

# REPORT ON APCD-JICA PROJECT WORKSHOP

Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD)  
APCD Training Building and  
Amari Watergate Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand  
12-13 July 2012



# REPORT ON

## APCD-JICA PROJECT WORKSHOP

Organized by  
Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD)  
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

12-13 July 2012  
APCD Training Building and Amari Watergate Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since August 2007, the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) has been collaborating with the Japan International Collaboration Agency (JICA) through its technical cooperation project (APCD/JICA Project Phase 2) with strong determinations of promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, empowerment and promoting a barrier-free society in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Upon the completion of the Project, APCD- JICA Project Workshop was organized on 12-13 July, 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand. The aims were to review the achievements of the Project, future direction of APCD with further collaboration of key partners, stakeholders and networks, particularly through regional activities in line with the new Decade of Asian and Pacific Decade of Person with Disabilities, 2013-2022.

Since the Project started, a lot of work has been conducted consistently and disability movements were processed further. Progresses were made in many sectors, yet, there are a lot of areas that still needed to be highlighted. One of the significant successes would be the intensified collaborations and cooperation between APCD and JICA, relevant stakeholders and associated networks working on disability movement. This fusion of forces has created a great strength and platform to turn future into a better direction.

The Workshop was held over two days and brought together representatives from eight networks composed with Community-based Rehabilitation Asia-Pacific Network (CBR AP Network), South Asian Disability Forum (SADF), Central Asian Disability Forum (CADF), ASEAN Autism Network (AAN), Asia-Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD), Thailand Council for Independent Living (TCIL), United ID Network Mekong Sub-Region and E-Café. In this connection, APCD Executive Members, JICA JCC Members, the Embassy of Japan, Executive Officers from the Government of Thailand through the National Office for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (NEP), the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. A representative of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) was also invited as a resource person to work on the draft Incheon Strategy which is expected to be the regional policy paper in the proposed new decade.

In this occasion, representatives from all networks proactively shared their inputs collectively on the draft Incheon Strategy according to their own viewpoints. Such inputs have been successfully consolidated as one joint statement through the Workshop. Moreover, with consistent support from APCD and JICA, a new network for self-advocate groups of persons with intellectual disabilities in Mekong Sub-Region countries comprised of Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand as of now shall be called the United ID Network Mekong Sub-Region was successfully established, introduced and welcome as one of the eminent outcomes.

The two-day workshop was concentrated but productively, numbers of output were agreed upon further engagement and continue collaboration. The Project was successfully completed based on collective efforts by APCD and JICA in collaboration with Focal Points, Associate Organizations and relevant parties as a cornerstone to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and inclusive development.

# PROGRAM

12 July 2012

APCD Training Building, Bangkok, Thailand

Session 1: Opening		
9.00-10.00	Opening Remark by Mr. Kawabata, Senior Representative, JICA Thailand Welcome Speech by Mr. Ninomiya, Executive Director, APCD Introduction of participants by Mr. Jasper, Networking Manager, APCD / Mr. Onoda, JICA Chief Advisor, APCD Group Photo	
10.00-10.15	Coffee Break	
Session 2: Sustainable Collaboration with APCD		
10.15-12.00	1. Power UP Empowerment Café	2. Sustainable Networking in Partnership with APCD
	(Computer Room)	(Multi-Purpose Room)
	- Introduction of E-Café	- What is Networking?
12.00-13.00	Lunch	
13.00-14.30	- Exercise and Improvement	- Networking Agenda Development
14.30-14.45	Coffee Break	
14.45-16.30	- Design of Sustainability	- Networking Agenda Application
Exchange Dinner		
17.00-19.00	Dinner by APCD	



**13 July 2012**

**Amari Watergate Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand**

Session 2: Sustainable Collaboration with APCD (Cont.)	
9.00-10.30	3. Discussion on Incheon Strategy - Inputs to the 2nd Draft
10.30-10.45	Coffee Break
10.45-12.00	Feedback to 3 sessions
12.00-13.00	Lunch
Session 3: APCD/JICA Project Presentation	
13.00-13.20	Greetings to Partners by Mr. Ninomiya
13.20-14.30	Presentation of Achievements -Overview of Achievement of APCD/JICA Project Phase 2 by Mr. Onoda (10 min) -CBR Asia-Pacific Network (10 min), Thailand Council for Independent Living (10 min), E-café (10 min), ASEAN Autism Network (10 min), Q&A (20 min)
14.30-14.45	Coffee Break
14.45-16.00	Presentation of Achievements (cont.) - South Asian Disability Forum (10 min), Central Asian Disability Forum (10 min), Asia-Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (10 min), Groups of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in the Mekong region (15 min), Q&A (30 min)
Session 4: Closing	
16.00-17.00	- Closing remark by Mr. Kawabata / Closing speech by Mr. Ninomiya - Presenting Certificate
Dinner Reception	
18.00-20.00	Dinner by APCD/JICA Project

# PARTICIPANTS AND GUESTS

## Participants

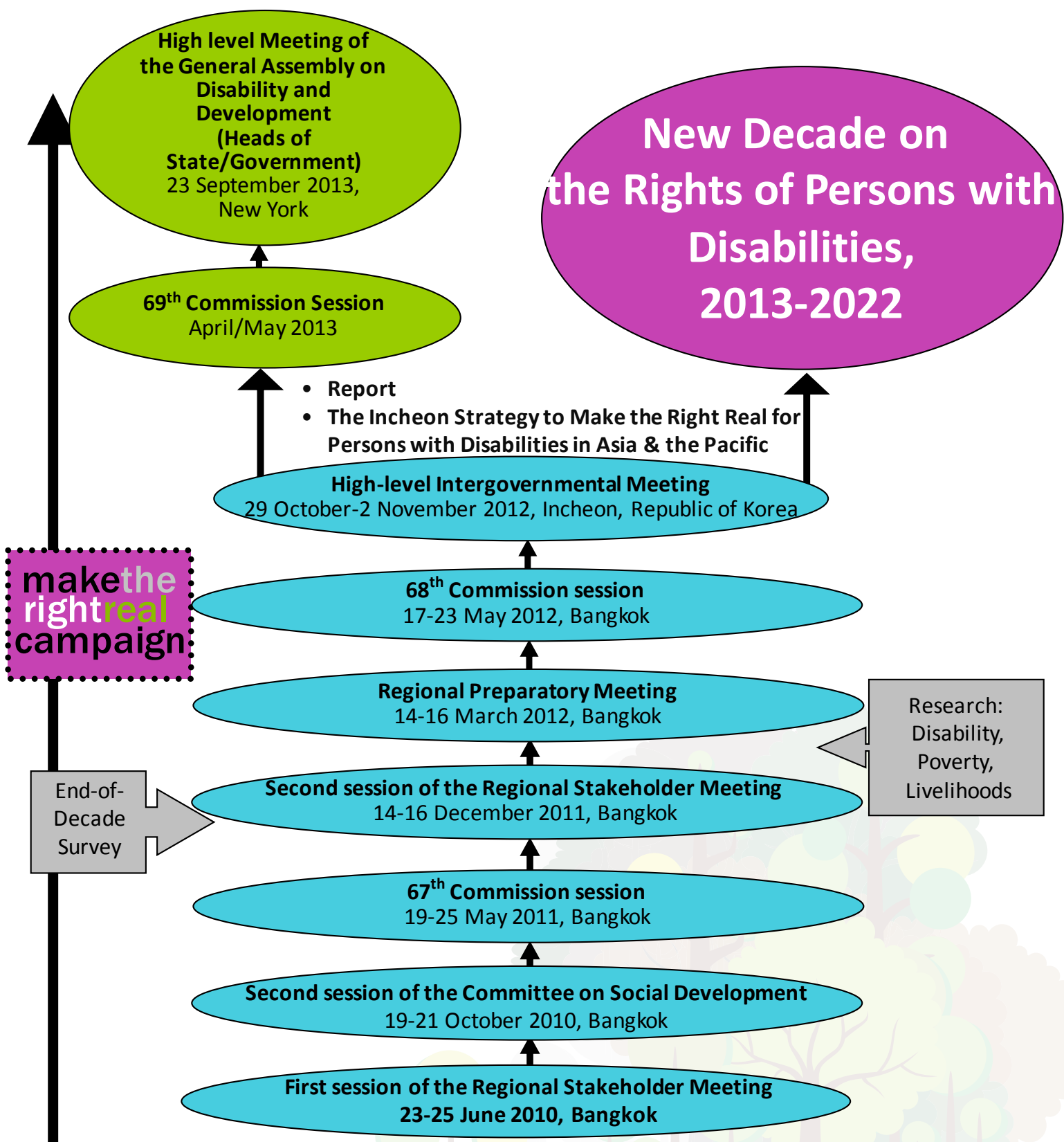
1	Ms. Shirin Akhter	Chairperson, SADF	Bangladesh
2	Ms. Bethi Akter	PA of Ms. Shirin	Bangladesh
3	Mr. Malai Hj Abdullah Othman	EC member, AAN	Brunei
4	Ms. Sok Sambo Kay	Leader, Rose Group	Cambodia
5	Ms. Nectar Prok	PA of Ms. Sambo	Cambodia
6	Mr. Vichetra Kong	Supporter of Ms. Sambo	Cambodia
7	Ms. Rachmita Maun Harahap	Vice President, APFHD	Indonesia
8	Mr. Sunarman Sukamto	EC member, CBR AP	Indonesia
9	Ms. Yoshimi Horiuchi	Barista, E-café	Japan
10	Ms. Lyazzat Kaltayeva	Chairperson, CADF/ Barista, E-café	Kazakhstan
11	Ms. Dana Kaltayeva	PA of Ms. Lyazzat	Kazakhstan
12	Mr. Mirbek Asangariev	Vice Chairperson, CADF	Kyrgyzstan
13	Ms. Gulaisha Zhoshybayeva	PA of Ms. Mirbek	Kyrgyzstan
14	Mr. Silatul Rahim Bin Dahman	Barista, E-café	Malaysia
15	Ms. Nurulisma Ismail	PA of Mr. Rahim	Malaysia
16	Mr. Min Shwe Htet	Leader, Unity Group	Myanmar
17	Mr. Salai Vanni Bawi	Supporter of Mr. Min Shwe Htet	Myanmar
18	Mr. Kiran Shilpakar	EC member, SADF	Nepal
19	Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizanami	Chairperson, CBR AP/ Chief Barista, E-Café	Pakistan
20	Mr. Muhammad Atif	Honorable Chairperson, SADF/ Barista, E-café	Pakistan
21	Mr. Muhammad Akram	Secretary General, APFHD	Pakistan
22	Mr. Ranilo Sorongon	EC member, AAN	Philippines
23	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Nanda	EC member, CBR AP	PNG
24	Mr. Asadullo Zikrikhudoev	Vice Chairperson, CADF	Tajikistan
25	Mr. Udomchok Churut	Chairperson, Thailand Council for Independent Living	Thailand
26	Mr. Paradon Koomsab	Committee Member, Thailand Council for Independent Living	Thailand
27	Mr. Doosadee Khiaopaeng	PA of Mr. Paradon	Thailand
29	Ms. Phacharin Sujatitwatanasak	Leader, Dao Ruang Group	Thailand
30	Ms. Araya Chanapolchai	Supporter of Ms. Phacharin	Thailand
31	Ms. Hanh Duong Phuong	President, APFHD	Viet Nam

## Guests

1	Ms. Napa Setthakorn	Secretary General, National Office for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (NEP), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Thailand
2	Ms. Vijita Rachatanantikul	Director, National Office for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (NEP), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Thailand
3	Ms. Phatcharamont Pitipanyakul	Chief of Partnership development Section, National Office for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (NEP), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security"	Thailand
4	Mr. Yoshihiro Ishikawa	First Secretary, Embassy of Japan	Japan
5	Ms. Aiko Akiyama	Social Affairs Officer, Social Development Division, UNESCAP	Japan
6	Dr. Damrong Reinprayoon	APCD Executive Board member	Thailand
7	Ms. Rubina Suwanpong	APCD Executive Board member	Thailand
8	Dr. Benja Chonlatanon	APCD Executive Board member	Thailand
9	Prof. Wiriya Namsiriphongphan	APCD Executive Board member	Thailand
10	Senator Monthian Buntan	APCD Executive Board member	Thailand
11	Ms. Saowalak Thongkuay	APCD Executive Board member	Thailand
12	Mr. Suporntum Mongkolsawadi	APCD Executive Board member	Thailand
13	Ms. Marie Ann Fernandez	APCD Executive Board member	Thailand
14	Mr. Suppacheep Didhead	APCD Executive Board member	Thailand
15	Mr. Suchart Owatwunasakul	APCD/JICA JCC member	Thailand
16	Mr. Yongyut Borisut	APCD/JICA JCC member	Thailand
17	Mr. Akihisa Tanaka	Senior Representative, JICA Thailand Office	Japan
18	Mr. Tomoyuki Kawabata	Senior Representative, JICA Thailand Office	Japan
19	Ms. Ayumi Yuasa	Representative, JICA Thailand Office	Japan



# ROADMAP TO NEW DECADE. 2013-2022



Source: Presented by UNESCAP

# INPUTS TO DRAFT INCHEON STRATEGY



**Joint Inputs  
for  
the draft ministerial declaration on the Asian and Pacific  
Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022,  
and  
the draft Incheon strategy to “make the right real”  
for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific**

Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability  
Asia-Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened  
ASEAN Autism Network  
CBR Asia-Pacific Network  
Central Asian Disability Forum  
South Asian Disability Forum  
Thailand Council for Independent Living  
United ID Network Mekong Sub-Region  
Empowerment Café on Disability

31 July 2012

Bangkok, Thailand



The “APCD/JICA Project Workshop” was organized by the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), from 12 to 13 July 2012, in Bangkok, Thailand. More than 30 leaders with disabilities and supporters from 9 international networks<sup>i</sup>, forums and organizations in 16 countries<sup>ii</sup> participated in the Workshop. The representative from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) was also invited as a resource person.

