

REPORT ON WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY-BASED INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN MONGOLIA

"Хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй хүмүүсийг хамт олонд нь хамруулан хөгжүүлэх" семинар



TUUSHIN HOTEL, ULAANBAATAR, MONGOLIA | 27-28 MARCH 2014



MINISTRY OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT
AND SOCIAL PROTECTION



MINISTRY OF HEALTH



Report on Workshop on Community-Based Inclusive Development in Mongolia

Organized by

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



MINISTRY OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT
AND SOCIAL PROTECTION



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

In Collaboration with

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



Tuushin Hotel, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

27-28 March 2014

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Group Photo of Participants

SUMMARY REPORT

Held in Ulaanbaatar on 27-28 March 2014, the Workshop on Community-Based Inclusive Development in Mongolia was conducted by the Government of Mongolia through the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection (MPDSP) and the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the National Rehabilitation and Development Center of Mongolia, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Community-Based Rehabilitation Asia-Pacific Network.

Participants, particularly those with disabilities expressed their full support for the workshop because they were able to exchange ideas and opinions with various sectors, including the government, community stakeholders, the business sector, and medical professionals about issues relating to the concept of Community-Based Inclusive Development (CBID). Participants with disabilities in rural areas indicated their desire to learn more about CBID and strengthen their networks.



Opening Ceremony by Organizers

27 March 2014

Session 1: Opening

- 09.00-09.30 Opening Remarks
- Mr. Amarsaikhan Duger (Director, Population Development Policy Coordinating Department, MPDSP)
 - Mr. Chapal Khasnabis (Technical Officer, WHO)
 - Mr. Akiie Ninomiya (Executive Director, APCD)
 - Dr. Kenji Kuno (Senior Advisor, JICA)
- Objectives and Outline of the Workshop
- Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani (Resource Person, APCD)
- Group Photo
- MC: MPDSP

Session 2: Introduction of Disability

- 09:30-10:20 Disability from Different Perspectives (DET) / Q&A
- Dr. Kenji Kuno (Senior Advisor, JICA)
- 10.20-10.40 Coffee Break
- 10:40-12:00 Disability from Different Perspectives (DET) / Q&A
- Dr. Kenji Kuno (Senior Advisor, JICA)
- 12.00-13.00 Lunch

Session 3: CBR Guidelines and Key Components

- 13.00-14.20 CBR Guidelines in line with CRPD / Q&A
- Mr. Chapal Khasnabis (Technical Officer, WHO)
- 14.20-14.40 Coffee Break
- 14.40-16.30 Empowerment Component & Environmental Component (Universal Design & Accessibility) / Q&A
- Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani (Resource Person, APCD)

28 March 2014

Session 4: CBID and Business Collaboration

- 09.00-10.20 Disability-Inclusive Business / Q&A
Mr. Ryuhei Sano (General Manager, APCD)
- 10.20-10.40 Coffee Break

Session 5: Multi-Stakeholders Collaboration

- 10.40-12.00 Networking and Collaboration at the Community Level / Q&A
-Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani (Resource Person, APCD)
- 12.00-13.00 Lunch
- 13.00-13.30 Networking and Collaboration at the National Level / Q&A
-Dr. Batdulam Tumenbayar (Director, MPDSP)
- 13.30-14.50 Coffee Break
- 14.50-15.20 Networking and Collaboration at the International Level / Q&A
-Mr. Chapal Khasnabis (Technical Officer, WHO)

Session 6: Closing

- 15.20-16.00 Reflection:
-Mr. Ghulam Nabi Nizamani (Resource Person, APCD)
-Dr. Batdulam Tumenbayar (Director, Division of Development of People with Disabilities, MPDSP)
- Closing Remarks:
-Dr. Kenji Kuno (Senior Advisor, JICA)
-Mr. Chapal Khasnabis (Technical Officer, WHO)
-Mr. Akiie Ninomiya (Executive Director, APCD)
-Mr. Amarsaikhan Duger (Director, Population Development Policy Coordinating Department, MPDSP)

PRESENTATIONS



DISABILITY FROM DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES (DET)

Dr. Kenji Kuno
Senior Advisor,
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



Workshop on Community-Based Inclusive Development
in Mongolia

Disability from Different Perspectives - Disability Equality Training (DET) -

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

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

Contents

We act to make our be Inclusive

What is Disability (Problem)? (1 hour)
Think! 2 exercises
Video analysis (2)

What can I Do? (1 hour)
Actions!
My action for Inclusion

© Kenji Kuno

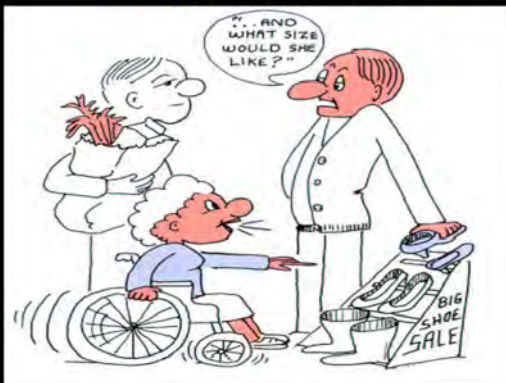
Disability

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Ex 1

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Anything Wrong?

