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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

## **Consolidated inputs of civil society organizations to the draft Incheon strategy**

### **Note by the secretariat\***

1. The Commission, in its 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, requested the Executive Secretary to encourage the participation of all key stakeholders, including organizations of persons with disabilities from Asia and the Pacific, in the preparatory process leading up to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting. Accordingly, the secretariat has engaged with civil society stakeholders, particularly organizations of and for persons with disabilities, and facilitated their contributions to the preparation of the draft Incheon strategy to “make the right real” for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific.

2. Civil society stakeholders have contributed observations, feedback and insights at 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 second session of the Committee on Social Development, (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).

3. The above-mentioned Regional Stakeholder Consultation (Bangkok, 14-16 December 2011) identified, using agreed criteria, the following 15 civil society entities, which cooperate with each other, to be invited by the secretariat to 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:

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\* Issued without formal editing.

Organizations of persons with disabilities:

1. Disabled Peoples' International Asia-Pacific;
2. Inclusion International (II) Asia-Pacific;
3. World Blind Union (WBU);
4. World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) Regional Secretariat for Asia and the Pacific;
5. World Federation of the Deafblind (WFDdb) Asia and the Pacific;
6. World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry (WNUSP) Asia-Pacific;
7. Asia and Pacific Disability Forum (APDF);
8. ASEAN Autism Network;
9. ASEAN Disability Forum;
10. Pacific Disability Forum (PDF);
11. South Asian Disability Forum (SADF).

Organizations that support persons with disabilities:

12. Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD);
13. Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) Asia-Pacific Network;
14. Digital Accessible Information System (DAISY) Consortium;
15. Rehabilitation International (RI) Asia-Pacific.

4. The above-mentioned Regional Preparatory Meeting (Bangkok, 14-16 March 2012) agreed that, for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, which will be held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 29 October to 2 November 2012, "the consolidated civil society organizations statement on the revised draft Incheon strategy would be circulated as an official document for review by member States".

5. The present document contains the suggestions of the group of 15 civil society organizations concerning the draft Incheon strategy.

6. Light-grey highlighted areas in the text indicate proposed insertions by the 15 civil society organizations, and light-grey highlighted text with strikethrough indicates their proposed deletion.

## **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**

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## **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* General Assembly resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, in which the Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, and resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993, in which the Assembly 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. *Also recalling* General Assembly resolution 61/106 of 13 December 2006, in which the Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, which entered into force on 3 May 2008,

PP3. *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled “Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals”, in which the Assembly, 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, in which the Commission proclaimed the first such regional decade in the world,

PP5. *Also 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, in which the Commission proclaimed the extension of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons for another decade, from 2003 to 2012,

PP6. *Further recalling* Commission resolution 59/3 of 4 September 2003 on the 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 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, in which the Commission 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. *Also 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, in which the Commission encouraged the participation of all key stakeholders, including organizations of persons with disabilities from Asia and the Pacific, in the preparatory process leading up to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting,

PP9. *Further 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 15 per cent of the population in Asia and the Pacific, or 650 million people, 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, held in Port Vila, reaffirmed, through their Communiqué of 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, to provide a framework for coordination in building a disability-inclusive Pacific, and to strengthen stakeholder commitment towards the 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 Persons with Disabilities in the ASEAN Community, adopted on 17 November 2011 by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) at its nineteenth summit, held in Bali, Indonesia, in which ASEAN, inter alia, proclaimed the period 2011 to 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, inter alia, 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 outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, which was adopted by the Conference on 22 June 2012, and which, inter alia, identified persons with disabilities and recognized their right to inclusion in measures that accelerate the 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 the rapid population ageing that is under way in Asia and the Pacific,

PP20. *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,

PP22. *Mindful* that there are increasing opportunities for promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, including through the use of new technologies for enhancing access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication,

OP1. *Adopt* the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, as attached, to catalyse 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;

OP2. *Recognize* the central role of government in ensuring, promoting and upholding the rights of persons with disabilities;

OP3. *Commit* to implement the present Declaration and the Incheon Strategy by promoting action to reach the Incheon goals and targets by 2022;

OP4. *Invite* all concerned stakeholders, including the following, to join in a region-wide partnership to contribute to the implementation of the present 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 Organization 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 development agenda beyond 2015 in diverse sectors;

(e) Civil society entities, particularly organizations of and for persons with disabilities, to foster continuous responsiveness over the Decade 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;

(f) The private sector, to promote disability-inclusive business practices;

OP5. *Request* the Executive Secretary of ESCAP:

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

## **Annex I**

### **Draft Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific**

#### **A. Background**

1. The development of the draft Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific was 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 General Assembly, in 2006, of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

2. The development of the draft 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, 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).