The Workshop included a session to provide inputs on the draft ministerial declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the draft Incheon strategy to “make the right real” for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific.

This paper was developed and unanimously agreed based on voices from the participants, including emerging groups such as persons with intellectual, learning and developmental disabilities, persons with autism, persons who are hard of hearing and deafened, family advocacy groups, as well as other marginalized persons with disabilities in rural areas.



Representatives from AAN, APFHD, CADF, CBR AP Network, E-Cafe, SADE, TIL, United ID Network



Presentation by United ID Network "Intellectual Disability (ID) Voice Must Be Heard"



Parents group representative providing inputs from the perspective of autism



Participants who are hard of hearing and deafened checking their inputs carefully



Giving feedback and incorporating voices of persons with disabilities on the draft Incheon Strategy



Participants sharing their inputs on the draft Incheon Strategy

<sup>i</sup> Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability, Asia-Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened, ASEAN Autism Network, CBR Asia-Pacific Network, Central Asian Disability Forum, South Asian Disability Forum, Thailand Council for Independent Living, United ID Network Mekong Sub-Region, Empowerment Café on Disability

<sup>ii</sup> Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Tajikistan, Thailand and Vietnam

(Summary)

**Joint Inputs for the draft ministerial declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the draft Incheon strategy to “make the right real” for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific**

**B. Key principles and policy direction**

Old	New
(k) ..... persons affected by leprosy, family advocacy groups, as well as particularly marginalized persons with disabilities living in slums, rural and remote areas and island atolls;	(k) ..... persons affected by leprosy, <b>parents and other</b> family advocacy groups, as well as particularly marginalized persons with disabilities living in slums, rural and remote areas and island atolls;

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

Old	New
Target 3: Increase the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training...	Target 3: Increase <b>by at least 20 per cent</b> the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training...

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

Old	New
<b>Core indicators</b> 2. Proportion of polling stations in the national capital that are accessible with measures for protecting the confidentiality of voting by persons with disabilities.	<b>Core indicators</b> 2. Proportion of polling stations in the national <b>and subnational</b> capital that are accessible with measures for protecting the confidentiality of voting by persons with disabilities.
<b>Supplementary indicators</b> 1C. Proportion of persons with disabilities who hold cabinet positions at the national level.	<b>Supplementary indicators</b> 1C. Proportion of persons with disabilities who hold cabinet positions at the national <b>and subnational</b> level.
None	<b>Supplementary indicators</b> 1E. Proportion of persons with disabilities who hold positions in the local city council or equivalent <b>local legislative body</b> .
None	<b>Supplementary indicators</b> 1F. Proportion of family representatives of children with disabilities who hold positions in the <b>government decision-making bodies on disability</b> .

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

Old	New
<b>Target 1:</b> Increase the accessibility of the physical environment in the national capital that is open to the public.	Increase the accessibility of the physical environment in the national and subnational capital that is open to the public.
<b>Core indicators</b> 1. Proportion of accessible government buildings in the national capital.	<b>Core indicators</b> 1. Proportion of accessible government buildings in the national <b>and subnational</b> capital.
None	<b>Core indicators</b> <b>2A. Proportion of accessible international seaports.</b>
None	<b>Core indicators</b> <b>3B. Proportion of audio description of public television news programmes.</b>
None	<b>Core indicators</b> <b>5. Availability of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” in Asia and the Pacific in the national language.</b>
None	<b>Core indicators</b> <b>5A. Availability of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” in Asia and the Pacific in easy-to-read versions in the national language.</b>

**Goal 4: Strengthen social protection**

Old	New
<b>Target 1:</b> Increase health care provision for persons with disabilities.	<b>Target 1:</b> Increase health care provision for <b>children and adults</b> with disabilities.
<b>Target 2:</b> Increase disability benefits for persons with disabilities.	<b>Target 2:</b> Increase disability benefits for <b>children and adults</b> with disabilities.
<b>Target 3:</b> Enhance services and programmes, including for personal assistance, and peer counselling that support persons with multiple, extensive and diverse disabilities in living independently in the community.	<b>Target 3:</b> Enhance services and programmes, including for personal assistance, peer counselling and counselling <b>for parents of children with disabilities</b> that support persons with multiple, extensive and diverse disabilities in living independently in the community.
<b>Core indicators</b> 1. Proportion of persons with disabilities who use government health care programmes.	<b>Core indicators</b> 1. Proportion of <b>children and adults</b> with disabilities who use government health care programmes <b>to live independently in the community.</b>
3. Availability of government-funded services and programmes, including for personal assistance and, peer counselling that enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community.	3. Availability of government-funded services and programmes, including for personal assistance, peer counselling <b>and counselling for parents of children with disabilities</b> , that enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community.

<b>Supplementary indicators</b> 1A. Number of government-supported programmes for care services, including for respite care.	<b>Supplementary indicators</b> Number of government-supported programmes for care services, including for respite care <b>and therapy centers.</b>
None	<b>Supplementary indicators</b> 2A. Availability of health insurance for persons with disabilities.
3A. Availability of national community-based programmes rehabilitation programmes.	3A. Availability of <b>government-supported programmes according to the Community-based Rehabilitation Guidelines.</b>
None	3B. Availability of services and programmes funded by the private sector, including for personal assistance and peer counseling, that enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community.

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

Old	New
<b>Target 2:</b> Halve the gap between children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrollment rates for primary and secondary education.	<b>Target 2:</b> Halve the gap between <b>school aged</b> children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrollment rates for primary and secondary education.
<b>Core indicators</b> 1. Number of children with disabilities receiving early childhood intervention, in government facilities.	<b>Core indicators</b> 1. Number of children with disabilities receiving early childhood intervention, <b>including day care and therapy,</b> in government facilities.
1A. Proportion of government pre- and antenatal care facilities that provide information and services regarding early detection of disability in children and protection of the rights of children with disabilities.	<b>Supplementary indicators</b> 1A. Proportion of government pre- and antenatal care facilities that provide information and services, <b>including day care and therapy,</b> regarding early detection of disability in children and protection of the rights of children with disabilities.
None	<b>2E. Proportion of schools for children who are hard of hearing and deafened that provide speech therapy.</b>
None	<b>2F. Proportion of public universities which have disability support programs for students with disabilities.</b>

#### Goal 6: Ensure gender equality and women's empowerment

Old	New
<b>Target 2:</b> Ensure that all girls and women with disabilities have access to sexual and reproductive health services on an equitable basis with girls and women without disabilities.	<b>Target 2:</b> Ensure that all girls and women with disabilities have access to sexual and reproductive health services, <b>and legal support</b> on an equitable basis with girls and women without disabilities.

**Goal 7: Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction**

Old	New
<p><b>Core indicators</b> 2A. Proportion of accessible emergency shelters and disaster relief sites.</p>	<p><b>Core indicators</b> 2A. Proportion of accessible emergency <b>alert system, exits, evacuation route,</b> shelters and disaster relief sites.</p>
None	<b>2C. Availability of temporary assistive device in case of disasters.</b>

**Goal 10: Advance subregional, regional and interregional cooperation**

Old	New
... The Asia-Pacific region still faces long-term challenges.	... The Asia-Pacific region, <b>particularly Central Asia and the Pacific,</b> still faces long-term challenges.
<p><b>Core indicators</b> 1. Number of United Nations entities that have regional cooperation programmes</p>	<p>1. Number of United Nations entities that have regional <b>and subregional</b> cooperation programmes</p>



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**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**

**High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the  
Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of  
Disabled Persons, 2003-2012**

29 October-2 November 2012  
Incheon, Republic of Korea

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

**Consideration of the draft ministerial declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with  
Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the draft Incheon strategy to “make the right real” for persons with  
disabilities in Asia and the Pacific**

**Draft ministerial declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of  
Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the draft Incheon strategy to  
“make the right real” for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific**

**Working Paper\***

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\* The present document has been issued without formal editing.



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## I. Draft ministerial declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022

We, the ministers and representatives of members and associate members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) assembled at the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, held at Incheon, Republic of Korea from 29 October to 2 November 2012,

PP1. *Recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982 that adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, and resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993 that adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

PP2. *Recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 61/106 of 13 December 2006 that adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol which entered into force on 3 May 2008,

PP3. *Recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010 on keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals which, *inter alia*, recognized that policies and actions must focus on the poor and those living in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, so that they benefit from progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

PP4. *Recalling* Commission resolution 48/3 of 23 April 1992 on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002, that proclaimed the first such regional decade in the world,

PP5. *Recalling* Commission resolution 58/4 of 22 May 2002 on promoting an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for people with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific region in the twenty-first century that proclaimed the extension of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002, for another decade, 2003-2012,

PP6. *Recalling* Commission resolution 59/3 of 4 September 2003 on regional implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific during the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, in which the Commission, *inter alia*, requested members and associate members to support the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action,

PP7. *Recalling* Commission resolution 64/8 of 30 April 2008 on regional implementation of the 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, that mandated the convening of a high-level intergovernmental meeting to review the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five in 2012, the concluding year of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012,

PP8. *Recalling* Commission resolution 66/11 of 19 May 2010 on regional preparations for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, that encouraged the participation of all key stakeholders, including organizations of and for persons with disabilities from Asia and the Pacific, in the preparatory process leading up to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting,

PP9. *Recalling* Commission resolution 68/7 of 23 May 2012 that proclaimed the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, as well as urged all members and associate members to participate actively in the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, and to consider and adopt a strategic framework to guide the implementation of the Decade that is based on the general principles and obligations stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP10. *Noting* that an estimated 650 million persons, approximately 15 per cent of the population in Asia and the Pacific, live with disabilities, with 80 per cent of that group living in developing countries,

PP11. *Welcoming* the progress that has been achieved, over the course of two Asian and Pacific Decades spanning the period 1993 to 2012, by ESCAP members and associate members in establishing the foundation for a rights-based approach to inclusive development, particularly through policy and institutional commitments, as well as new strides in legislation and empowerment,

PP12. *Noting with appreciation* the contributions of civil society, particularly organizations of and for persons with disabilities, to the progress achieved, including through continuous awareness raising of the rights of persons with diverse disabilities, innovation of good practices, and engagement in policy dialogue,

PP13. *Bearing in mind* that Pacific Leaders at the Forty-first Pacific Islands Forum in Port Vila reaffirmed through their Communiqué on 5 August 2010 their strong support for the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability 2010–2015 to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities, provide a framework for coordination in building a disability-inclusive Pacific, and strengthen stakeholder commitment towards implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other disability-related human rights instruments,

PP14. *Taking note of* the Bali Declaration on the Enhancement of the Role and Participation of Person with Disabilities in ASEAN Community, adopted on 17 November 2011 by the 19<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit held in Bali, Indonesia, that also proclaimed the period 2011-2020 as the ASEAN Decade of Persons with Disabilities, towards ensuring the effective participation of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability perspectives in ASEAN policies and programmes across the economic, political security and socio-cultural pillars of the ASEAN Community,

PP15. *Welcoming* the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, adopted on 1 December 2011 by the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan, Republic of Korea, which recognized the importance of international commitments on disability for forming the foundation of cooperation for effective development,

PP16. *Noting* the Community-based Rehabilitation Guidelines, a joint document of the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Disability and Development Consortium, which provides a comprehensive, multi-sectoral poverty reduction strategy for implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP17. *Recalling* the “Future We Want”, the outcome document of the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development which Member States of the United Nations adopted on 22 June 2012, which *inter alia* identifies persons with disabilities and recognizes their right to inclusion in measures that accelerate implementation of sustainable development commitments,

