

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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

14-16 March 2012

Bangkok

**REPORT OF 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**

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## I. BACKGROUND

1. The Commission, at its sixty-sixth session, adopted resolution 66/11 of 19 May 2010 on “Regional preparations for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012”. That resolution, *inter alia*, called upon all members and associate members and key stakeholders to actively contribute to the preparatory process leading up to, as well as to participate in, the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, to be hosted in Incheon by the Government of the Republic of Korea from 29 October to 2 November 2012.

2. In pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution, the secretariat convened 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, from 14 to 16 March 2012 in Bangkok (hereafter referred to as the “Regional Preparatory Meeting”).

3. The Regional Preparatory Meeting was attended by 82 experts designated by the Seats of Government of 27 members and associate members of ESCAP. In addition, 42 experts from 15 civil society organizations, one resource person, and eight representatives of intergovernmental and international organizations, including the United Nations system, were in attendance. The list of participants is attached as Annex I to the Report.

## II. OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

4. The objectives of the Regional Preparatory Meeting were to:

A. Review the roadmap leading up to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012;

B. Consider the draft of a proposed outcome document of the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012;

C. Consider a draft resolution concerning a new Asian and Pacific decade on the rights of persons with disabilities for submission to the Commission at its sixty-eighth session (Bangkok, 17-23 May 2012).

## III. OPENING OF THE MEETING

5. The Director of the Social Development Division of ESCAP, in her welcome remarks, underscored the global significance of Asia-Pacific disability-related endeavours. That included pioneering two consecutive regional decades of disabled persons (1993-2002; 2003-2012) which contributed to the drafting and adoption of the world’s first disability-specific treaty, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The Director recalled the two-year regional preparatory process that would culminate in the convening of the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the

Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, (hereafter referred to as the Incheon High-level Intergovernmental Meeting) to be hosted by the Government of the Republic of Korea in Incheon, from 29 October to 2 November 2012. The process had thus far benefited from the active engagement of member States as well as other stakeholders, including civil society, and in particular disabled people's organizations (DPOs). The Director informed the Regional Preparatory Meeting that the Commission, at its sixty-eighth session, was expected to proclaim a new decade to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, 2013-2022, as recommended by the legislative Committee on Social Development on its second session (Bangkok, October 2010). The Director underscored the important task of reviewing the draft Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (hereafter referred to as the Incheon Strategy) which would be considered by the Incheon High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, with a view to adopting it as the outcome document. Furthermore, it was expected that the Incheon Strategy would serve as a regional input for the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and Other Internationally Agreed Development Goals for Persons with Disabilities, to be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 23 September 2013.

6. Mr. Monthian Buntan, Senator, Senate of Thailand, and President, Thailand Association of the Blind, in his keynote statement, underlined the productive multisectoral regional efforts that had been undertaken with the support of the United Nations system to advance the cause of persons with disabilities since the 1990s. In particular, Mr. Buntan commended the landmark regional decade policy initiatives, such as the Agenda for Action of the first Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002, and the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier Free and Rights-Based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (BMF) of the second Decade, 2003-2012, that had contributed to the formulation and adoption of the CRPD. Collectively, those efforts had led to a paradigm shift from a charity-based approach towards a more progressive and rights-based approach with regard to addressing disability-related issues. Mr. Buntan highlighted that the goals enshrined in those frameworks should be supported by the Incheon Strategy. In conclusion, Mr. Buntan reiterated that the successful implementation of a regional framework such as the Incheon Strategy would facilitate the realization of greater inclusive development for persons with disabilities, the lack of which was evident in the non-inclusion of disability perspectives in the Millennium Development Goals.

7. Ms. Hyun Mi Cha, Director, Division of Rights Promotion for Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Government of the Republic of Korea, highlighted the marked progress of disability work in the region during the past two decades. In doing so, she expressed the appreciation of the Republic of Korea for the secretariat's provision of technical support and facilitation of the exchange of good practices among Governments and other stakeholders through regional and subregional platforms. Ms. Cha cautioned that, despite such progress, persons with disabilities still had poorer health, lower educational achievements, fewer economic opportunities and higher rates of poverty compared to persons without disabilities. Given those challenges, Ms. Cha stressed the need for persistent efforts towards full implementation of disability-related policies and the mainstreaming of disability in the region's development agenda. The organization of the Regional Preparatory Meeting and other preparatory efforts leading to the Incheon High-level Intergovernmental Meeting were examples of such initiatives. Ms. Cha emphasized that, in recognizing current needs and collective lessons from regional achievements, as well as the Republic of Korea's own extensive implementation experiences, the Government of the Republic of Korea, in close consultation with DPOs in the Republic of Korea, had

committed to playing a more active role in supporting regional efforts for the new decade. Reflecting such a commitment, the Government of the Republic of Korea had been working with ESCAP and other stakeholders to ensure the development of a viable strategy for the next decade and the successful preparation and organization of the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting in Incheon. Ms. Cha also informed the Regional Preparatory Meeting that other international DPO events were also planned in the Republic of Korea around the time of the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, with a view to promoting greater exchange of experiences. These events included the Asia-Pacific Disabled People's Assembly (24-27 October 2012), the Asia-Pacific Disability Forum Conference (26-30 October 2012) and the Rehabilitation International World Congress (29 October-2 November 2012).

