adopt the Incheon Strategy to "Make the Right Real" for persons with disabilities in the Asia and Pacific region and also the national and international representatives for participating in this ceremony.

Incheon Strategy was adopted by governments at the high-level intergovernmental meeting on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons 2013-2022, organized by ESCAP in Incheon, Republic of Korea from 29 October to 2 November 2012.

We hope and believe that the implementation of this strategy will enable us to track progress towards improving the quality of life, and the fulfillment of the rights of the region's 650 million disabled persons, including Mongolian disabled persons to participate in social life equally as the others.

The reasons we believe are:

1. The development of the Incheon Strategy benefited from the contributions of governments, civil society organizations, organizations of and for persons with disabilities, and other key stakeholders. It was developed from feedback and insights obtained through regional consultations based on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific.
2. The strategy is more feasible to compare with the previous strategies and programs as its 10 goals, 27 targets, and 62 indicators for tracking progress are more detailed.

But the most important thing is the governments, civil society organizations, organizations of and for persons with disabilities have the ambition to fulfill this strategy.

I understand the reason for organizing this ceremony to adopt the Incheon Strategy is that the Government of Mongolia would like to show its promise to persons with disabilities in all parts of Mongolia, the governments of Asia and Pacific region, and its international partner organizations with the help of all the national and international representatives taking part in the ceremony. This is one of the reasons why we hope and believe. The government of Mongolia has the full potential source to keep this promise.

1. The Great Khural of Mongolia made many amendments related to the rights of persons with disabilities on seven laws in August, 2007; ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol on December 19, 2008; made several amendments on the “Law on Social Security of Persons with Disabilities”, Law on Education, and Law on Welfare in 2012 and 2013; reflected the issues related to persons with disabilities on the state documents and policies; and the government approved an action plan towards the fulfillment of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities by its Decree#281 on August 2, 2013.

The above mentioned facts reveal that generally we have the legal environment to fulfill the Incheon Strategy. However, we need to strengthen and ensure its implementation.

2. In 2012, the Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare created an official department and unofficial consultation board to deal with issues related to persons with disabilities, which gave us opportunities to solve problems within a certain framework and to cooperate and share our experiences.

3. There was a wrong attitude to see persons with disabilities as sick, unskilled people who need care. Now we believe that government, organizations of and for persons with disabilities, and persons with disabilities themselves understand that they had misunderstanding and this wrong attitude disabled the persons with disabilities to be on their own and to enjoy their rights to be the same as others. It is progress. It must be the beginning of the BIG CHANGE.

4. Mongolia is increasing its budget for persons with disabilities year by year. It has a positive effect on the fulfillment of the strategy. However, it is necessary to control the spending of this budget.

Although Mongolia generally has good conditions to implement the Incheon Strategy, there are many things to bear in mind regarding each target of the strategy. Specifically:

#### 1. Reduce Poverty

Most persons with disabilities of Mongolia are living only on social insurance and disability pension. The minimum amount of pension is 103,000 tugriks monthly. Is it enough to buy basic commodities? Obviously, it is impossible as there is a gradual increase in the prices of all products. Therefore, persons with disabilities have a high possibility to be impoverished. There is no detailed study on this issue. However, there is an urgent need to identify the starting point after estimating how many percent of persons with disabilities have been affected by poverty? What are the causes? In other words, we must carry out a study. In this way, we make our plans to reduce poverty and calculate their results.

One of the best ways to help persons with disabilities and deal with poverty is to support employment. We can increase the employment of persons with disabilities with the help of the Ministry of Labor, its agencies, employers, and persons with disabilities themselves.

Despite excellent policies, employers do not have positive attitudes towards persons with disabilities.

In order to change employers' attitudes, first of all, we need to change the ways we determine the level of capacity loss of persons with disabilities. We should develop new methods to calculate how many percent of the person's disability has been lost in terms of skills to do certain job.

In addition to this, persons with disabilities should be skillful and have enough knowledge, education, and be wholehearted to do a certain job.

It is important to involve persons with disabilities in vocational training centers, create appropriate conditions to study, and to support the teachers to learn methods to work with disabled people.

There is also a need to do a study on persons with disabilities who have studied in vocational training centers.

## 2. Promote participation in political processes and in decision-making

In 2008, the total number of voters registered for the parliamentary election was 1,542,617. From the total number of registered voters, 1,179,448 voted. The voting percentage was 76.46 per cent.

In this case, as there are 39,265 persons with disabilities who have the right to vote, only 2.54 per cent voted. In a country with a majoritary system, there is almost no chance to be elected on behalf of the others.

Moreover, the level of minimum charge to be elected from parties and the costs spent for the election advertisements play big roles in this failure.

With the intention of giving opportunities to persons with disabilities to represent others in all levels of decision-making processes, there is a need to introduce a proportional election system and put the names of educated and knowledgeable persons with disabilities in the list of election candidates.

In 2013, Braille voting sheets were first introduced and used for the presidential election. It was significant for persons with sight impairment to vote independently.

In the future, there are needs to make budgets cover the costs for voting boxes, conduct trainings on sign language to use during the election to give instruction for persons with hearing impairment, to use Braille voting sheets and to equip the election posts for persons with disabilities.