PP18. *Noting with concern* that there are still many challenges to be addressed to ensure that persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific have the right to equitable access to economic and social opportunities and political participation,

PP19. *Underscoring* the need to address the disability dimensions of the long-term consequences of rapid population ageing that is under way in Asia and the Pacific,

PP20. *Further noting with serious concern* the disproportionate impact of disasters on persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific which in the past three decades has been the region that has suffered the largest number of disasters,

PP21. *Also noting* that negative stereotyping and discriminatory behaviour towards persons with disabilities still prevail,

PP.22. *Mindful* that there are increasing opportunities for promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, including through the use of new technologies for enhancing access,

OP1. **Adopt** the Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (hereinafter referred to as the Incheon Strategy), as attached, to catalyze action that shall accelerate, during the new Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, the achievement of the regional vision of an inclusive society that ensures, promotes and upholds the rights of all persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific,

OP.2. **Recognize** the central role of government in ensuring, promoting and upholding the rights of persons with disabilities,

OP2. **Commit** to implement this Declaration and the Incheon Strategy by promoting action to reach the Incheon goals and targets by 2022,

OP3. **Invite** all concerned stakeholders, including the following, to join in a region-wide partnership to contribute to the implementation of this Declaration and the Incheon Strategy:

- (a) Subregional intergovernmental entities, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, to promote and strengthen subregional cooperation for disability-inclusive development, in coordination with ESCAP;
- (b) Development cooperation agencies, to strengthen the disability-inclusiveness of their policies, plans and programmes;
- (c) The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, to harness their technical and financial resources for promoting disability-inclusive development in Asia and the Pacific;
- (d) Members of the United Nations system, to “deliver as one” on promoting disability-inclusive development in Asia and the Pacific, including through effective use of existing mechanisms at the regional and country levels, such as the United Nations Development Group and United Nations Country Teams, and to facilitate the inclusion of disability dimensions in the post-2015 development agenda in diverse sectors;
- (e) Civil society entities, particularly organizations of and for persons with disabilities, to foster continuous Decade responsiveness to the aspirations and needs of persons with disabilities, including through outreach to diverse disability groups, and contributing to policy and programme development and implementation;
- (d) The private sector, to promote disability-inclusive business practice.

OP4. **Request** the Executive Secretary of ESCAP to:

- (a) Accord priority to supporting members and associate members in the full and effective implementation of this Declaration and the Incheon Strategy, in cooperation with other concerned entities;
- (b) Engage with stakeholders and encourage their participation in the implementation of this Declaration and the Incheon Strategy;
- (c) Submit the outcome of this High-level Intergovernmental Meeting to the Commission on its sixty-ninth session for endorsement;
- (d) Report to the Commission triennially thereafter until the end of the Decade on the progress in the implementation of this Declaration;
- (e) Convene a high-level intergovernmental meeting to review Decade progress at the mid-point of the Decade (2017), and to mark the conclusion of the Decade (2022).



## II. Draft Incheon strategy to “make the right real” for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific

1. The proposed structure of the Incheon Strategy is as follows:

- A. Background
- B. Key principles and policy direction
- C. Incheon goals and targets
- D. Modalities for effective implementation: national, subregional and regional levels

### A. Background

2. The development of the draft Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific is derived from the experiences in the implementation of two consecutive Asian and Pacific Decades of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002 and 2003-2012, as well as the historic adoption by the United Nations in 2006 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

3. The development of the Incheon Strategy benefited from the contributions of governments, organizations of and for persons with disabilities, and other key stakeholders. It drew from the observations, feedback and insights obtained through the following regional consultations: the Expert Group Meeting-cum-Stakeholder Consultation to Review the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012: The Biwako Millennium Framework for Action (Bangkok, 23-25 June 2010); the Committee on Social Development on its second session (Bangkok, 19-21 October 2010); the Regional Stakeholder Consultation for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012 (Bangkok, 14-16 December 2011); and the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012 (Bangkok, 14-16 March 2012).

4. The responses of governments and organizations of and for persons with disabilities to an ESCAP regional survey on the final review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, provided a rich evidence base for developing the Incheon Strategy.

5. The Incheon Strategy is not intended to replicate the comprehensive coverage of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier Free and Rights-Based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, the Biwako Plus Five and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which will all continue to serve as overarching policy frameworks for regional work in the field of disability.

6. Similar to the Millennium Development Goals<sup>1</sup>, the Incheon goals and targets are time-bound for accelerating implementation by focusing particular attention on the achievement of a set of priority goals and targets during the course of the new decade, 2013-2022, as well as facilitating the measurement of progress to be attained by Asia and the Pacific.

<sup>1</sup> The Millennium Development Goals comprise eight goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators.

**B. Key principles and policy direction**

7. The Incheon Strategy is based on the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities:

- (a) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons;
- (b) Non-discrimination;
- (c) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;
- (d) Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
- (e) Equality of opportunity;
- (f) Accessibility;
- (g) Equality between men and women;
- (h) Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

8. To realize and protect the rights of persons with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific region, the Incheon Strategy underscores the policy direction stated below.

9. Strive to ensure:

- (a) Legislative, administrative and other measures supportive of rights fulfillment are adopted, implemented, reviewed and strengthened so that disability-based discrimination is eliminated;
- (b) Development policies and programmes are disability-inclusive, gender sensitive and harness the potential of combining universal design with technological advancements for enabling persons with disabilities to fulfill their rights;
- (c) Development policies and programmes address the basic needs of persons with disabilities and their families who live in poverty;
- (d) Rigorous collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated disability data is pursued for evidence-informed policy making;
- (e) National, subnational and local policies and programmes based on disability-sensitive plans accord priority to disability-inclusive development towards enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities in development programmes and in service coverage concerning all aspects of life;
- (f) Ensure that the necessary budgetary support is provided at all levels for disability-inclusive development;
- (g) National, subnational and local coordination, with subregional and regional linkages, is further strengthened through intensification of multisectoral collaboration, to expedite and review Decade implementation and share related good practices;
- (h) Community-based inclusive development is promoted to ensure that all persons with disabilities, irrespective of socio-economic status, religious affiliation, ethnicity and location, are able on an equal basis with others to contribute to and benefit from development initiatives, particularly poverty reduction programmes;

- (i) Persons with disabilities are included in mainstream community life with choices equal to those of others, including the option to live independently if they so wish;
- (j) Persons with disabilities have access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, and information and communication systems, in a usable manner, with reasonable accommodation provided, and taking into consideration the need to accommodate economic, geographic, linguistic and other aspects of cultural diversity, which altogether constitute a critical bridge to fulfilling their rights;
- (k) Diverse disability groups are empowered that include but are not limited to the following under-represented groups: girls and boys with disabilities, young persons with disabilities, women with disabilities, persons with intellectual, learning and developmental disabilities, persons with autism, persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons who are deaf, hard of hearing and deafened, persons who are deafblind, persons with multiple disabilities, persons with extensive disabilities, older persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV, indigenous persons with disabilities, persons affected by leprosy, [parents and other family advocacy groups](#), as well as particularly marginalized persons with disabilities living in slums, rural and remote areas and island atolls;
- (l) Organizations of and for persons with disabilities, self-help groups and self-advocacy groups, with the support of families of persons with disabilities, as needed by the groups concerned, participate in decision making, as appropriate, to ensure that the interests of marginalized groups are adequately addressed;
- (m) Action on awareness raising is strengthened and continued throughout the Decade, to improve attitudes and behaviour and mobilize effective multi-sectoral engagement in implementation modalities.





**C. Incheon goals and targets**

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

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

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

- Target 1:** Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities living in poverty.
- Target 2:** Increase by 50 per cent the employment of persons with disabilities.
- Target 3:** Increase by at least 20 per cent the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training and other government employment-support programmes.

<b>Goal 1: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
<b>Core indicators</b>	
1.	Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the US\$ 1.25 (PPP) per day international poverty line.
2.	Employment rate of persons with disabilities.
3.	Proportion of persons with disabilities who participate in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes.
<b>Supplementary indicators</b>	
1A.	Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the national poverty line.

<sup>2</sup> All indicators should be disaggregated by sex wherever possible.

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Goal 2: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
<b>Core indicators</b>	
1.	Proportion of seats held by persons with disabilities in the parliament or equivalent national legislative body.
1A.	Proportion of diverse disability groups represented in the membership of the national coordination mechanism on disability.
1B.	Proportion of women with disabilities represented in the national women's machinery for gender equality and women's empowerment.
2.	Proportion of polling stations in the national <a href="#">and subnational</a> capital that are accessible with measures for protecting the confidentiality of voting by persons with disabilities.
<b>Supplementary indicators</b>	
1C.	Proportion of persons with disabilities who hold cabinet positions at the national <a href="#">and subnational</a> level.
1D.	Proportion of persons with disabilities who are supreme court judges.
	<a href="#">1E. Proportion of persons with disabilities who hold positions in the local city council or equivalent local legislative body.</a>
	<a href="#">1F. Proportion of family representatives of children with disabilities who hold positions in the government decision-making bodies on disability.</a>
2A.	Availability of legislation that requires the national election authority to conduct the election process in a manner that makes it accessible for persons with diverse disabilities.

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

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

- Target 1:** Increase the accessibility of the physical environment in the national [and subnational](#) capital that is open to the public.
- Target 2:** Enhance the accessibility and usability of public transportation.
- Target 3:** Enhance the accessibility and usability of information and communications services.
- Target 4:** Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities who need appropriate assistive devices or products but do not have them.

<b>Goal 3: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
<b>Core indicators</b>	
1.	Proportion of accessible government buildings in the national <a href="#">and subnational</a> capital.
2.	Proportion of accessible international airports.
<a href="#">2A. Proportion of accessible international seaports.</a>	
3.	Proportion of daily captioning and sign-language interpretation of public television news programmes.
3A.	Proportion of government websites that meet internationally recognized standards for information and communications technologies.
<a href="#">3B. Proportion of audio description of public television news programmes.</a>	
4.	Proportion of persons with disabilities who need assistive devices or products and have them.
<a href="#">5. Availability of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” in Asia and the Pacific in the national language.</a>	
<a href="#">5A. Availability of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” in Asia and the Pacific in easy-to-read versions in the national language.</a>	
<b>Supplementary indicators</b>	
1A.	Availability of government access audit programme that requires the participation of experts

with disabilities.

1B. Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all designs for buildings that could be used by members of the public.

3B. Number of sign language interpreters.

3C. Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all ICT-related services, such as websites for the public.

#### Goal 4: Strengthen social protection

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

**Target 1:** Increase health care provision for [persons children and adults](#) with disabilities.

**Target 2:** Increase disability benefits for [persons children and adults](#) with disabilities.

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

#### Goal 4: Indicators for tracking progress

##### Core indicators

1. Proportion of [persons children and adults](#) with disabilities who use government health care programmes [to live independently in the community](#).
2. Average annual amount of disability benefits per person with disabilities qualified to receive social protection.
3. Availability of government-funded services and programmes, including for personal assistance, ~~and~~ peer counselling [and counselling for parents of children with disabilities](#), that enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community.

##### Supplementary indicators

- 1A. Number of government-supported programmes for care services, including for respite care [and therapy centers](#).
- 2A. [Availability of health insurance for persons with disabilities](#).
- 3A. Availability of ~~national community-based rehabilitation~~ [government-supported](#) programmes

[according to the Community-based Rehabilitation Guidelines.](#)

[3B. Availability of services and programmes funded by the private sector, including for personal assistance and peer counseling, that enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community.](#)

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

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

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

**Target 2:** Halve the gap between [school-aged](#) children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrollment rates for primary and secondary education.

#### Goal 5: Indicators for tracking progress

##### Core indicators

1. Number of children with disabilities receiving early childhood intervention, [including day care and therapy](#), in government facilities.
2. Primary education enrollment rate of children with disabilities.
- 2B. Secondary education enrollment rate of children with disabilities.

##### Supplementary indicators

- 1A. Proportion of government pre- and ante-natal care facilities that provide information and services, [including day care and therapy](#), regarding early detection of disability in children and protection of the rights of children with disabilities.
- 2C. Proportion of schools for deaf children that use sign language as a medium of instruction.
- 2D. Proportion of students with visual impairment that have educational materials in formats that are accessible.
- [2E. Proportion of schools for children who are hard of hearing and deafened that provide speech therapy.](#)
- [2F. Proportion of public universities which have disability support programs for students with disabilities.](#)

**Goal 6: Ensure gender equality and women's empowerment**

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

**Target 1:** Enable girls and women with disabilities to have equitable access to mainstream development opportunities.

**Target 2:** Ensure that all girls and women with disabilities have access to sexual and reproductive health services, [and legal support](#) on an equitable basis with girls and women without disabilities.