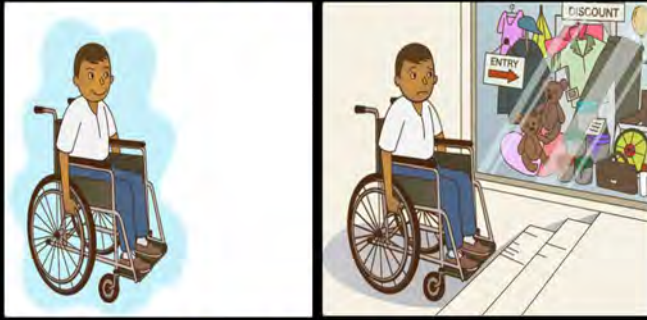


© Kenji Kuno

Ex 2

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What is Problem?



Where is Problem?

© Kenji Kuno

Ex 3

© Kenji Kuno

Analyse Video

1. What is happening?
2. Why it happens?
3. How to solve?

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Ex 4

© Kenji Kuno

Analyse Video

Find scenes where Robert faces difficulties

What makes difficulties for Robert? (causes)
(Do not find causes in Robert)

How to solve difficulties
(Open Box Solution)

© Kenji Kuno



What is Disability?



Where is Disability?

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Disability: Participation Restriction

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

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Action!!!

OK, I understand what disability is.

So, what I should do?

© Kenji Kuno

How to Solve?



© Kenji Kuno



© Kenji Kuno

2 E



Empowerment: Conscientisation (Tree break the box: PWDs gain power)

Enablement: Reasonable Accommodation (Remove the box: breaking barriers & creating services)

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Twin-Track Approach

Destination: Full Participation & Equality

To Society
Enablement
Inclusion
Mainstreaming

To Disabled People
Empowerment of
Disabled People
Ability
Decision Making
Critical Consciousness

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3 Paradigm of Power/ Empowerment

Power

Empowerment

Ability

= Being able

Decision Making

= Able to decide

Critical Consciousness

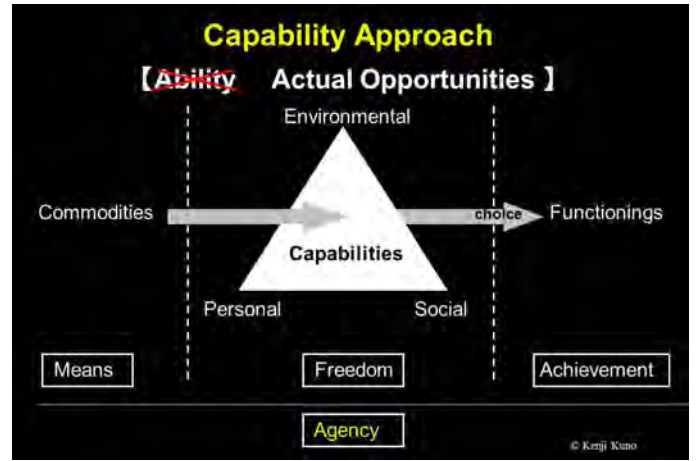
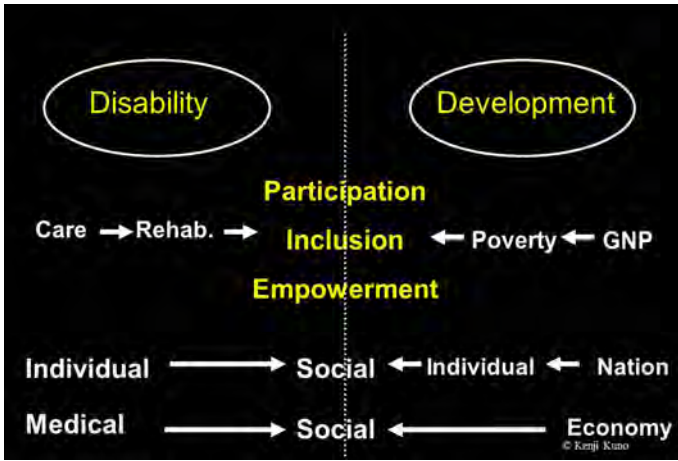
= Become agent of change