8. Mr. Shinichiro Kadokawa, Asia-Pacific Representative of the World Federation of DeafBlind delivered a personal testimony and a message on behalf of the 15 civil society entities participating in the Regional Preparatory Meeting. Mr. Kadokawa underscored the potential and productive capabilities of persons with disabilities, if given appropriate and adequate support, especially communication tools. Mr. Kadokawa shared with the Regional Preparatory Meeting the particular challenges faced by persons who were deafblind who lived with two types of sensory loss. In that regard, Mr. Kadokawa demonstrated the practice of Finger Braille communication and tactile sign language, the unique tactile communication methods that deafblind persons use. Mr. Kadokawa also reiterated the commitment by civil society entities to supporting efforts towards ensuring the successful drafting and implementation of the Incheon Strategy. It was critical, Mr. Kadokawa emphasized, to ensure the inclusion in policy making of the views of persons with disabilities who best understood disability issues from personal experience.

#### IV. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

9. The Regional Preparatory Meeting elected the following nominees of the respective Seats of Government to serve on its Bureau:

Chairperson: Mr. Pankaj Joshi, Joint Secretary (Disabilities), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India

Vice-Chairperson: Mr. Wei Mengxin, Deputy Director-General for International Affairs, Department of International Affairs, China Disabled Persons' Federation, China

Rapporteur: Ms. Elsie Hilda Ningalo Taloafiri, CBR National Coordinator, Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Government of the Solomon Islands

#### V. AGENDA

10. The Regional Preparatory Meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Election of Officers.
3. Adoption of the provisional agenda.

4. Review of the roadmap leading up to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012.
5. Consideration of the proposed draft outcome document of the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012.
6. Consideration of a draft resolution concerning a new Asian and Pacific decade on the rights of persons with disabilities for submission to the Commission at its sixty-eighth session (Bangkok, 17-23 May 2012).
7. Adoption of the Meeting Report.
8. Closing of the Meeting.

#### **VI. REVIEW OF THE ROADMAP LEADING UP TO THE HIGH-LEVEL INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING ON THE FINAL REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS, 2003-2012**

11. The secretariat presented the status of implementation of the roadmap for the regional preparatory process leading up to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012. It indicated that the Regional Preparatory Meeting constituted an important element of the regional preparatory process, which comprised three tracks: (1) intergovernmental consensus-building and follow-up; (2) stakeholder engagement and advocacy; and (3) assessment of the achievements and remaining challenges of the second Decade.

12. The secretariat delivered a presentation on progress in its on-going action research project on "Disability, Livelihood and Poverty". The secretariat informed the Regional Preparatory Meeting that the eight DPOs participating in the project had begun research with secretariat support. This followed a capacity building workshop (Bangkok, January 2012) in which facilitators supported DPO representatives in further defining a quantitative research survey and qualitative methodology. The research outcomes would be highlighted in a publication in support of Goal 1 of the Incheon Goals and Targets (INGOTS) to reduce poverty and enhance the work and employment prospects of persons with disabilities. The project would empower persons with disabilities through strengthening their voices, generating knowledge and advocating for policies which would enhance their livelihoods.

13. DPO partners were including cross-disability and gender-inclusive perspectives in their research and were engaging persons with disabilities as enumerators and research assistants. The research would cover both urban and rural and remote communities. Several DPOs were also undertaking research to solicit the views of government and the private sector which would be incorporated into the results. In the discussion that followed, attention was drawn to the importance of effectively communicating the outcomes of the action research in accessible formats for persons with disabilities, including those with psychosocial disabilities.

14. The secretariat presented a summary of the results of its questionnaire survey concerning the implementation of the BMF and the Biwako Plus Five over the period of the second Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012. The survey involved two questionnaires: one for governments and another tailored to civil society entities. The government questionnaire had been sent to 58 governments in the ESCAP region. The civil society questionnaire had been sent to 129 civil society entities, including DPOs.

15. As of 14 March 2012, the secretariat had received responses from 46 Governments and 91 civil society entities. The response rate for Governments was around 80 per cent and that for civil society entities was just over 70 per cent. In terms of Government response rates by subregion, the rates were as follows: South-East Asia (91 per cent); East and North-East Asia (86 per cent); the Pacific (76 per cent); South and South-West Asia (70 per cent); North and Central Asia (67 per cent). The secretariat expressed its appreciation of the efforts made towards completing the questionnaires. In particular, the secretariat thanked civil society organization experts who had worked closely with many national disability focal points to support timely completion of the questionnaire responses.

16. The secretariat indicated that, drawing from the responses received thus far, progress concerning the second Decade had been identified in three main areas: rights-based policy making; national institutional and financial commitment; and multi-sectoral approach to disability issues.

17. The secretariat further indicated that the survey results had identified the following 10 areas which would need stronger policy attention: poverty reduction and employment; participation; accessibility; social protection; children with disabilities; women with disabilities; disaster risk reduction; data collection; national legislation and the CRPD and international and subregional cooperation.