**Target 3:** Increase measures to protect girls and women with disabilities from violence.

**Goal 6: Indicators for tracking progress****Core indicators**

1. Availability of national plans on promoting the participation of girls and women with disabilities in mainstream development programmes.
2. Proportion of girls and women with disabilities who access government sexual and reproductive health services.
3. Number of government programmes aimed at reducing violence, including sexual abuse and exploitation, perpetrated against girls and women with disabilities.

**Supplementary indicators**

- 2A. Proportion of girls and women with disabilities who access HIV prevention, treatment, care and support through government programmes.

**Goal 7: Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction**

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

**Target 1:** Strengthen disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction planning.

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

<b>Goal 7: Indicators for tracking progress</b>
<p><b>Core indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction plans.</li> <li>2. Availability of disability-inclusive training for all uniformed service personnel.</li> <li>2A. Proportion of accessible emergency <a href="#">alert system, exits, evacuation route</a>, shelters and disaster relief sites.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Supplementary indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1A. Disability prevalence data on disaster casualties.</li> <li>2B. Availability of psychosocial support service personnel that can be mobilized for persons with disabilities affected by disaster.</li> <li><a href="#">2C. Availability of temporary assistive device in case of disasters.</a></li> </ol>

**Goal 8: Improve disability data reliability and comparability**

Not being counted means that persons with disabilities tend to be invisible and excluded. Definitions of “disability” and “persons with disabilities” that are used for collecting disability data vary widely throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Taken together, data comparisons across countries are frequently unreliable. The Asia-Pacific region needs more accurate statistics on the population of persons with diverse disabilities and on their socio-economic status. The adequacy of disability statistics would enable policy making to be evidence-informed, to support realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. The Decade, 2013-2022, is an opportunity to enhance data collection aimed at generating comparable disability statistics over time and across borders. It is crucial that baseline data for Incheon Strategy indicators are made available to enable effective progress tracking towards goal and target achievement.

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

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

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

progress towards achievement of the Incheon goals and targets.

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

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

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

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

<b>Goal 9: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
<b>Core indicators</b>	
1.	Number of Governments that have ratified the Convention.
2.	Availability of national anti-discrimination legislation to uphold and protect the rights of persons with disability.
<b>Supplementary indicators</b>	
1A.	Number of Asia-Pacific Governments that have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

### **Goal 10: Advance subregional, regional and interregional cooperation**

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



- Target 1:** Contribute to initiatives and programmes to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022,<sup>4</sup> and the Incheon Strategy.
- Target 2:** Development cooperation agencies in Asia-Pacific strengthen the disability-inclusiveness of their policies and programmes.
- Target 3:** United Nations Regional Commissions strengthen interregional exchange of experiences and good practices concerning disability issues and the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

**Goal 10: Indicators for tracking progress**

**Core indicators**

1. Number of United Nations entities that have regional [and subregional](#) cooperation programmes, including for South-South cooperation, that explicitly support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the Incheon Strategy.
  - 1A. Number of subregional inter-governmental bodies that have programmes, including for South-South cooperation, which support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the Incheon Strategy.
  - 1B. Number of regional and subregional projects, including for South-South cooperation, in which organizations of and for persons with disabilities participate to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the Incheon Strategy.
2. Number of development cooperation agencies operating in Asia and the Pacific that have mandates, policies, action plans and focal points on disability-inclusive development, supportive of ratification and implementation of the Convention and review of follow-up action.
3. Number of joint activities among the five Regional Commissions of the United Nations to support the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

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

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

**1. National level**

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

<sup>4</sup> Hereafter referred to as the Ministerial Declaration.

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. Subregional level

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

20. The ESCAP secretariat, in its promotion of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, shall support subregional and inter-subregional cooperation, in partnership with subregional intergovernmental bodies. In doing so, it shall harness the active participation of its subregional offices in North and Central Asia, East and North-East Asia, the Pacific, and South and South-West Asia, supported by its regional institutions<sup>5</sup>, in promoting disability-inclusive development.

<sup>5</sup> Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT), Incheon, Republic of Korea; Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), New Delhi; Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Tokyo; Centre for the Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA), Bogor, Indonesia; United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery (UNAPCAEM), Beijing.

### 3. Regional level

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

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

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

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

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

**Annex:**

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

*Objective*

1. The objective of the proposed regional working group on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities is to provide technical advice and support to the ESCAP secretariat, to promote the full and effective implementation of the Decade, 2013-2022.

*Functions*

2. In pursuance of the objective stated in paragraph 1 above, the working group shall advise the ESCAP secretariat on the following:

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

*Membership*

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

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

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

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

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

8. The proposed composition of the working group shall be submitted to the Commission on the session that immediately follows the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, for a final decision. Thus, the Commission at its sixty-ninth session in 2013 will make the final decision on the composition of

**E/ESCAP/APDDP(3)/WP.1**

the working group for the first term spanning the period 2013-2017. The second announcement of interest in serving in the working group shall take place at the mid-point of the Decade (2017) at the next High-level Intergovernmental Meeting. The Commission at its seventy-fourth session in 2018 will make the final decision on the composition of the working group for the second term spanning the period 2018-2022.

*Rules of procedure*

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

*Secretariat*

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



# SESSION PRESENTATIONS

## Overview of Achievement of APCD/JICA Project Phase 2 (1/5)

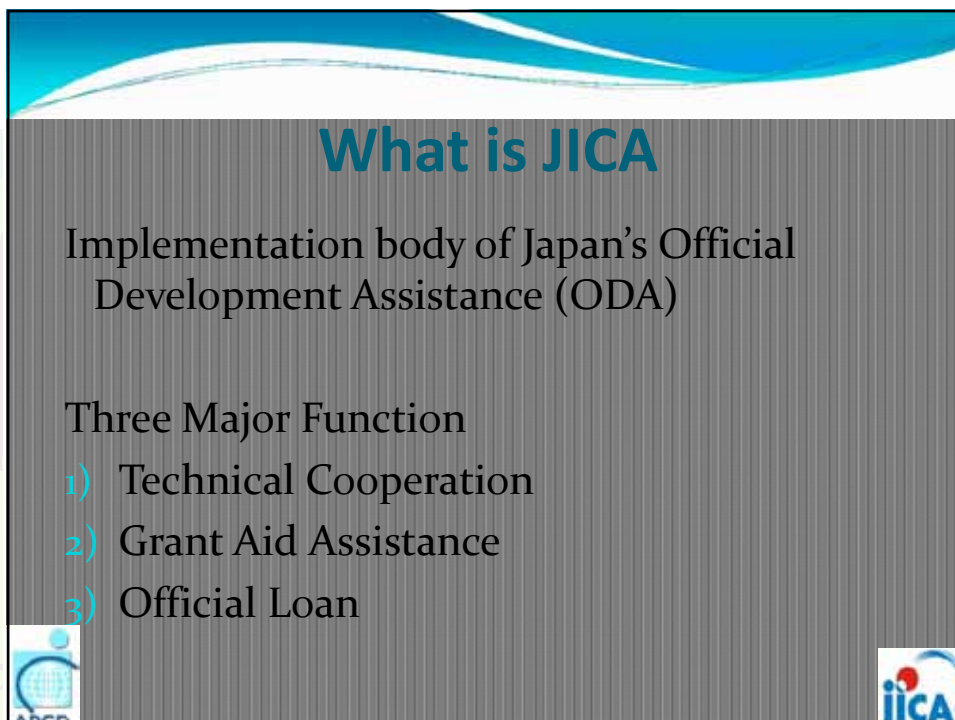


Overview of Achievement of  
JICA/APCD Project Phase 2

*Mr. Katsuji Onoda*  
Chief Advisor  
JICA/APCD Project

13th July 2012

Session 3, APCD/JICA Project Workshop, Bangkok  
Thailand





**What is JICA**

Implementation body of Japan's Official  
Development Assistance (ODA)



Three Major Function

- 1) Technical Cooperation
- 2) Grant Aid Assistance
- 3) Official Loan





## JICA/APCD Project

- Royal Thai Government proposed Japanese Government to extend grant aid for construction of Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) and technical cooperation for establishment of APCD
- In 2002, Technical Cooperation Project Started. This is APCD Project Phase 1 for 5 years
- In 2004, APCD buildings (administration and training) was completed
- **In 2007, Technical Cooperation project Phase 2 started**



## JICA/APCD Project (Phase2)

1. Period: August 2007-July 2012
2. Purpose:
  - 2-1 To develop more effective and sustainable networking & collaboration among APCD, Focal Points, Associate Organizations and others.
  - 2-2 To strengthen the managerial and administrative capacity of APCD to sustain the Internationalized organization



## Regional Networking

- Support on establishment and development of 6 Regional Networks : AAN, SADF, CADF, APFHD
- Networking Support for Groups of persons with intellectual disabilities in Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia

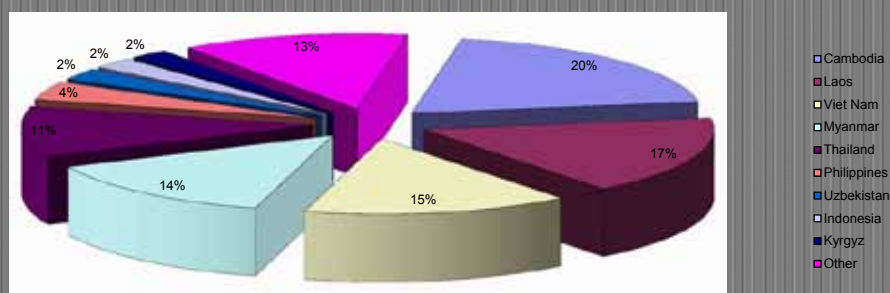


Scene of developing constitution, APHOH workshop Feb, 2012

## International Training

- More than 1352 trainees in the Asia Pacific developed their capacities
- Increasing number of sponsored participants and Customized training

Training/Workshop Participants by Country (%)





## Overview of Achievement of APCD/JICA Project Phase 2

### Information and Knowledge management

- 57 documents published



### JICA Short term experts

- The JICA short expert with intellectual disabilities, deaf, hard of hearing etc were dispatched
- Family representative of Autism have been dispatched, Knowledge management, Training management etc



Ms. Narasaki, self advocate with intellectual disability

## Other achievements

- Collaboration with more than 200 Associate Organizations
- 31 Action Plan with associate organizations signed
- The World Bank and OECD recognised APCD as a top model project for South-to-South Collaboration



Thank you very much




**CBR AP Network**

# CBR Asia-Pacific Network

**Sunarman Sukhmoto**  
**Rajesh Nanda**  
**Ghulam Nabi Nizamani**  
*CBR Asia Pacific Network*

13<sup>th</sup> July 2012,  
APCD/JICA Project Workshop Session 3




**CBR Asia Pacific Network**

Network  
Established in  
2009

A major outcome of 1<sup>st</sup> CBR  
Asia Pacific Congress in  
Bangkok

With support of APCD and WHO



CBR AP Network

## Asia-Pacific Region

- Home to 62 percent of the world's population and about 65 percent of the world's poor
- Most dynamic and fastest growing region in the world
- An estimated 450 million persons with disabilities in the region
- 53 member countries in the Asia-Pacific Region (according to ESCAP)
- Sub-regions include: East and Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, South and Southwest Asia, Central Asia, Pacific
- 24 Member countries/areas of CBR Asia-Pacific Network
- 23 countries in the Asia-Pacific Region ratified CRPD
- Two successful CBR AP congresses and one CBR Convention organized in the region
- Global CBR Congress will be held in India Asia Pacific Region



CBR AP Network

## Vision, Mission, Objectives

**Vision : Inclusive Development and Inclusive Society**

**Mission: To promote, develop, and support CBR in the region and globally.**

**Objectives: To support, promote and facilitate:**

- 1) Documentation and sharing of good practices and lessons learned;
- 2) Regional base for capacity development at individual and organizational levels
- 3) National, sub-regional and global CBR networks;
- 4) Linkage among stakeholders and a strong alliance with organizations of persons w/disabilities and families, national and international non-governmental institutions/organizations, academia, national and local governments, donors and UN agencies;
- 5) Evidence-based research initiatives;
- 6) Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and inclusive Millennium Development Goals;
- 7) National and international development initiatives/commitments to be inclusive
- 8) Disability advocacy and awareness-raising in the region.



## Organizational Structure


2012 Executive Committee

Name	Position	Country
Ghulam Nabi Nizamani	Chairperson	Pakistan
Tulika Das	Vice-Chairperson	India
Etsuko Ueno	Vice-Chairperson	Japan
Sunarman Sukamto	Treasurer	Indonesia
Akiie Ninomiya	Secretary General	Thailand
<u>EC Members:</u>		
Farida Yesmin	You Hong	Rajesh Kumar Nanda
Amy Bolinas	Shidhatha Shareef	Muhammad Sadiq Mohibi





Secretariat  
**Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability**


The Secretariat will be responsible for coordination and communication of the Network.