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Listen to Users' Voices

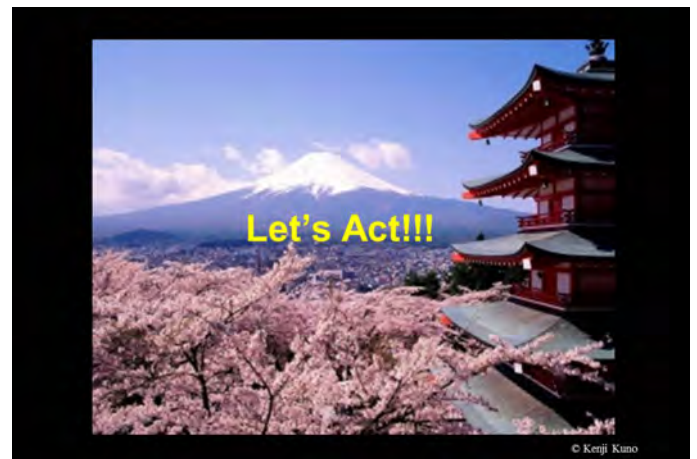
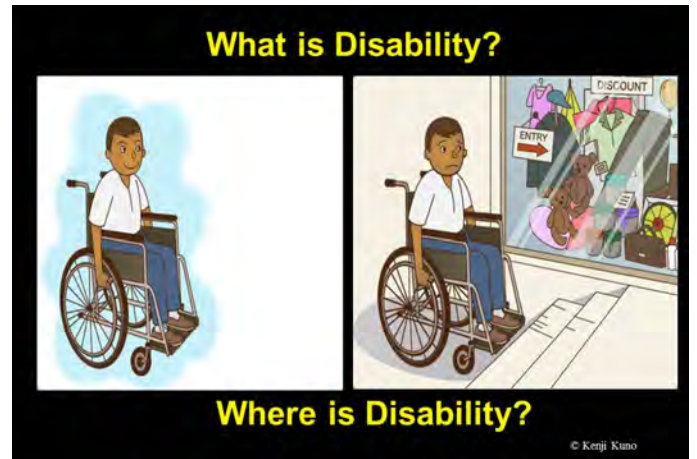


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Conclusion

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Participants Sharing their Views in DET Session




CBR GUIDELINES IN LINE WITH CRPD

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



CRPD & CBR GUIDELINES



Chapal Khasnabis
khasnabisc@who.int

"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

37/2

Disability



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

37/3

Lack of access to livelihood opportunities, education and healthcare/rehabilitation services leads to lifelong liability



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

37/3

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

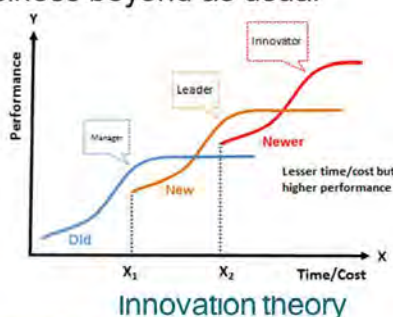


Traditional approach is not working, needs a paradigm shift – Social Innovation

"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

37/4

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



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

37/4

Social innovation

- Any new strategy, concept or idea that transforms the society especially by meeting the immediate social needs.
- Social innovation includes the social processes of innovation; such as microcredit, Ubuntu, distance learning or e-learning.
- What about social innovation in disability sector?

"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Disability - Social Model

- Society makes people disabled.
- Need of the hour is to transform or reform the society/ community – Social Innovation.



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

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Beyond person with disability

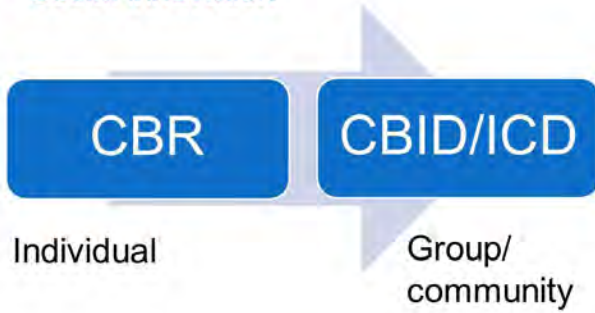


"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

9/25/2014

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Social innovation



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



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Who is disabled?



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

9/25/2014

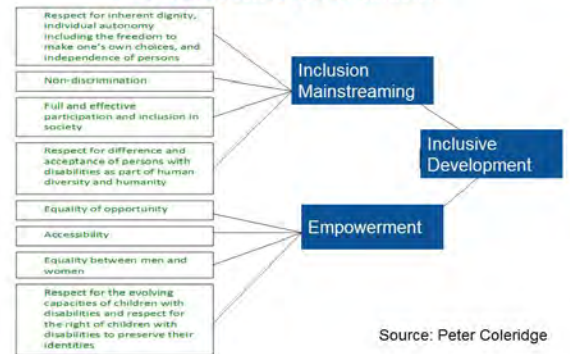
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Beyond person with disability



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities



Source: Peter Coleridge

"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

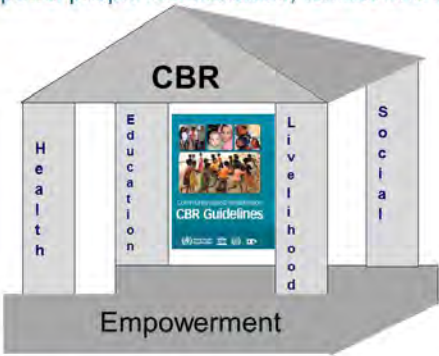
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CBR MATRIX

	HEALTH	EDUCATION	LIVELIHOOD	SOCIAL	EMPOWERMENT
Promotion	Early childhood	Skills development	Personal assistance	Advocacy and communication	
Prevention	Primary	Self-employment	Relationship, marriage and family	Community mobilization	
Medical care	Secondary and higher	Wage employment	Culture and arts	Political participation	
Rehabilitation	Non-formal	Financial services	Recreation, leisure and sports	Self-help groups	
Assistive devices	Lifelong learning	Social protection	Justice	Disabled people's organizations	

