

APCD/JAIF Project Baseline Survey Report

August 2013



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This report is available in a text format for persons with visual impairment and blind persons free of charge. Please contact info@apcdfoundation.org for further details.

Chapter 1: APCD and the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) Project

1) What is APCD?

The Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) is a regional center on disability and development established in Bangkok, Thailand as a legacy of the Asia and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons 1993-2002, with joint collaboration of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Royal Thai Government, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Government of Japan. In cooperation with more than thirty countries in the Asia-Pacific region, APCD is managed by the APCD Foundation under the Patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) identified APCD as the regional center on disability for the Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real, 2013-2022.



2) What is the APCD/JAIF Project?

The APCD/Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) Project aims at improving the overall quality of life and well-being of persons with disabilities in the ASEAN region through: 1) strengthening relations between ASEAN member countries; 2) capacity building of persons with disabilities, especially those in vulnerable and disadvantaged situations; and 3) community-based inclusive development activities including non-handicapping environment (NHE) approaches. These three strategies are integral to mainstreaming disability into development, whereby persons with disabilities are empowered and included as valued members of society with equal access to human rights.

The project was implemented in selected target communities in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV) for a period of 1 year in Phase 1, from October 2012 to September 2013. Main activities of the project for this period include: 1) Identification of target communities in CLMV; 2) ASEAN regional meetings; 3) Steering committee meetings; 4) Baseline survey; 5) Development of action plans based on results of baseline survey; and 6) Training of leaders with disabilities and local government officials. This report focuses on 4) Baseline survey in selected target communities in CLMV.



Chapter 2: Policy Framework Relevant to Persons with Disabilities in CLMV

1) Cambodia



Domestic Laws, Policies and Support Scheme on Disability

The following laws and policies have been made:

- Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Inter-Ministerial Prakas on Classification of Persons with Disabilities
- Sub-Decree on Policy Supporting the Vulnerable People Staying in Government Centers
- Policy on Education for Children with Disabilities
- Prakas on the Establishment of Physical Rehabilitation Centers
- Circular on Improving the Quality of Vocational Training for Persons with Disabilities
- National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities including Landmine/ERW Survivor

By the Government Sub-Decree No. 137 dated 27 June, 2011 on the Policy Support for Poor Disabled at Community, support for poor persons with disabilities is provided. Other support initiatives include Health Equity Fund, Early Childhood Care and Development, and Social Security Fund for Veterans.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

The Government of Cambodia signed the convention on 1 October, 2007; and ratified it on 20 December, 2012.

2) Laos



Domestic Laws, Policies and Support Scheme on Disability

There are no domestic laws and policies on disabilities and support schemes for persons with disabilities. With the leadership of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the draft decree on disability has been in discussion.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

The Government of Laos signed the convention on 15 January, 2008; and ratified it on 25 September, 2009.

3) Myanmar



Domestic Laws, Policies and Support Scheme on Disability

The following laws and policies have been made. However, there are no other support schemes for persons with disabilities.

- Rehabilitation Services for Persons with Disabilities
- National Plan of Action 2010-2012

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

The Government of Myanmar ratified the convention on 7 December, 2011.

4) Vietnam



Domestic Laws, Policies and Support Scheme on Disability

The following laws and policies have been made:

- Disability Law 51/2010/QH12
- Directive No. 01/2006/CT-TTg by Prime Minister on Promoting the Implementation of Policies to Assist Persons with Disabilities
- Scheme to Assist Persons with Disabilities, 2006–2010

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

The Government of Vietnam signed the convention on 22 October, 2007; but has not ratified it yet.



Representatives from the Government of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Japan and APCD

Chapter 3: Outline of the Baseline Survey

1) Objectives

Taking the background of each country into consideration, the objectives of the baseline survey are as below:

- To update the information on persons with disabilities in villages, communes and districts;
- To capture and analyze the current situation of persons with disabilities and serve as a basis for the planning of the APCD/JAIF Project activities; and
- To create a “baseline” that will serve as a basis for measuring impacts of project activities after the implementation of the APCD/JAIF Project in the target community.

2) Methodology

The methodology adopted in this survey follows participatory approaches ensuring participation of local stakeholders in planning and conducting the survey with the following 3 components:

- Social Demographics of Persons with Disabilities (age, gender, types of disabilities, education, employment);
- Accessibility (based on accessibility audit of selected buildings and establishments in the community); and
- Attitudes of Persons with Disabilities /Parents/Persons without Disabilities in 3 areas: awareness/knowledge, attitudes/beliefs, and behavior/treatment.

Existing data available from the District Office and the Village Heads which was used in the profiling of persons with disabilities were utilized as a point of reference. Existing laws and regulations on disability in CLMV were used as legal basis in the conduct of accessibility audits.

The data were collected via the following methods, using 3 forms as tools of the survey: “Persons with Disabilities Registry Form”, “Accessibility Audit Form” and “Attitudinal Survey Form”.

- Structured interviews with persons with disabilities, their parents and persons without disabilities via house to house survey or by invitation at specified meeting points;
- Accessibility audit of public buildings and establishments via site visits; and

- Document review of existing data on persons with disabilities in the district and relevant legislation regarding accessibility to public buildings and establishments.

3) Line Ministries in CLMV

The project was implemented in consultation with the concerned government ministries in CLMV:

- Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation of Cambodia;
- Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of Laos;
- Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement of Myanmar; and
- Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs of Vietnam.

4) Data Collection and Analysis

Basic statistics on social demographics of persons with disabilities, assessment on the accessibility of public buildings and establishments in the community, and assessment on the attitudes of persons with disabilities, their parents and persons without disabilities in the community were collected. The data from the survey were recorded on the 3 survey tools on the spot. On completion of the survey, the data were checked by the survey team members. At the end of each day, the survey tools were given to the team of interpreters for translation of the answers from native language into English for analysis.

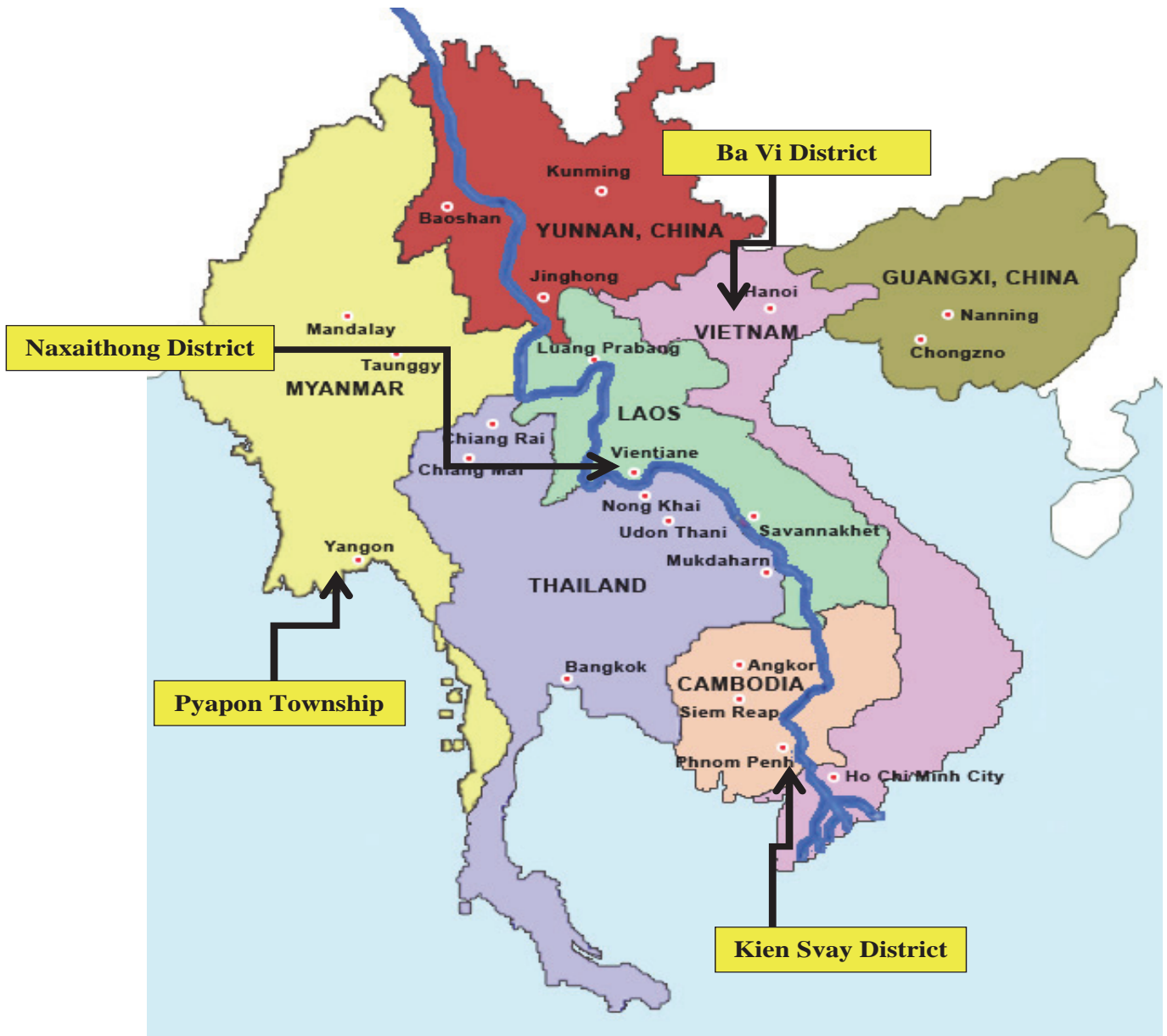
5) Target Sites

The target communities were selected using a set of predefined criteria and identified in consultation with the concerned government ministries in CLMV. Local partners including the local government authorities and disabled people's organizations (DPOs) were also consulted in the process. These criteria include willingness of local government officials to support disability related initiatives, presence of disability related programs, services, organizations, number of persons with disabilities, geographical accessibility, and security.

As a result of the identification process of the project sites, the following communities have been identified:

- Kien Svay District in Kandal Province, Cambodia;
- Naxaithong District in Vientiane, Laos;
- Pyapon Township in Ayeyarwady Region, Myanmar; and
- Ba Vi District in Hanoi, Vietnam.

Map of Project Sites



6) Interviewees

In total 798 persons were surveyed in CLMV. The breakdown is as below.

	PWD	Non-PWD	Total
Cambodia	102	98	200
Laos	98	100	198
Myanmar	100	100	200
Vietnam	100	100	200
Total	400	398	798

7) Limitations of the Survey

Data Compatibility

Although the data collection process was similar among the 4 countries, data analysis was not compatible in some aspects. Some categories of data were presented in a country but not in the other 3 countries and vice versa.

Data Sampling

Ideally the data should be sampled randomly to avoid selection biases. However the selection of respondents was done with the support of village officials which may or may not follow random sampling.

Definition of Disability

The definition of disability is different across the 4 countries. Therefore, persons with disabilities are categorized in different ways. This has the potential of providing overestimates or underestimates in certain types of disabilities. It should be clearly stated in the survey about the definition of persons with disabilities such as the one mentioned in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Besides, the survey team must have the same understanding/concept about persons with disabilities including categories of persons with disabilities and characteristics/nature of each category in order not to miss any category of data.

Local Context

As the local context in each of the 4 countries are not necessarily the same, local experts tried to modify the baseline survey tools to fit their own local context and add more clarity to the survey. However, this makes it difficult to make cross comparisons across the 4 countries, for example, comparisons of persons with disabilities and without disabilities, comparison between genders, categories of data, use of disability words/terms, and format of initial baseline survey results.



Baseline Survey by Persons with Disabilities in Ba Vi District, Vietnam

Chapter 4: Survey Findings (Comparative Analysis)

As one of main activities under the APCD/JAIF Project, the baseline survey was conducted in CLMV to collect data in 3 main areas: demographics of persons with disabilities, accessibility and attitudes towards disability.

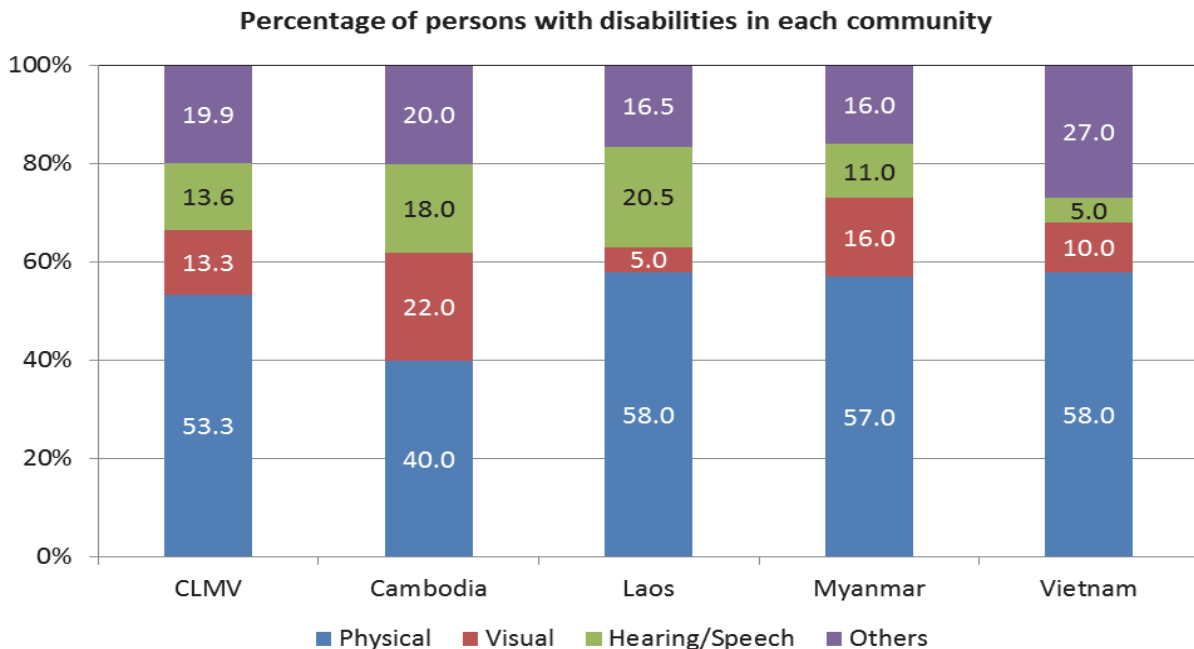
In terms of demographics of persons with disabilities, the following data were collected: types of disability; age; gender; education; and employment.

As for accessibility, all public buildings in targeted areas were visited and audited using an Accessibility Audit Form. The buildings were rated in accordance with 5 criteria: ramp; accessible toilet; non-skid floor; signage; and parking space.

Regarding the attitudes of persons with disabilities, their parents and persons without disabilities, the survey was conducted to focus on 3 categories: knowledge/awareness; attitudes/beliefs; and behavior/treatment.

1) Demographics of Persons with Disabilities

Types of Disability

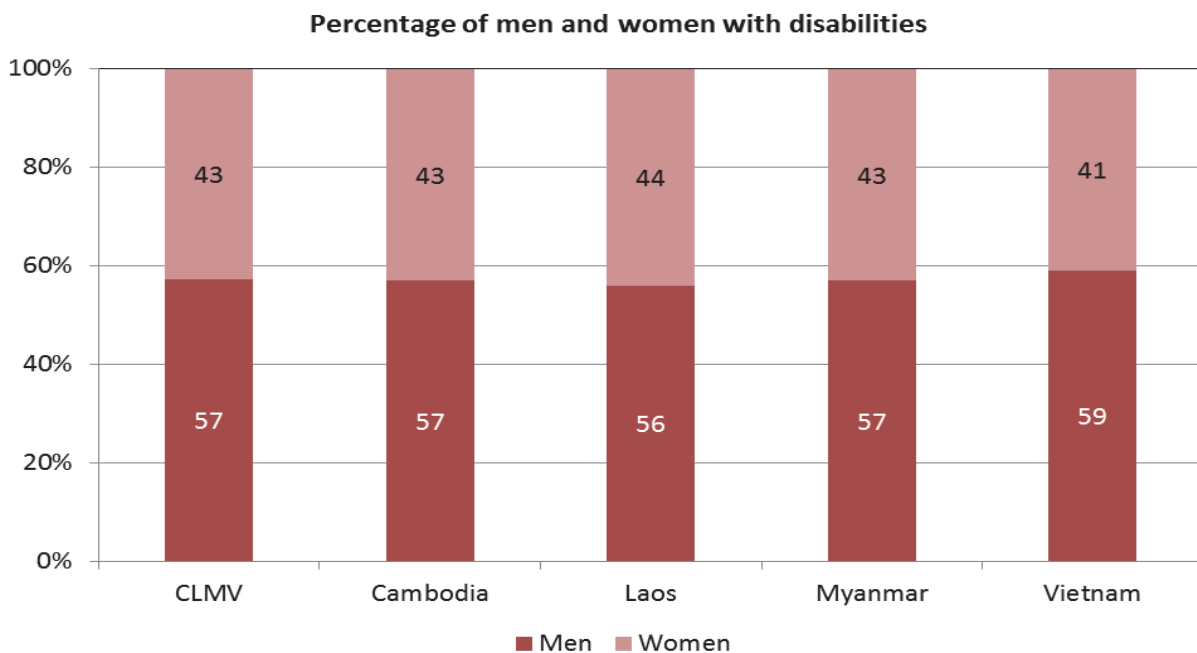


In this survey, the percentage of persons with physical disabilities was the highest number in all 4 target communities in CLMV. On average, more than half of the interviewees had physical disabilities. When it comes to persons with visual disabilities, the average percentage in CLMV was 13.3%. In Cambodia, it was much higher than the average (22.0%),

while Laos had only 5%. Regarding the persons with hearing and speech impairment, the number in Cambodia and Laos was relatively higher (18.0% and 20.5% respectively). Some categories (intellectual, multiple, others, not stated) are not shown in the graph, as the data in some countries were either unavailable or put in different categories.