### 3. Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication

State-owned buildings and constructions, roads, public transportation, schools, apartment buildings, hospitals, workplaces and inside and outside constructions and physical environment must be accessible and we need to remove barriers.

Inaccessibility of such constructions has been causing barriers for the daily lives of persons with disabilities and their rights have been violated. For instance: There are 1,174 buses of 25 big enterprises, and 872 additional routed buses of 24 small and medium enterprises serving in the city. However, none of them is equipped with special means for persons with disabilities causing difficulties to get services. There are many more barriers like this.

Information and communication and emergency services shall be made accessible as well. In order to remove barriers and improve the accessibility, we need to have human resources to support and mediate as guides, readers, and sign language interpreters.

In addition to this, access to new information and communication technologies, more specifically the internet, shall be enhanced.

### 4. Strengthen social protection

It is important to change the methods to determine disabilities and develop new ways to estimate the capacity loss of persons with disabilities accurately. It is inevitably significant to provide persons with disabilities services like personal assistants and consultants.

Furthermore, there are needs to develop and approve national rehabilitation programs and reconsider health insurance for persons with disabilities.

### 5. Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities

According to unofficial sources of information, it is estimated that there are 32,516 children with disabilities in Mongolia. It is good news to have a commission established to determine the disabilities of children. We believe that the establishment of this commission will play an important role and enable us to detect disabilities of children early and build up and disseminate information on the rights of children with disabilities.

There is a necessity to develop a system to support the families with disabled children. It is essential to have supportive devices, appropriate curriculum, and lesson materials for the schoolchildren with intellectual disability, different types of disabilities, hearing and sight impairment, and autism.

### 6. Ensure gender equality and women's empowerment

Girls and women with disabilities become victims of various forms of discrimination and abuse. Thus, we should promote access to information on sexual and reproductive health care, general health and related services and active involvement of girls and women with disabilities in development activities.



## 7. Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and management

We should regularly involve persons with disabilities in emergency situations and disaster risk reduction activities at all local and regional levels.

## 8. Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data

Correct and accurate statistics and data on disability provide us with opportunity to develop practical policies to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities and protect them. Accordingly, there should be an agreed concept on the terms “Disability” and “Persons with Disabilities” in Asia and Pacific region. Moreover, we would like to have a meeting where the personnel responsible for statistics and data can get together to form modified methods for information gathering on persons with disabilities organized among the representatives of the countries in Asia and Pacific region.

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

Given today’s opportunity, I would like to express my gratitude to the Great Khural for ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol on December 19, 2008 and the Government of Mongolia for approving the action plan towards fulfillment of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities by its Decree#281 on August 2, 2013.

We hope that all social sectors particularly organizations of and for persons with disabilities will make efforts to fulfill this plan.

## 10. Advance sub-regional, regional and interregional cooperation

As a result of participation and collaboration of all ministries and agencies of different sectors, the government, governmental organizations at all levels, civil society organizations, especially organizations of and for persons with disabilities and the organizations and groups that support persons with disabilities and their families, research institutes, and private organizations, we believe that we can achieve the Incheon Strategy goals and targets. Therefore, we shall develop a national mechanism with the authority to manage, organize and combine the efforts of above mentioned parties.

We shall expand our collaboration by sharing experience, exchanging information, and providing technical support at the regional level.

Awarded as one of the 7 Promoters of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022 and Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real”, I promise that I will do my best to fulfill this strategy.

Let the hopes and dreams of persons with disabilities come true!

# CLOSING REMARKS



**Mr. Baatarjav Dambadondog  
United Association of People with Disabilities of  
Mongolia, Hero of Labor, State Honored Athlete of  
Mongolia, the Champion of Beijing 2008 Paralympic  
Games**

Your Excellency Speaker,  
Distinguished Guests,

We are all aware that the Mongolian government accepted and approved the United Nations Human Rights Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2009.

Today, we are gathered here for the Government adoption of the Incheon strategy “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and Pacific.

For the implementation and execution of the above legal Acts, the New Government for Changes established a National Committee and we persons of disabilities are grateful for the action.

Moreover, Ministries and NGOs for persons with disabilities established a task force to work on the revised draft of the persons with disabilities protection law. The persons with disabilities protection law reflected the international legal acts and documents, and thus for the effective development of persons with disabilities.

As the country progresses, the legal documents for defending the rights persons with disabilities also develops; thus requiring NGOs running activities for persons with disabilities in a timely manner. Moreover, we shall work and study to grow as responsible and mature adults.

I would like to remark that effort is the starting point of the success of all athletes.

Best regards.