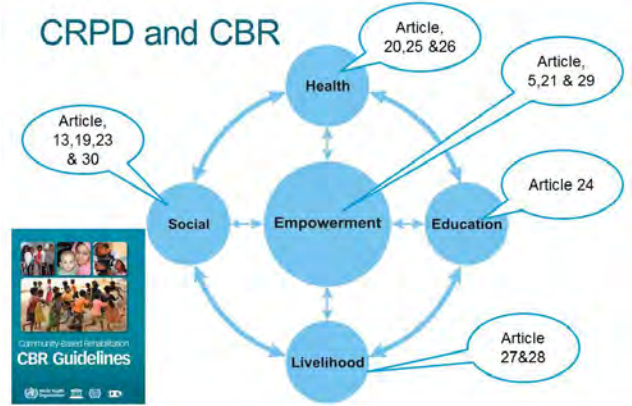
"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Targets 4 key development sectors to be inclusive
Empower people with disabilities, families and communities



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

CRPD and CBR



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Make the Right Real
especially for those who need it most



Both calls for action – one sets the Goals, Targets and Indicators and other shows the path for realization

"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Goal 1: Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

But how?

Paradigm Shift - Empowerment



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

1. Organize - Individuals to groups



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Inclusive Group

Once people with similar problems meet, they can come to realise that they have common problems and that there are common solutions



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Being together helps to minimize isolation and to increase mutual support. Feeling of togetherness is a prerequisite for group empowerment.



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Self-help groups (SHG) or Disabled people's organisations (DPO) are the foundation of any good CBR programme



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

2. Listen – Understand perception/problems



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Common approach

- Physiotherapy
- Assistive devices
- Corrective surgery
- Education/schooling
- Accessible classroom and toilet
- Accessible environment
- Vocational training
- Income

Medical model

Disabled peoples need

- Income
- Food
- Clothes
- House
- Water and Toilet
- Education School
- Treatment & Cure
- Calipers shoes
- Exercise

Developmental model

"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

3. Enable - equip



Mobility device



Skills training & IGP

"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

3. Enable and equip

Never ignore the value of the traditional sector



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

3. Enable and equip

Make sure devices are of good quality – fit for purpose



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

3. Enable and equip

Inclusive primary healthcare is a good asset



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

3. Enable and equip

Early identification & intervention



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

3. Enable and equip Making optimum use of local resources



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

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4. Engage – time for action. Negotiation with local Government



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10 Action Points for CBID

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Organize and empower the rights holders



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

3. Enable and equip Rehabilitation services at the doorstep



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

4. Engage – time for action 3% budget allocation from the local government.



Sustainable development

"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

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Planning, budgeting & resource mobilization



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Work with the duty bearers



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Bridge the gap



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Ensure everyone has access to healthcare, rehabilitation and assistive devices



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Every child with disability should have access to education as others Local children local school – inclusive school



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Access to market oriented skills training & job opportunities - a productive member/tax-payer



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Living in the community as others



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Inclusive programme – focus more on activities which benefit everyone



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Document, evaluate and disseminate



"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

Conclusion

- There is no one model of CBR;
- Address the primary problem (basic needs) first – reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects;
- Meet disability specific needs such as rehabilitation and assistive devices
- Look beyond disability – disability scenario is changing and changing very fast – CBR should continue to change accordingly, to remain relevant and effective;
- Be inclusive – include other marginalized/disadvantaged groups and community at large;
- Invest in community-based initiatives – there is no other way;
- Inclusive Community Development (ICD/CBID) is the way forward to ensure development and human rights for all – **everyone everywhere – no one to be left behind.**

"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"



Thank you

"Uniting human diversity, with diversity intact"

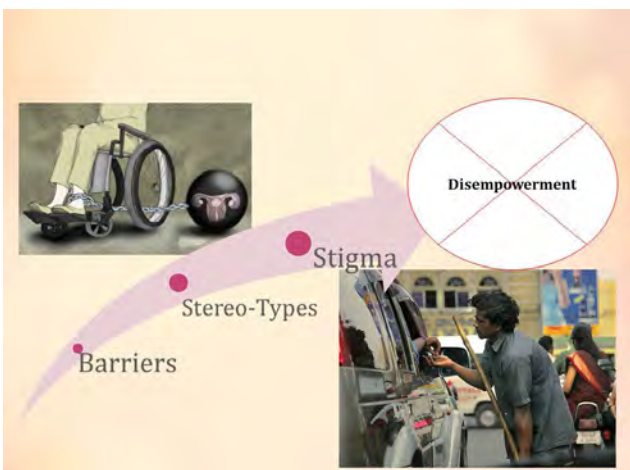
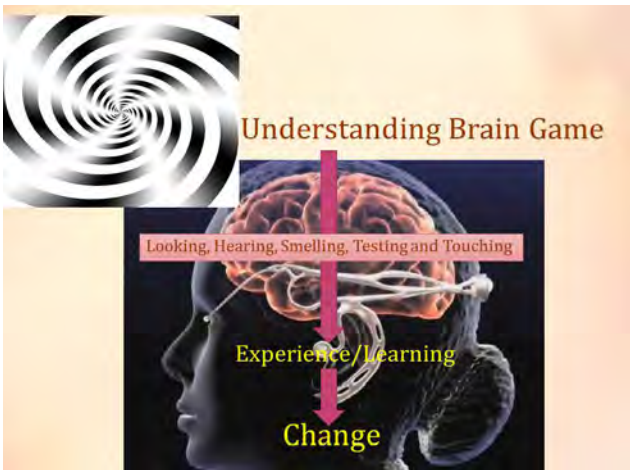