Gender

In all countries of CLMV, the number of men with disabilities as respondents to the survey was higher than women with disabilities.



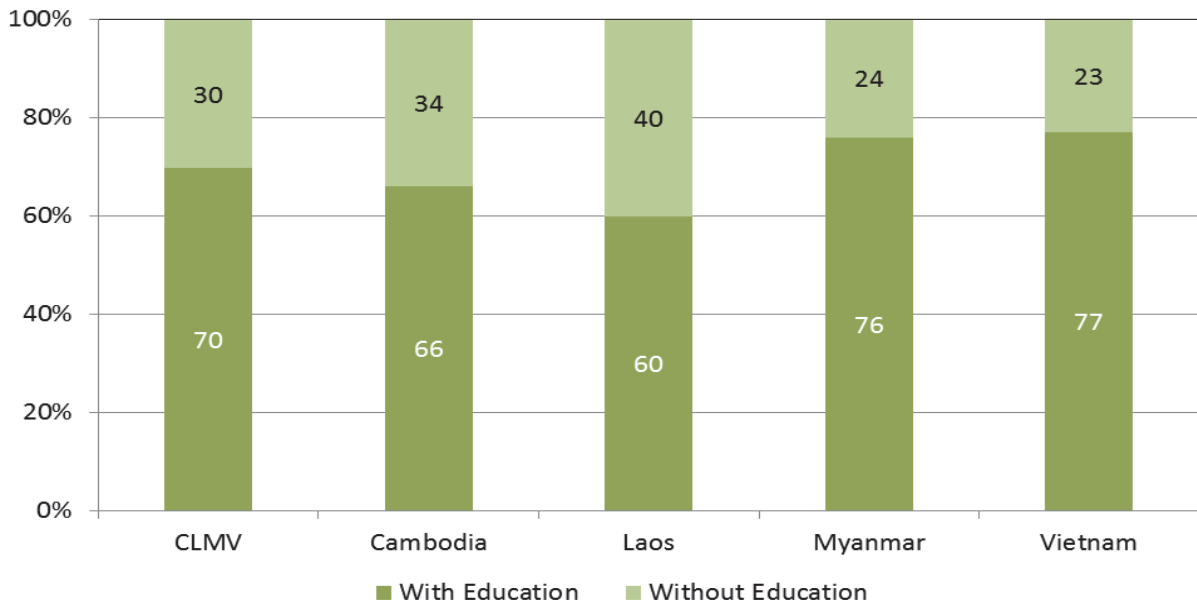
Education

This survey shows low percentages of persons with disabilities who had education. On average, 70% of persons with disabilities in CLMV had some level of education. In other words, 30% of persons with disabilities are without education.

In Myanmar and Vietnam, the percentage of persons with disabilities who had education was higher than the average of CLMV. In Cambodia and Laos, this percentage was lower than the average of CLMV.

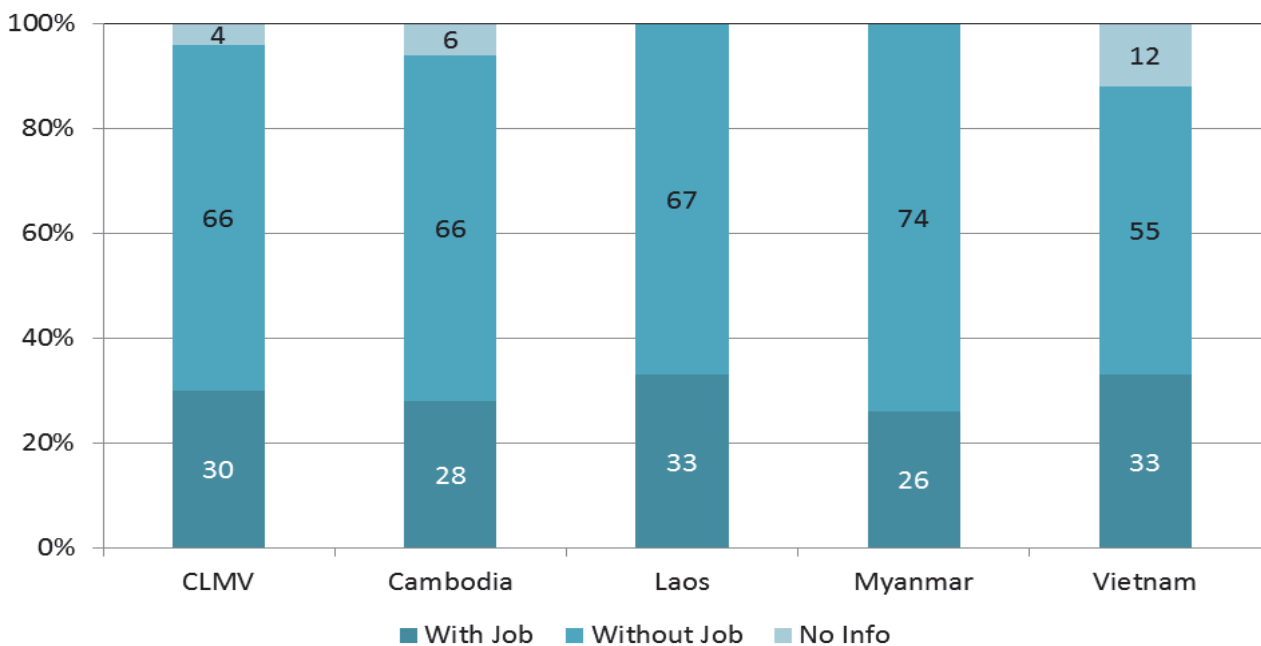
Levels of education cannot be compared across CLMV as the ways to categorize levels of education are different.

Percentage of persons with disabilities and education



Employment

Percentage of persons with disabilities and employment



Employment rate of persons with disabilities in CLMV is generally low. On average of CLMV, 30% of persons with disabilities had a job, while 66% of persons with disabilities were not employed. This trend was generally the same in Cambodia, Laos Myanmar and Vietnam.

Types of employment include radio hosting, private employment, farming, laborer, self-employment, selling, sewing, house keeper, government employment and fishing.

However, there was no information on gender distribution of persons with disabilities who are currently employed or engaged into livelihood activities. In addition, in Laos, information was added to point out that persons with disabilities who were members of Disabled People’s Organizations (DPOs) had a higher rate of employment (69%) than other persons with disabilities in the survey. The gap of employment between men and women who are members of DPOs was smaller.

2) Accessibility

When assessing the accessibility of buildings and establishments, 5 areas of accessibility were checked: ramp, accessible toilet, non-skid floor, signage, parking space. A building would be considered accessible if it met 3 out of 5 areas. The surveyed buildings and establishments include commune or village office, schools, health centers, markets, public places.

Country/Community	Number of Audited Buildings/ Establishments	Accessibility Criteria					Accessible Places
		Ramp	Accessible Toilet	Non-Skid Floor	Signage	Accessible Parking Space	
Cambodia: Kien Svay District	18	6	2	12	0	1	2
		33.3%	11.1%	66.7%	0.0%	5.6%	11.1%
Laos: Naxaithong District	20	5	2	0	0	0	0
		25.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Myanmar: Pyapon Township	25	4	0	4	0	0	0
		16.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vietnam: Ba Vi District	27	8	4	24	0	26	9
		29.6%	14.8%	88.9%	0.0%	96.3%	33.3%
CLMV Total	90	23	8	40	0	27	11
		25.6%	8.9%	44.4%	0.0%	30.0%	12.2%

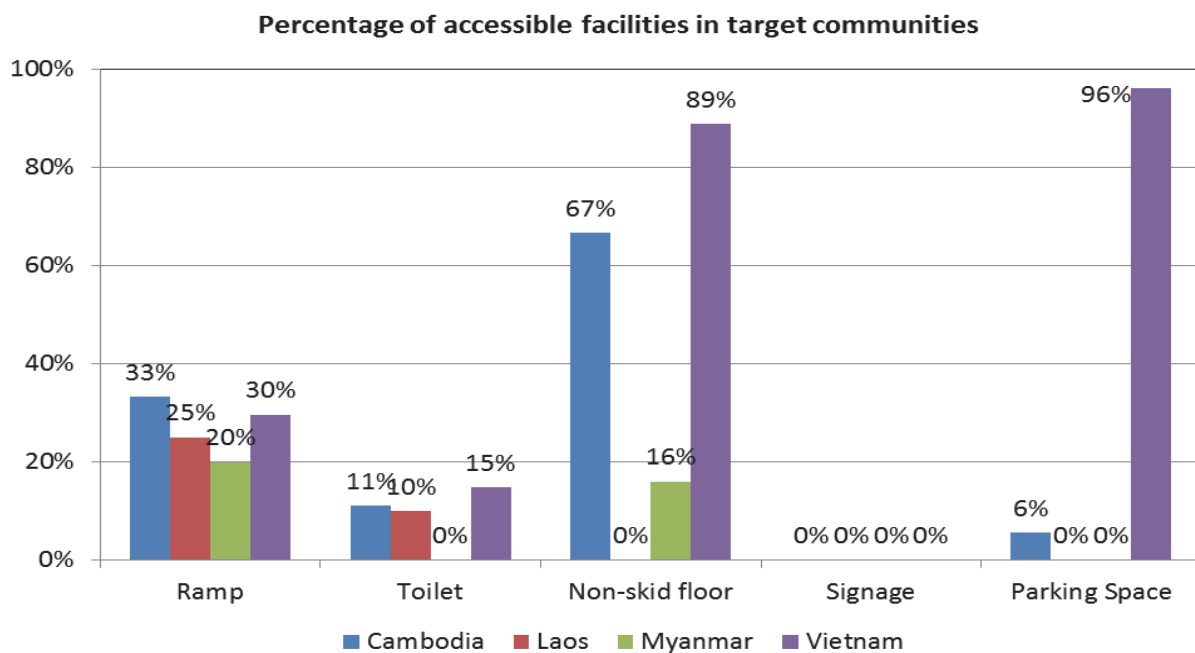
As shown in the above table, the survey clarified that very small numbers of buildings and establishments were accessible for persons with disabilities in all communities. Out of 90

public buildings and establishments in 4 target communities in CLMV, only 11 of them (12.2%) were considered accessible.

Regarding each area of accessibility criteria, the survey illustrated some unique results. In Laos and Myanmar, no buildings and establishments were considered accessible, while 11.1% of them were accessible in Cambodia, 33.3% of them were accessible in Vietnam.

No target communities had signage as an accessibility feature.

According to the result of the survey, almost all the buildings and establishments had accessible parking space in Vietnam, while other 3 countries had almost none of them.



Even though some buildings and establishments in CLMV had ramps, most of them did not meet standards as they were built for motorcycles, not for wheelchair users. In other words, accessible facilities were not provided for persons with disabilities.

3) Attitudes

In Cambodia and Myanmar, persons with disabilities and their parents are categorized as one group. Therefore, the data were presented in 2 categories. On the other hand, the attitudinal survey in Laos was conducted for persons with disabilities, their parents and persons without disabilities respectively. In Vietnam, the survey was conducted for persons with disabilities and persons without disabilities only. The attitudinal survey was divided into three sections; knowledge or awareness of disabilities, attitudes or beliefs on disabilities and behaviours or treatment of persons with disabilities.

Answers were rated into low, medium, and high by percentage: 0-50% Low, 51-80% Medium and 81-100% High. Ratings were defined as follows:

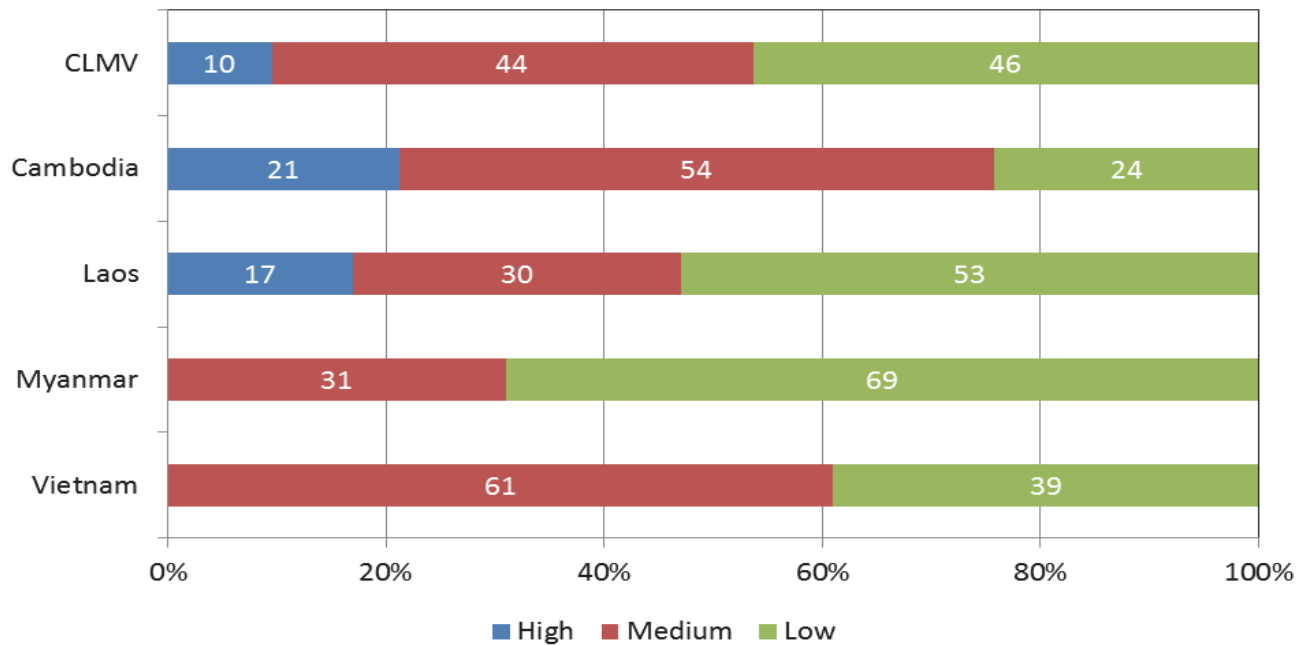
- **Low:** Low in knowledge/awareness refers to little or no knowledge at all on the disability rights, concerns and issues. Low in attitudes/beliefs refers to a negative attitude towards persons with disabilities including old beliefs like defining disability as a result from the sin of the past life; impairments as illness, inequality, discrimination, etc. Low in behaviour/treatment or actions refers to negative treatment received by or given to people with disabilities by other members of the community. Persons with disabilities may have experienced or observed or performed the negative behaviours and persons without disabilities may have observed or carried out the negative behaviours.
- **Medium:** Medium scores refer to having awareness/knowledge already on disability, positive attitude towards or positive treatment given to persons with disabilities. However, a medium level of awareness and knowledge of disability matters does not ensure a change in attitude and behaviour towards persons with disabilities. Respondents can still lack a positive outlook as their action towards persons with disabilities may still be out of charity and pity.
- **High:** High refers to fully aware on the disability rights, concerns and issues. It also refers to the participation and involvement of persons with disabilities in advocacy efforts. Experience, action, treatment and behaviours between persons with and without disabilities are positively based on social model of disability.

The results of the attitudinal survey were as follows:

Knowledge/Awareness (Persons with Disabilities)

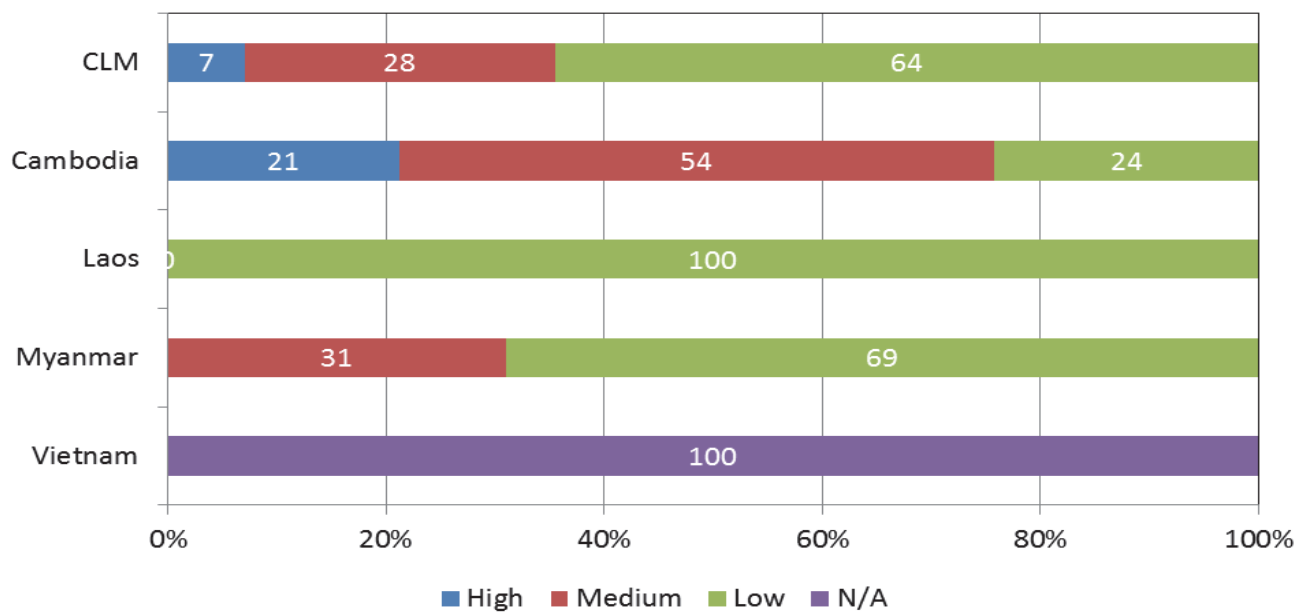
Most persons with disabilities had low or medium level of knowledge/awareness. In Myanmar and Vietnam, there was no one who had high level of knowledge/awareness. 69% of persons with disabilities in Myanmar had low level of knowledge/awareness, which was nearly 3 times more than that in Cambodia (24%). In Cambodia and Vietnam, a majority of persons with disabilities (more than 50%) had medium level of knowledge/awareness.