# PROGRAMME

## Part 1. Opening Ceremony

Moderator: Ms. Otgonjargal Baasanjav, State Secretary, Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection

- 08.00 - 09.00 Registration
- 09.00 - 09.15 Inaugural Speech: His Excellency Mr. Altankhuyag Norov, Prime Minister of Mongolia
- 09.15 - 09.20 Memorial Message: His Excellency Mr. Elbegdorj Tsakhia, President of Mongolia
- 09.20 - 09.25 Memorial Message: His Excellency Mr. Enkhbold Zandaakhuu, Chairman of Parliament of Mongolia
- 09.25 - 09.40 Handover "Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real" in Mongolian Language and Accessible Formats (Mongolian Sign Language, Braille, Audio)
- 09.40 - 10.00 Signing on the Pledge Board to "Make the Right Real"
- 10.00 - 10.15 Remarks: Mr. Erdene Sodnomzundui, Minister, Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection of Mongolia
- 10.15 - 10.35 Remarks: Mr. Patrik Andersson, Chief, Social Integration Section, Social Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- 10.35 - 10.50 Remarks: Ms. Udval Natsag, Minister, Ministry of Health of Mongolia
- 10.50 - 11.10 Remarks: Mr. Akiie Ninomiya, Executive Director, Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability
- 11.10 - 11.25 Remarks: Mr. Byambadorj Jamsran, Chief Commissioner, National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia
- 11.25 - 11.45 Remarks: Dr. Soe Nyunt-U, Representative in Mongolia, World Health Organization
- 11.45 - 12.00 Remarks: Mr. Oyunbaatar Tseden, President, Mongolian National Federation of Disabled People's Organizations and Promoter for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022
- 12.00 - 12.30 Memorial Photo Session
- 12.30 - 15.00 Lunch

## Part 2. Keynote Presentation

Moderator: Dr. Batdulam Tumenbayar, Director, Persons with Disabilities Development Division, Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection

- 15.00 - 15.40 "Inclusive Development - Social Innovation": Mr. Chapal Khasnabis, Technical Officer of the Public Health and Innovation Team, Department of Essential Medicines and Health Products, World Health Organization
- 15.40 - 16.20 "CBR Development Trend in Mongolia": Ms. Narantuya Bayarmagnai, Director General, National Rehabilitation and Development Centre
- 16.00 - 16.40 "Empowerment and Environment": Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani, Resource Person, Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability
- 16.40 - 17.20 "Disability Education to Make the Right Real ": Dr. Kenji Kuno, Senior Advisor, Japan International Cooperation Agency

## Part 3. Closing Ceremony

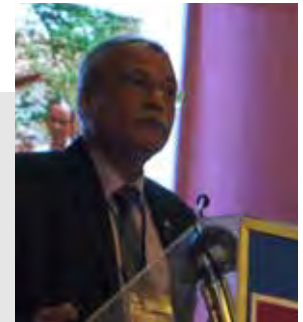
Moderator: Ms. Batdulam Tumenbayar, Director, Persons with Disabilities Development Division, Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection

- 17.20 - 17.30 Remarks: Mr. Baatarjav Dambadondog, United Association of People with Disabilities of Mongolia, Hero of Labor, State Honored Athlete of Mongolia, the Champion of Beijing 2008 Paralympic Games
- 17.30 - 17.35 Remarks: Ms. Otgonjargal Baasanjav, State Secretary, Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection
- 17:35 - 17.40 Introduction of Appeal: Mr. Amarsaikhan Duger, Director, Population Development Policy Implementation and Coordination Department, Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection

# PRESENTATIONS

## INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT-SOCIAL INNOVATION

Mr. Chapal Khasnabis  
 Technical Officer, Public Health and Innovation Team,  
 Department of Essential Medicines and Health Products,  
 World Health Organization



**"Inclusive Development"  
 Social Innovation**

Chapal Khasnabis  
 khasnabisc@who.int

World Health Organization

**Changing scenario**

- » **Epidemiological change** – communicable disease to non-communicable disease
- » **Demographical change** - People living longer – ageing is blurring the divide between disabled and nondisabled – rural to urban migration – more pressure on cities
- » **Social change** – Extended family to nuclear family – family to individual
- » **Economical change** - Globalization, privatization, emergence of new economies, economic growth and recession, inequity
- » **Changes in disability sector** - Medical model / social model / rights model / Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Incheon Goals and Targets

**but a few things have not changed much...**

World Health Organization

» People with disabilities have generally:

- > poorer health,
- > lower education achievements,
- > fewer economic opportunities
- > higher rates of poverty than people without disabilities
- > lesser opportunities to access benefit of various development initiatives/ programmes

Traditional approach is not working, needs a paradigm shift – Inclusive Development

World Health Organization

**Inclusive Development**

» Inclusive development is a process to include all underprivileged or disadvantaged groups including people with disabilities and their families.

**Beyond inclusive development**

World Health Organization

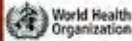


## Inclusive Development to Social Innovation

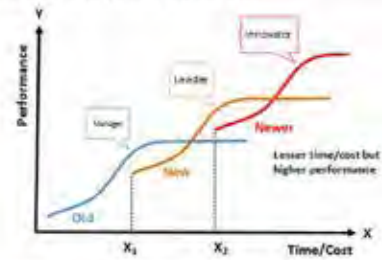


### Why innovation?

- Scenario is changing very rapidly
- Need is increasing
- Resources are decreasing



We need to be creative  
We need to think outside the box and do business beyond as usual



Innovation theory



## Disability - Social Model

- » The Social Model views disability as a consequence of **environmental, social and attitudinal barriers** that prevent people with impairments from maximum participation in society or in other words, **"society makes people disabled"**.
- » Need of the hour is to transform or reform the society/community – **Social Innovation**.