Memorial Photo with Participants

EMPOWERMENT COMPONENT & ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENT



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



Process towards Empowerment



Components of Empowerment

Competence:	Trust in own's skills
Self determination:	Freedom in choice
Meaning:	Purpose of someone being in this world (Agent of Change)
Positive Identity:	Ability to be accepted as someone is
Group Orientation:	Feeling part of community

5 Elements in Empowerment



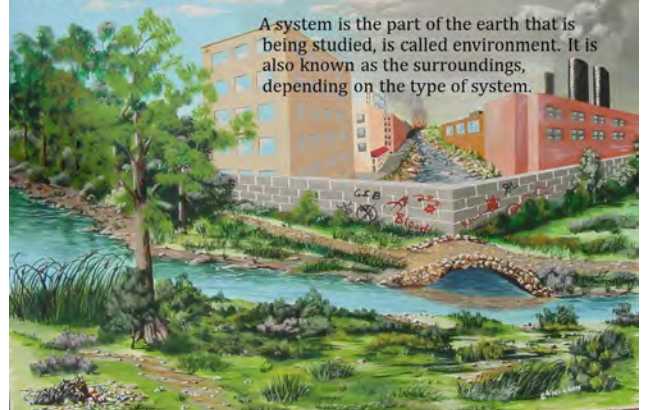
Empowerment Indicators

Empowerment domains	Level 1 indicators (least empowered)	Level 2 indicators (so called empowered)	Level 3 indicators (empowered)
Education	Illiterate	Special Education	Educated
Skills	Unskilled	Indecent Skills	Professional
Participation	Home Bound	Special Occasions/events	Full and Equal Participation
Decision Making	Excluded/ other decide	Personal level	Decision Maker
Economic Activity	Seeker/dependant	Charity earnings with self expenditure	Earner through Livelihood and independent to make expenditures
Freedom	Total inaccessibility	Limited access with support	Barrier Free environment

CBR Matrix

Health	Education	Livelihood	Social	Empowerment	Environment
Promotion	Early Childhood	Skill Development	Personal Assistance	Advocacy & Communication	Physical
Prevention	Primary	Self-Employment	Relationships Marriage & Family	Community Mobilization	Communication
Medical Care	Secondary & Higher	Wage Employment	Culture & Arts	Political Participation	Attitudinal
Rehabilitation	Non-formal	Financial Services	Recreation Leisure & Sports	Self-Help Groups	Policy
Assistive Devices	Long Life Learning	Social Protection	Justice	Disabled Peoples' Organizations	Disaster

Environment



Built in Environment

The term built in environment refers to the human-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging in scale from personal shelter and buildings to neighborhoods and cities that can often include their supporting infrastructure and transport made by human beings.



Built in Environment



Accessible Railway Station in Japan

Built in Environment




Most of buildings have steps

Built in Environment




Some time we forget that in our community people with disabilities live.

Traditional Environment

The term created environment refers to the surroundings created by human beings those are language, culture, socialization, customs and such other characteristics that create a particular environment.



Traditional Environment





Traditional Environment




Traditional Environment




Traditional Environment



Person with Disability Barrier Empowerment





Barriers

- Built in and Transport Barriers
- Information and Communication Barriers
- Thoughts and Attitudinal Barriers
- Policy or regulation Barriers



ACCESSIBILITY

Accessibility = Any space , building, product, service as well as information are designed in a way to be accessible, usable , understandable and comfortable for all people without discrimination.

Accessibility = creating a barrier free environment for ALL people with a disability!

Universal Design

- Universal design is a concept, approach, or goal to make products and the built environment universally usable by all people everywhere.
- Universal design is dependent on the culture of the people who will be using the specific built environment.
- Universal design may be different in each and every country because it is meant to be universally usable in that place.



Common Mistakes



In Construction we don't think from beginning and not include persons with disabilities

Common Mistakes

Some Accessibility features not usable



Solution



Mostly people find easy solutions



A school made accessible for persons with disabilities



Pictures from my home town

Utilization of local resources for local people





Pictures from my home town



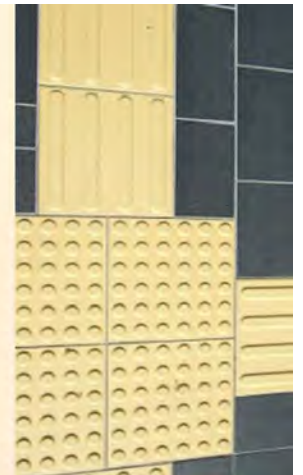
Change after assistive device



People with visual disabilities access to information,



Mobility Access for people with Visual Disabilities



Mobility Access for people with Visual Disabilities



Deaf People

Sign Language Interpreter?