Percentage of knowledge/awareness among persons with disabilities



Knowledge/Awareness (Parents of persons with disabilities)

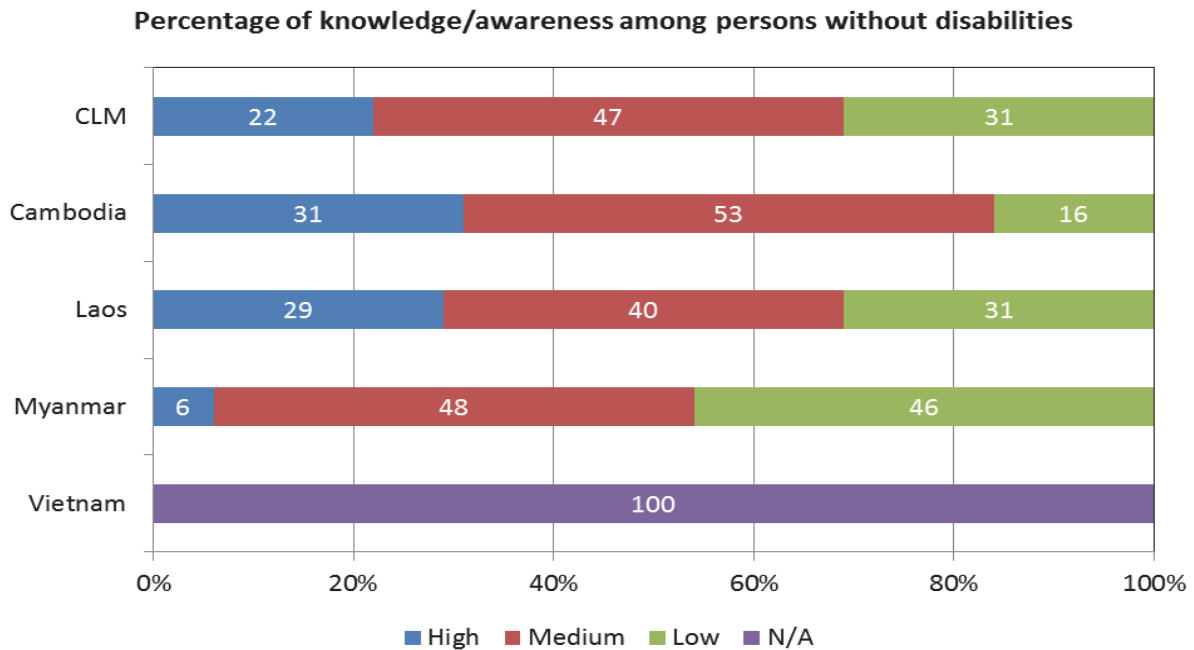
Percentage of knowledge/awareness among parents of persons with disabilities



Most parents of persons with disabilities had low or medium level of knowledge/awareness. While 75% parents had medium or high level of knowledge/awareness in Cambodia, 100% of them had low level of knowledge/awareness in Laos. The data in Vietnam was not available.

Knowledge/Awareness (Persons without disabilities)

In case of persons without disabilities, most people fall in the category of medium and high level of knowledge/awareness.



According to the result of the survey, generally persons without disabilities showed higher level of knowledge/awareness than that of persons with disabilities and their parents in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar.

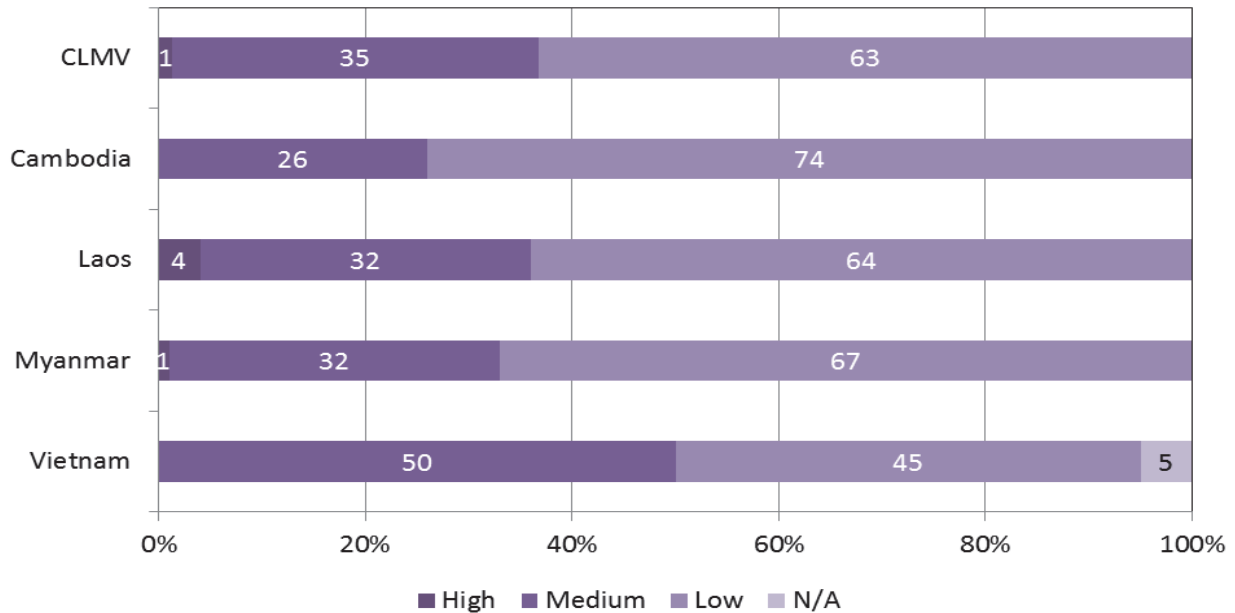
In Cambodia, 84% of persons without disabilities had medium or high level of knowledge/awareness. While no persons with disabilities and their parents had high level of knowledge/awareness, 6% of persons with disabilities had high level of knowledge/awareness in Myanmar.

Attitudes/Beliefs (Persons with disabilities)

Most persons with disabilities and parents had low level of attitudes/beliefs. In Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, more than half of persons with disabilities had low level of attitudes/beliefs (74%, 64% and 67% respectively).

On the contrary, half of persons with disabilities in Vietnam had medium level of attitudes/beliefs. No one had high level of attitudes/beliefs in Cambodia and Vietnam.

Percentage of attitudes/beliefs among persons with disabilities

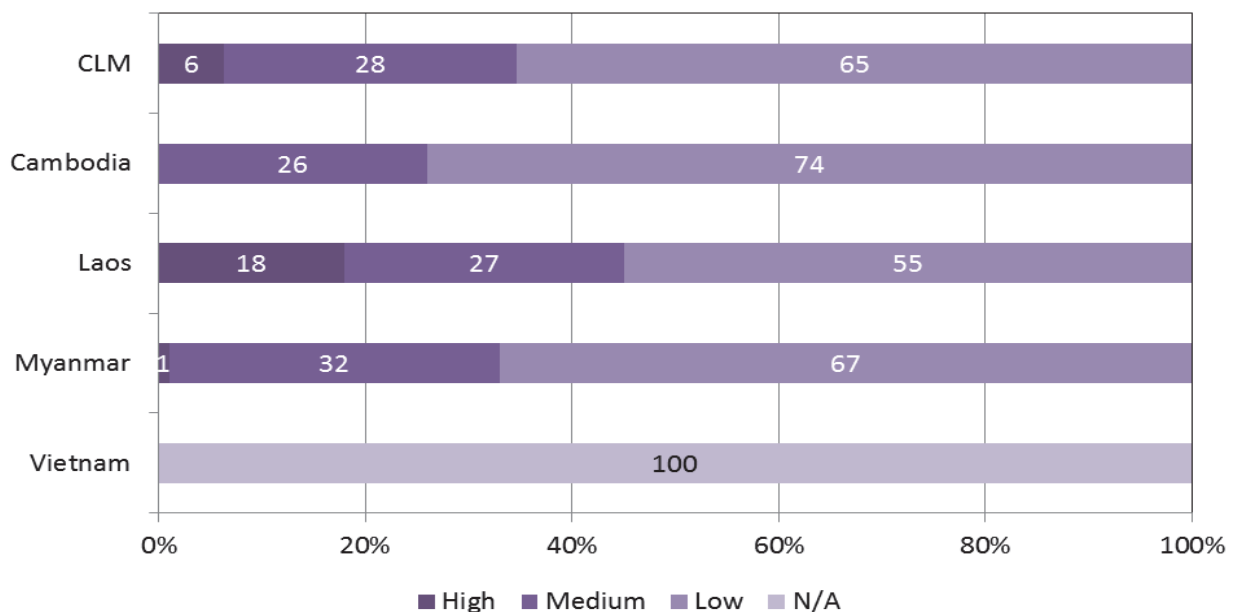


Attitudes/Beliefs (Parents of Persons with disabilities)

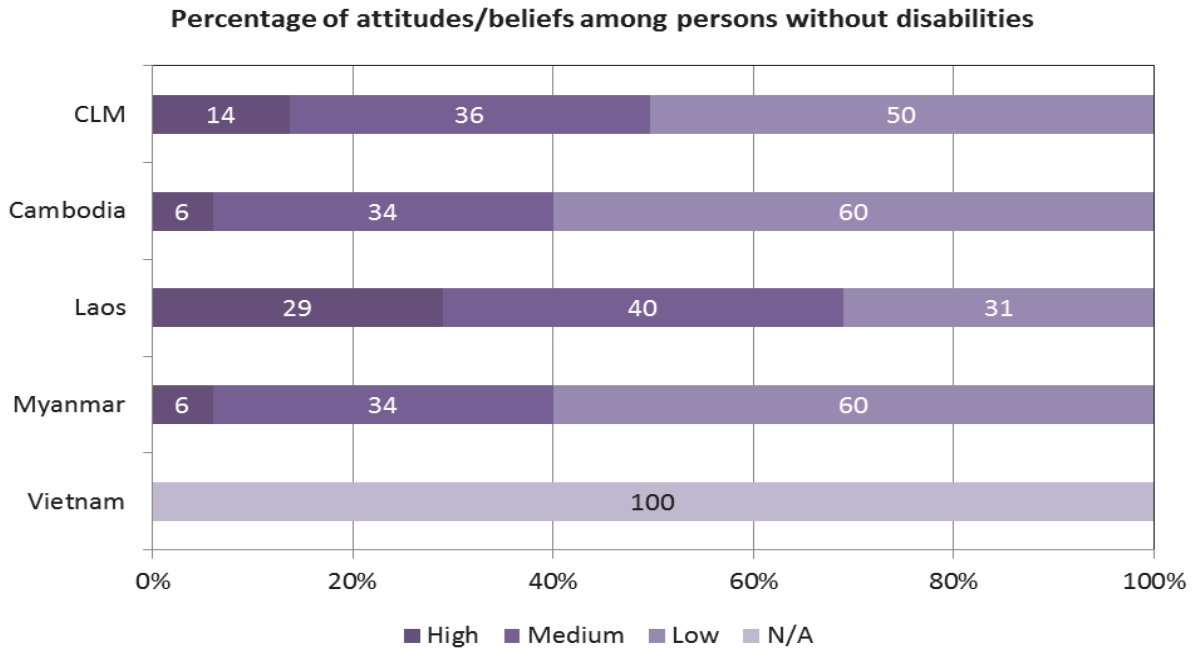
More than half of parents of persons with disabilities in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar had low level of attitudes/beliefs (74%, 55% and 67% respectively).

In Laos, 18% of parents had high level of attitudes/beliefs, although 100% of them showed low level of knowledge/awareness. No data was available in Vietnam.

Percentage of attitudes/beliefs among parents of persons with disabilities

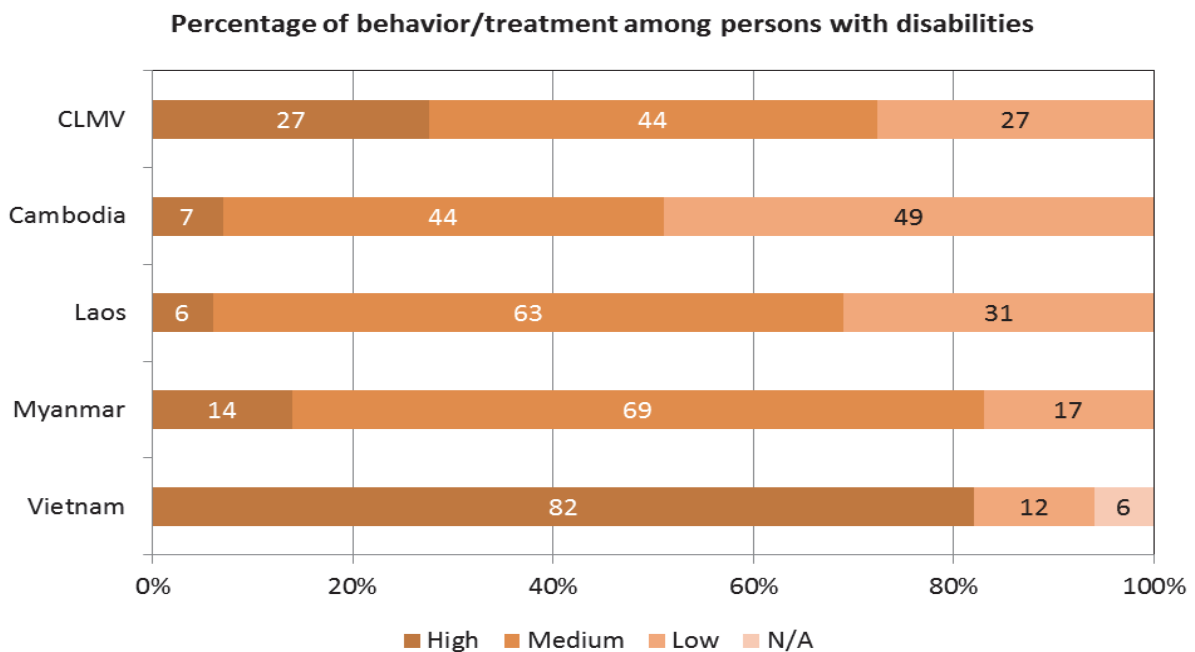


Attitudes/Beliefs (Persons without disabilities)



According to the result of the survey, on average 14% of persons without disabilities in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar had high level of attitudes/beliefs. As a matter of fact, 29% of persons without disabilities in Laos showed high level of attitudes/beliefs. No data was available in Vietnam.

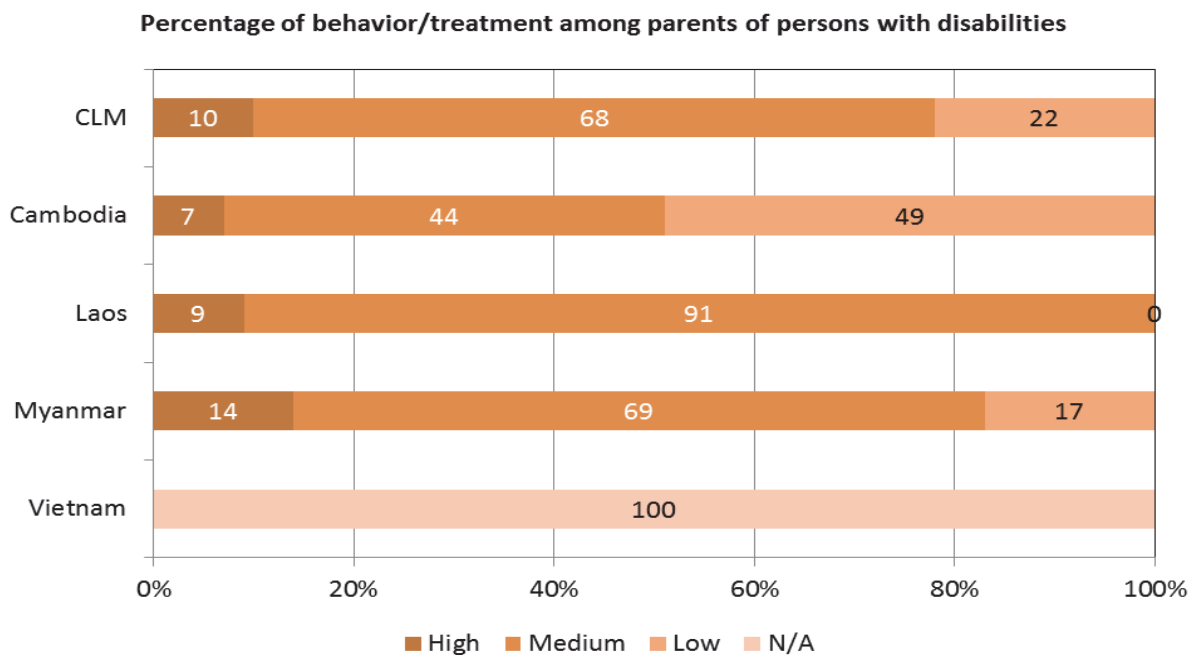
Behavior/Treatment (Persons with disabilities)



There was a clear difference between 3 countries (Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar) and Vietnam according to the result of the survey. In Vietnam, 82% of persons with disabilities had high level of behavior/treatment, while other countries showed much less (Cambodia 7%, Laos 6% and Myanmar 14%). One factor to be considered was that parents of persons with disabilities were counted as persons with disabilities in the way the survey was conducted in Vietnam.