18. The secretariat informed the Regional Preparatory Meeting that, as of 14 March 2012, 23 Governments in the region had ratified the CRPD; this represented a 46 per cent ratification rate.

19. The secretariat informed the Regional Preparatory Meeting that the full report on the analysis of survey responses would be submitted to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, to be hosted by the Republic of Korea in Incheon.

20. The Government expert of Japan expressed appreciation of the secretariat's substantive preparations for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, particularly in contributing to building further momentum in the promotion of disability-inclusive development. The Government expert also indicated that the Government of Japan would continue its support for the implementation of the road map.

21. The Regional Preparatory Meeting expressed appreciation of the inclusive and participatory approach adopted in the regional preparatory activities leading towards the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, including the engagement of persons with diverse disabilities and other key stakeholders in that process.

22. The World Federation of the Deaf expert emphasized the value of survey responses that yielded information on the dearth of sign language interpretation services in Asia-Pacific. The Regional Preparatory Meeting welcomed the secretariat's confirmation that final analysis of the action research and survey responses would address issues on information

accessibility, including those related to persons who were deaf, visually impaired, those who had intellectual disabilities and those with psychosocial disabilities.

23. Furthermore, the Regional Preparatory Meeting welcomed the secretariat's intention to issue the final report on survey findings in accessible formats.

**VII. CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSED DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF  
THE HIGH-LEVEL INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING ON THE  
FINAL REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
ASIAN AND PACIFIC DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS, 2003-2012**

24. The Regional Preparatory Meeting considered document SDD/RPM/APDDP\_2012/1 entitled Draft Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific.

25. The secretariat informed the Regional Preparatory Meeting that the document had been developed on the basis of feedback obtained from governments and civil society entities through the ESCAP end-of-Decade questionnaire survey, guidance received from the Committee on Social Development, on its second session (Bangkok, October 2010), the Commission on its sixty-seventh session (Bangkok, May 2011), as well as feedback from the implementation of the two Asian and Pacific Decades of Disabled Persons spanning the periods 1993-2002, and 2003-2012.

26. The secretariat explained that the document contained four sections as follows:

- I. Preamble
- II. Key Principles and Policy Direction
- III. Incheon Goals and Targets
- IV. Modalities for Effective Decade Implementation

27. Section III of the Strategy, namely the Incheon Goals and Targets (INGOTS), formed the core component of the Strategy composed of 10 goals, 23 targets and 48 indicators.

28. The Regional Preparatory Meeting noted that the Incheon Strategy, once adopted, would not replicate the comprehensive coverage of the BMF, the Biwako Plus Five and the CRPD, which would all continue to serve as overarching policy frameworks for regional work in the field of disability. The Incheon Strategy would serve as a vehicle for accelerating implementation by focusing particular attention on the achievement of a set of priority goals and targets during the course of the proposed new decade, 2013-2022, as well as facilitate the measurement of progress attained by the region.

29. The Regional Preparatory Meeting further noted that, as the aim of INGOTS was to ensure the full achievement of a set of priority results within a fixed timeframe (2013-2022), it was critical to ensure that the number of goals, targets and indicators was set at a realistic level and would be measurable.

30. The Regional Preparatory Meeting expressed appreciation to the secretariat for its hard work towards developing the draft Incheon Strategy.

31. The Regional Preparatory Meeting agreed on the preamble for inclusion in the draft Incheon Strategy, to be submitted for the consideration of member States at the Incheon



High-level Intergovernmental Meeting. It noted that the preambular and operative paragraphs would constitute the Ministerial Declaration, to which the Incheon Strategy would be attached, for consideration by ministers attending the Ministerial segment (1 and 2 November 2012) of the Incheon High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, with a view to its adoption.

### **Section I: Preamble**

32. The Regional Preparatory agreed, in principle, with the content of "Section I: Preamble" bearing in mind the following suggestions for consideration:

#### **Government experts**

(a) Republic of Korea:

**PP 9:** Incorporate in the Incheon Strategy key elements of the substance of the resolution to proclaim the new decade which was expected to be adopted by the Commission at its sixty-eighth session (Bangkok, May 2012).

(b) China:

**PP10:** Reflect the estimate indicated in the World Report on Disability (WHO and World Bank, 2011) that about 15 per cent of the world population is estimated to be living with disability, with 80 per cent of that group living in developing countries.

(c) Republic of Korea:

**PP11:** Refer to the diverse stakeholders that have been instrumental in working towards promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, including DPOs.

(d) Fiji:

**PP13:** Include a reference to income support and income-generation mechanisms and legal frameworks in addition to equitable access to education, employment, healthcare and social and legal support systems.