yes

no



Sign Language as spoken language

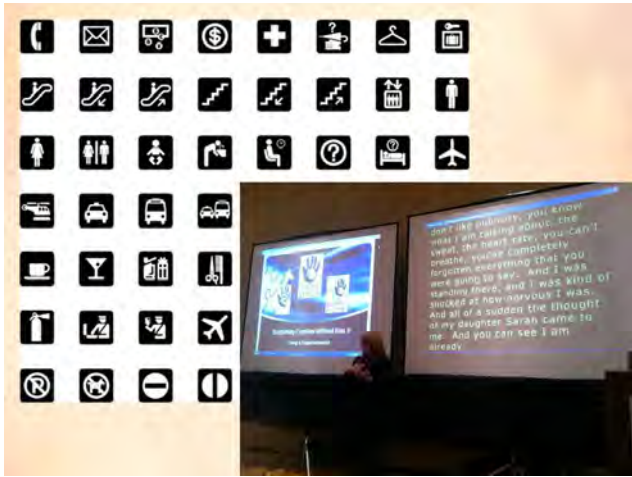


Deaf Children

Early Childhood Intervention and Development



[Coconuts Clacking Together Imitating Sound Of Hoofbeats]



Disaster

Existing Infrastructure Destroyed



After Disaster new constructions made accessible

Thank You Very Much !

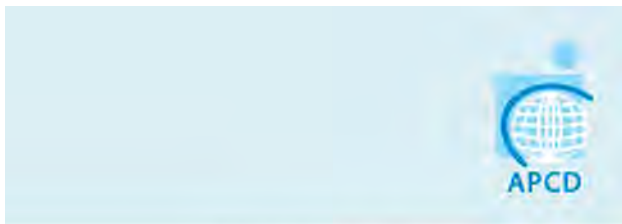


Don't Make Delay in Decision Making for Persons with Disabilities



DISABILITY-INCLUSIVE BUSINESS

Mr. Ryuhei Sano
General Manager,
Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD)



Disability-inclusive Business

Mr. Ryuhei Sano
General Manager
Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability



Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability?

What is APCD?

- Established in Thailand by the Government of Thailand (Ministry of Social Development and Human Security) with support from the Government of Japan (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
- Managed by the APCD Foundation under the Patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn
- Endorsed by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

**Regional Implementation Agency
Endorsed by the United Nations**

Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real (2013-2022)
Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disability will continue building the capabilities of persons with disabilities and multi-sectoral collaboration
with special attention to encouraging private sector engagement in disability-inclusive business...

Why Disability-Inclusive Business?

Background (1)



Background (2)



Roundtable Talks on Disability-Inclusive Business (September 2011-August 2012)



Corporate Social Responsibility?

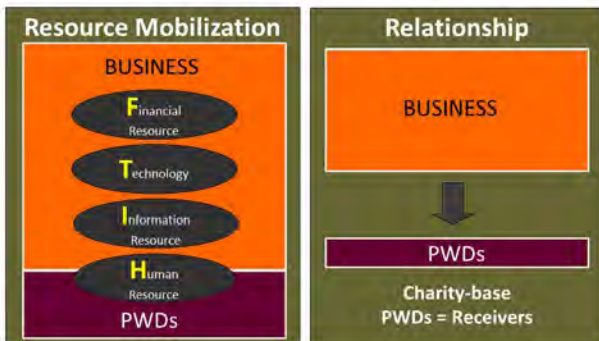


What is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)?

- **European Union:**
"A concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis."
- **World Business Council for Sustainable Development:**
"Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large"



Perception of Corporate Social Responsibility



Basis of Disability-Inclusive Business



Go Beyond Corporate Social Responsibility (Definition of Disability-Inclusive Business)

"Disability-Inclusive Business" is an enterprise that has a positive impact on disability-friendly environment, communication, attitude, policy and regulation.

It is an emerging business trend that strives to address disability, work and employment from the perspective of persons with disabilities as customers, employees, employers, and entrepreneurs. In general, an enterprise is described as a disability-inclusive business if it matches the following criteria:

1. It incorporates the principles of accessibility into each of its business aspects.
2. It offers disability-friendly products, communication and services that replace those which are non disability-friendly.
3. It has made a commitment to disability principles according to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in its business policies.

Unanimously adopted at the Inclusive Business Roundtable Talk on Rating System, at the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability, Bangkok, Thailand, 1 January, 2012

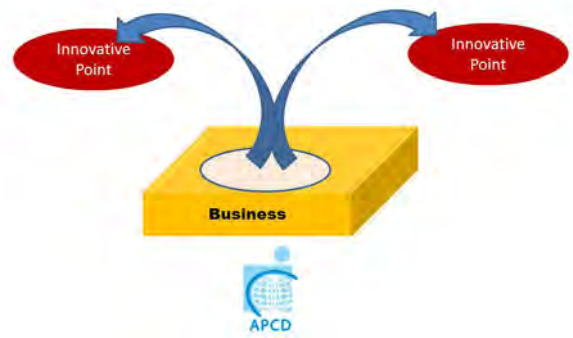


Value Chain and Disability Inclusive Business



What are we doing on Disability-Inclusive Business?