Behavior/Treatment (Parents of persons with disabilities)

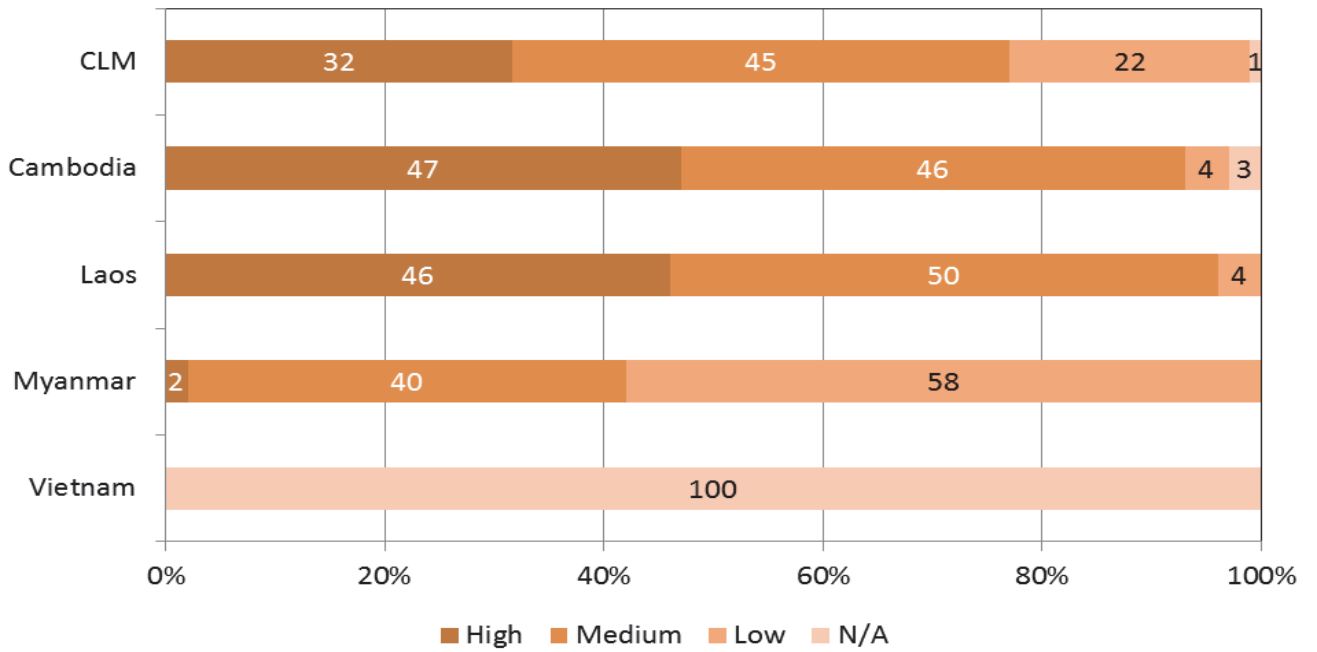
Generally, the percentage of level of behavior/treatment among parents of persons with disabilities in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar was high. Particularly in Laos, 100% of parents of persons with disabilities had high or medium level of behavior/treatment. One factor to be considered was the family-oriented culture in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar. No data was available in Vietnam.



Behavior/Treatment (Persons without disabilities)

Nearly half of persons without disabilities in Cambodia and Laos had high level of behavior/treatment (47%, 46% respectively). On the contrary, 2% of persons without disabilities had high level of behavior/treatment in Myanmar. Moreover, 58% of persons without disabilities had low level behavior/treatment in Myanmar, which was quite different from Cambodia (4%) and Laos (4%). No data was available in Vietnam.

Percentage of behavior/treatment among persons without disabilities



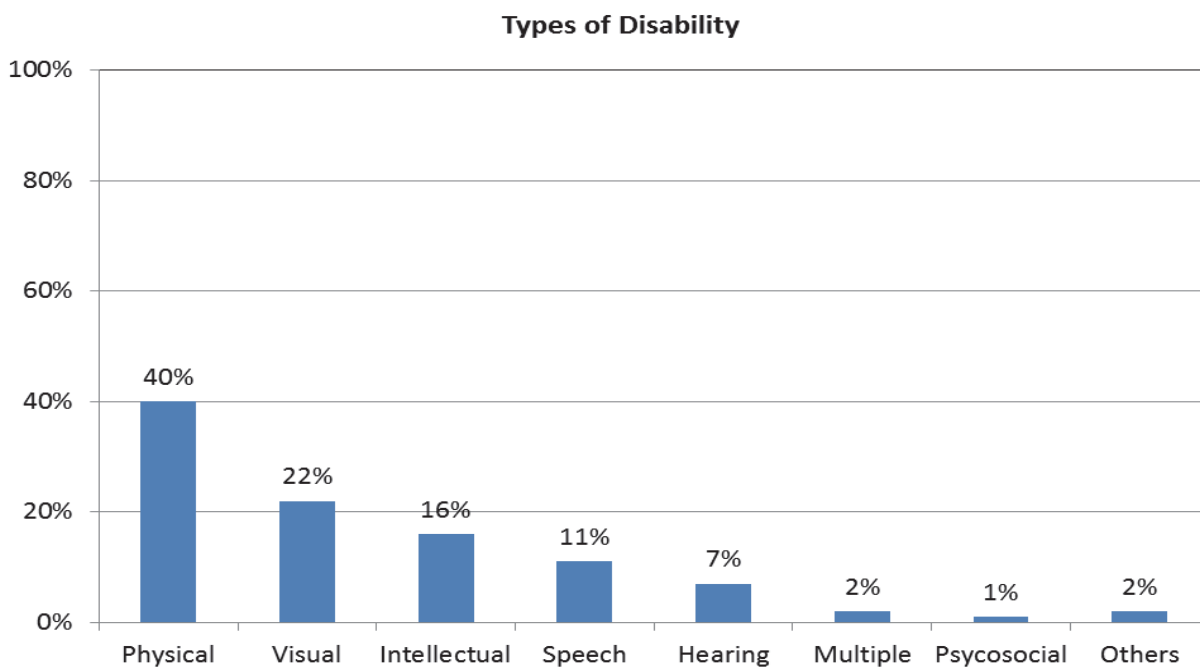
Daily Wrap-up Session in Kien Svay District, Cambodia

Chapter 5: Survey Findings (Country-based Analysis: Cambodia)

In Kien Svay District in Kandal Province, which was the target site of the survey in Cambodia, in total 200 persons (102 persons with disabilities and 98 persons without disabilities) were surveyed.

1) Demographics of Persons with Disabilities

Types of Disability



Persons with physical disabilities are the biggest group (40%), followed by visual (22%), intellectual (16%), speech (11%), hearing (7%), multiple (2%), psychosocial (1%) and others (2%).

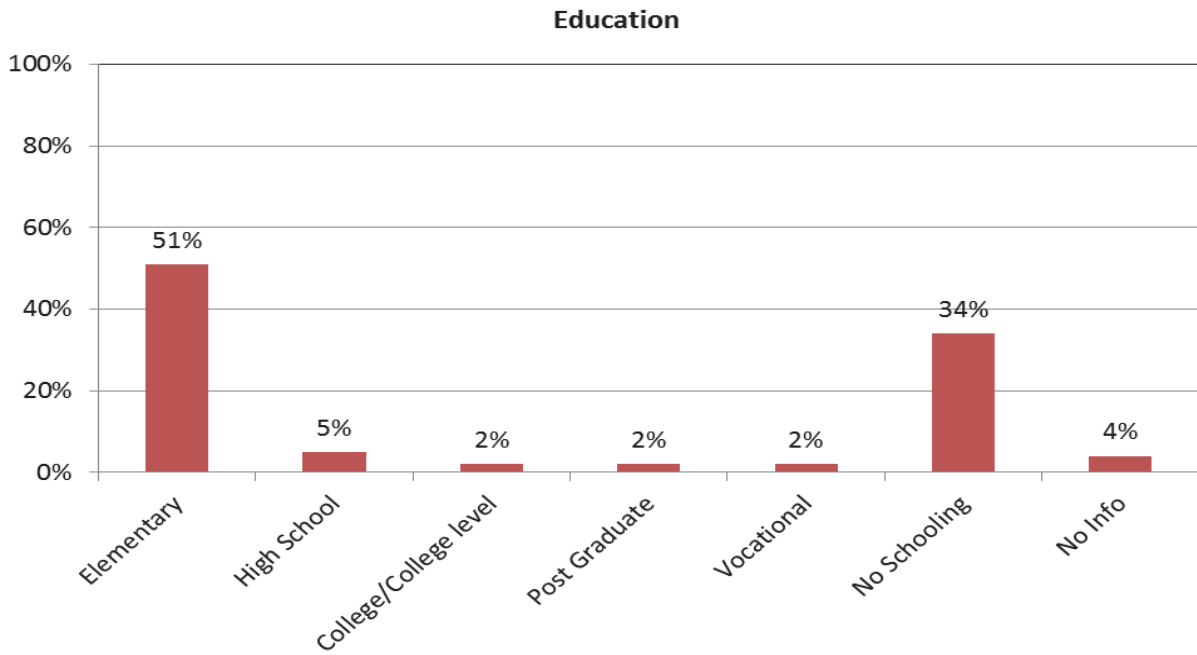
Gender

In Kien Svay District, there were 102 respondents with disabilities (44 men, 58 women).

Education

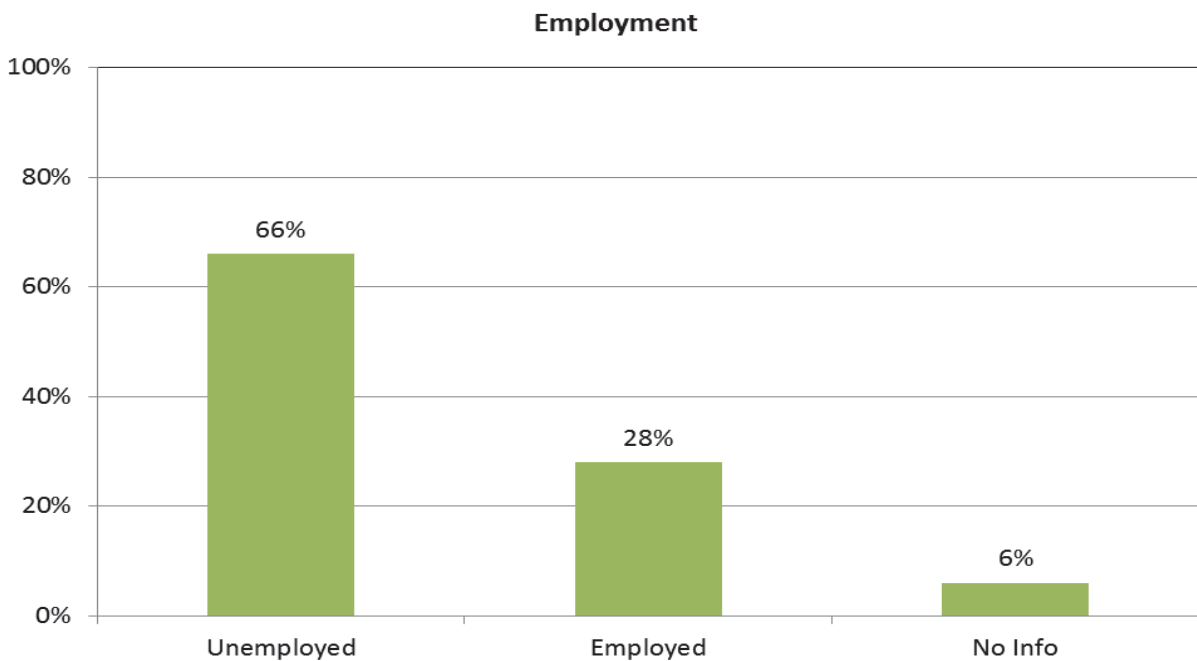
The figure shows that 34% of persons with disabilities have no education and 51% finished elementary school, while 5% finished high school and only 2% went to college.

Among the overall 62% of persons with disabilities who have education, 60% of them are men with disabilities and 40% are women with disabilities. This indicates that women with disabilities have lower opportunities than men in terms of education.

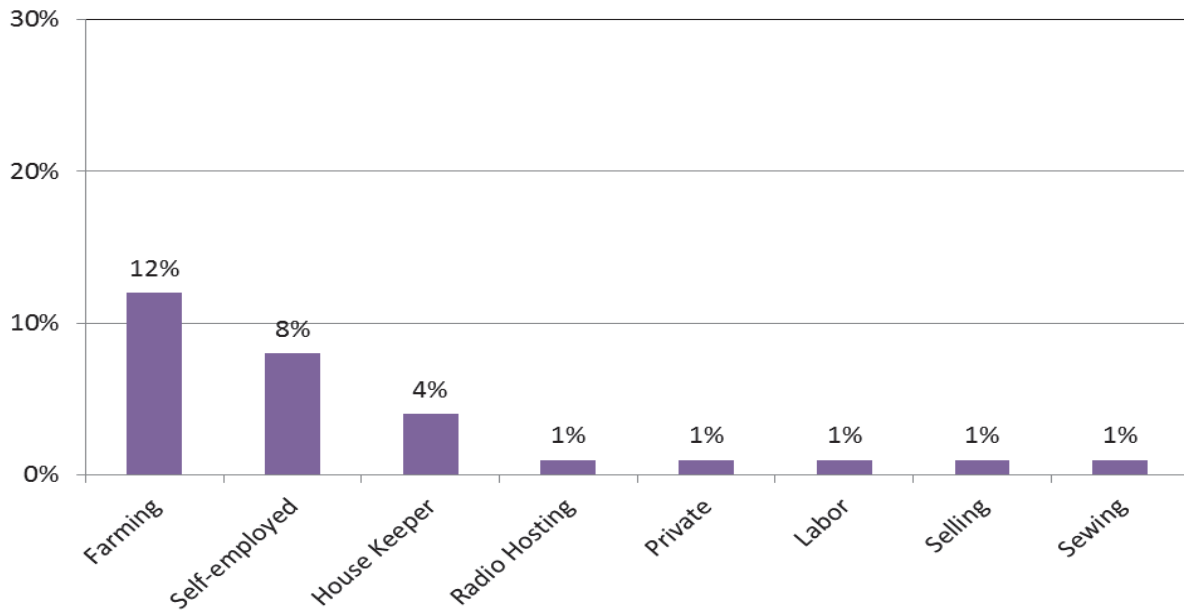


Employment

The results show that 66% of persons with disabilities are unemployed while only 28% are currently employed.



Distribution of Employment



As to the distribution of employment, farming is the biggest ratio (12%), followed by self-employed (8%), house keeper (4%), radio hosting (1%), private company (1%), labor work (1%), selling (1%) and sewing (1%). The high number of farming indicates that the target area is a rural setting.

2) Accessibility

When assessing the accessibility of buildings/establishments, 5 areas of accessibility were checked: ramp, accessible toilet, non-skid floor, signage, parking space. A building would be considered accessible if it met 3 out of 5 areas. The 18 surveyed buildings are community facilities including commune or village office, schools, health centers, markets and public places.