(e) Republic of Korea:

**PP14.** Proposed deletion:

~~*Underscoring the urgency of addressing the long-term consequences of rapid population ageing that is under way in Asia-Pacific, especially its inextricable link with disability,*~~

(f) China, Fiji, Japan, Thailand and Viet Nam underscored the importance of retaining PP. 14, in view of the profound implications of population ageing for disability issues, as evidenced by national survey findings:

**PP14.** *Underscoring the urgency of addressing the disability dimensions of the long-term consequences of rapid population ageing that is under way in Asia-Pacific, especially its inextricable link with disability,*

(g) Republic of Korea and Thailand:

Recognize, through an additional PP: new and emerging developments in regional disability-related initiatives since the adoption of the CRPD. This new paragraph could address as well increasing opportunities for persons with disabilities due to various developments since the last decade:

(h) Republic of Korea:

Propose additional paragraph as below:

**PP.14 (bis):** *“Recognizing that there are increasing possibilities of promoting the rights of persons with disabilities by using new technologies for bridging the digital divide between and within countries and communities and encouraging growing interest in the political rights of persons with disabilities and attention to marginalized persons with disabilities.”*

33. Suggestions were also made to reflect, where appropriate, in the preambular paragraphs, the following:

#### **Government experts**

(a) Indonesia and Thailand:

Give consideration to incorporating disability perspectives in policies and measures to enhance disaster preparedness and management.

(b) Philippines:

Explicitly identify rural women with disabilities as a particularly marginalized population group needing recognition and support.

## **Section II: Key Principles and Policy Direction**

34. The Regional Preparatory Meeting agreed, in principle, with the content of “Section II: Key Principles and Policy Directions” bearing in mind the following suggestions for consideration:

#### **Government experts**

(a) Fiji:

**Paragraph 1:** replace “recognizes” with “is based on” and insert “United Nations”, as indicated below through the underlined text:

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

**Paragraph 3(b):** delete “to the extent feasible”, as indicated below:

Development policies and programmes are disability-inclusive, gender sensitive and, ~~to the extent feasible,~~ harness the potential of combining universal design with technological advancements for enabling persons with disabilities to fulfill their rights;

**Paragraph 3 (c):** delete “including to have food security, housing, sanitation, clean drinking water, affordable health care, and other aspects of social protection”, as indicated below:

Development policies and programmes address the basic needs of persons with disabilities and their families who live in poverty. ~~including to have food security, housing, sanitation, clean drinking water, affordable health care, and other aspects of social protection;~~

(b) Republic of Korea:

**Paragraph 3 (e):** replace “national budgets” with “national, subnational and local development policies and programmes”, “maximizing” with “enhancing”, and amend this paragraph through the insertion of underlined text, as indicated below:

National ~~budgets~~, subnational and local policies and programmes based on disability-sensitive plans accord priority to disability-inclusive development towards enhancing ~~maximizing~~ the participation of persons with disabilities in development programmes and in service coverage.

(c) Indonesia:

**Paragraph 3(j):** insert “persons affected by leprosy” before “family advocacy groups”, as indicated below:

Diverse disability groups are empowered that include but are not limited to the following: children with disabilities, youth with disabilities, women with disabilities, persons with intellectual, learning and developmental disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons who are deafblind, persons with multiple disabilities, persons with extensive disabilities, older persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities living in slums, as well as in rural and remote areas, persons living with HIV, persons affected by leprosy, and family advocacy groups;

**Paragraph 3 (k) (bis):** insert a new paragraph:

Effective modalities for the implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

### Experts of 15 CSOs

The following amendments were proposed, as indicated through underlined text and deletion, for consideration:

(a) **Paragraph 3(e):**

National, subnational and local policies, programmes and financing budgets based upon disability-sensitive plans accord priority to disability-inclusive development towards enhancing ~~maximizing~~ the participation of persons with disabilities in development programmes and in service coverage in all aspects of life;

(b) **Paragraph 3 (f):**

National, ~~and~~ 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;

**(c) Paragraph 3 (i):**

Persons with disabilities have access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, and information and communication systems, in a usable manner, with reasonable accommodation provided, and taking into consideration the need to accommodate economic, geographic, linguistic and other aspects of cultural diversity, which altogether constitute a critical bridge to fulfilling their rights;

**(d) Paragraph 3 (j):**

Diverse disability groups are empowered that include but are not limited to the following under-represented groups: ~~children~~ girls and boys with disabilities, youth with disabilities, women with disabilities, persons with intellectual, learning and developmental disabilities, persons with autism, persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons who are deaf Deaf, hard of hearing and deafened, persons who are deafblind, persons with multiple disabilities, persons with extensive disabilities, older persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities living in slums, as well as in rural and remote areas and island atolls, persons living with HIV, indigenous persons with disabilities, persons affected by leprosy and family advocacy groups;

**(e) Paragraph 3 (k):**

Disabled people's organizations, 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, to ensure that the interests of marginalized groups are adequately addressed.

**United Nations entity expert**

- (a) The WHO expert, in underscoring the critical importance of budgetary support for translating into action policy on disability-inclusive development, suggested that paragraph 3(e) could be reformulated as follows:

Ensure that the necessary budgetary support is provided at all levels for disability-inclusive development.

**Section III: Incheon Goals and Targets**

35. The Regional Preparatory Meeting agreed on the following 10 goals for inclusion in the draft Incheon Strategy:

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

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

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

Goal 4: Strengthen social protection.

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

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

Goal 7: Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction.

Goal 8: Improve disability data reliability and comparability.

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.