## Who is disabled?

"Society makes people disabled"



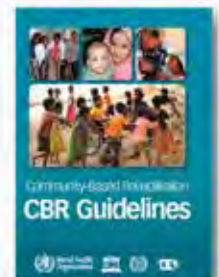
## Social innovation

- » Any new strategy, concept or idea that transforms the society especially by meeting the immediate social needs.
- » Social innovation includes the social processes of innovation; such as microcredit, Ubuntu, distance learning or e-learning and of course, **community-based inclusive development**.



## CBR Guidelines - Social innovation

- » Campaigns for transforming the community by using inclusive community development approach
- » Calls for including everyone
  - > people with disabilities
  - > their families
  - > others in need
  - > community



## CBR Guidelines

- » Target four key development sectors to be inclusive (mainstreaming):

- > health
- > education
- > Livelihood and
- > Social sector



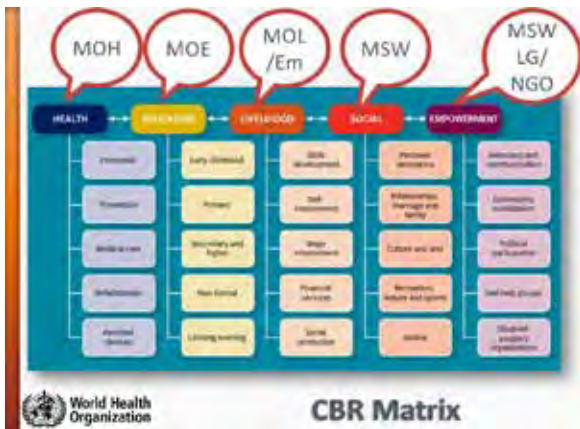
- » With an empowerment strategy – a true model of inclusive development with community-based approach



## CBR: Mainstreaming disability – at least in 4 key development sectors







## an example from the CBR guidelines...

Villages had scarcity of water and sanitation facilities  
Public health was in danger – problem was more acute for people with disabilities, especially women with disabilities



in partnership with Government's Total Sanitation Campaign, CBR programme started assisting the families in building toilets and getting water at home



Seeing the benefit, more and more families started building toilets

Everyone started benefitting, including people with disabilities

CBR programme for people with disabilities started transforming the whole community



Exclusive to inclusive



## Conclusion

- » Social issue needs social solution – social innovation.
- » Empowerment is the foundation for social change or any change.
- » Start with initiatives, which will benefit people with disabilities and also others – community at large.
- » Exclusive programme cannot produce an inclusive society – look beyond disability, include all people in need – this will ensure community involvement / community ownership.
- » Disability should be in the agenda of every Ministry/department/programmes/initiatives
- » To make the **Right Real for All**, community-based inclusive development is the only way forward.



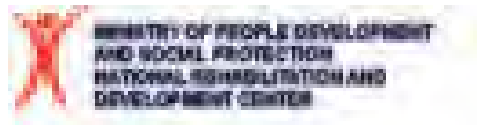
## Thank you





# CBR DEVELOPMENT TREND IN MONGOLIA

Ms. Narantuya Bayarmagnai  
 Director General,  
 National Rehabilitation and Development Centre of Mongolia



 NATIONAL REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

## COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION (CBR) PROGRAM IN MONGOLIA

B. NARANTUYA GENERAL DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

- CBR program has been implemented in Mongolia since 1991
- According to the Guidelines of WHO-CBR "TEGSH DUUREN" program was renewed in June, 15, 2011




### COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION "TEGSH DUUREN" PROGRAM FOR DISABLED PEOPLE

**GOAL**

To develop an approach to Community Based Rehabilitation for disabled people

**OBJECTIVES**

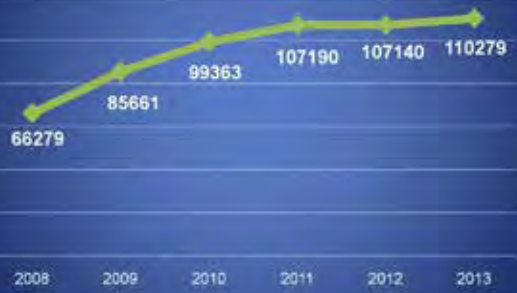
1. To improve the quality and accessibility of health assistance for disabled people;
2. To increase study possibility in regular schools for disabled children;
3. To increase employment for disabled people;
4. To increase the social involvement of disabled people;
5. To expand empowerment activities to disabled people.