## CBR-AP Network Coverage


East and Northeast Asia:  
 China, Japan, Mongolia 

Southeast Asia :  
 Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste Vietnam 


South and Southwest Asia:  
 Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Sri Lanka 

Central Asia:  
 None


Pacific:  
 Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea 



CBR AP Network



APCD



World Health Organization

## CBR Asia-Pacific Network (4/8)



### 1<sup>st</sup> Asia-Pacific CBR Congress

18-20 February 2009, Bangkok, Thailand



More than 650 participants from 52 countries mainly in the Asia-Pacific region participated in the first Asia-Pacific CBR Congress.



### Asia-Pacific CBR Convention

13-15 November 2010, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



#### Launching the New CBR Guidelines in Asia and the Pacific

More than 550 participants from 32 countries mainly in the Asia-Pacific region participated in the Asia-Pacific CBR Convention.

CBR Asia-Pacific Network (5/8)



**2<sup>nd</sup> Asia-Pacific CBR Congress**

Theme: CBR: Building Communities for Everyone  
 Sub-Theme: Mainstreaming Disability in the Development Agenda  
 November 29 - December 1, 2011  
 Manila, Philippines

Logos of sponsors: CBR AP Network, APCD, World Health Organization, cbm, National Council on Disability, HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL, JICA, Liliane Fonds.

More than 650 delegates participated from 60 countries and other regions like Africa, America and Europe



**Brochure**

The brochure contains the following sections:

- What is CBR?** Community-Based Rehabilitation is a holistic approach to disability inclusion...
- Regional Context** In Asia, approximately 100 million people live with some form of disability...
- Executive Committee** The Executive Committee of the Regional Council...
- Background** The Regional Council of the CBR AP Network was established in 2007...
- 1<sup>st</sup> World Congress** The 1<sup>st</sup> World Congress on CBR was held in Manila, Philippines in 2007...



# Newsletter

**CBR AP Network News**

**2nd Asia-Pacific CBR Congress**

The 2nd Asia-Pacific CBR Congress is scheduled for 25 November to December 2011, in Manila, the Philippines. The Congress is jointly organized by the CBR Asia-Pacific Network (Executive Committee - AP-EC) and the National Organizing Committee (NOC) which includes representatives of the Government of the Philippines.

The organizers and their collaborators are working hard to invite participants and secure funding to ensure the success of the Congress. One of the highlights of the Congress is the discussion about the "CBR Global Network" - a development model to be used across the Asia-Pacific region. For more details and registration, please check the Congress website at [www.cbriapcongress.org](http://www.cbriapcongress.org).

A 26-congress working group (Conducting Ethnographic Research in Community Based Rehabilitation) will be organized from 27-28 November by the Asian Representative Forum of Rural Pathways (ARF). The CBR-AP Network is also scheduled to conduct the Executive Committee and the Regional Council Members Meeting from 21-22 November. Among the important outcomes of the meeting are the adoption of the final report for the 2nd Asia-Pacific CBR Congress and the election of a new set of Executive Committee members.

---

**CBR India Announces 1st CBR World Congress**

November 2012, Agra, India

1st CBR World Congress

The 1st CBR World Congress will be held in Agra, India from 26-28 November 2012. AP-EC set the site of the main component of the global work. The theme of the Congress is "Promoting CBR as a global strategy to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities". The main organizers will be CBR India Network with leading role at the November. For further information, please contact the Secretariat ([cbriap@india.org](mailto:cbriap@india.org)).

**World Health Organization (WHO)-APCD Collaboration on CBR Development**

**Training for Strengthening CBR in Countries of WHO South-East Asia Region**

4-8 July 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

In response to a request from WHO, APCD in collaboration with JICA conducted CBR training for 18 medical officers working on CBR in some countries of WHO South-East Asia Region: namely Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The resource person, Mr. Srikumar Natarajulu from JICA led the training which focused on the new CBR business packages focusing on the social and employment components. A field visit to Sakonpattana Province was arranged to learn the implementation of CBR activities by service groups of persons with disabilities.

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**Research on CBR Situation Analysis**

11-13 July 2011, Bangladesh and Indonesia

WHO and APCD collaborated in conducting a CBR situation analysis in 11 countries of WHO South-East Asia Region: namely Bangladesh, Brunei, Nepal, Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, Myanmar, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste. The main objective of the research is to study the progress and practices of CBR in the mentioned countries. WHO plans to publish the research results as a basis for planning prior to the development of CBR in the region. The research results will be published in November 2011 at the WHO South-East Asia Region CBR in Focus 2011, India.

---

**Preparatory Meeting for the CBR World Congress**

16-20 April 2011, Delhi, India

The Asia Preparatory Meeting for the CBR World Congress was conducted among key stakeholders including APCD. After the opening speech by Dr. Jay Shrinag (APCD Executive Board Chairman), participants discussed the preparatory process in details.

After the meeting, APCD met with Dr. Srinivas Narayanaswamy (WHO South-East Asia Region Director, first from the left) and Ambassador Rishi Manoharan (Physicist, The Ambassador to India, second from the left), to discuss coordination and progress of APCD's activities in the WHO SEARO region.

---

**CBR Online Training Package for Community Based Inclusive Development**

18 September 2011, Jakarta, Indonesia

In recognition of its commitment, skills and resources on CBR, APCD was invited to attend the Clinical meeting at WHO CBR Global Training Package. The objective of the meeting was to update the online training course, identify a handbook for its delivery and identify the key stakeholders and stakeholders.



# Website



CBR Asia-Pacific Network

Home | Background | Structure | What is CBR? | Contact Us

**1st CBR World Congress**

**1st CBR World Congress**

Agra, India, 26-28 November 2012

More further information please visit [www.cbriap.org](http://www.cbriap.org)

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**Activities**

- News

---

**Regional Council Members**

Regional Map: [Map showing South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Oceania]

**CBID Movement in Pakistan by WHO, DPOs and INGOs, 26 April 2012**

News



Representatives of World Health Organization (WHO), Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) and International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs) in a Consultative Meeting for Understanding CBID Network in Pakistan at WHO Office, Islamabad.

<http://www.cbriapacific.net>





CBR AP Network

## 1<sup>st</sup> CBR World Congress



CBR India Network

Announces



1<sup>st</sup> CBR World Congress

www.cbreglobal.org

November 26 - 28, 2012 Agra, India



MOBILITY INDIA  
Supporting people's abilities



CBR AP Network

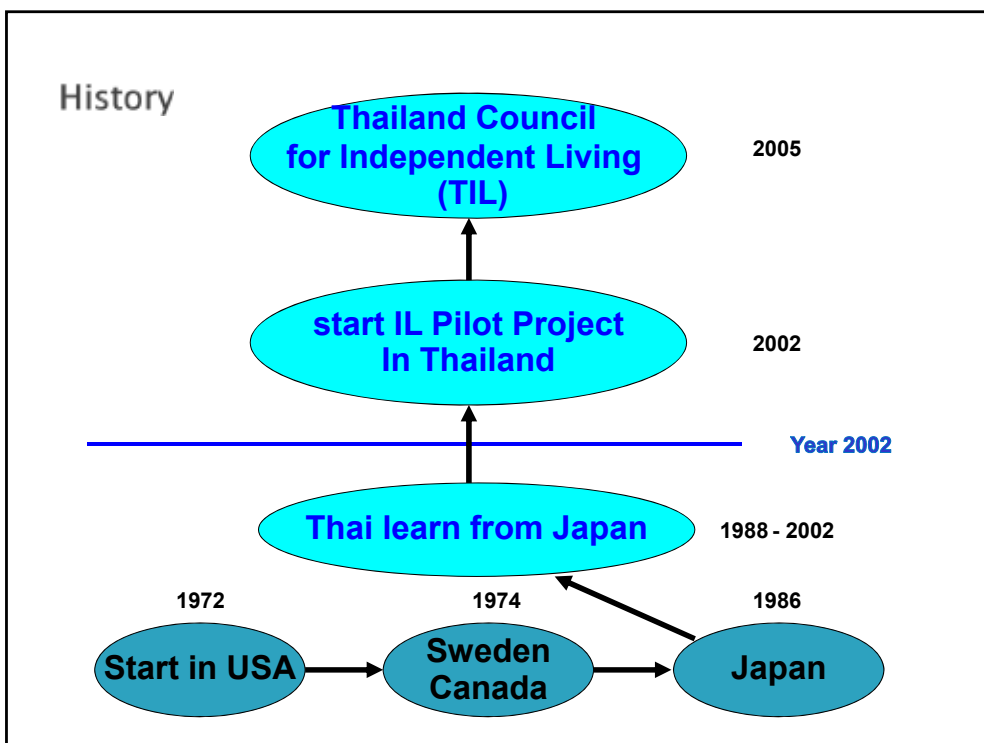
## FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- 1<sup>st</sup> CBR World Congress
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Asia-Pacific CBR Congress
- Online Training Program
- Offline Training Program
- Development of CBR training manual
- Publications
  - Newsletter
  - Good practice model / lessons learned
- Promotion of CRPD
- Collaboration with CBR Global Network, IDDC, CBR Africa Network, CBR Network of the Americas and the Caribbean towards CBR Global Network

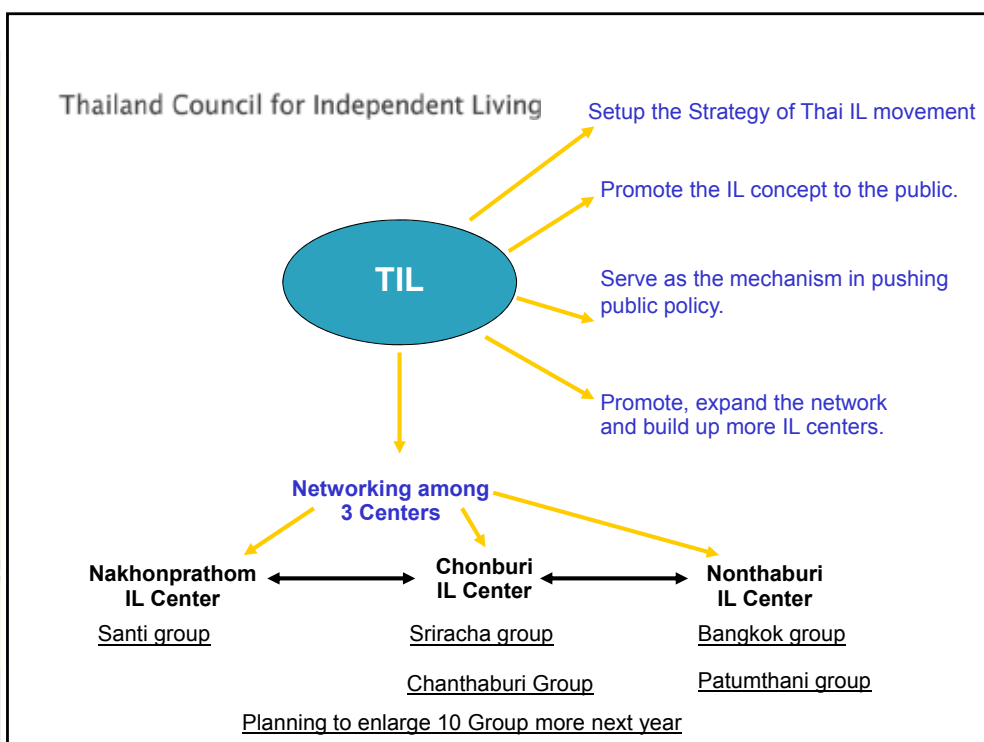
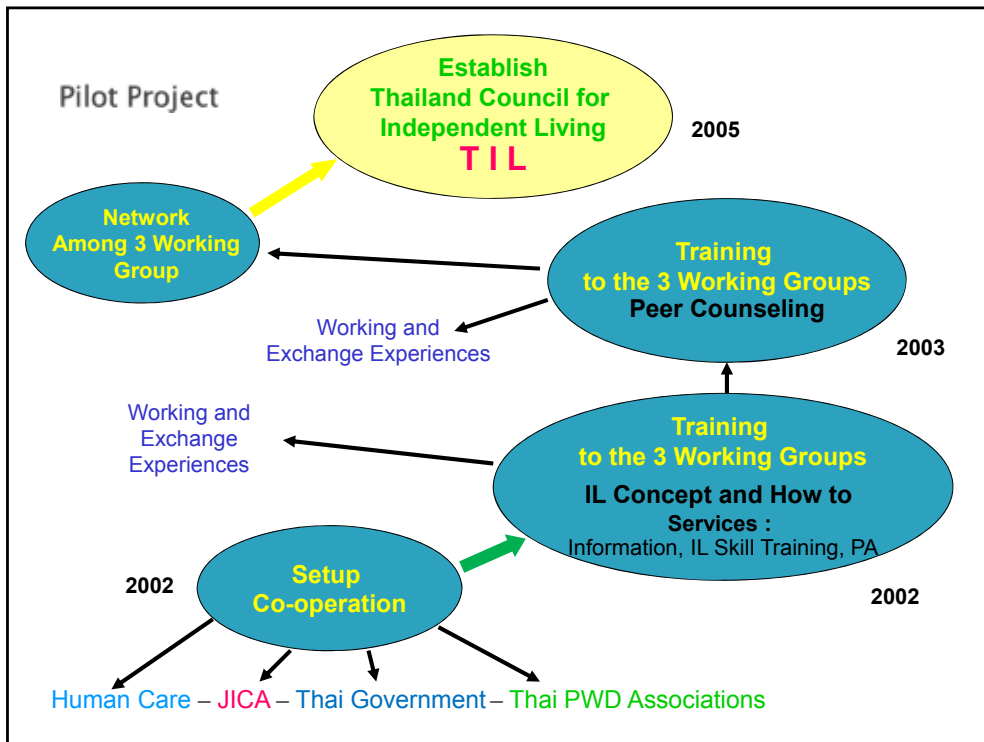