Goal 10: Advance international, regional and subregional cooperation.

36. The Regional Preparatory Meeting agreed, in principle, with the content of "Section III: Incheon Goals and Targets" bearing in mind the following suggestions for consideration:

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

The suggestions below were made for consideration.

#### **Government experts**

(a) Republic of Korea proposed the following:

(i) **Introductory paragraph**, fourth sentence: insert the following underlined text:

Those who can and want to work must therefore be better supported, protected and equipped to do so.

(ii) **Introductory paragraph**, last sentence: amend as indicated:

This requires ~~more flexible and~~ more accommodating labour markets.

#### **Experts of 15 CSOs**

(a) **Introductory paragraph**, second sentence: amend as underlined:

The majority of persons with disabilities are disproportionately poorer, more disadvantaged and often excluded from society.

(b) Concerning the three targets, the following amendments were suggested for consideration:

(i) **Target 1-1:** Endeavour to eliminate or to at least reduce to halve the proportion of persons with disabilities whose income is less than US\$1.25 a day below the average standard of living;

(ii) **Target 1-2:** Endeavour to eliminate or to at least reduce to halve the employment-to-population ratio gap between persons with disabilities and the overall working age population;

- (iii) **Target 1-3:** Increase the participation of persons with disabilities in ~~vocational training and other employment support programmes~~ employment through inclusive human resources development and vocational training;

- (c) Insert the following new target:

Target 1-4: Identify, modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute obstacles and barriers, and discrimination of persons with disabilities against employment in both public and private sectors;

Government experts discussed the above-mentioned CSO views.

### Government experts

- (a) Australia:

**Target 1-1:** Recognized the need to use internationally accepted standards and indicated that using the “average standard of living” as a benchmark would require an additional reporting measure.

- (b) Japan and Philippines:

**Target 1-1:** Proposed retention of the original text.

- (c) Japan and the Republic of Korea:

**Target 1-2:** Agreed on replacing the original text with the following new text as underlined:

~~Halve the employment to population ratio gap between persons with disabilities and the overall working age population~~

Expand work and employment opportunities for those persons with disabilities who can and want to work.

- (d) China

**Target 1-2:** Replace ‘Halve’ with ‘Narrow’:

~~Halve~~ Narrow the employment-to-population ratio gap between persons with disabilities and the overall working age population.

### Intergovernmental organization expert

The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) urged retention of **Target 1-2** as originally proposed.

### Government experts

- (a) Japan:

- (i) **Indicator 1-2:** Modify as follows:

~~Employment to population~~ Ratio of women and men with disabilities in the total work force in the public and private sectors.

(ii) **Indicator 1-3:** Rephrase:

Proportion of women and men with disabilities ~~among all participants~~ who participate in vocational training and other employment support programmes among those with disabilities who can and want to work;

(b) Philippines:

**Indicator 1-3:** amend the text as follows:

Proportion of women and men with disabilities, with emphasis on women with disabilities in rural and urban areas, among all participants in vocational training and other employment-support programmes;

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

The suggestions below were made for consideration.

#### **Government experts**

(a) Japan:

Disseminate as a good practice in Asia-Pacific information on the Committee on Disability Policy Reform in Japan, in view of its impact on disability policy making and demonstrated value in significantly enhancing the participation of persons with disabilities in national decision-making.

(b) Papua New Guinea:

**Introductory paragraph**, line 6: Reflect the need to address attitudinal barriers before “Technological improvements”.

#### **Experts of 15 CSOs**

(a) Title of Goal 2:

Amend, with the following new underlined text, the title of Goal 2 by inserting “government” before “decision making”, to avoid misunderstanding that decision making in this context refers to personal decision making:

Promote participation in political processes and in governmental decision making.

(b) Insert the following new target and its corresponding new indicator, as indicated in the underlined text below:

**Target 2-3: Ensure the accessibility of seats of judicial, executive and legislative power such as the supreme court, ministries and departments, and parliament.**

**Indicator 2.1 (bis):** Number of services and programmes that support persons with disabilities, including persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons with multiple disabilities, persons with extensive disabilities and persons who are deafblind, in living independently in the community.

- (c) **Target 2-1**, line 2: insert “judicial and executive” after “in”:

Ensure that persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities, are represented in judicial and executive decision-making bodies.

- (d) **Indicator 2.1:** amend the text as underlined:

**Indicator 2.1:** Proportion of seats held by persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities, in judicial, executive, legislative and other formal decision-making bodies at national, ~~and~~ subnational and local levels.

- (e) **Indicator 2.2**, footnote on diverse disability groups: amend the text as agreed for key principles and policy direction 3(j):

Diverse disability groups include but are not limited to the following under-represented groups: ~~children~~ girls and boys with disabilities, youth with disabilities, women with disabilities, persons with intellectual, learning and developmental disabilities, persons with autism, persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons who are Deaf, persons who are hard of hearing and deafened, persons who are deafblind, persons with multiple disabilities, persons with extensive disabilities, older persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities living in slums, as well as in rural and remote areas and island atolls, persons living with HIV, indigenous persons with disabilities, persons affected by leprosy and family advocacy groups.