3. The responses of governments and organizations of and for persons with disabilities to the ESCAP Disability Survey 2011-2012 on the final review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012 provided a rich evidence base for developing the draft Incheon Strategy.

4. The draft 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.

5. Similar to the Millennium Development Goals, 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 countries and territories in the Asia-Pacific region.

#### **B. Key principles and policy direction**

6. The Incheon Strategy is based on the principles of the 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.

7. In order to realize and protect the rights of persons with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific region, the Incheon Strategy underscores the following policy direction:

- (a) Legislative, administrative and other measures supportive of rights fulfilment 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 fulfil 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 policymaking;
- (e) National, subnational and local policies and programmes based on disability-sensitive plans accord priority to disability-inclusive development, promoting human rights of persons with disabilities through advocacy and capacity building, towards enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities in development programmes and in service coverage concerning all aspects of life;
- (f) 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 socioeconomic 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, information and communication, in a usable manner, with reasonable accommodation provided, and taking into consideration the need to accommodate economic, geographic, linguistic and other aspects of cultural diversity, which altogether constitute a critical bridge to fulfilling their rights;

(k) Diverse disability groups are empowered that include but are not limited to the following under-represented groups: girls and boys with disabilities, young persons with disabilities, women with disabilities, persons with intellectual, learning and developmental disabilities, persons with autism, persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons who are deaf, hard of hearing and deafened, persons who are **deafblind**, persons with multiple disabilities, persons with extensive disabilities, older persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV, indigenous persons with disabilities, persons affected by leprosy, family advocacy groups, **including parents and siblings**, as well as particularly marginalized persons with disabilities living in slums, rural and remote areas and 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**

8. The draft Incheon Strategy is composed of 10 interrelated goals, 26 targets and 50 indicators.

9. The time frame for achieving the goals and targets is the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013 to 2022.

10. Goals describe the desired end results. Targets are aimed to be achieved within a given time frame. Indicators measure progress towards the targets and verify that the targets have been achieved. There are two types of indicators: core indicators and supplementary indicators.

### **Goal 1**

#### **Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects**

11. 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.A**

**Halve, at the very least, the proportion of persons with disabilities living in poverty**

#### **Target 1.B**

**Increase by at least 50 per cent the employment of persons with disabilities**

#### **Target 1.C**

**Increase the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training and other government employment-support programmes**

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### **Indicators for tracking progress**

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#### **Core indicators**

- 1.1 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the US\$ 1.25 (PPP) per day international poverty line, as updated by the World Bank from time to time
- 1.2 Employment rate of persons with disabilities<sup>1</sup>
- 1.3 Proportion of persons with disabilities who participate in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes

#### **Supplementary indicators**

- 1.4 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the national poverty line
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## **Goal 2**

### **Promote participation in political processes and decision-making**

12. 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 must witness greater and more widespread progress in the participation of diverse groups of persons with disabilities, including women and youth with disabilities, in political processes and in decision-making at all levels. Moreover, technological improvements should be harnessed to enable persons with disabilities to participate in public decision-making processes and to exercise their rights and fulfil their responsibilities as full members of society. The improvements include the provision of an enabling environment for persons with disabilities to have equitable access to appointments in the judicial, executive and legislative branches of government, including ~~those of~~ the supreme court, ministries and national legislative body.

#### **Target 2.A**

**Ensure that persons with disabilities are represented in government decision-making bodies**

#### **Target 2.B**

**Provide reasonable accommodation to enhance the participation of persons with disabilities in the political process**

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<sup>1</sup> The definition of employment is in line with that used for the Millennium Development Goals.

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**Indicators for tracking progress**


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**Core indicators**

- 2.1 Proportion of seats held by persons with disabilities in the parliament or equivalent national legislative body
- 2.2 Proportion of diverse disability groups represented in the membership of the national coordination mechanism on disability
- 2.3 Proportion of women with disabilities represented in the national machinery for gender equality and women's empowerment
- 2.4 Proportion of polling stations in the national capital, and where appropriate at the subnational level, that are accessible with processes in place that ensure confidentiality of voters with disabilities

**Supplementary indicators**

- 2.5 Proportion of persons with disabilities who hold cabinet positions at the national and, where appropriate, subnational level
  - 2.6 Proportion of persons with disabilities who are supreme court judges
  - 2.6bis Proportion of persons with disabilities who hold positions in the local city council or equivalent local legislative body
  - 2.7 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
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**Goal 3****Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication**