CBR Asia-Pacific Network (8/8)





## Thailand Council for Independent Living (2/12)



## *Mission of Independent Living Center*

### Services

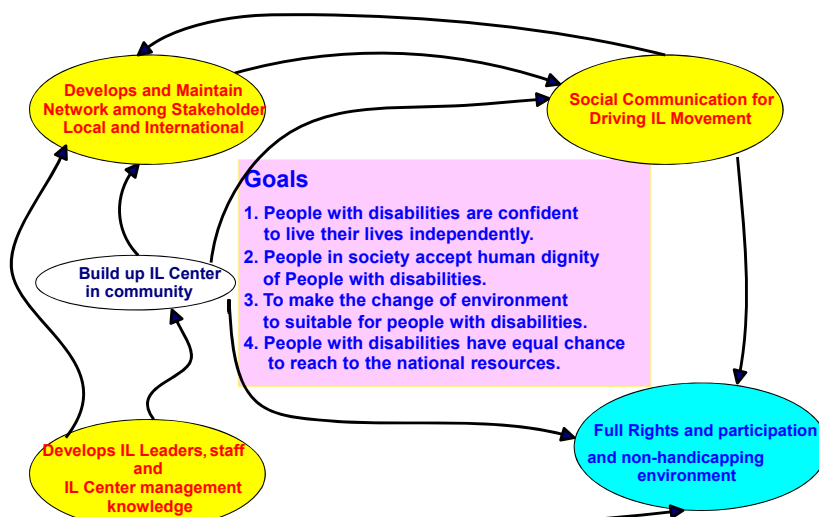
- ▶ Information Service
- ▶ Peer Counseling
- ▶ IL Skill Training
- ▶ Personal Assistance

### Activity

- ▶ Advocacy



## *Strategy of Thai IL movement*



## *Change Life Change Society*



## *Change Life Change Society*



## *Change Life Change Society*



## *Co-Operate with APCD*



## Co-Operate with APCD



## Outstanding Achievement:

### PA Services

- 2002 started Independent Living (IL) to learn and collect the experiences in providing services.
- 2005 Established Thailand Council for Independent Living
- 2006 Thailand Council for Independent Living present the Public Policy to Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
  - Create the plans to expand concepts and the number of Independent Living (IL) center at less 5 centers per year.
  - Encourage Independent Living to be the service unit in the National Health Security Office (NHSO),
  - Inform the government and local government to support Independent Living (IL) for consistency in the future
  - Set up the welfare of Personal Assistant (PA) for the severe disabilities to help the clients do routines activities at less 2 hours per day.
- 2007 Thailand has the Disable Act issue 2 that it has the concept and has the word including "Independent Living (IL)"
- 2010 Set up the subcommittee Recondition the Environment and Personal Assistant service (PA). The president of Thailand Council for Independent Living is in this subcommittee.
- 2011 Start up the Personal Assistant service at the first time in Thailand at less 5 persons per province. In the end of year have seminars to evaluate the Personal Assistant system for develop in next year.



## Critical PA system of PWDs who need PA



## Critical PA system of PWDs who need PA



## Critical PA system of PWDs who need PA

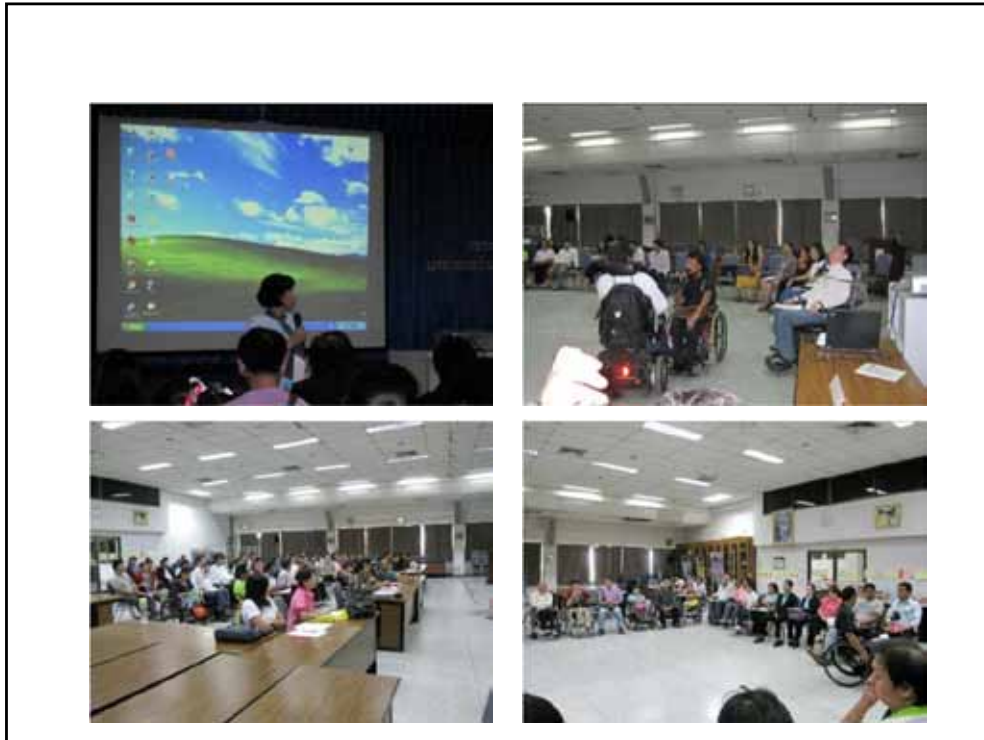


## *Outstanding Achievement:*


### Project Prepare Independent Living to be the service unit of National Health Security Office

- 2009 Discussing of Develop the service plan between Thailand Council for Independent Living and National Health Security Office on 8 April 2010 at National Health Security Office. The result is Join together to run the Project to Prepare Independent Living Center to be Co-operation Service with and National Health Security Office. The Project with in 3 years.
- 2009 Start the first year of the project with 9 pairs of IL center and Health Services Organization (Hospital).
- 2011 Start the second year of the project with 15 pairs of IL centers and Health Services Organization.
- 2012 Preparation for the third year of the project.

## Thailand Council for Independent Living (9/12)



- ▶ Note
- ▶ IL = Independent Living
- ▶ TIL = Thailand Council for Independent Living
- ▶ Act = พระราชบัญญัติ



PhayaThai  
Independent Living Center, Bangkok  
**WITHOUT BARRIERS**

Paradon Koomsup




**FIRST STEP**

- **ESTABLISHMENT**


**EFFECTIVE TEAM**





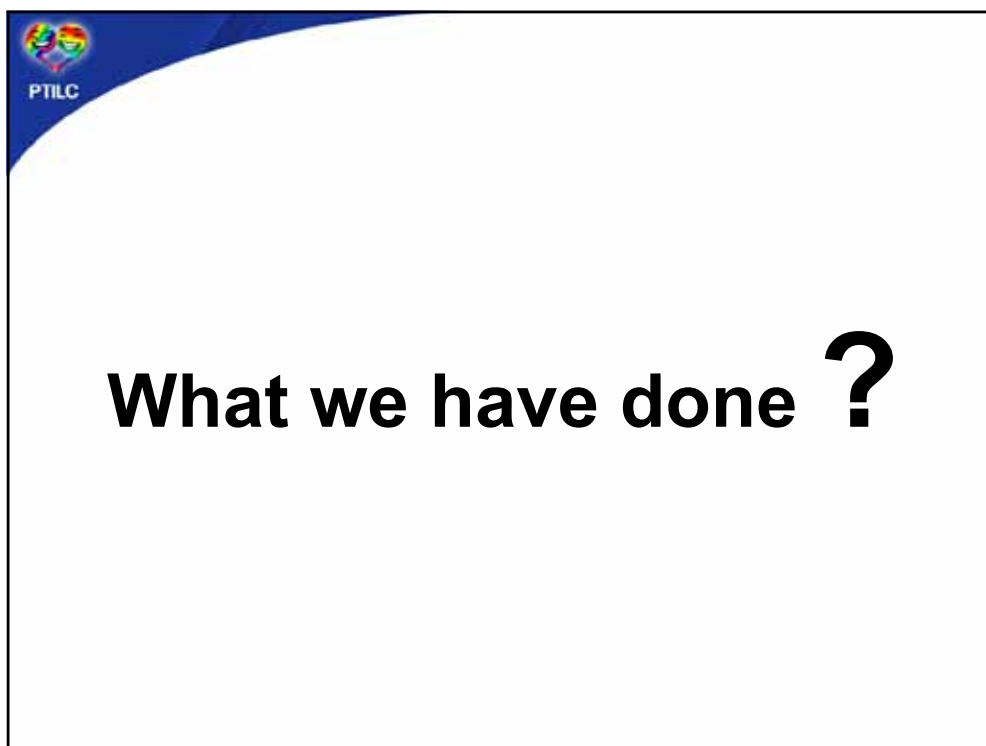
**Overall Objectives**

- 1 Promote and create barrier-free society.
- 2 Empower PWDs to be change agents by creating the role model of IL implementation.



**Immediate Objectives**

- 1 Organize the Independent Living Center in Bangkok.
- 2 Provide peer counseling / peer support group and IL skill training program to empower PWDs in Bangkok.
- 3 Creating the role model of PA service in Bangkok.

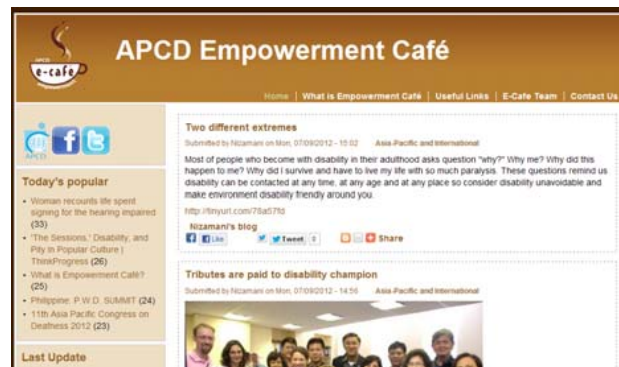


## Achievements of Empowerment Café



Mr. Silatul Rahim Bin Dahman  
Ms. Yoshimi Horiuchi  
Empowerment Café Barista

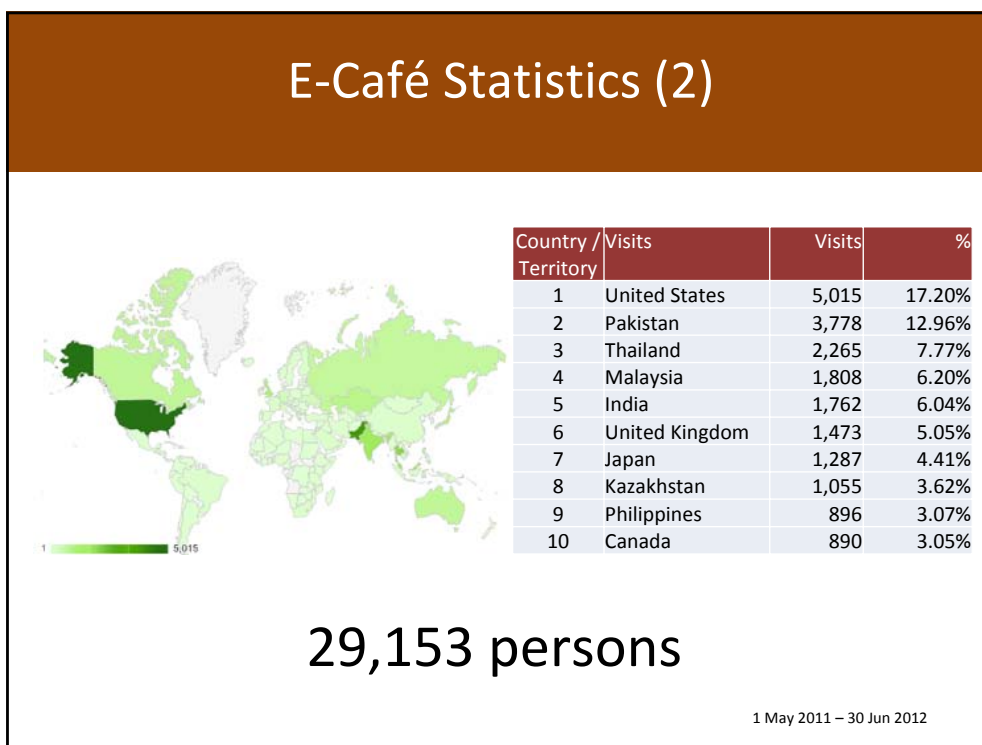
## What is Empowerment Café?