Disability-Inclusive Business Project



What is Pioneering Movement (Rural Accessibility)

What is Pioneering Movement (Disability-Inclusive Agribusiness Project)



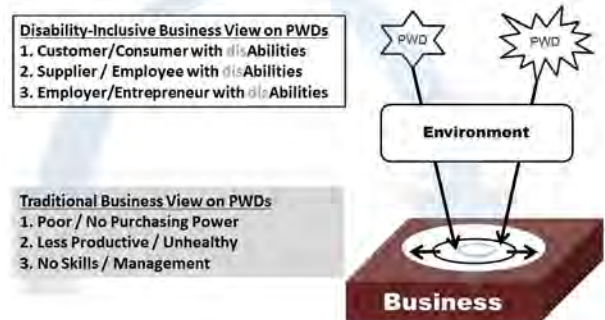
What is Pioneering Movement (Disability-Inclusive Business Award Project)

What have we learned on Disability-Inclusive Business?



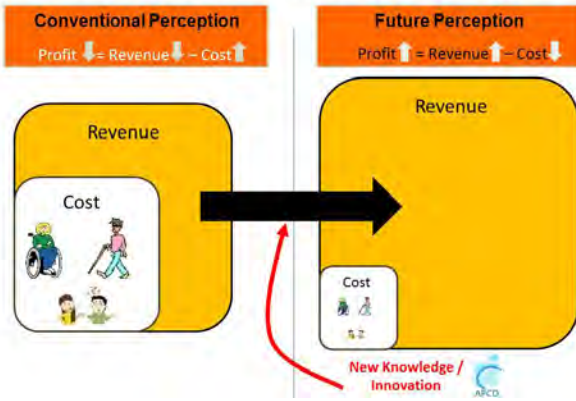
5 senses: Uniqueness of Persons with Disabilities

What can catch the interest from the business sector





Traditional Business Sector in the DIB Sector



Thank you !!!

www.apcdfoundation.org



Introducing Disability-Inclusive Business Concept to Participants

NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL



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



Community

- 1) Community can refer to a usually small, social unit of any size that shares common values.
- 2) The term can also refer to the national community or international community.

We will discuss about first type of Community

How we see community

Community as setting

Community as target

How we see community

Community as agent

Community as resource

Community and Persons with Disabilities

- Persons with Disabilities are 15% of total population.
- Persons with disabilities are part of community.
- Persons with disabilities are contributor to community development

Why Networking and Collaboration at Community Level?

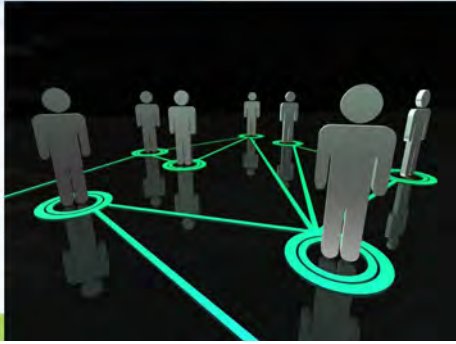
Problems of persons with disabilities in health, education, jobs, housing, the environment, are complex and interwoven with community.

Working with persons with disabilities can make a dent in solving these broad problems?

There is real strength in numbers. When you have many groups with different views, resources, and skills applying their local wisdom and strength to solve a problem together at difficult position, the results can be like the work of superheroes.

Networking

Organizations have a networking relationship when they exchange information in order to help each organization do a better job. For example, if a disabled peoples' organization and a community council share information about their situation of village or in small town, that is a form of networking. Simple networking can also be a good starting point for people to work together.



Collaboration

In a collaborative relationship, organizations or people help each other develop, expand or enhance their capacities.

- Collaboration is a relationship in which each organization or person wants to help its partners to achieve the goal and targets.
- Collaboration always starts after the networking.



Under Standing Networking and Collaboration



Inclusion is Key

Let us think how to strengthen networking and collaboration at community level for inclusion of persons with disabilities in mainstream service like health, education, livelihood and social life



Inclusive Community

This picture is from my home town where we have strong networking and collaboration at community level with local government, local politicians, local civil society organization, and other community stakeholders

Local Youth Volunteer Local Government

Disabled peoples' Organization

Local Politician

Local Civil Society Organization

Outcome
A committee constitute under the local government

Thank You Very Much !



IT DOESN'T MATTER HOW MANY RESOURCES YOU HAVE, IF YOU DON'T KNOW HOW TO USE THEM.



Participants Receiving the Certificate

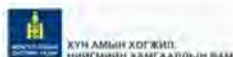


NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Dr. Batdulam Tumenbayar
 Director,
 Division of Development of People with Disabilities,
 Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection of Mongolia



MINISTRY OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION



COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATE AND NON-STATE ORGANIZATIONS AND NETWORKING

Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection
 Т. БАТДУЛАМ, Head of Department of Development of Persons with disabilities

Collaboration between state and non-state organizations

- Mongolia ratified to the UN Convention on the rights of the persons with disabilities in 2009.
- Human Rights Commission and Disabled People's Organizations actively collaborated to let Mongolia ratify UNCRPD.
- Disability Policy Council is established at the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection in order provide collaboration between state and non-state organizations, headed by Vice Minister.