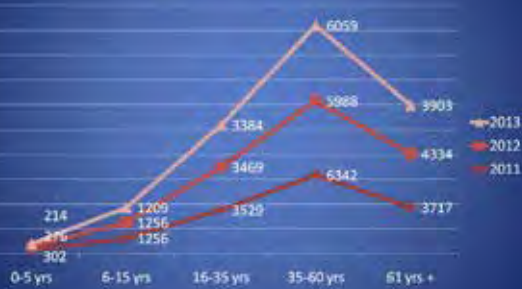
### SURVEY OF "TEGSH DUUREN" PROGRAM IN 2013

Type of Impairment	Infant				Throught out				Adult				Total		Female
	Age 0-5 Yrs		Age 6-15 Yrs		Age 16-75 Yrs		Age 76-90 Yrs		Age >91 Yrs						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Learning	91	84	89	86	129	105	141	114	145	101	120	125	140	1400	
Reading and speech	95	84	81	85	198	181	254	215	312	191	176	231	203	1425	
Physical	62	53	73	63	201	202	487	221	348	175	163	430	420	1028	
Learning	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Convulsions	41	31	57	42	103	102	147	136	218	128	122	250	248	2478	
Mental illness	22	19	23	21	192	153	143	114	101	141	121	112	112	1026	
Intellectual	93	111	83	111	226	182	190	165	219	219	212	490	490	1918	
Multiproblems	30	24	71	59	101	102	112	104	212	112	112	104	104	1017	
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>1817</b>	<b>1820</b>	<b>2254</b>	<b>2254</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1084</b>	<b>1121</b>	<b>1121</b>	<b>11827</b>	
New disabled person	80	73	108	111	184	148	144	111	149	142	142	411	411	1814	

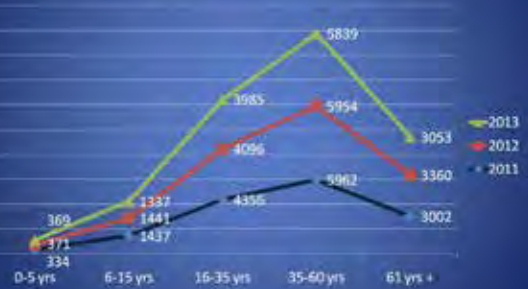
### SURVEY FOR THE DISABLED PEOPLE /2008-2013 /



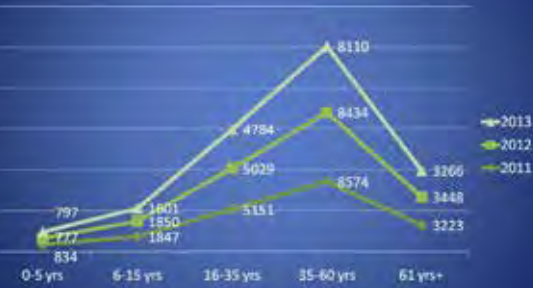
### SURVEY FOR THE VISUALLY DISABLED PEOPLE /2011-2013/



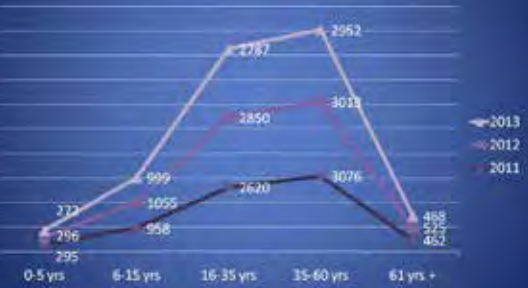
### SURVEY FOR THE PEOPLE WITH HEARING SPEECH DISABILITIES /2011-2013 /



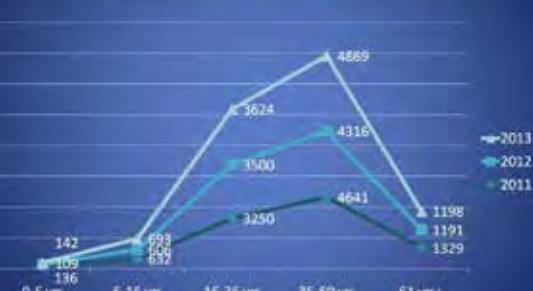
### SURVEY FOR THE PEOPLE WITH PHYSICALLY DISABLED /2011-2013 /



### SURVEY FOR THE PEOPLE WITH CONVULSIONS DISABILITY /2011-2013 /



### Survey for the mentally disabled people /2011-2013/

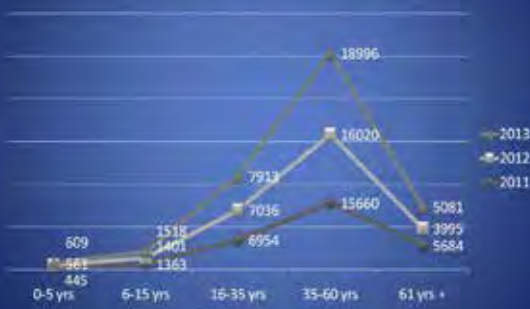


### SURVEY FOR THE PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISABILITY/2011-2013 /





## SURVEY FOR THE PEOPLE WITH MULTIPLE DISABILITY /2011-2013/



## OBJECTIVE 1. To improve the quality and accessibility of health assistance for disabled people

ACTIVITIES: Improve medical assistance accessibility for the persons with disabilities

1. Public awareness activities to prevent from disabilities
2. Early identification of disabilities
3. Implementation of ICF classification
4. Improvement of health care and service in accordance with "Rehabilitation Strategy"
5. Training courses on CBR
6. Insert CBR approach to the Medical schools

### EXPECTED RESULTS

An excellent quality, complex and accessible health care and rehabilitation service will be delivered to the disabled people

### 1. Public awareness activities to prevent from disabilities.



### 2. Early identification of disabilities

#### EARLY DETECTION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY INTEGRATED RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Totally 134,579 children aged 0-3 were included in the medical examination at national level. There were 99,208 children from 21 provinces and 35,371 children from 9 districts, and totally 73.7% were from provinces and 26.3% were from districts.