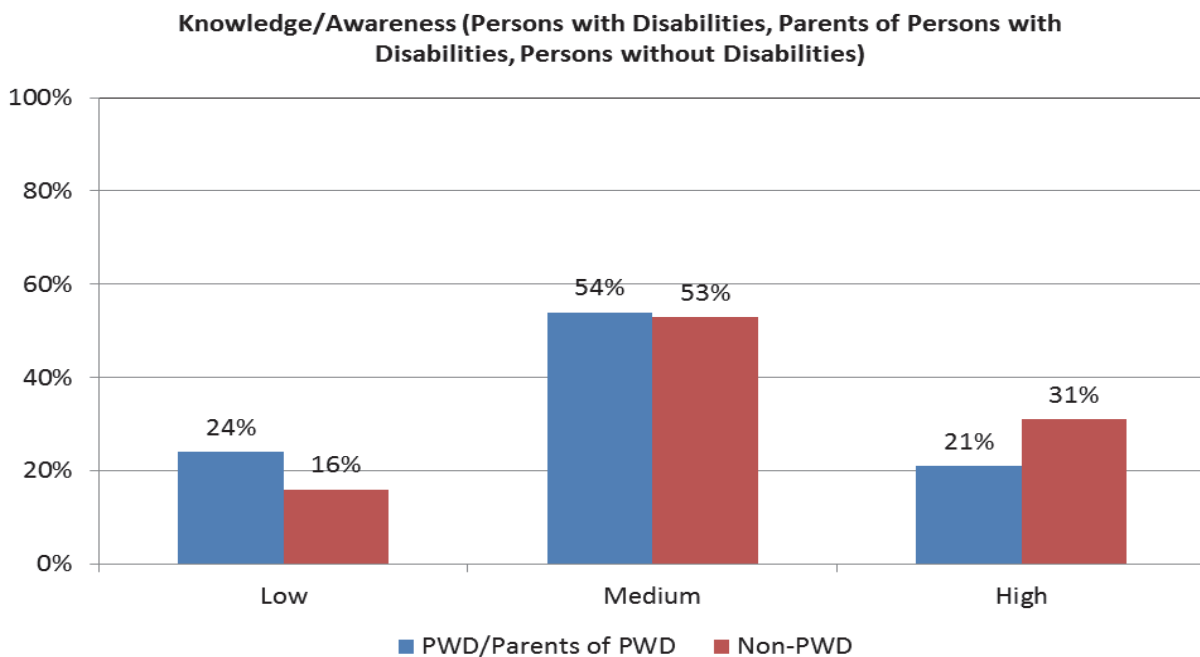
Country/Community	Number of Audited Buildings/ Establishments	Accessibility Criteria					Accessible Places
		Ramp	Accessible Toilet	Non-Skid Floor	Signage	Accessible Parking Space	
Cambodia: Kien Svay District	18	6	2	12	0	1	2
		33.3%	11.1%	66.7%	0.0%	5.6%	11.1%

The survey clarified that very small numbers of public buildings/establishments were accessible for persons with disabilities. As a matter of fact, 2 out of 18 audited buildings/establishments met the criteria to be said “accessible” (11.1%). Among the 18 surveyed places, there were only 6 buildings and establishments with ramps (33.1%), 2 with accessible toilets (11.1%), 12 non-skid floors (66.7%), none with signage (0%), and 1 with accessible parking space (5.6%).

3) Attitudes

Knowledge/Awareness

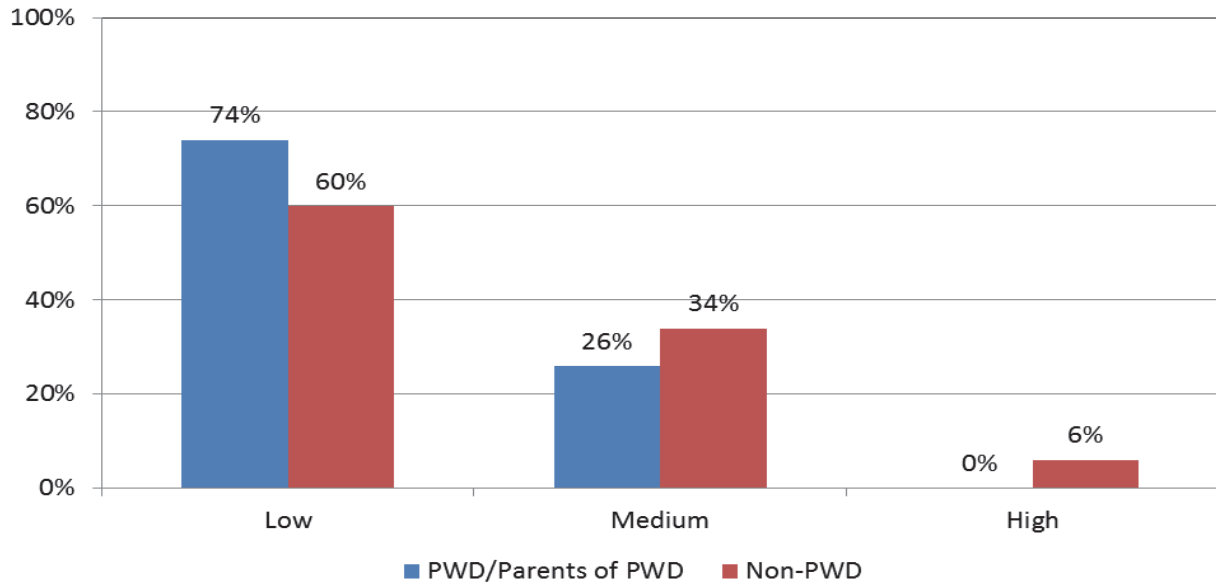
The figure below indicates that the majority of persons with disabilities/their parents had medium level on knowledge/awareness on disability or higher.



Attitudes/Beliefs

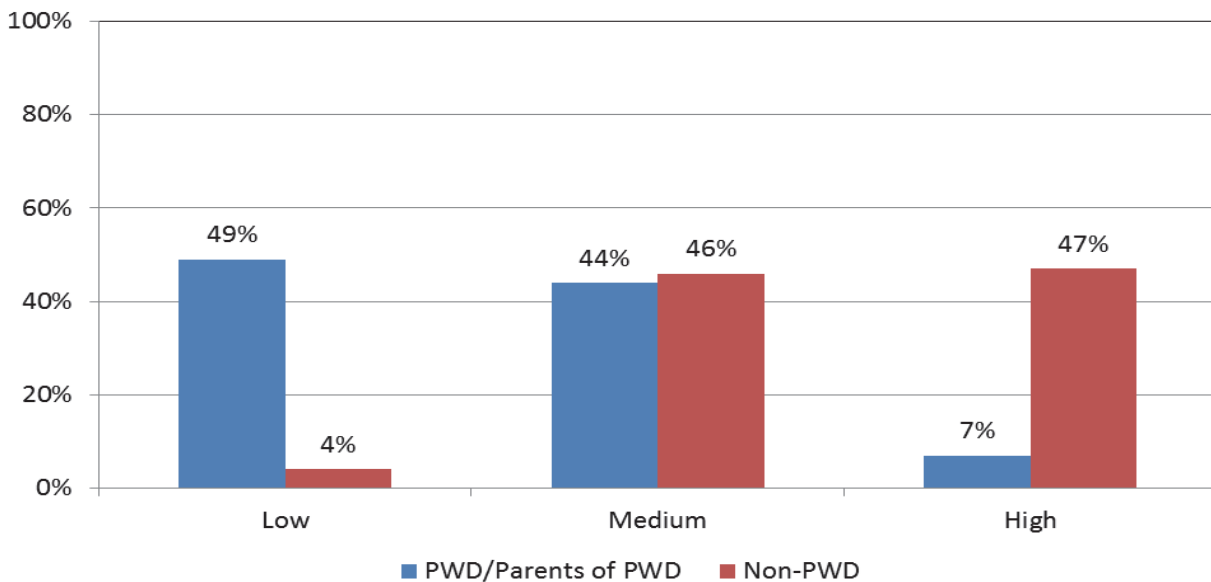
Most respondents had low level of attitudes/beliefs (74% of persons with disabilities/parents and 60% of persons without disabilities). This indicates that a negative attitude towards persons with disabilities were generally identifiable in the target community.

Attitudes/Beliefs (Persons with Disabilities, Parents of Persons with Disabilities, Persons without Disabilities)



Behavior/Treatment

Behavior/Treatment (Persons with Disabilities, Parents of Persons with Disabilities, Persons without Disabilities)



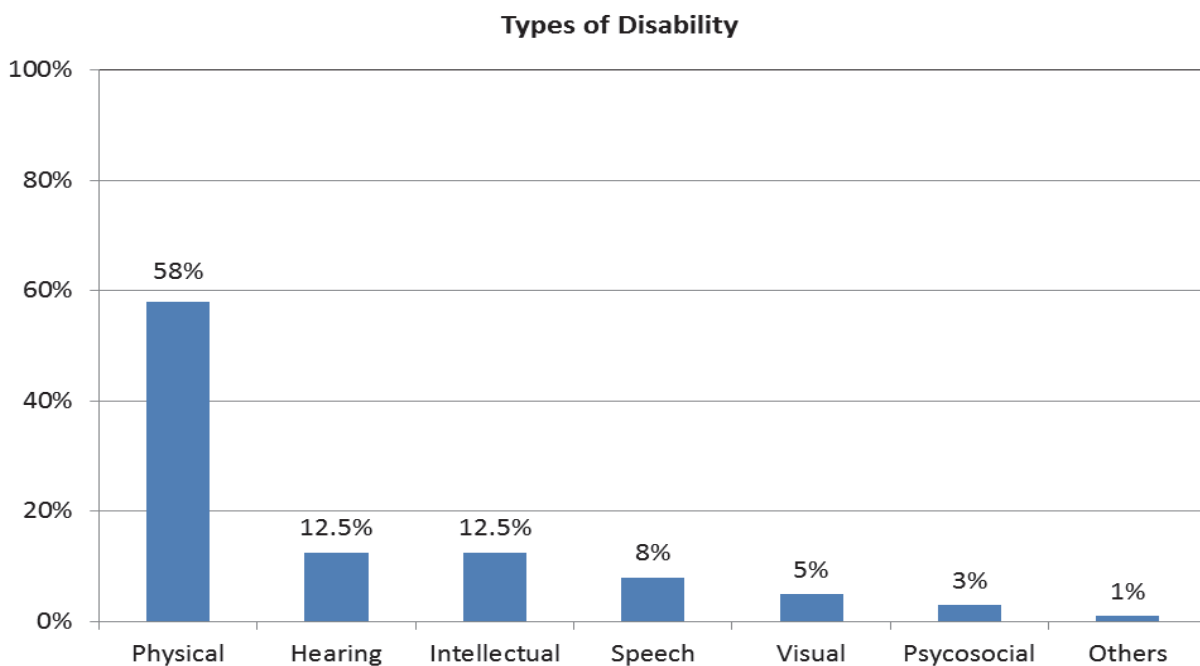
Nearly half of persons without disabilities (47%) had high level of behavior/treatment, while 49% of persons with disabilities and their parents had low level of behavior/treatment. This indicates that persons with disabilities and their parents may have experienced negative behaviours that persons without disabilities may not have known.

Chapter 6: Survey Findings (Country-based Analysis: Laos)

In Naxaithong District in Vientiane Province, which was the target site of the survey in Laos, in total 198 persons (98 persons with disabilities and 100 persons without disabilities) were surveyed.

1) Demographics of Persons with Disabilities

Types of Disability



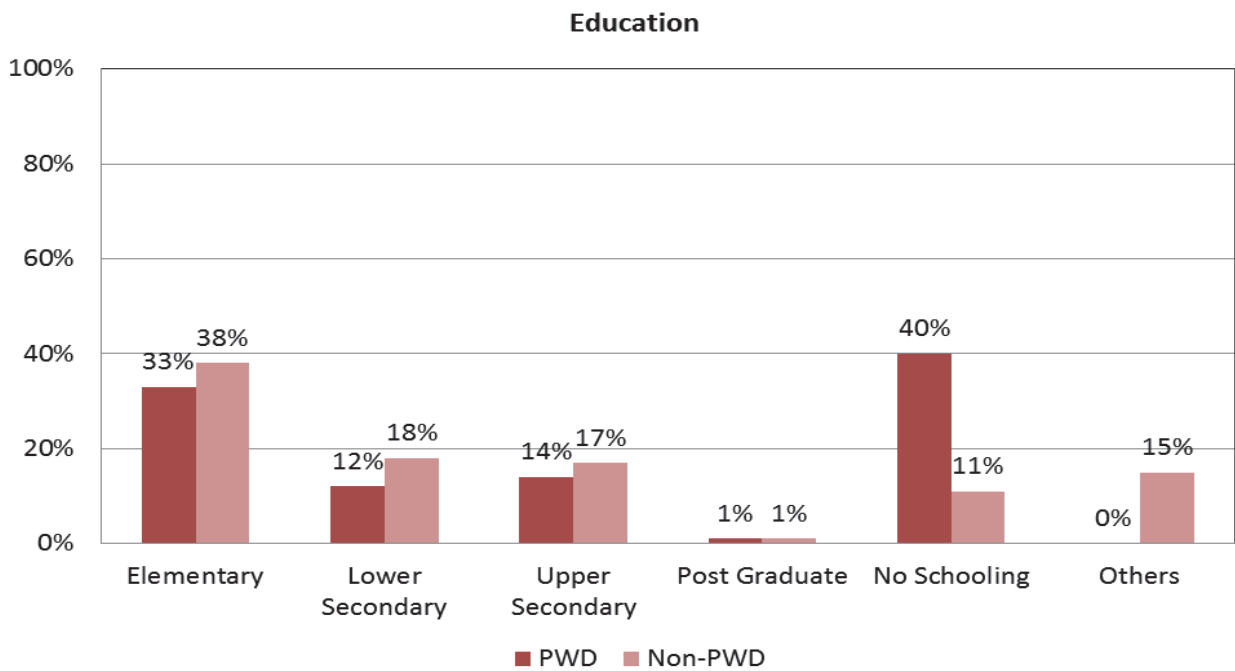
Persons with physical disabilities are the biggest group (58%), followed by hearing (12.5%), intellectual (12.5%), speech (8%), visual (5%), psychosocial (1%) and others (1%).

Gender

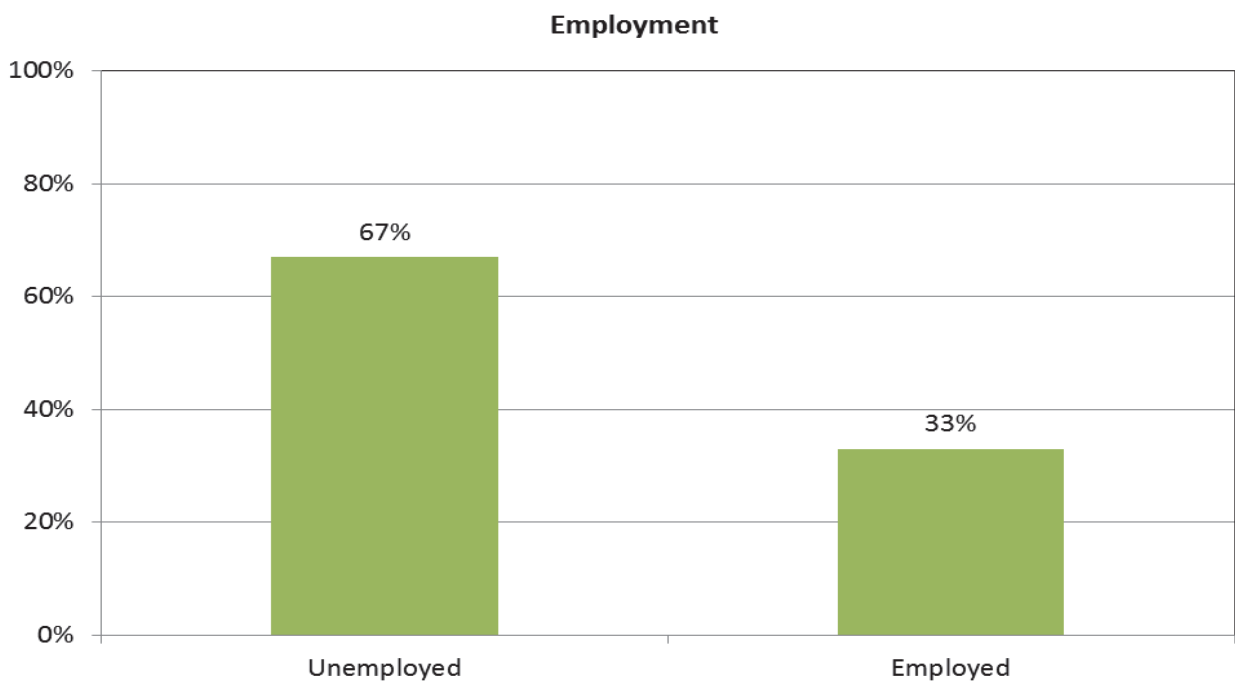
In Naxaithong District, there were 98 respondents with disabilities (55 men, 43 women).

Education

The figure shows that 40% of persons with disabilities and 11% of persons without disabilities have no education. This indicates that persons with disabilities have lower opportunities than persons without disabilities in term of education.

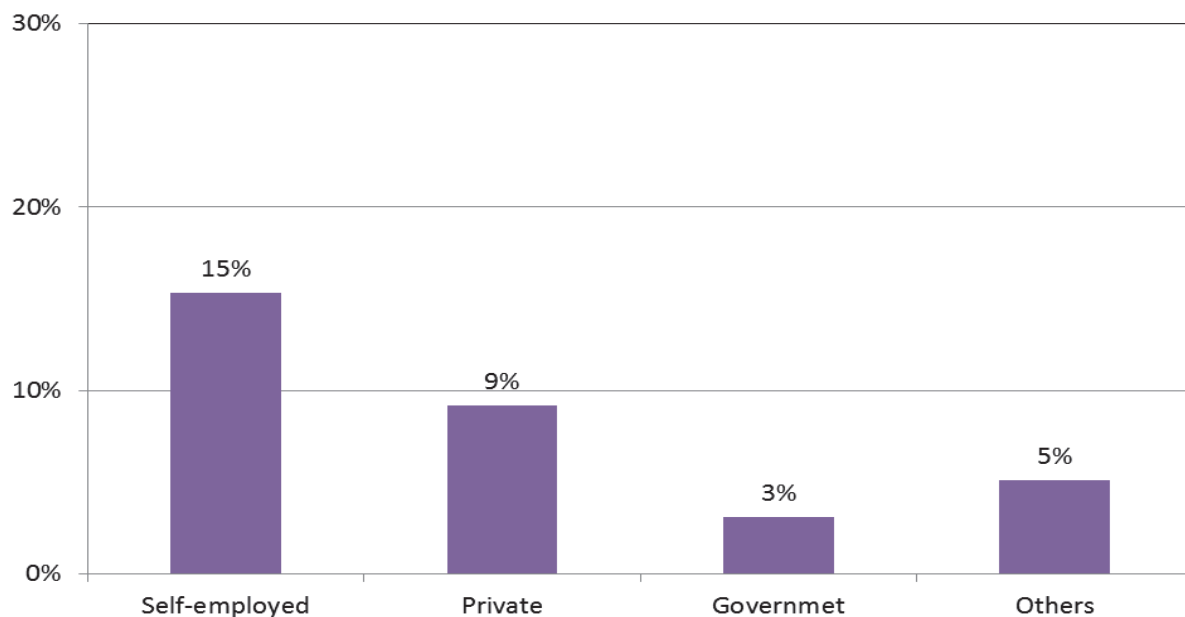


Employment



The results show that 67% of persons with disabilities are unemployed, while 33% are currently employed. As to the distribution of employment, persons with disabilities are self-employed (15%), working at private companies (9%), government (3%), others (5%).