- (f) **Indicator 2.4:** amend by inserting “and consider privacy” after “features”, using the underlined text below:

Proportion of accessible polling stations that incorporate access features and consider privacy, including services and information materials, to enable persons with disabilities to vote in elections.

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

The suggestions below were made for consideration.

#### **Government experts**

- (a) Japan:

- (i) **Indicator 3.1:** it was proposed that this indicator be divided into two indicators as follows:

**Alt 3.1:** Proportion of public buildings, particularly in the national capital, that have been access-audited to ensure their accessibility.



**Alt 3.1 bis:** Proportion of public buildings, particularly in the national capital, that have been access-audited by persons with disabilities who have completed training for this purpose.

(ii) **Indicator 3.3:** insert underlined text as follows:

Proportion of new and renovated airports, as well as inter-province/State bus and train stations, particularly in the national capital, and inter-island wharves and jetties that follow internationally-recognized accessibility standards.

### Experts of 15 CSOs

(a) Add an additional target as indicated in the underlined text below:

#### Target 3-4 bis:

Establish and implement national plans that ensure all public buildings and transportation mechanisms are accessible, based on universal design in combination with assistive technologies.

(b) **Targets 3-2 and 3-3:** insert underlined text as follows:

(i) **Target 3-2:**

Enhance the accessibility and usability of public transportation, and information and communications services.

(ii) **Target 3-3:**

Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities who need usable assistive devices and/or products but do not have them.

(iii) **Indicator 3.1:** insert underlined text and delete “ in the national capital” as follows:

Proportion of new public buildings and public transportation that has been access-audited by persons with disabilities who have completed training for this purpose.

(iv) **Indicator 3.2:** replace with underlined text as follows:

Adoption of legislation, policies and guidelines for accessible and usable public buildings, public transportation and information and communication, including provision of reasonable accommodation.

(v) **Indicator 3.3:** replace “airports, bus and train stations and inter-island wharves and jetties” and delete “in the national capital” with the underlined text as follows:

Proportion of new and renovated public transportation (airports, bus and train stations and inter-island wharves and jetties) that follow internationally-recognized accessibility standards.

(vi) **Indicator 3.4:** replace “appropriate” with the underlined text as follows:

Proportion of persons with disabilities whose specified need for usable assistive devices is met.

(vii) **Indicator 3.6:** replace “certified” with “qualified”:

Number of ~~certified~~ qualified sign language interpreters per 1,000 deaf persons who express the need for their services

(viii) **Indicator 3.6 (bis):** insert a new indicator as follows:

Number of qualified captioners per 1,000 persons who are hard of hearing and deafened, and who do not use sign-language.

(ix) **Indicator 3.7:** amend as indicated through underlined text as follows:

Proportion of government publications and e-government services, including government websites, which meet internationally-recognized accessibility standards for information and communication technologies (ICT).

#### 40. **Goal 4: Strengthen social protection.**

The suggestions below were made for consideration.

##### **Government experts**

(a) Australia:

**Introductory paragraph:** reflect:

- The importance of mainstreaming social protection;
- The need to highlight children with disabilities in terms of social protection programmes, as they are often recipients or impacted by these programmes.

(b) Brunei Darussalam:

Insert an additional target and corresponding indicator, to reflect the needs and requirements of care givers, who are often family members, social workers and volunteers, for example, by ensuring the provision of adequate support, including investment in professional care-giving services and facilities.

(c) Hong Kong, China:

Reflect the need to support family care givers by providing a range of services and programmes, including respite care.

(d) Indonesia:

Underscored social protection programmes that extended support, including income support, for parents and families who cared for persons with disabilities living in the household, as essential to ensuring the well-being of persons with disabilities.

(e) Palau:

**Target 4-1:** insert text as underlined:

Provide full health care and reasonable income support for all persons with disabilities and their families who are eligible to receive such protection.

(f) Philippines:

(i) Drew attention to the need to move away from narrowly targeted social protection schemes, as the majority of persons with disabilities lived in poverty

(ii) **Target 4-1:** delete “who are eligible to receive such protection.”

### Experts of 15 CSOs

(a) **Introductory paragraph:** amend as underlined:

There is also a lack of access to service schemes, such as insurance, for living independently and personal assistance services ~~care arrangements~~ within a community setting, in particular for persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons with extensive or multiple disabilities and persons with intellectual disabilities.

(b) **Target 4-1:** insert underlined text as follows:

Provide full health care and ~~basic~~ reasonable income support for all persons with disabilities who are eligible to receive such protection.

(c) **Target 4-2:** insert underlined text as follows:

Establish services and programmes, including peer counselling and personal assistance services, that support persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons with multiple disabilities, persons with extensive disabilities and persons who are deafblind in living independently in the community.

(d) Insert underlined text below for a new **Target 4-3:**

New **Target 4-3:**

Provide community-based services to support decision-making of persons with disabilities to live independently in the community.

41. **Goal 5: Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities.**

The suggestions below were made for consideration.