[www.apcdfoundation.org/ecafe](http://www.apcdfoundation.org/ecafe)







### E-Café Statistics (3)

	No. of Posts
June 2012	1,157
May 2012	792
April 2012	720
March 2012	634
February 2012	884



- ### Lessons Learned
- (1) PR activities to promote E-Café
  - (2) Voice of Emerging Groups
  - (3) Incentives for Barista
- 
- A graphic of a glowing lightbulb with the words 'LESSONS' on the left and 'LEARNED' on the right, arranged in a semi-circle around the bulb.

## Response to Lessons Learned (1)



New Decade, 2013-2022

## Response to Lessons Learned (2)



Participating Organizations/Networks

## E-Café Barista



The E-Café Barista team consists of ten members arranged around a central logo. The logo features a stylized figure in a dynamic pose above the text "e-café empowerment". The team members are: a man in a white shirt holding a cup, a woman in a purple shirt holding a cup, a man in a light-colored shirt holding a cup, a man in a dark suit holding a cup, a woman in a blue shirt holding a cup, a woman in a light blue shirt, a man in a green shirt, a woman in a patterned shirt, and a man in a light blue shirt with glasses.

New Barista

## E-Café Secretariat



The E-Café Secretariat team consists of eight members arranged around a central logo. The logo features a stylized figure in a dynamic pose above the text "e-café empowerment". The team members are: a man in a dark shirt holding a cup, a man in a grey shirt holding a cup, a man in a blue shirt holding a cup, a woman in a black top holding a cup, a woman in a purple top, a man in a blue shirt holding a cup, a man in a dark shirt, and a woman in a black top.

Secretariat

## Response to Lessons Learned (3)



Journal, 2 times / year

Thank you!



[www.disability-ecafe.net](http://www.disability-ecafe.net)



# Achievements

## ASIAN AUTISM NETWORK (AAN)



13<sup>th</sup> July 2012, APCD/JICA Project Workshop  
Session 3

## Establishment

- ⑩ Established in 2010 through the coordination and assistance of APCD in cooperation with JICA on Dec 13<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> 2010
- ⑩ Initiated by Mr. Chusak (AU Thai)
  - Mr. Ranil (ASP)
  - Mr. Malai (SMARTER Brunei)
  - Mr. Kyaw Htut (MDPO)
  - Mr. Ranilo (Autism Society)
  - Ms. NGUYEN
  - Mr. Akiie Ninomiya (APCD)
- ⑩ First Chairman: Mr. Chusak, Thailand
- ⑩ Second Chairman: Mr. Malai, Brunei

## 10 Members Countries

- 10 Brunei
- 10 Indonesia
- 10 Malaysia
- 10 Philippines
- 10 Thailand
- 10 Cambodia
- 10 Lao PDR
- 10 Myanmar
- 10 Vietnam
- 10 Japan\*

\*Associate Member

## Establishment

**Family comes first for ASEAN Autism Network**



## Establishment



## Support From APCD

1. Provide Secretariat
2. Provide guidance
3. Provide technical support
4. Host online meetings
5. Provide information to AAN members
6. Sharing best practices.



## Accomplishments

- 10 1<sup>st</sup> Autism Congress in Thailand, 2010
- 10 Campaign on World Autism Awareness Day (WAAD) by AAN Members 2011 – 2012
- 10 Autism Awareness Campaign through the Understanding Autism poster
- 10 Online Meeting of EC Members
- 10 AAN website and domain

## Accomplishments

- 10 1<sup>st</sup> Autism Congress in Thailand, 2010



## Accomplishments

- 10 Campaign on World Autism Awareness Day (WAAD) by AAN Members 2011 – 2012



3,000 Participants of the Campaign Walk on "Walk and Expo 4 Autism" Jakarta.



The National Autism Society of Malaysia (NASOM) organized the Walk for Autism with more than 1,000 Participants.

## Accomplishments

- 10 Autism Awareness Campaign through the Understanding Autism poster



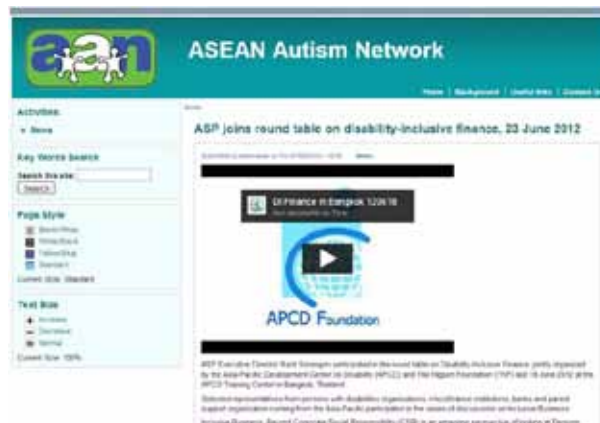
## Accomplishments

### 10 Online Meeting of EC Members



## Accomplishments

### 10 AAN website and domain



<http://www.aan-asean.net/>

## Accomplishment

### 10 Resource Sharing with other members

1. AU Thai welcomed Lao group for exposure
2. Autism Society Philippines assisted Smarter Brunei for visit to SPED Centers in the Phils.

## Accomplishment

- ### 10 Provided Support to other members
- ANN supported 12<sup>th</sup> National Conference on Autism hosted by Autism Society Philippines

## Accomplishment

- 10 Represent the Southeast Asia autism community in International Conferences to advocate for the rights and welfare of persons with autism and their family members

## Accomplishments

- 10 Networked with other foundations, government and international organizations
- 10 1. Khun Poom Foundation 
- 10 2. NEP 
- 10 3. UNESCAP 
- 10 4. Etc

## Challenges/Lessons Learned

- 10 1. Funding
- 10 2. No full time personnel to implement plans
- 10 3. Identifying the cost effective intervention program available utilizing local resources

## Way Forward/Future Plans

- 10 **Organizing of 2<sup>nd</sup> AAN Congress in Brunei**

Date: 26 - 28 April 2012

**ACT 4 AUTISM NOW**

**MAKE THE RIGHT REAL**





## Achievement

*South Asian Disability Forum (2010)*

13<sup>th</sup> July 2012,  
APCD/JICA Project Workshop Session 3

## Establishment

As an outcome of the Regional Leadership Conference held in Islamabad on 31 July – 2 August 2010, the South Asian Disability Forum (SADF) was initiated through the Islamabad Recommendations endorsed by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education of Pakistan (MSWSE), Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD), and other Partners and DPOs.





## South Asian Disability Forum (2/6)

### Establishment (Cont..)

Regional Network comprising of 8 countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

This is the network of South Asian Disability Organizations (DPOs)



### Establishment (Cont..)

Vision:

To mainstream disability towards an inclusive society for all in South Asia

Mission:

To promote and facilitate South Asian regional cooperation on disability-related concerns for the rights of persons with disabilities through strengthening and facilitating Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) network, grassroots leadership role with gender perspective to achieve alternative goal of inclusive society for all in South Asia.

## Establishment (Cont..)

- All south Asian countries are globally introduced as developing countries and 24% population of the world are living in the south Asia sub-region.
- SADF is of, for and by the Persons With Disabilities working too actualize the aspirations and hopes of persons with disabilities, for all intents and purposes to enable them to serve as self-reliant and dynamic participants in all aspects of the sub region.

## Support by APCD project

Supported participants from South Asian countries to attend South Asian Leadership Conference of Persons with Disabilities Islamabad July 31-August 2, 2010



## South Asian Disability Forum (4/6)

### Support by APCD project (Cont..)

Supported Preparation mission for SADF  
Workshop and South Asian Leadership  
Conference of Persons with Disabilities  
Dhaka March 15-19, 2011



### Support by APCD project (Cont..)

Supported publications and information  
creation and dissemination



**Dhaka Recommendations to Make the Right Real**  
for Persons with Disabilities in South Asia

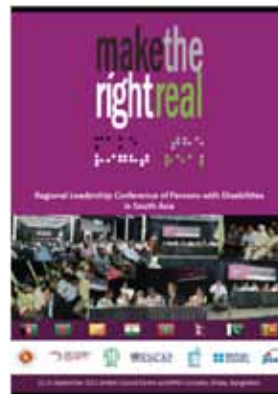
The collection of Asian people's experiences (APPE) and other governmental organizations (NGOs) from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, and Thailand, in cooperation with the International Disability Alliance (IDA) and the Regional Centre for Disability in South Asia (RCDSA), have prepared this report on the basis of the findings of the APPE and the RCDSA.

The collection of Asian Experiences, South Asia Experiences, the Government of Bangladesh, the South Asian Disability Forum (SADF), the Regional Centre for Disability in South Asia (RCDSA), the United Nations Regional Centre for Disability in South Asia (UN-RCDSA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Women's Fund (UNWFP), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) have jointly prepared this report.

Coordinating: South Asia Experiences, South Asia Experiences, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, and Thailand.

Coordinating: South Asia Experiences, South Asia Experiences, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, and Thailand.

Coordinating: South Asia Experiences, South Asia Experiences, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, and Thailand.



## Activities and Achievement

Dhaka Recommendation after the South Asian Leadership Conference in Dhaka

Promotion of Women with Disability Leadership.

Publishing Report of SADF Conference in Collaboration with APCD.

Elected with other 14 CSOs and Participated in ESCAP meetings for

Drafting Incheon Strategy (2013-2022) Document

Distribution of Wheelchairs in flood affected areas of Pakistan



## Challenges and Lessons Learnt

*What challenges your network have faced, and how network has tried to overcome it (Lessons Learnt)*

## Future Plan

- 1) Strengthening Role of Disabled Peoples Organizations (DPOs) in South Asia;
- 2) The sub-regional base for capacity development of DPOs;
- 3) Sub-Regional knowledge and information sharing ;
- 4) Linkages with stakeholders national and international non-governmental mainstream and disability related organizations, Development Agencies, Donors, UN agencies and especially SAARC secretariat/mechanism.
- 5) South to South cooperation in sub-region and among other sub-regions.
- 6) Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and inclusive Millennium Development Goals through DPO's leadership role in South Asia;
- 7) Exchange programs within South Asia sub-region and with other sub-regions.
- 8) Networking on very grass root level.
- 9) Women with Disabilities participation.





## Achievement

*Central-Asian Disability Forum  
(CADF)*

13<sup>th</sup> July 2012,  
APCD/JICA Project Workshop Session 3

## Establishment

*Initiated by 20 DPOs from 5 Central Asian countries:*

- *Kazakhstan*
- *Kyrgyzstan*
- *Tajikistan*
- *Turkmenistan*
- *Uzbekistan*

*27-28 March, 2012 established on the Seminar in  
Almaty (Kazakhstan)*

*Seminar was supported by APCD/JICA project*

## Support by APCD project

*CADF was initiated by DPOs and leaders which was supported before in the follow activities:*

- *CDSHOD (2005, Islamabad, Pakistan)*
- *CBSHOD (2008, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan)*
- *1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> CBR Congresses (2010, Bangkok; 2011, Manila)*
- *Ecafe workshop (2011, Bangkok)*
- *and many other...*

## Activities and Achievement

- *MRR Conference in Central Asia (2012, Almaty, Kazakhstan)*
- *Networking in 5 CA countries*
- *First Advisor on disability in Ministry of Labor in Kazakhstan*

### **Challenges and Lessons Learnt**

- *Difference in economic and political situation in 5 countries*
- *Isolation from AP region because of language difference*
- *Long distances within the sub-region and region*

### **Future Plan**

- *International conference in Kyrgyzstan on ratification the CRPD, 2012*
- *MRR Action in Kazakhstan in fall, 2012*
- *MRR Rally through three CA countries, goal – CRPD signing/ratification and Action plans in each of countries, 2013*



## Asia-Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (1/6)



The slide features the APFHD logo, which consists of a blue circle with a white crescent and a red dot, surrounded by the text "Asia Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened". To the right of the logo is a blue map of the Asia-Pacific region with a red dot indicating the location of the workshop. Below the logo and map is a row of ten national flags representing the member countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, South Korea, Thailand, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Vietnam, Philippines, and Vietnam. The text "13<sup>th</sup> July 2012, APCD/JICA Project Workshop Session 3" is centered below the flags. The slide is framed by two small inset photos of two women talking in the top corners.