Distribution of Employment



2) Accessibility

In total 20 buildings and establishments, including community facilities, schools, markets, business buildings and other public places were assessed.

Country/Community	Number of Audited Buildings/ Establishments	Accessibility Criteria					Accessible Places
		Ramp	Accessible Toilet	Non-Skid Floor	Signage	Accessible Parking Space	
Laos: Naxaithong District	20	5	2	0	0	0	0
		25.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

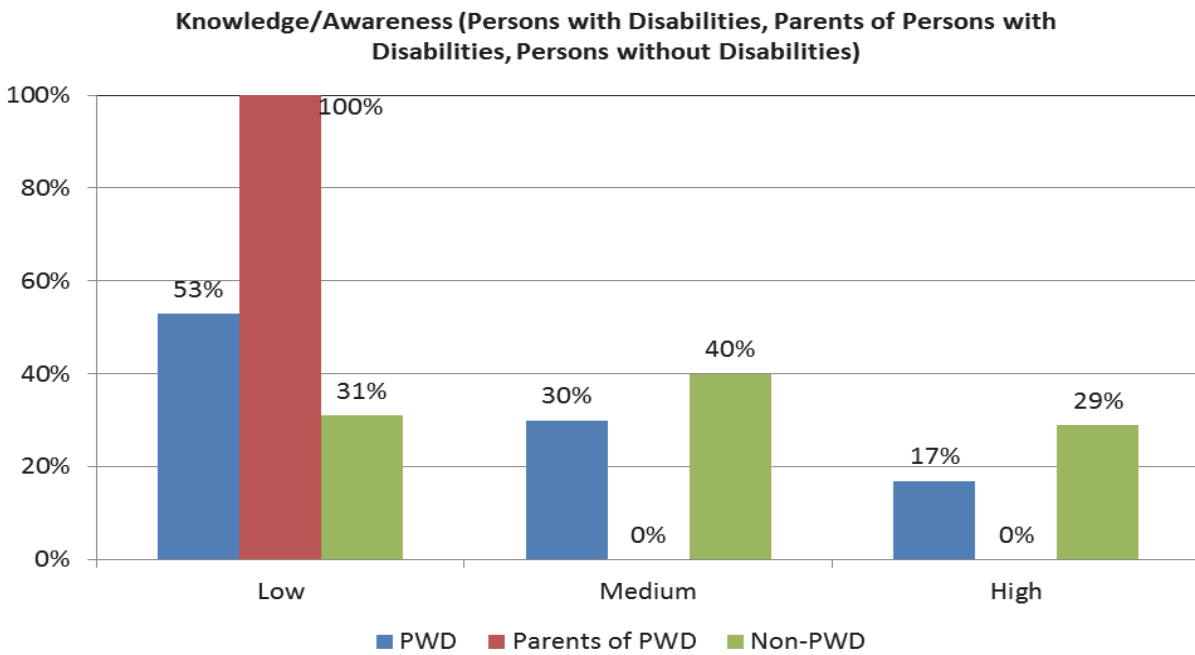
The survey revealed that very small numbers of public buildings/establishments were accessible for persons with disabilities. As a matter of fact, none out of 20 audited buildings/establishments met the criteria to be said “accessible” (0%). Among the 20 surveyed places, there were only 5 buildings and establishments with ramps (25.0%), 2 with accessible toilets (10.0%), none with non-skid floors (0%), none with signage (0%), and none with accessible parking space (0%).

3) Attitudes

The attitudinal survey was conducted with 3 groups of people, persons with disabilities, persons without disabilities, and parents of persons with disabilities. Among the 98

respondents with disabilities, 11 had their survey completed by parents as they were either too young or unable to do it by themselves. The survey was divided into three sections: knowledge/awareness of disability, attitudes/beliefs on disabilities and behaviours/treatment of persons with disabilities. The scores were then rated as Low (0-50%), Medium (60-80%) and High (90-100%). The results are shown in the graph below:

Knowledge/Awareness

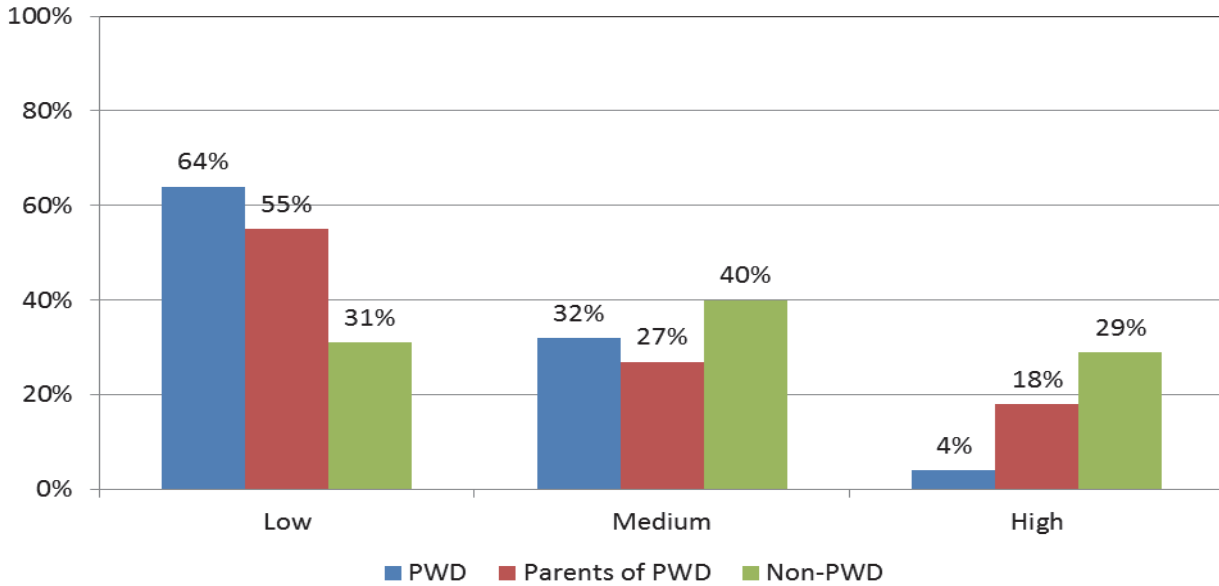


Most persons with disabilities had low (53%) or medium (30%) level of knowledge/awareness on disability. On the contrary, all of the parents of persons with disabilities had low level of knowledge/awareness.

Attitudes/Beliefs

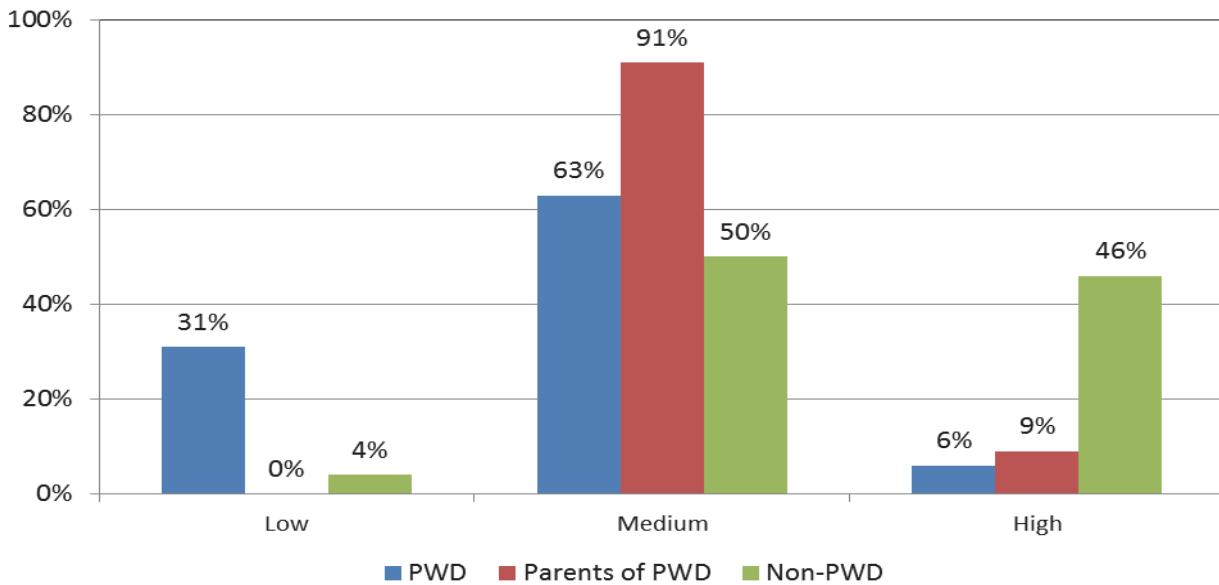
Only 4% of persons with disabilities had high level of attitudes/beliefs. This indicates that a negative attitude towards persons with disabilities were generally identifiable among persons with disabilities themselves in the target community.

Attitudes/Beliefs (Persons with Disabilities, Parents of Persons with Disabilities, Persons without Disabilities)



Behavior/Treatment

Behavior/Treatment (Persons with Disabilities, Parents of Persons with Disabilities, Persons without Disabilities)



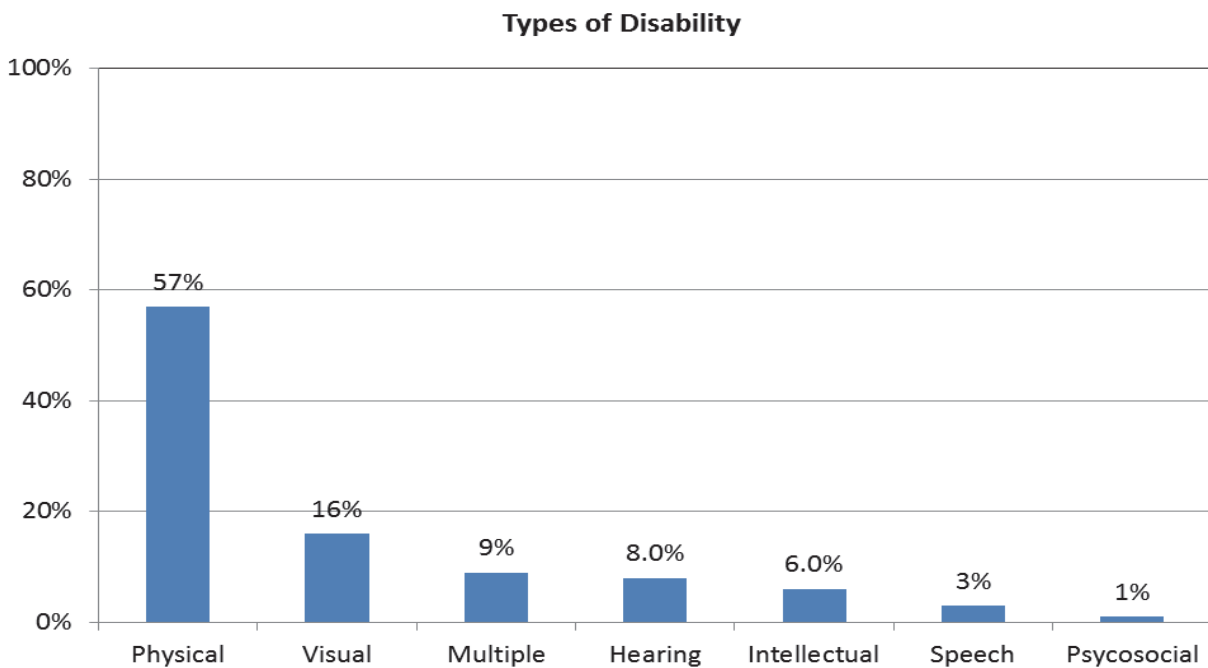
In terms of behaviour/treatment, 100% of the parents scored at medium and high level (91% and 9% respectively). None of their scores were rated as low level. Persons without disabilities also got high scores: with 50% in medium level and 46% in high level. Only 4% were in low level. For persons with disabilities, 63% of them scored at medium level, 6% scored at high level and 31% of them scored at low level.

Chapter 7: Survey Findings (Country-based Analysis: Myanmar)

In Pyapon Township in Ayeyarwady Region, which was the target site of the survey in Myanmar, in total 200 persons (100 persons with disabilities including 10 parents, 100 persons without disabilities) were surveyed.

1) Demographics of Persons with Disabilities

Type of Disability



Persons with physical disabilities are the biggest group (57%), followed by visual (16%), multiple (9%), hearing (8%), intellectual (6%), speech (3%) and psychosocial (1%).

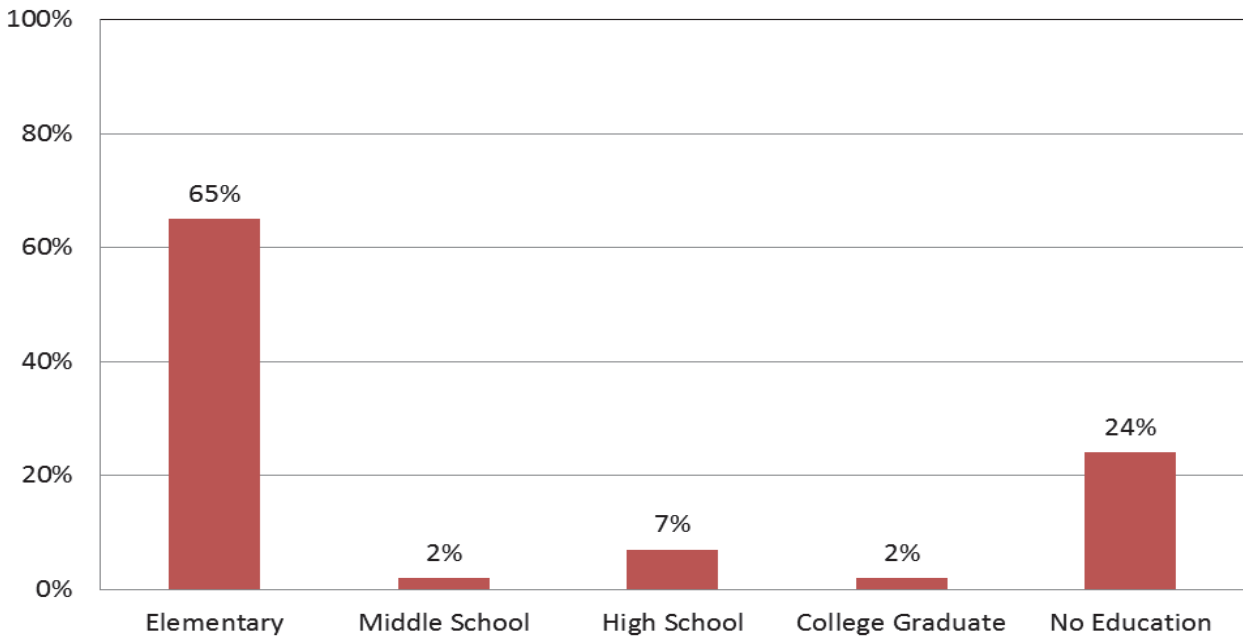
Gender

In Myanmar, there were 100 respondents with disabilities and their parents (57 men, 43 women).