**Government experts**

(a) India:

(i) **Introductory paragraph**, fourth sentence: amend as indicated below:

At present, in many parts of Asia-Pacific ~~95 per cent~~ the majority of children with disabilities are ~~estimated to be~~ excluded from the education system.

(ii) **Indicators 5.3 and 5.4:** align both these indicators with **Target 5-2** to measure the difference in school enrollment between children with and without disabilities, and amend the text as follows:

**Indicator 5.3:**

Primary education enrollment ratios of boys and girls with disabilities and boys ~~with~~ and girls without disabilities.

**Indicator 5.4:**

Secondary education enrollment ratios of boys and girls with disabilities and boys and girls without disabilities.

(iii) Insert a new indicator as follows:

**Indicator 5.5 (bis):**

Proportion of children with visual impairment studying in special schools and mainstream schools who receive Braille text books.

(b) Maldives:

**Indicator 5.5:** broaden this indicator to reflect not just children with hearing impairments, but also children requiring augmentative communication techniques and tools.

(c) Philippines:

**Indicator 5.2:** reflect early childhood education as indicated below through the underlined text:

Proportion of children with disabilities accessing early childhood care, education and development services.

(d) Thailand:

**Indicator 5.5:** amend by inserting the underlined text:

Proportion of educational programmes that include education in sign language and a sign language environment for deaf children, as well as in Braille and with textbooks in other accessible formats.

(e) Viet Nam:

(i) Reverse the order of the indicators as follows:

Move indicators 5.3 to 5.6 to the position of the existing indicators 5.1 to 5.4;

Move indicators 5.1 to 5.2 to the position of the existing indicators 5.5 to 5.6.

(ii) **Indicator 5.7:** revise as indicated below through the underlined text:

Proportion of total country-level budgetary resources spent on supporting the education of children and youth with disabilities in mainstream schooling and in special schools, including the proportion of public financial resources spent on training talented students with disabilities in order to help them become essential human resources with a sense of responsibility.

(f) Australia:

Requested secretariat advice on whether a new indicator on educational achievement to complement the indicators on enrollment would be feasible.

#### Experts of 15 CSOs

(a) **Introductory paragraph:** replace existing text with the following:

Early detection, intervention, empowerment and education of children with disabilities, followed promptly by the necessary support, could significantly improve their prospects. The earlier that they are given the support that they need, the better would be their chances of maximizing their development potential, regardless of type and degree of impairment. At present, in many parts of Asia-Pacific, 95 percent of children with disabilities are estimated to be excluded from the education system. Attention and resources given to the inclusion of children with disabilities in education and in general programmes for all children would provide them with opportunities for a better future. This includes engaging parents and other family members as partners in providing more effective support for children with disabilities.

(b) **Target 5-1:** amend as indicated through underlined text:

Introduce systematic measures with universal coverage to identify all infants and children with disabilities, in particular, those with intellectual, developmental or psychosocial disabilities, and with autism and provide them with timely diagnosis, habilitation and rehabilitation, and other support services.

(c) **New Target 5-2 (bis):** Insert text below:

Provide free comprehensive primary and secondary education for all children with disabilities.

(d) **Indicator 5.1:** amend as indicated through underlined text as follows:

Proportion of pregnant women, mothers and their family members who receive information, protection and services regarding disability rights, prevention, detection of impairment in their children, and early intervention.

(e) **Indicator 5.2:** amend as indicated through underlined text as follows:

Proportion of children with disabilities accessing early childhood care, education, life skill development programmes and development services at the community level.

(f) **Indicators 5.3 and 5.4:** combine into one indicator as follows:

Primary and secondary education enrollment and completion ratios of girls with disabilities and boys with disabilities.

(g) **Indicator 5.5:** amend as indicated through underlined text as follows:

Proportion of educational materials and programmes that are accessible to children with disabilities, including those who are with autism and intellectual disabilities, blind, hard of hearing and deafened, deafblind and deaf, which include education in sign language and a sign language environment.

(h) **Indicator 5.7:** delete “and youth” as indicated below:

Proportion of total country-level budgetary resources spent on supporting the education of children ~~and youth~~ with disabilities in mainstream schooling and in special schools.

(i) Insert the following text as a new indicator:

**Indicator 5.7 (bis):**

Legislation to ensure the implementation of free comprehensive primary and secondary education for all children with disabilities.

## 42. **Goal 6: Ensure gender equality and women’s empowerment.**

The suggestions below were made for consideration.

### **Government experts**

(a) Australia:

**Indicator 6.4:** Further supporting information may be required to better understand what the data collected shows. For example, a reported increase in the number of cases of intervention to protect girls and women could be a result of increased reporting due to better availability of services, reduced stigma and discrimination, better quality reporting or higher rates of violence.

(b) Philippines:

**Indicator 6.4:** Insert underlined text as follows:

Number of cases of intervention to protect girls and women with disabilities in urban and rural areas from exploitation, violence and abuse.

(c) Thailand:

**Indicator 6.4:** Insert underlined text as follows:

Number of cases of intervention to prevent and protect girls and women with disabilities from exploitation, violence and abuse including through family support.