13. Access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication is a precondition for persons with disabilities to fulfil their rights in an inclusive society. The accessibility of urban, rural and remote areas based on universal design increases safety and ease of use not only for persons with disabilities, but also for all other members of society. Access audits are an important means of ensuring accessibility and must cover all stages of the process of planning, design, construction, maintenance and monitoring and evaluation. 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 3.A**

**Increase the accessibility of the physical environment in the national capital, and where appropriate at the subnational level, that is open to the public**

**Target 3.B**

**Enhance the accessibility and usability of public transportation**

**Target 3.C**

**Enhance the accessibility and usability of publications, information and communications services**

**Target 3.D**

**Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities who need but do not have appropriate assistive devices or products**

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**Indicators for tracking progress**


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**Core indicators**

- 3.1 Proportion of accessible government buildings in the national capital
- 3.2 Proportion of accessible international airports, seaports and major transport hubs
- 3.3 Proportion of daily audio description, captioning and sign-language interpretation of public television broadcasts of public interest, including news programmes
- 3.4 Proportion of accessible and usable public documents and government websites that meet internationally recognized accessibility standards<sup>2</sup> for information and communications technologies
- 3.5 Proportion of persons with disabilities who need assistive devices or products and have them
- 3.5bis Proportion of courts providing reasonable accommodation<sup>3</sup> for persons with diverse disabilities so as to ensure fair trial
- 3.5ter Number of governments which have made available the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” in national languages, including sign languages, and in accessible formats such as Braille version, audio version and accessible electronic versions as well as easy-to-read versions

**Supplementary indicators**

- 3.6 Availability of government access audit programme that requires the participation of experts with disabilities
  - 3.7 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
  - 3.7bis Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all designs for transportation and other means of access that could be used by members of the public
  - 3.7ter Proportion of accessible buses, trains and subways in the national capital and, where appropriate, at the subnational level
  - 3.8 Number of sign language interpreters and captioners
  - 3.9 Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all publications and ICT-related services, such as websites for the public
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<sup>2</sup> The Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM) of the United Nations General Assembly reports that “In terms of accessible documentation, ePUB and other formats delivered to tablets would also facilitate reading through enlarged text” (para. 10) and that “Further progress is foreseen in the conversion of all documentation into accessible format. DGACM is currently working on reconfiguring current document templates towards this goal” (para. 13). See [www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/749presentationito.pdf](http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/749presentationito.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> “Reasonable accommodation” in this context is not limited to physical accessibility, but also includes provision of sign language interpretation, captioning and court documents in an accessible alternative format such as Braille, audio and other electronic version.

## **Goal 4**

### **Strengthen social protection**

14. Social protection coverage in developing countries of Asia and the 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 for all, in particular persons with disabilities. Furthermore, there is a lack of affordable services, including personal assistance and peer counselling services provided by self-help groups, which enable persons with disabilities to live independently in the community. Such support is particularly critical in the case of persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons with extensive disabilities, persons with multiple disabilities and persons with intellectual disabilities.

#### **Target 4.A**

##### **Increase health care provision for persons with disabilities**

#### **Target 4.B**

##### **Increase disability benefits for persons with disabilities**

#### **Target 4.C**

##### **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**

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#### **Indicators for tracking progress**

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##### **Core indicators**

- 4.1 Proportion of persons with disabilities who use government health-care programmes
- 4.2 Average annual amount of disability benefits per person with disabilities qualified to receive social protection
- 4.3 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**

- 4.4 Number of government-supported programmes for care services, including for respite care
  - 4.5 Availability of national community-based rehabilitation programmes
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## **Goal 5**

### **Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities**

15. There has been relative neglect of the issue of developmental delays and disabilities among children, many of whom are the children of families living in poverty. In much of the Asia-Pacific region, a disproportionate number of children with disabilities do not have access to early intervention

and education programmes. Early detection of delays in reaching developmental milestones is as important as regularly measuring the height and weight of infants and children. Following early detection of delay in reaching developmental milestones, it is necessary to provide prompt and appropriate responses to optimize their all-round development. Such early intervention responses cover, inter alia, stimulation, nurturing and care, and pre-school education. Investing in early childhood programmes yields higher returns than at subsequent levels of education and training. Government commitment to 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 5.A**

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

#### **Target 5.B**

**Halve the gap between children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrolment rates for primary and secondary education**

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#### **Indicators for tracking progress**