Education

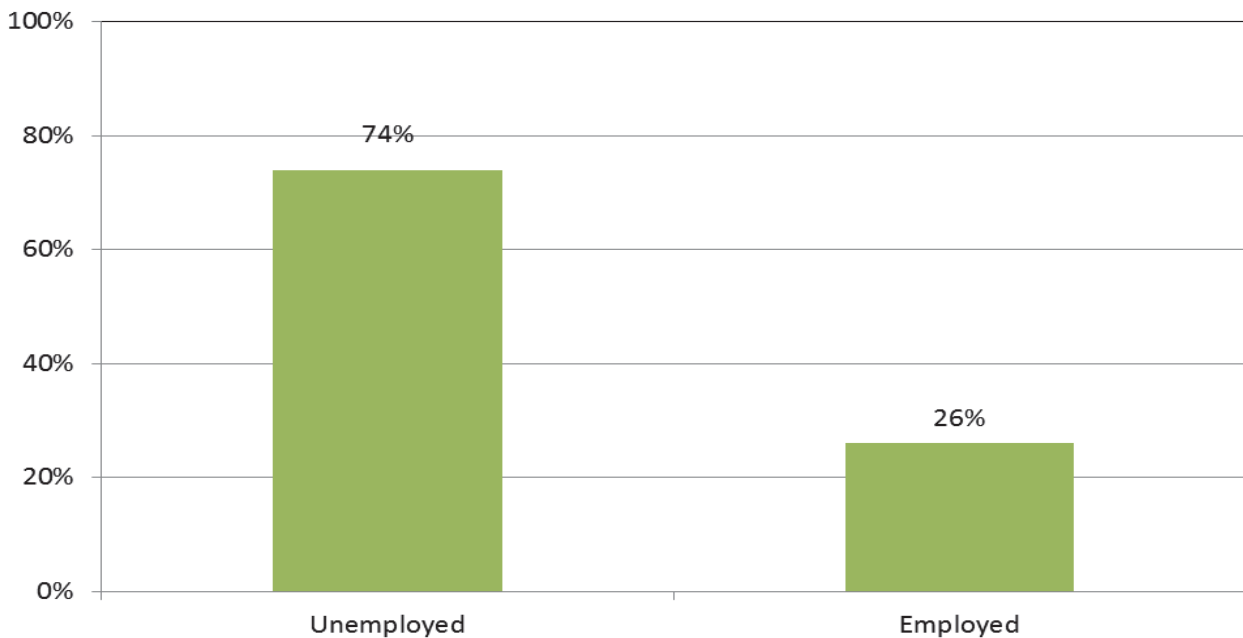
According to the result of the survey, 24% of persons with disabilities had no education. For those with education, the majority (65%) finished elementary school. Only 2% finished middle school, while 7% finished high school and 2% graduated from college.

Education



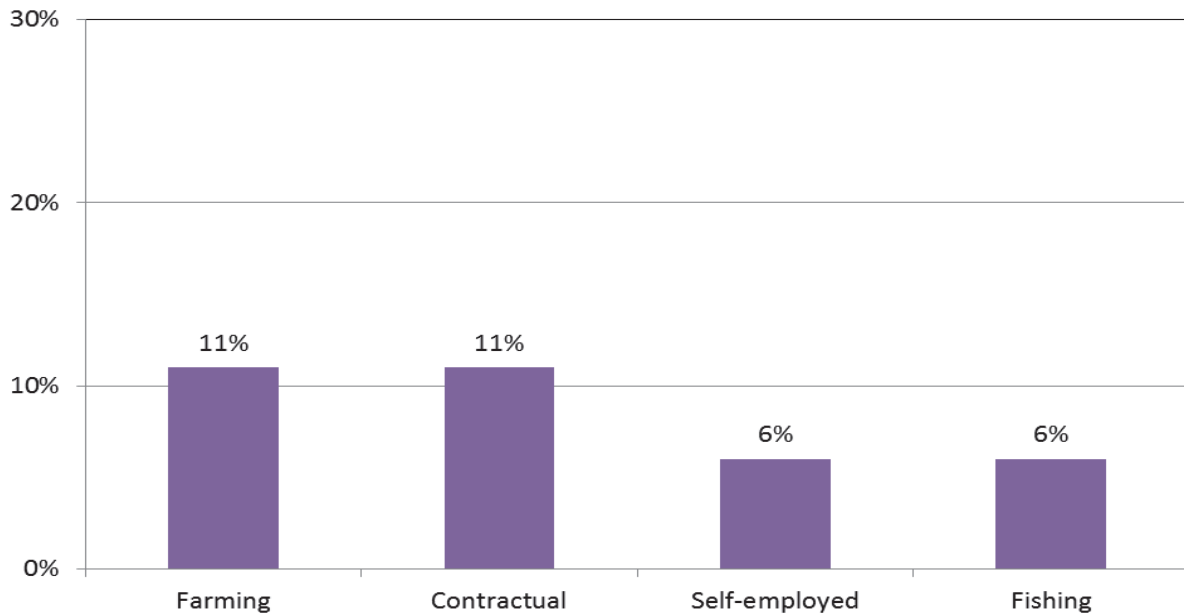
Employment

Employment



The results show that 74% of persons with disabilities are unemployed, while 26% are currently employed. As to the distribution of employment, persons with disabilities are engaged in farming (11%), contractual (11%), self-employed (6%), working at private companies (6%). These figures included activities which were considered as livelihood

Distribution of Employment



2) Accessibility

In total 25 buildings and establishments, including community facilities, schools, markets, business buildings and other public places were assessed.

Country/Community	Number of Audited Buildings/ Establishments	Accessibility Criteria					Accessible Places
		Ramp	Accessible Toilet	Non-Skid Floor	Signage	Accessible Parking Space	
Myanmar: Pyapon Township	25	4	0	4	0	0	0
		16.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

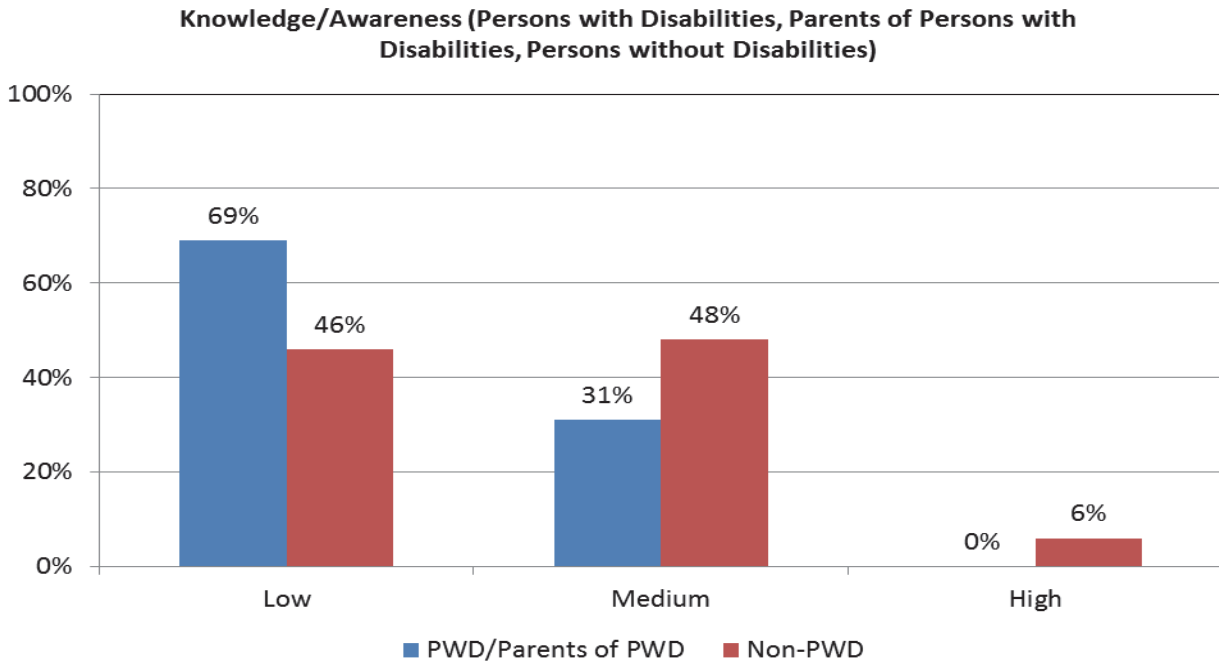
According to the survey, there were no public buildings/establishments that could be considered accessible for persons with disabilities. Among the 25 surveyed places, there were only 4 buildings and establishments with ramps (16.0%), none with accessible toilets (0%), 4 non-skid floors (16.0%), none with signage (0%), and none with accessible parking space (0%).

3) Attitudes

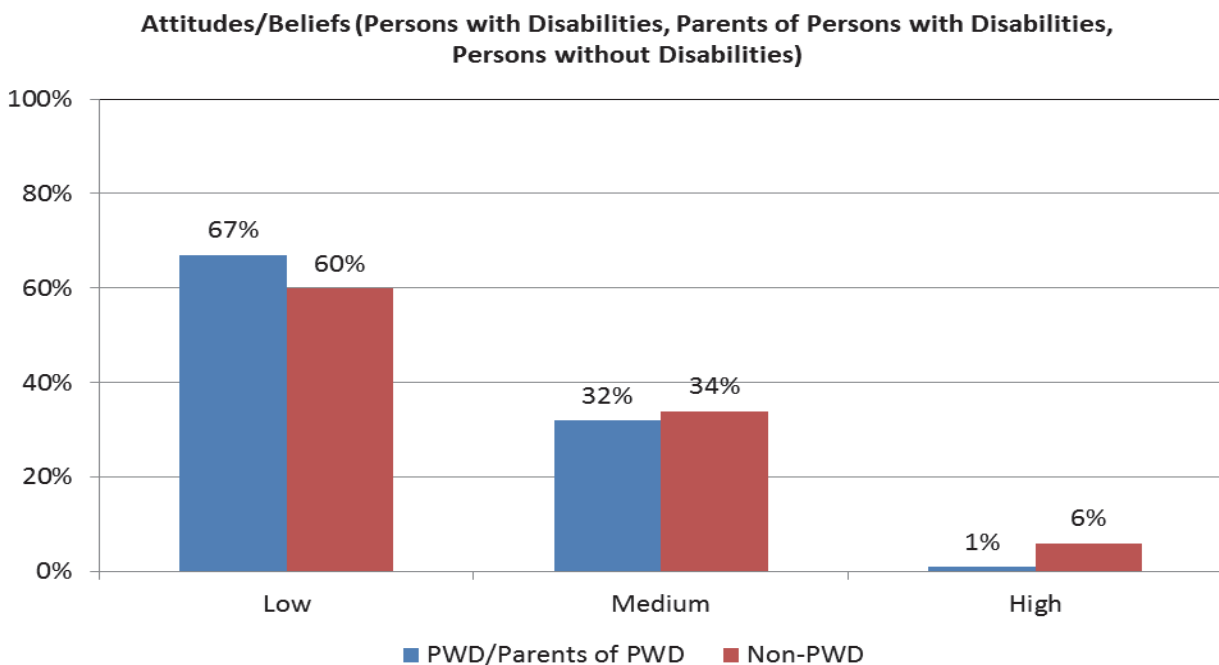
Knowledge/Awareness

Most persons with disabilities and parents (69%) had low level of knowledge/awareness and none of them had high level of knowledge/awareness on disabilities. However, most

persons without disabilities (48%) had medium level of knowledge/awareness and 6% had high level of knowledge/awareness on disabilities.

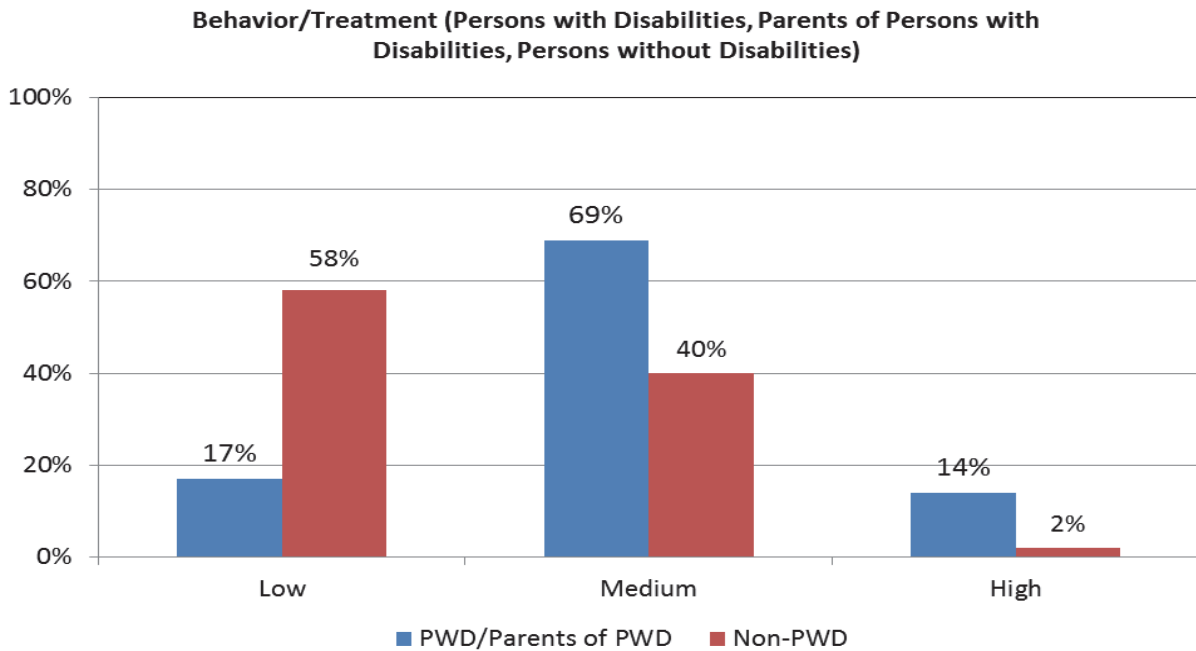


Attitudes/Beliefs



Most persons with disabilities and parents (67%) had low level of knowledge/awareness and none of them had high level of attitudes/beliefs. Similarly, most persons without disabilities (60%) had low level and 6% had high level of attitudes/beliefs.

Behavior/Treatment



Most persons with disabilities and parents (69%) had medium level of behavior/treatment. On the contrary, most persons without disabilities (58%) had the low level of behavior/treatment.



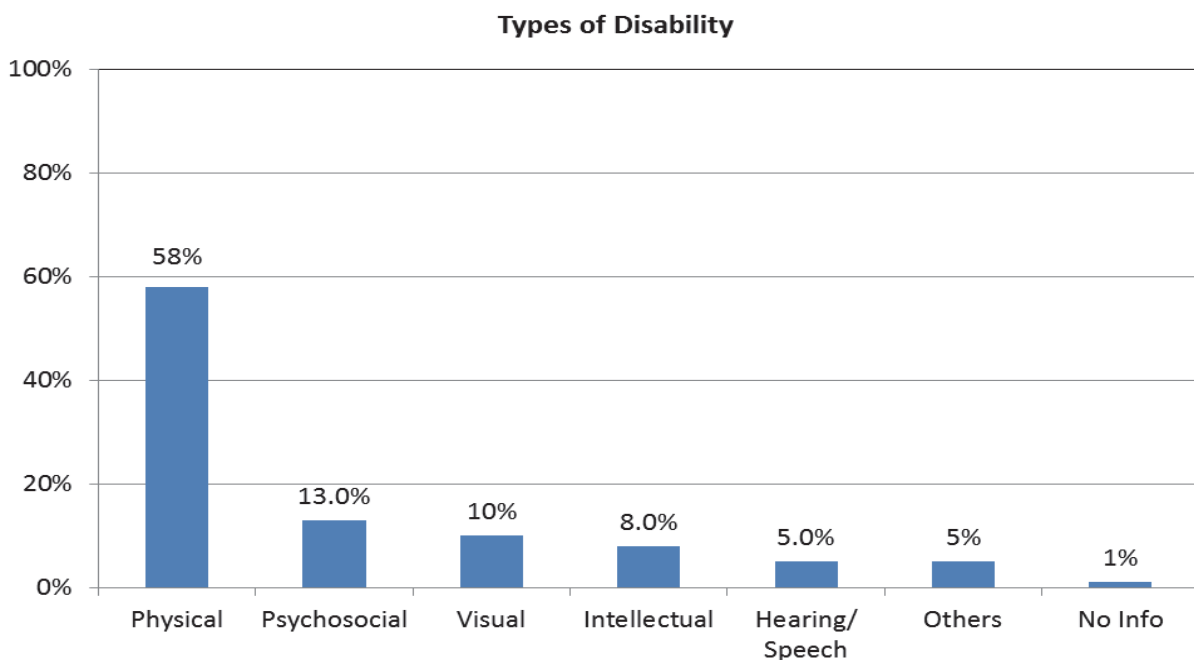
Discussion on Baseline Survey in Pyapon Township, Myanmar

Chapter 8: Survey Findings (Country-based Analysis: Vietnam)

The Ba Vi District in Hanoi City was the target site of the survey in Vietnam. In this community, in total 200 persons (100 persons with disabilities and 100 persons without disabilities) were surveyed.

1) Demographics of Persons with Disabilities

Types of disability



Persons with physical disabilities are the biggest group (58%), followed by psychosocial (13%), visual (10%), intellectual (8%), hearing/speech (5%), others (5%) and no information (1%).

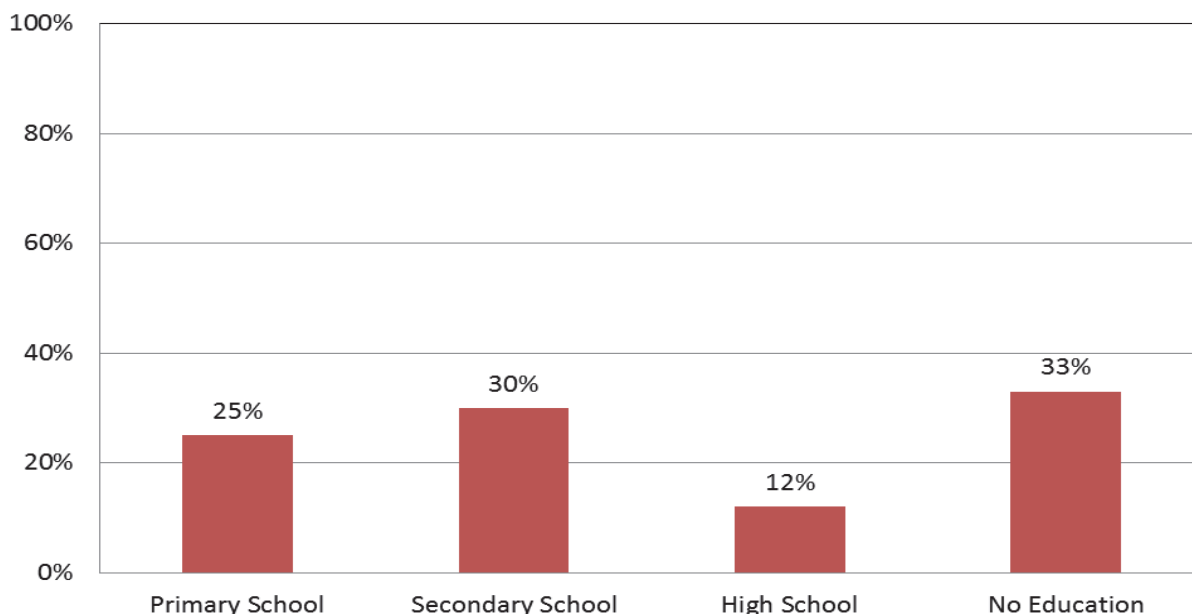
Gender

In Vietnam, there were 100 respondents with disabilities (59 men, 41 women).