Age Group	Province	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	Total
Physical	Province	39	36	107	351	533
	District	47	76	90	152	265
Hearing	Province	8	13	50	110	181
	District	11	19	30	48	108
Speech and hearing	Province	15	18	73	201	297
	District	12	13	22	50	97
Knowledge	Province	11	13	91	127	142
	District	8	24	21	50	103
<b>Total</b>		155	203	433	1200	1991

132,614 (98.5%) of the children were healthy and 1,965 (1.5%) of the children were identified with disabilities.

According to the table 1211 (60%) cases were identified in provinces and 675 (34%) cases were recognized in 8 districts of the capital.

### 3. Implementation of ICF /International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health



#### Main reasons of the disability and illnesses

ICD-10 Diseases	Number
1. Infectious and parasitic diseases	4119
2. Cancer	3621
3. Endocrine diseases	2017
4. Blood and hemolytic disease	215
5. Mental depression	2010
6. Neurology	1364
7. Eyes	9219
8. Repeat vertigo disorders	6913
9. Circulatory system diseases	10002
10. Respiratory disease	2954
11. Digestive system diseases	4914
12. Genitourinary organ diseases	1620
13. Women's diseases, both adult and child	27
14. Skin and subcutaneous diseases	993
15. Musculoskeletal system and the locomotor path	4200
16. Congenital abnormality	6029
17. Industrial accidents	833
18. Accidents	11523
19. Poisonings	38
20. Poisoning	70
21. Birth trauma	4940
Total	104815
Special condition for labour health	150
Special condition for labour health	17

### 4. Improvement of health care and service in accordance with "Rehabilitation Strategy"



### 5. TO ORGANIZE TRAINING COURSES ABOUT CBR PROGRAM



#### ТАНИГЦУУЛГА



ХАМТ ОЛОНД ТҮШИГЭЭН СЭРГЭЭН ЗАСАХ ХАНДЛАГЫН  
**УДИРДАМЖ**



### 6. Insert cbr approach to the medical schools

Principle of CBR introduced in medical education program in Mongolia





**OBJECTIVE 2.** To increase study possibility in regular schools for disabled children

ACTIVITIES:

1. Training courses on inclusive education for the school and pre-school teachers
2. To advice, support and promote for creating a pleasant environment for the children with disabilities for studying in regular schools and pre-schools.

EXPECTED RESULT:

Number of disabled children will be involved in regular schools and pre-schools.

1. Training courses on inclusive education for the school and pre-school teachers



Conducted regular training courses for teachers on inclusive education

2. To advice, support and promote for creating a pleasant environment for the children with disabilities for studying in regular schools and pre-schools

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of disabled children in regular schools	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,400	2,700	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,900	4,200	4,500	4,800
Number of disabled children in pre-schools	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Total	2,000	2,400	2,800	3,200	3,600	4,000	4,400	4,800	5,200	5,600	6,000	6,400	6,800

From the Ministry of Education has published a guidance for inclusive education in 2010, by financing ADB

**OBJECTIVE 3.** To increase employment for disabled people

ACTIVITIES:

1. To involve disabled people to vocational trainings
2. To increase the activities of the Self-help groups of the disabled people
3. To support the labor engagement of the disabled people by promoting financial resources

EXPECTED RESULT:

- Disabled peoples' economic independence will be improved.

1. To involve disabled people to vocational trainings



2. To increase the activities of the Self-help groups of the disabled people



32 self-help groups established in 2013 and 41 trainers trained

3. To support the labor engagement of the disabled people by promoting financial resources



With support Aifo NGO established a fund to support employment for disabled people

**OBJECTIVE 4.** To increase the social involvement of disabled people

ACTIVITIES:

1. To increase supportive information about disabled people in order to improve public attitude to disabled people
2. To develop cooperation of social branches for CBR approach
3. To organize the International Day of disabled people, extensively and regularly

EXPECTED RESULT:

Public attitude to the disabled people will become positive and the participation of the PWDs will be improved



1. To increase supportive information about disabled people in order to improve public attitude to disabled people



2. To develop cooperation of social branches for CBR approach



3. To organize the International Day of disabled people, extensively and regularly



- Objective 5. To expand empowerment activities to disabled people

Activities:

To organize training courses on human rights, related laws and legislations and CBR concept to the disabled people.

EXPECTED RESULT:

- The knowledge of the disabled people will be improved;
- Disabled people will be participated in decision making level and they will have an opportunity for raising their voice.

1. To organize training courses on human rights, related laws and legislations and CBR concept to the disabled people



### Confronted PROBLEMS

1. Lack of accessibility health rehabilitation care and service for the disabled people
2. No general database for the disabled people

3. Lack of the information to the public for preventing disability
4. lack of possibility involvement of the disabled children in normal school and kindergarten

5. Opportunities to increase the family income, get employed and build capacities of persons with disabilities are limited.
6. Lack of activities directed at ensuring the rights and promoting the empowerment of persons with disabilities

### Strategic action and

1. Although the Government of Mongolia has set the legal environment to provide independent lifestyle services for PWDs, the resolutions, guidelines and decisions need to be revised due to the poor quality.