13<sup>th</sup> July 2012,  
APCD/JICA Project Workshop Session 3

Asia Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD)



The slide is titled "Establishment" and features the APFHD logo in the top left corner. The text describes the organization's origin and membership. At the bottom right, there is a circular inset photo of a group of people sitting together in a meeting. The slide is framed by a blue bar at the bottom with the organization's name.

### Establishment

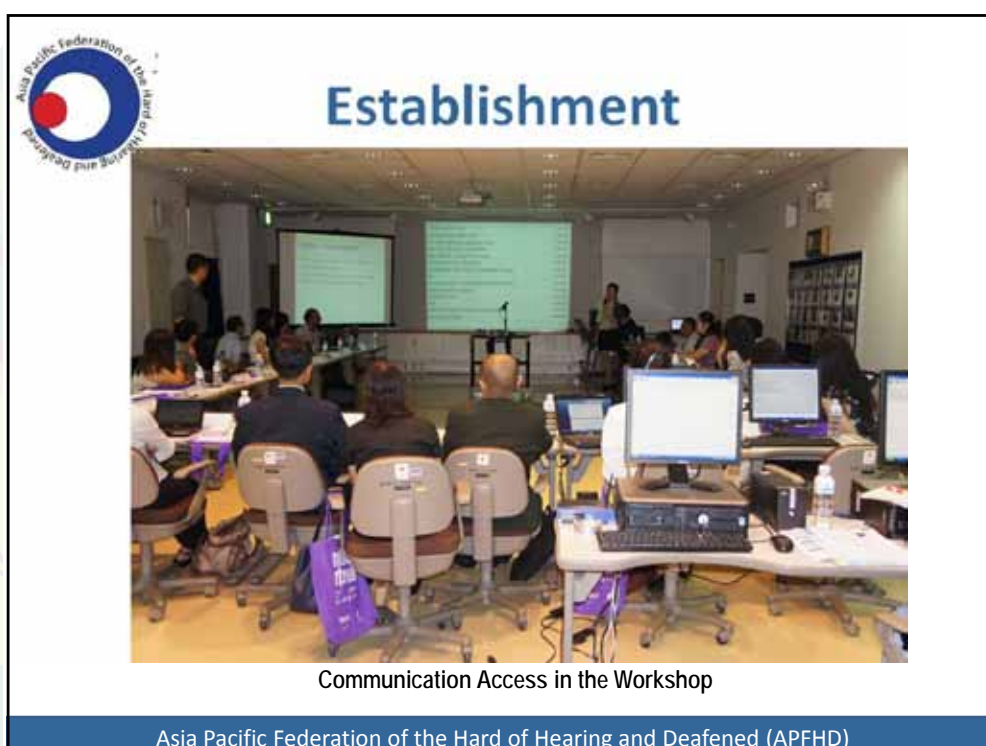
People who are hard of hearing and deafened in Asia Pacific and the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) initiated this network.

APFHD founded in “*first Asia Pacific Workshop on Hard of Hearing and Deafened*” on Feb 29 – March 2, 2012 at APCD Bangkok Thailand.


APFHD has 10 members countries in its network.

Asia Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD)

## Asia-Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (2/6)




## Asia-Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (3/6)




### Support by APCD project

1. **Support in Networking:** got benefit from APCD network.
2. **Support for Establishment:** APCD provided us the opportunity by organizing “first Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Hard of hearing and Deafened”.
3. **Continuous support:**  
Support for secretariat, account and Support for Website.  
Support as Adviser - Mr. Akiie Ninomiya is APFHD adviser.

Asia Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD)




### Establishment



Got benefit from APCD network – majority of member are from APCD network

Asia Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD)




## Activities and Achievement

1. Online meetings of EC members
2. A survey of member countries needs for strengthening the movement is under process.
3. APFHD-Open-Forum, Facebook to share information and discussing related issues.
4. Website and some other material developed

Website will be launched at the end of this presentation


Asia Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD)



## Challenges and Lessons Learnt

1. *Funding and resource development is a big challenge.*
2. *Lack of accessible communication is another big challenge.*
3. *Lack of expertise on SHOs development and management.*

Asia Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD)



## Challenges and Lessons Learnt

1. *Information and communication technology (ICT) can make impossible possible. It provides the base of the APFHD network initiative.*
2. *Without professional CART service communication is somewhat difficult.*

Asia Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD)



## Future Plan 2012-2013

1. *A project to **strengthening the member organizations.***
2. *A project for **awareness raising** (developing material and dissemination)*
3. *A project to train **human resources** i.e. professional CART/Voice writers. And setting up a **service center.***
4. *Searching potential partners for funding / technical support etc.*

Asia Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD)



*BGM 2014*

*APFHD's  
Biannual General Meeting  
(BGM)  
will be organized in Indonesia  
in 2014 by Sehijra*



Asia Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD)

**Thank you**



**APFHD Representatives:**

Ms. Hanh Duong Phuong, Ms. Rachmita Maun Harahap, Mr. Muhammad Akram

Asia Pacific Federation of the Hard of Hearing and Deafened (APFHD)






## Achievement

- DAO RUANG
- UNITY
- ROSE

13<sup>th</sup> July 2012, APCD/JICA Project Workshop  
Session 3

## Establishment

<p>Group name: DAO RUANG (Thailand)</p> <p>Logo : </p> <p>Name of Leader : Ms. Phacharin Sujaritwatanasak</p> <p>Year of Establishment : March 2009</p>	<p>Group name: ROSE (Cambodia)</p> <p>Logo : </p> <p>Name of Leader : Ms. Kay Sok Sambo</p> <p>Year of Establishment : November 2011</p>
<p>Group name: UNITY (Myanmar)</p> <p>Logo : </p> <p>Name of Leader : Mr. Min Swe Htet</p> <p>Year of Establishment : February 2010</p>	

## DAO RUANG (Thailand)



## UNITY (Myanmar)





## ROSE (Cambodia)

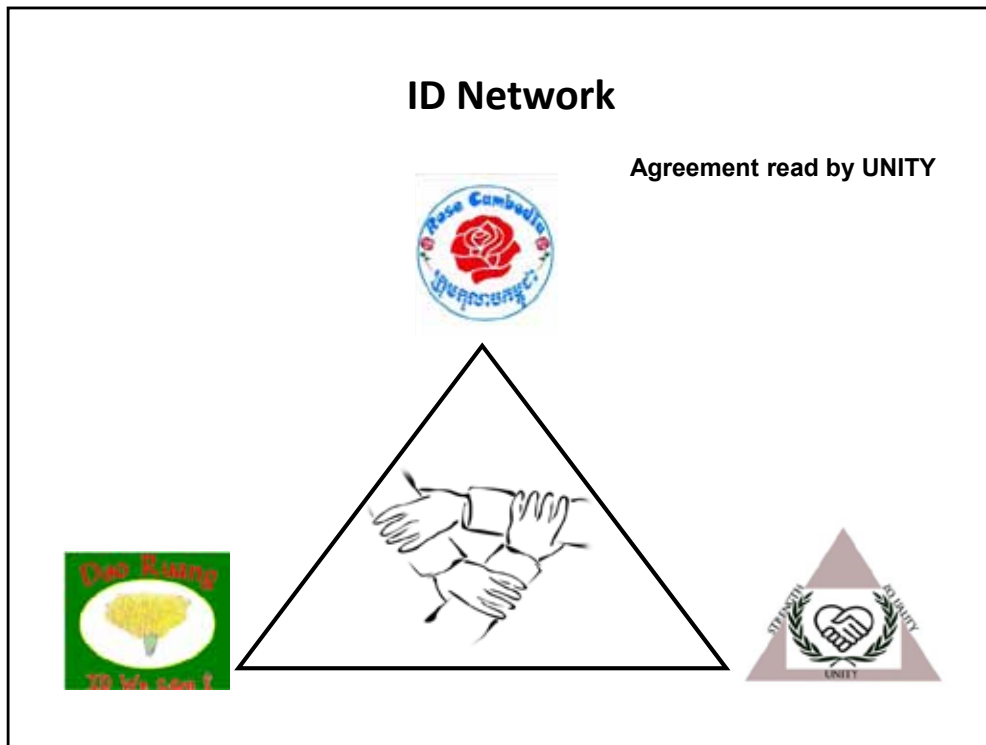


### Common challenges

- Limited financial support
- Limited technical support
- Limited capacity of supporters
- Limited participation from family members
- Lack of coordinating knowledge and experience with persons with intellectual disabilities
- Technique of marketing of projects
- Limited ownership



## United ID Network (4/5)



## Statement

Statement read by Rose

United ID Network (5/5)



# PHOTOS



Representatives from AAN, APFHD, CADF, CBR AP Network, E-Cafe, SADP, TCIL, United ID Network



New Empowerment Cafe Barista Members



Participants Exchanging for Sustainable Networking in Partnership with APCD



Representatives from AAN, APFHD, CADF, CBR AP Network, E-Cafe, SADF, TCIL, United ID Network



Participants Sharing their Inputs on the Draft Incheon Strategy



Representative of UNESCAP as resource person working on the Draft Incheon Strategy

# ANNEX: PRE-WORKSHOP

## Roadmap for Self-Advocate Groups (Dao Ruang, Unity and Rose)



### Preamble:

The three self-advocate groups; Dao Ruang from Thailand, Unity from Myanmar and Rose from Cambodia, met in Bangkok, Thailand to join the APCD-JICA Project Workshop on July 11-13, 2012. The groups decided to form their network called the “United ID Network Mekong Sub-Region” with the below logo.



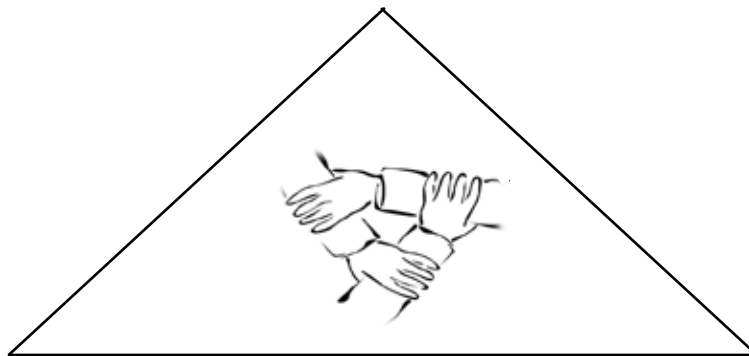
### Logo Definition:

Since the three countries are from Mekong Sub-Region in Southeast Asia, Mekong River is presented in the logo as it is the most important river runs through many countries including Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia. The ship with three different colors represents member countries (Yellow for Dao Ruang, Green for Unity and Red for Rose) and that they will be sailing together to promote the rights of persons with intellectual disabilities and work collaboratively.

### Commitments:

- “We all believe in the rights and dignity of persons with intellectual disabilities, their potential to be agent of change in society”.
- “We all understand that the importance of triangle collaboration among persons with ID, supporters and family members”.
- “We agreed to collaborate among network’s member and complete our future plan as follows”.

## United ID Network Mekong Sub-Region "ID's Voice Must be heard"



### Future Plans and Activities of the network

- Annual meeting in each country
- November 2013, Thailand will be first annual meeting of the group
- Online meeting on every three months
- Sharing information via email by monthly
- Chair person will be rotated per year

### Future Actions:

We (Persons with ID) should:

- Encourage persons with ID to live independently
- Lead local groups, clubs in community with supporters and families
- Connect with donors/INGOs/NGOs and services providers and community
- Communicate with other networks on intellectual disabilities for information exchanged
- Regional exchanged programs and collaborations of self-advocates and supporters

### Supporters should:

- Support/ facilitate groups' members to meet regularly
- Raising awareness of family and community
- Promote capacity development of self-advocate group member
- Voice out in case persons with ID can't

### Family should:

- Encourage and provide opportunity for children to participate in the groups' activities
- Strengthen existed parents' networks/ clubs
- Provide development support for their children
- Collaborate with supporters and relevant stakeholders





**APCD**

Accessible for Persons with disAbilities



**Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability** · ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

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