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##### **Core indicators**

- 5.1 Number of children with disabilities receiving early childhood intervention in government facilities
- 5.2 Primary education enrolment and completion rate of children with disabilities
- 5.3 Secondary education enrolment and completion rate of children with disabilities

##### **Supplementary indicators**

- 5.4 Proportion of government pre- and ante-natal care facilities that provide information and services regarding early detection of disability in children and protection of the rights of children with disabilities
  - 5.5 Proportion of schools for deaf children that use sign language as a medium of instruction
  - 5.6 Proportion of students with visual impairments that have educational materials in formats that are accessible
  - 5.6bis Availability of speech therapy for students who are hard of hearing and deafened
  - 5.6ter Proportion of public universities which have disability support programmes for students with disabilities
  - 5.6quater Proportion of teachers trained in meeting the needs of children with disabilities
  - 5.6quinquies Proportion of pre-qualifying examinations for architects, engineers, and quantity-surveyors which incorporate an accessibility syllabus
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**Goal 6****Ensure gender equality and women's empowerment**

16. 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. **Forced sterilization of girls and women with disabilities is a complex issue.** 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 will be fully realized only when girls and women with disabilities are active participants in mainstream development.

**Target 6.A**

**Enable girls and women with disabilities to have equitable access to mainstream development opportunities**

**Target 6.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**

**Target 6.C**

**Increase measures to protect girls and women with disabilities from violence**

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**Indicators for tracking progress**

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**Core indicators**

- 6.1 Availability of national plans on promoting the participation of girls and women with disabilities in mainstream development programmes
  - 6.2 Proportion of girls and women with disabilities who access government sexual and reproductive health services
  - 6.3 Number of government programmes aimed at reducing violence, including sexual abuse and exploitation, perpetrated against girls and women with disabilities
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**Goal 7****Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction**

17. The Asia-Pacific region is the region that is 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 7.A**

**Strengthen disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction planning through multi-sectoral cooperation, including on promotion of the participation of persons with disabilities**

**Target 7.B**

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

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**Indicators for tracking progress**


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**Core indicators**

- 7.1 Availability of disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction plans and their accessible documentation
- 7.1bis Availability of individualized disaster risk reduction plans for persons with disabilities
- 7.2 Availability of disability-inclusive training for persons with disabilities and all uniformed service personnel, with an emphasis on emergency preparedness drills
- 7.3 Proportion of accessible emergency exits and evacuation routes shelters and disaster relief sites
- 7.3bis Proportion of shelters and disaster relief sites that provide reasonable accommodation<sup>4</sup> to persons with disabilities

**Supplementary indicators**

- 7.4 Disability prevalence data on disaster casualties
  - 7.5 Availability of personal assistance, and psychosocial and information support services that can be mobilized to assist persons with disabilities affected by disasters
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**Goal 8****Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data**

18. Persons with disabilities tend to be unseen, unheard and uncounted. Increasingly in recent years, when they have been counted, definitions of “disability” and “persons with disabilities” that are used for collecting disability data have varied widely in 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 socioeconomic status. The adequacy of disability statistics would enable policymaking to be evidence-informed to support the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. The Decade 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 the draft Incheon Strategy indicators are made available to enable effective progress tracking towards the achievement of goals and targets.

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<sup>4</sup> Emergency shelters and disaster relief sites should prepare stocks of assistive devices and related supplies, charging systems for electric wheelchairs, and the necessary medical essentials, based on the guidelines to be set out in the disaster risk reduction plan for each community.

**Target 8.A**

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

**Target 8.B**

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

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**Indicators for tracking progress**


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**Core indicators**

- 8.1 Disability prevalence based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) approach or another approach (by age, sex, socioeconomic status, education level, causes and types of impairment and geographic location)
- 8.2 Number of Governments in the Asia-Pacific region that have established, by 2015, baseline data for tracking progress towards achievement of the Incheon goals and targets

8.2bis Number of Governments that have data on disability-sensitive budgets

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**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**

19. 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 1 September 2012, 35 Governments in the Asia-Pacific region had signed the Convention, while 24 Governments in the region had ratified the Convention or acceded to it. Also as of 1 September 2012, nine Governments in the Asia-Pacific region had signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention, while six Governments in the region had ratified the Optional Protocol or acceded to it.