Education

According to the result of the survey, 33% of persons with disabilities had no education. As to those with education, 25% of persons with disabilities graduated from primary school. 30% of them finished secondary school, while 12% finished high school.

Education



Employment

Out of 100 persons with disabilities, 33 are employed, 55 are unemployed, and 12 have no data. Of the 33 employed, 7 are farmers, 1 is handicraft worker, 1 is sewer, and 1 is management staff, while the rest didn't mention their job.

2) Accessibility

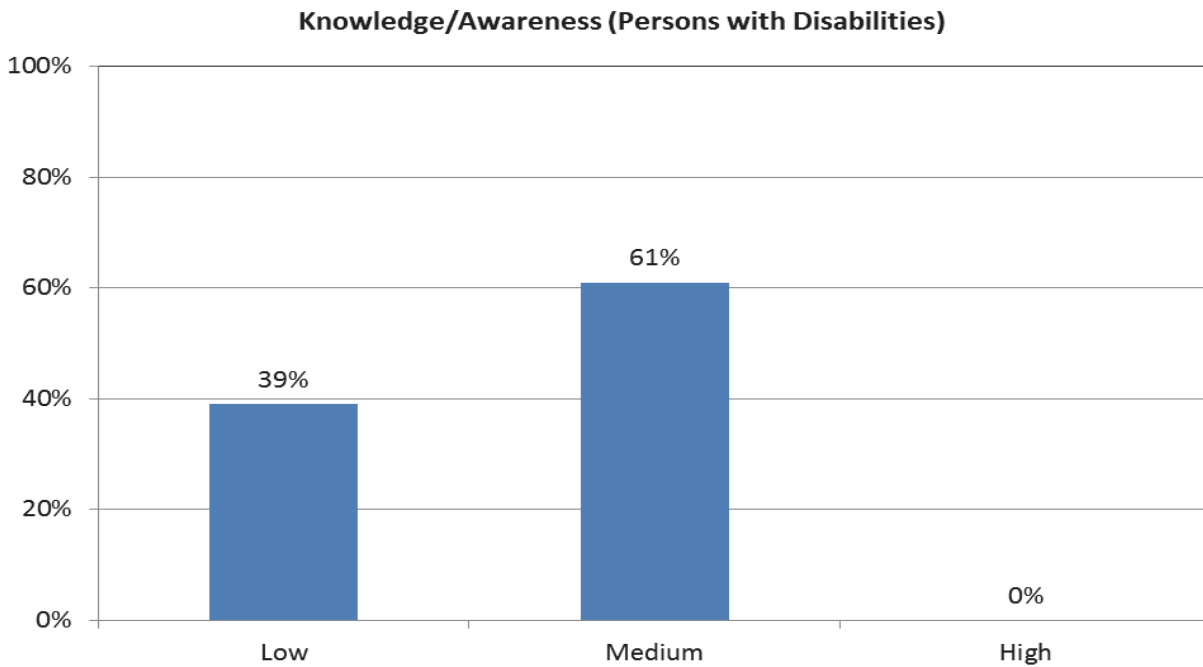
In total 27 buildings and establishments, including community facilities, schools, markets, business buildings and other public places were assessed.

Country/Community	Number of Audited Buildings/ Establishments	Accessibility Criteria					Accessible Places
		Ramp	Accessible Toilet	Non-Skid Floor	Signage	Accessible Parking Space	
Vietnam: Ba Vi District	27	8	4	24	0	26	9
		29.6%	14.8%	88.9%	0.0%	96.3%	33.3%

In accordance with the criteria of accessibility, 9 public buildings/establishments were considered accessible for persons with disabilities. Among the 27 surveyed places, there were 8 buildings and establishments with ramps (29.6%), none with accessible toilets (14.8%), 24 non-skid floors (88.9%), none with signage (0%), and 26 with accessible parking space (96.3%).

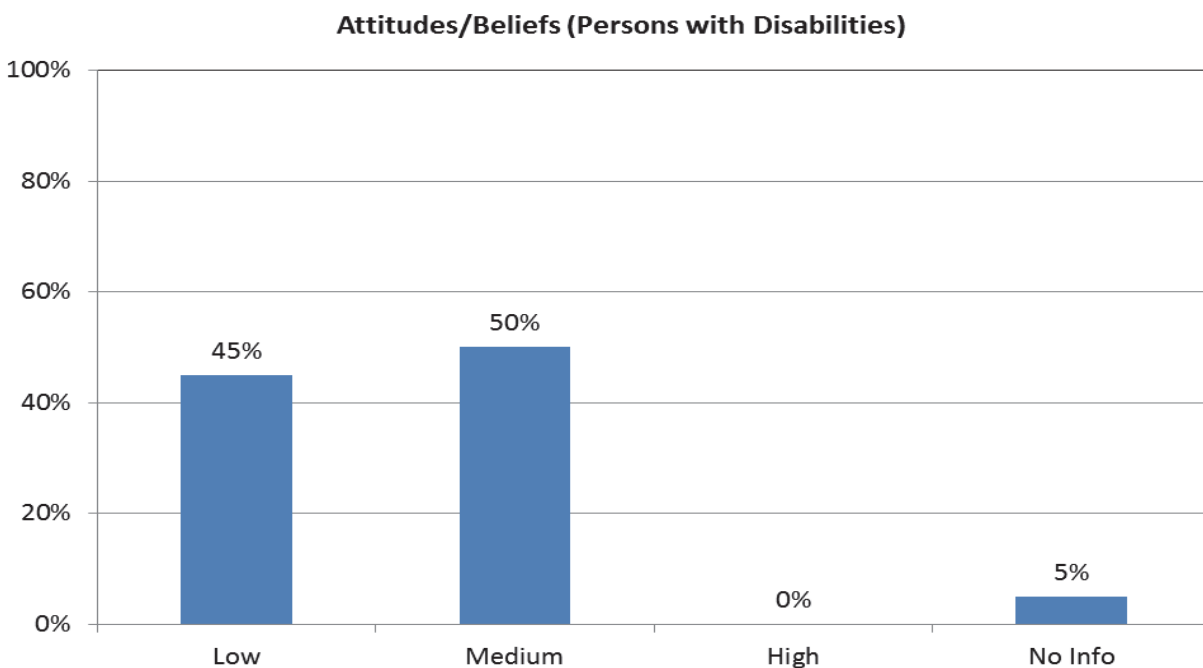
3) Attitudes

Knowledge/Awareness



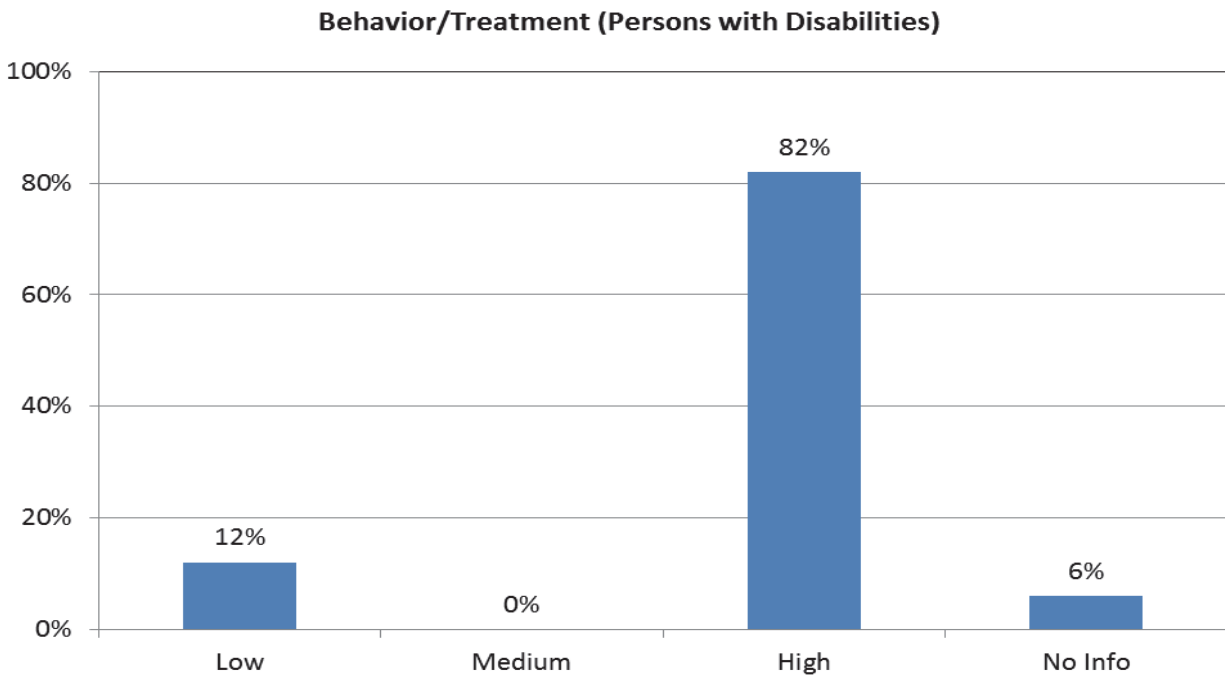
According to the result of the survey, more than 60% of persons with disabilities knew at the medium level that there are disability-related laws, policies, regulations, programs, government activities, institutions, organizations supporting persons with disabilities.

Attitudes/Beliefs



According to the result of the survey, 45% of persons with disabilities had low levels of attitudes/beliefs towards disability.

Behavior/Treatment



According to the result of the survey, more than 80% of persons with disabilities responded that behaviour and treatment towards persons with disabilities are positive in the target community.



Training to Strengthen Skills on Non-Handicapping Environment

Chapter 9: Recommendations

Mekong Input

According to the key findings of the CLMV Baseline Survey, the “Mekong Input on the Non-handicapping Environment (NHE) approach to promote Community-Based Inclusive Development (CBID)” was developed in Bangkok, Thailand on 7 June 2013. Since it includes key recommendations to share how the principles on rural accessibility can be applied to develop and support disability-inclusive communities, this baseline survey report echoes the following:

1. **Social Model of Disability:** The model provides a shift of thinking of disability from the individual to social perspective. The model outlines four barriers in a person’s environment as the main causes of disability. The four barriers are: 1) physical environment; 2) information and communication; 3) regulations and systems; and 4) thoughts and attitudes. Removal of these barriers can lead to an accessible, inclusive community for everyone.

2. **Twin-track approach to disability-inclusive development:** Breaking institutional barriers for the participation of persons with disabilities by giving greater prominence to disability perspectives in the development process, and mainstreaming disability into all thematic areas of the post-2015 development agenda.

3. **Attitude and behaviour change:** Pursue, on a continuous and long-term basis, efforts to change attitudes and behaviour from a charity to a rights-based approach towards persons with disabilities and issues concerning them. In this regard, recognize the contributions that persons with disabilities make to their families, communities and society at large.

4. **Poverty reduction and employment:** Promote decent work and employment for persons with diverse disabilities in all economic sectors in rural and urban areas.

5. **Participation:** Encourage the participation of persons with diverse disabilities, including emerging groups such as persons with intellectual disabilities, autism and those who are hard of hearing, in development projects as an indicator of the inclusiveness of economic growth and social progress. Promote diverse ways of facilitating such participation at all levels, including through community-based inclusive development initiatives.

6. **Universal design and accessibility:** Incorporate universal design in, and ensure the full accessibility of the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication infrastructure, and services for the public.

7. Self-help Groups: Raise awareness and facilitate the development and support of the creation and sustainability of self-help groups of persons with disabilities in local communities.

8. Evidence-based documentation: Provide more evidence-based documentation which can be referred to by other disability and development initiatives in other communities in CLMV, as well as other ASEAN countries.

9. Education: Increase access for persons with disabilities, particularly for women and children with disabilities, to all levels of education.

10. Financial resource allocations and mobilization: Encourage sufficient financial resource allocations and mobilization for the implementation, monitoring, and review of disability-inclusive development plans, programmes and projects, including disability-inclusive budgeting across national and local governments, and other organizations.

Perspectives of Persons with Disabilities

The following recommendations have been commonly identified in the response of the survey of persons with disabilities, regardless of their community:

1. At least 1 accessible ramp for persons with disabilities should be equipped in any buildings and establishments that were audited through the survey. Such facilities are often utilized by local persons with disabilities as well as other community partners as regular meeting places (e.g. every month).

2. At least 1 accessible toilet should be available in any public facilities such as the district office, since there are already many users in the community (e.g. persons with disabilities, the elderly). Some countries need to take immediate actions to ensure compliance with rules and regulations of the government about accessibility. If such rules and regulations are not available yet, it is recommended that local district initiate as a model community.

3. In order to create a favorable learning environment for students with disabilities, ramps and toilets for students with disabilities need to be considered whenever repairing old buildings or constructing new buildings.

4. Local markets or any business sites are highly encouraged to be accessible for persons with disabilities as their potential customers. If it is not possible to take immediate actions, temporary movable ramps/other accessible facilities need to be considered so that the local economy could be more energetic and inclusive.

5. Cultural activities need to be organized at an accessible venue, so that community people are likely to learn the necessity of accessible environments for those living in the same community.

6. Whenever there is new construction in a public place, local persons with disabilities should be consulted to share their expertise on accessibility. The more persons with disabilities are involved in the preparatory process of creating environments, the more friendly communities will become, in a cost effective way.

7. When persons with disabilities are members of disabled people’s organizations (DPOs), it is likely that they can access more opportunities in employment. This viewpoint should be studied further to find a relationship between being a member of DPOs and getting employment, and identifying essential factors for poverty reduction.

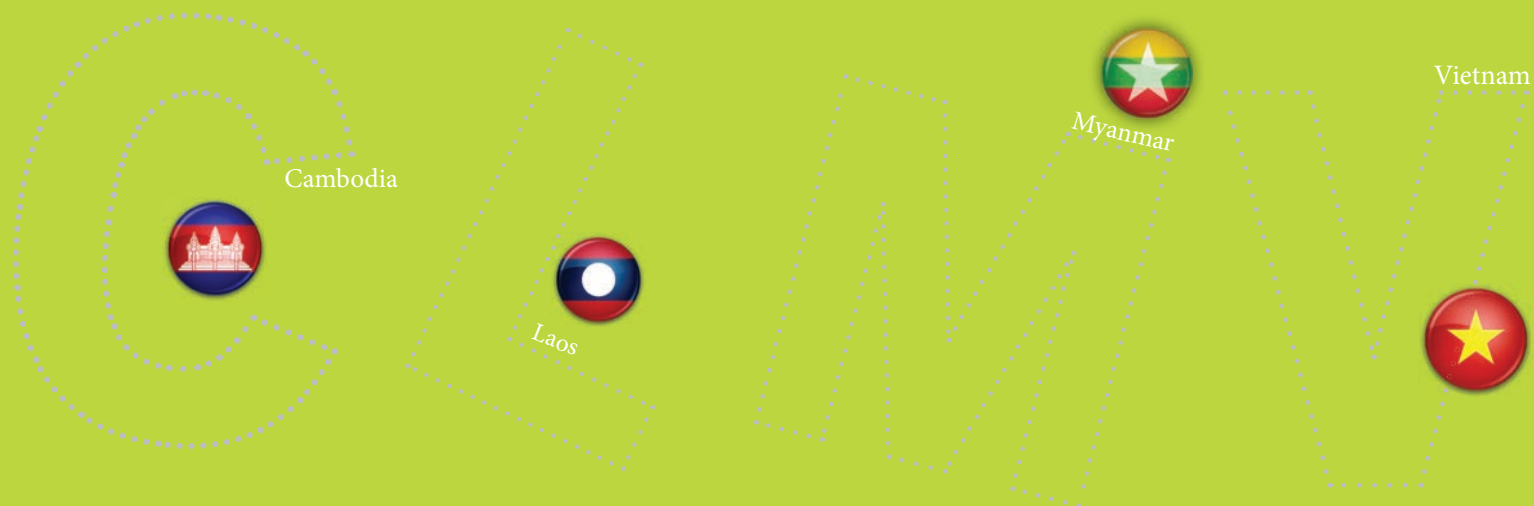
Survey Methodology

1. Data analysis should be congruent among the 4 countries to make it compatible and comparable. Each country should be guided on the aspects of data analysis, for example, which categories of data should be compared with that of non-persons with disabilities, which categories should be compared by gender or types of disabilities, etc. This will make all data comparable across CLMV.

2. The report of each country should be edited by language experts who are skilled on disability terminologies.



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