Disability Policy Council



Milestones of Community Based Rehabilitation for the persons with disabilities (CBR)

- 1991 – CBR is introduced by WHO and AIFO INGO.
- 1998 – CBR had brand name “Tegsh Duuren” /Full Equality/
- 1999-2007 – CBR covered in western and gobi region of Mongolia and Ulaanbaatar 8 districts
- 2008-2010 – CBR covered in eastern and central region of Mongolia and Bagahangai district of Ulaanbaatar city
- 2011 – CBR became National program /Order No.216 of Minister of Health, July 2011/

Networking of Community Based Rehabilitation for the persons with disabilities

- Established local CBR committee in each aimag (province) and districts /21 aimags and UB 9 districts/ by the Order of aimag/district Governors. Consists of 5-7 members in the committee including health, education and labor sectors and DPOs.
- Local CBR Coordinator exist in each aimag and district.
- Established CBR Coordinating Committee at national level in the Ministry of Health. /Order No.216 of Minister of Health/

Networking of National CBR Program



Further planned actions

According to the Government resolution No. 80,
March 14 2014

- Launched Incheon Strategy in March 26, 2014
- Establish National Coordinating Committee
- Elaborate, approve and implement first Five year's plan of action to implement Incheon Strategy

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
COLLABORATION**



Group Photo of Organizers

NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL



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



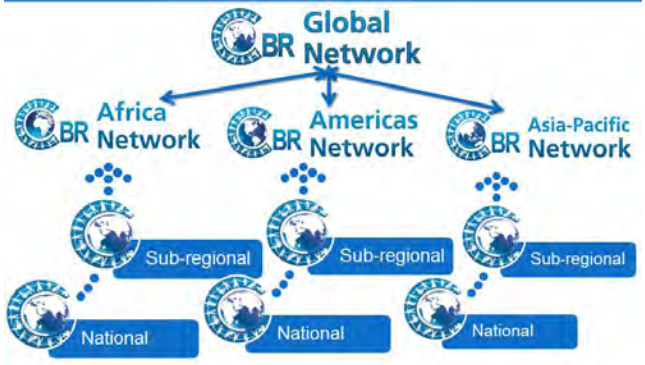
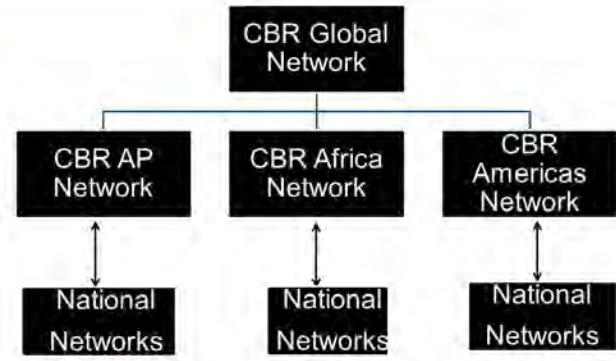
Chapal Khasnabis
 khasnabis@who.int



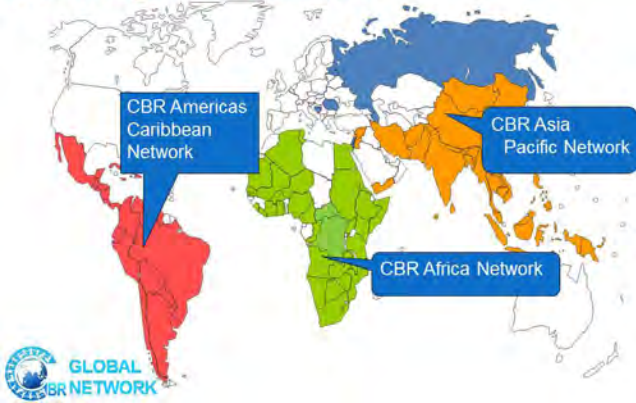
UN



CBR Mongolia Network



CBR Regional Networks



Launching of the CBR Guidelines 4th CBR Africa Congress Nigeria, 26 October 2010



CBR Guidelines an example of Partnership & Consensus

150 global experts

1st Global BR Congress
 26-28 November 2012, Agra, India



Global BR Network

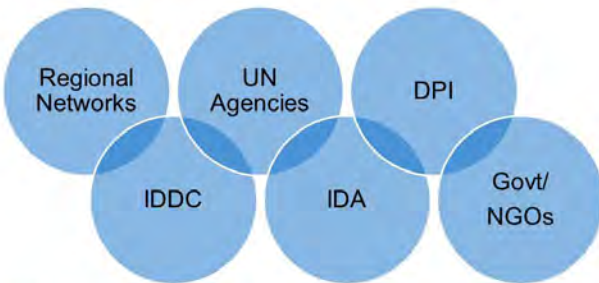


20 executive members from UN, Government, NGO and DPO

Registered as an independent organization in Bangkok, Thailand



Partnership/collaboration



Thank you



MEDIA COVERAGE



Broadcast on 27 March 2014

PHOTO GALLERY



Group Photo of Organizers



Certification Presentation for Participants



Over 800 Participants Attending the Workshop



Participants Sharing their Views



Exhibition of Products by Persons with Disabilities





MINISTRY OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT
AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

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