2. There is a strong need to develop the special education classification and diagnosis methodology that complies with the internationally approved norms and standards

3. To include the latest education methodologies in the study curriculum of institutions that prepare teachers and trainers.

4. To improve the coordination between social insurance, social welfare and health organizations in order to provide medical assistance and rehabilitation services to people who lost their labor skills.

5. To give invalidity benefits to PWDs, to promote their participation in the community, to provide opportunities for education, employment, better lifestyle in order to form PWD-friendly social environment.

6. To increase advocacy activities to prevent from becoming disabled and to learn from the international best practices of providing physical, medical and psychological rehabilitation services.

THANK YOU.

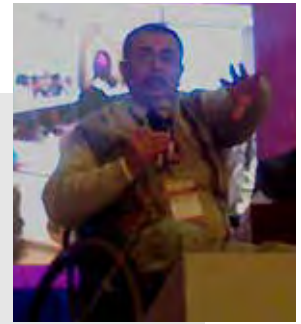


Signing on the Pledge Board to “Make the Right Real” by Persons with Disabilities



# EMPOWERMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani  
Resource Person,  
Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability



## Empowerment

By: Ghulam Nabi Nizamani  
Chairperson CBR Asia Pacific Network  
APCD Resource Person

## Empowerment



Empowerment is the process of increasing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes.



## Empowerment

- Empowerment of People with disabilities is a strategy to words inclusive development



Kazakh with visual disability

Pakistan with Physical Disability

A beggar with disability

## Empowerment Tools

- Advocacy and Awareness
- Information and Knowledge
- Networking and Collaboration
- Inclusion at all levels
- Support from Government
- Engagement of Stakeholders



## Knowledge is Power



## Empowered Person



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Empowerment Cafe on Disability Asia-Pacific Information Gateway. The main headline reads "Get this: with intellectual disability from minority or indigenous communities are four times vulnerable". Below the headline is a photo of a group of people. The page includes a navigation menu with options like "Central Asia", "East Asia", "Pacific", "Southwest Asia", "South Asia", and "Information". There is also a "Popular Content" section on the right with a list of articles and a search bar at the bottom right.

## Empowerment Cafe on Disability

- A project of Asia Pacific Developmental Center on Disability
- To Empower people with and without disabilities through Information and Knowledge
- A team of Baristas with disabilities and Secretariat
- Baristas are responsible to provide first hand or reproduced information
- Effective use of social media



<http://disability-ecafe.net>

## Thank You Very Much !





# DISABILITY EDUCATION TO MAKE THE RIGHT REAL

Dr. Kenji Kuno  
Senior Advisor,  
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Make the Right Real Seminar in Mongolia

## Disability Education to "Make the Right Real"

- Disability Equality Training (DET) -

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

26 March 2014  
Kenji Kuno, PhD. (Kuno.Kenji@jica.go.jp)  
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



We need to raise awareness on Disability !!!

### Disability

#### What did you teach?

#### How did you teach?

## Contents

1. What is Disability?
2. What is Education?
3. What is Disability Education (to Make the Right Real)?, & How? – Disability Equality Training (DET)
4. What Do We Need More? – Integration of Disability & Development: Capability Approach

## 1. Disability

People don't know? or know wrongly?

## DRINK DRIVING DOESN'T ALWAYS KILL



Sponsored by

© Sun

Prussian  
Government  
ad, 1937.



Figure 34. "The Prussian Government Provides Annually the Following Funds for a Normal Schoolchild (12 RM), a Poor Learner (27 RM), the Educable Mentally II (50 RM), and Blind or Deaf-Blind Schoolchildren (150 RM)." This illustration depicts the burden of maintaining the socially well. From *Zeit und Raum*, 1919: 116.

Cited by  
Richard  
Rieser

## How to Explain?



© JICA

## How to Explain?



© Shoji Kase

## How to Explain?



© Shoji Kase

## How to Explain?



© Shoji Kase



## Individual Model & Social Model

Impairment (I) / Disability (D)

Individual Model : I → D

Social Model : I | D

## Disability: Participation Restriction

results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental **barriers** that hinders their full and effective **participation** in society on an equal basis with others (UN CRPD)

## Not only Equality but Diversity



## 2. Education

Teach or ....

Knowledge or ....

Smoking

## Teach or Learn

Paul: I teach Spot whistle. (Spot is a name of Dog)

Mary: I don't think he can.

Paul: I did not say he has learnt.