**Target 9.A**

**By the midpoint 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 9.B**

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

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**Indicators for tracking progress**


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**Core indicators**

- 9.1 Number of Governments that have ratified the Convention
- 9.2 Availability of national anti-discrimination legislation to uphold and protect the rights of persons with disability

**Supplementary indicators**

- 9.3 Number of Asia-Pacific Governments that have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
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**Goal 10****Advance subregional, regional and interregional cooperation**

20. 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,<sup>5</sup> adopted on 1 December 2011 by the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Busan, Republic of Korea) recognized the importance of international commitments on disability to form the foundation of cooperation for effective development. Civil society and the private sector could play important roles in catalyzing innovative approaches to reaching the Incheon goals and targets. The Asia-Pacific region still faces long-term challenges. In post-conflict areas, such challenges as landmines and remnants of war continue to exacerbate the occurrence of disability and undermine livelihoods. The Decade provides an opportunity for international cooperation, with multi-sectoral dimensions, to overcome such challenges, and support effective implementation.

**Target 10.A-1**

**Contribute to an Asia-Pacific multi-donor trust fund for the implementation of the Incheon Strategy<sup>6</sup>**

**Target 10.A**

**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, and the Incheon Strategy**

**Target 10.B**

**Development cooperation agencies in the Asia-Pacific region strengthen the disability-inclusiveness of their policies and programmes**

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<sup>5</sup> See [www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhl4/images/stories/hlf4/OUTCOME\\_DOCUMENT\\_-\\_FINAL\\_EN.pdf](http://www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhl4/images/stories/hlf4/OUTCOME_DOCUMENT_-_FINAL_EN.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> CSOs strongly urge the reinstatement of Target10.A-1, in line with similar funds established for the first and second Asian and Pacific Decades of Disabled Persons (1993-2002, and 2003-2012). While CSOs welcome and are appreciative of other initiatives of civil society and governments in the Asia-Pacific region, the multi-donor trust fund must remain under the management of ESCAP.

**Target 10.C**

**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**

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**Indicators for tracking progress**


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**Core indicators**

- 10.1-1 Annual contributions by governments and other donors to an Asia-Pacific trust fund to support the implementation of the Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real
- 10.1-2 Number of donors contributing each year to an Asia-Pacific trust fund to support the implementation of the Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real
- 10.1 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
- 10.2 Number of subregional intergovernmental 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
- 10.3 Number of regional and subregional projects, including for South-South cooperation, in which organizations of and for persons with disabilities participate in order to support the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the Incheon Strategy
- 10.4 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
- 10.5 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
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**D. Modalities for effective implementation: national, subregional and regional levels**

21. 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 towards realizing the rights of persons with disabilities through the implementation of the Incheon Strategy in the course of the Decade.

**1. National level**

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

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

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

25. 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 subnational campaigns, such as the Make the Right Real! Campaign, to raise awareness throughout the Decade that fosters positive perceptions of persons with disabilities;

(e) Promote and support research on the situation of persons with disabilities as a basis for policymaking.

26. 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 subnational levels.

## **2. Subregional level**

27. Subregional intergovernmental entities, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, 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.

28. 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>7</sup> in promoting disability-inclusive development.

### 3. Regional level

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

30. The ESCAP secretariat shall contribute to the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy through its regional convening and norm-setting role, analytical work and technical support to governments. In particular, it shall undertake the following in cooperation with 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 progress and support the improvement of disability statistics during the Decade;

(d) Support members and associate members in capacity-building to promote disability-inclusive development;

(e) Provide a regional platform for stakeholder consultations.

(ebis) Provide a regional platform for the sharing of experiences among national legislative or administrative institutions, to promote and support the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

31. 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.

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<sup>7</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.

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

## Annex II

### **Draft terms of reference of the working group on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities**

#### *Objective*

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

(a) Undertake regular reviews and prepare periodic reports of Decade progress, especially concerning the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific;

(b) Promote regional and subregional cooperation to advance implementation of the Ministerial Declaration and the Incheon Strategy;

(c) Promote and support research on the evolving situation of persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region;

(d) Strengthen outreach to diverse disability groups at national and local levels, and networking;

(dbis) Support resource mobilization for and effective utilization of the multi-donor trust fund managed by ESCAP.

#### *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 subregional 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 on the working group.

6. A civil society entity that meets the following criteria shall also be eligible to serve as a member of the working group: (a) operate at the 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 members of the working group 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, which will 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 at the session that immediately follows the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, for a final decision. Thus, the Commission at its sixty-ninth session, in 2013, will make the final decision on the composition of the working group for the first term, spanning the period 2013-2017. The second announcement of interest in serving on the working group shall take place at the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting convened on the occasion of the midpoint of the Decade (2017). 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.

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