## Education

## People become Agent

I Don't know → I know → I can → I do

## Methods of Education



## Education by Interaction



© David Werner

© David Werner

## Which One Are We Doing?



Which one are we doing? (The World of Inequality: Inequality and Injustice)



© David Werner

## 3. Disability Education Disability Equality Training (DET)

Disability as Inequality & Participation Restriction

Education by Interaction

Agents of Change to Develop Inclusive Society

© Kaaji Kaaji

## Disability Equality Training (DET) by JICA



## 27 Countries, 181 Facilitators by JICA

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Costa Rica
- India
- Indonesia
- Kyrgyz
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- PNG
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Uzbekistan
- Jordan
- Syria
- Thailand
- Rwanda
- S. Africa
- China
- Laos
- Myanmar
- Cambodia
- Timor Leste
- Vietnam
- Samoa
- Sri Lanka



## Country DET TOT by JICA



© Kaaji Kaaji

## Country DET TOT by JICA



© Kaaji Kaaji

## What is Disability?



## Where is Disability?

© Kaaji Kaaji

## Barrier Free & Inclusive Society for All!!



© Kaaji Kaaji









### Conclusion

© Koji Kuroki



### Extra

© Koji Kuroki

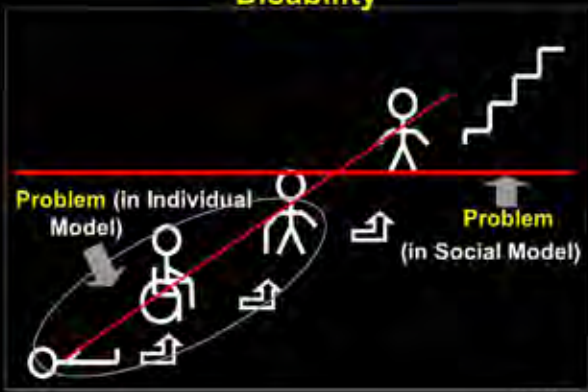
### Social Model vs. Individual Model

	Individual Model	Social Model
<b>Goal</b>	Return to Normal (Ideal / sole path)	Realise Participation
<b>Solution</b>	Rehabilitation (return to society)	Social Change
<b>Process</b>	Impaired → "Normal" (able) → Participation	Impairment + Reasonable Accommodation = Participation

© Koji Kuroki



## Disability



## Social Model



# MEDIA COVERAGE



Broadcast on 26 March 2014





Broadcast on 26 March 2014



Broadcast on 26 March 2014

# PHOTO GALLERY



Opening Ceremony



Keynote Presentations



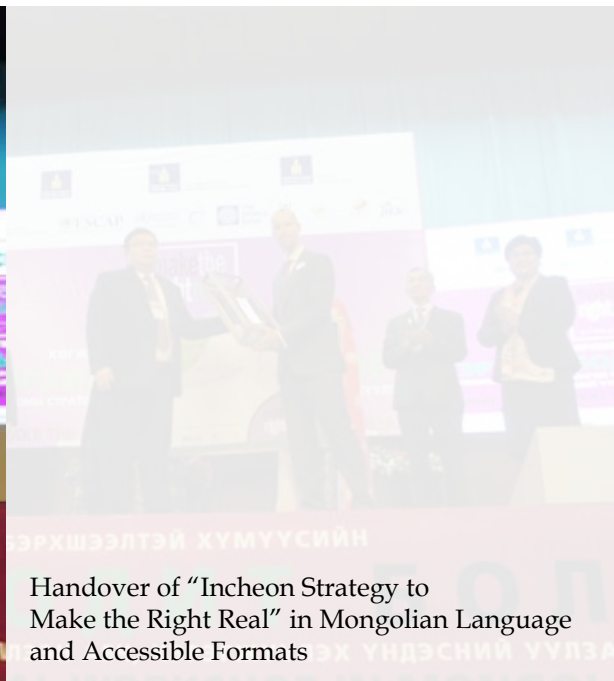
Signing on the Pledge Board to  
“Make the Right Real”



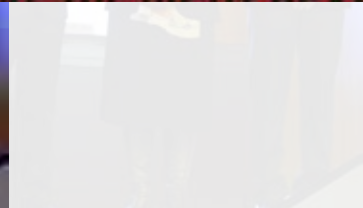
Commitment to  
“Make the Right Real”  
in Mongolia



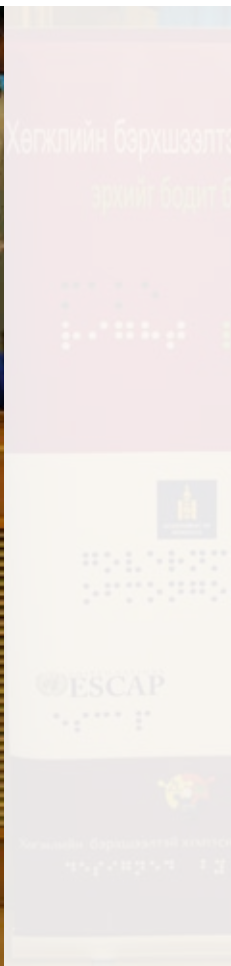




Handover of “Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real” in Mongolian Language and Accessible Formats



Bag



Incheon Strategy in Mongolian Language

АЗИ, НОМХОН ДАЛАЙН БҮС  
НУТАГ ДАХЬ ХӨГЖЛИЙН  
БЭРХШЭЭЛТЭЙ ХҮМҮҮСТ  
ЗОРИУЛСАН "ЭРХИЙГ  
БОДИТ БОЛГОЁ"  
ИНЧЕОНЫ СТРАТЕГИ



Print



Audio



Mongolian Sign Language



Braille





MINISTRY OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT  
AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

## Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection of Mongolia

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