(d) Viet Nam:

(i) **New indicator 6.2 (bis):**

Proportion of women and girls with disabilities who receive reproductive health services

(ii) **Indicator 6.3:** amend as follows:

Proportion of women with disabilities ~~living with~~ affected by HIV who receive HIV treatment, care and support

### **Expert of Intergovernmental Organization**

(a) Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat:

(i) **Introductory paragraph, second sentence:**

Isolation, compounded by dependency on caregivers, renders them extremely vulnerable to many forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, with attendant risks of sexually transmitted infections, including of HIV and unintended pregnancy and ~~higher~~ high rates of maternal and infant death.

(ii) **Introductory paragraph, last sentence:**

The true promise of the Decade, 2013-2022, ~~is~~ will be fully realized only when girls and women with disabilities are active participants in mainstream development programmes.

### **Experts of 15 CSOs**

(a) **Indicator 6.3:** insert underlined text as follows:

Proportion of women with disabilities living with HIV and other communicable diseases who receive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.

(b) **Indicator 6.4:** insert underlined text as follows:

Number of cases of intervention to protect girls and women with disabilities from exploitation, violence and abuse, particularly from the sexual perspective.

(c) Some general comments were also made:

(i) Despite the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), there has not been much improvement in the rights for women with disabilities. Hence, Indicator 6.4 is of much importance as it provides a measure to assess this situation.

- (ii) Grassroots organizations of women with disabilities should be strengthened in order to promote the empowerment of women with disabilities.

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

**Title:** To facilitate consideration, the secretariat provided the following information:

“Disaster risk reduction” was a universally accepted term used in the Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005-2015, an internationally agreed upon action guide on disaster risk reduction. While the term “disaster management” highlighted post-disaster responses, the term “disaster risk reduction” captured all aspects of actions related to different phases regarding disaster, including preparedness, management and reconstruction. Of particular relevance to persons with disabilities, “risk reduction” included reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience among groups such as older persons, persons with disabilities and children. The term “risk reduction” was also more widely used in the United Nations system. The “risk” pertained to natural phenomena; people; and exposure.

The suggestions below were made for consideration.

**Government experts**

- (a) Papua New Guinea, supported by the Philippines:

**Introductory paragraph**, first sentence: after “affected by disasters” add “including those caused by climate change”:

Asia-Pacific is the region most adversely affected by disasters, including those caused by climate change.

- (b) Cambodia:

Expressed concern over landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in worsening living conditions and livelihoods, including among persons with disabilities. In that regard, Cambodia proposed reflection, as appropriate, of the need for assistance to address this issue.

- (c) China:

Proposed reflection of the critical importance of disaster preparedness throughout Goal 7.

- (d) India:

Emphasized the importance of disaster preparedness and management awareness and know-how among persons with disabilities and proposed a new target:

**Target 7-3:**

Conduct short-term training programmes on disaster preparedness and management to agencies rendering such services, including DPOs and institutions of persons with disabilities located in high-risk areas.



## (e) Japan:

- (i) Highlighted the commitment of the Government to incorporating disability perspectives in the post-Hyogo Framework for Action, an expected outcome document of the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which the Government had announced it would host;
- (ii) Indicated that Japanese mass media had reported that the rate of persons with disabilities who had perished because of the Great Earthquake and Tsunami in Japan in 2011 was twice that of persons without disabilities; the higher death rate of persons with disabilities could be linked to the vulnerability caused by the lack of sufficient coverage and provision of social services on a daily basis, as well as an inaccessible environment and information.
- (iii) Proposed reflection in relevant sections of Goal 7 the importance of:
  - Providing sufficient social services to persons with disabilities on a daily basis;
  - Developing and implementing policies on universal design-based infrastructure development and service provision that incorporated principles of reasonable accommodation.

## (f) Thailand

**Indicator 7.1:** after "procedures," delete "all administrative" and insert the underlined text:

Proportion of disability-inclusive disaster preparedness and management plans, including manuals and standard operating procedures, at ~~all administrative~~ national, subnational and local levels.

**Experts of 15 CSOs**

- (a) Reflect in relevant sections of Goal 7:

The importance of disability-inclusive preparedness.

- (b) **Introductory paragraph**, third sentence: amend as underlined:

In addition, public service announcements are usually issued in formats and languages that are not accessible to and understandable by persons with disabilities and the general public who are injured by disasters, while emergency exits, shelters and facilities tend to be inaccessible.

- (c) **Target 7-1:** amend as underlined:

Establish disability-inclusive disaster preparedness and management plans, in collaboration with organizations of persons with disabilities, covering the entire process from warning, evacuation and rescue to resettlement, as well as post-disaster counseling.

- (d) **Indicator 7.1:** amend as follows:

Proportion of disability-inclusive disaster preparedness and management plans, including the distribution of manuals and standard operating procedures, at all administrative national, subnational and local levels.

(e) **Indicator 7.2:** amend as follows:

Establishment of a national mechanism, with the participation of persons with disabilities, that is dedicated to the formulation, implementation and evaluation of disaster risk reduction and management initiatives at national, ~~and~~ subnational and local levels.

(f) **Indicator 7.3:** amend as follows:

Proportion of accessible emergency shelters and disaster relief sites and services, including counseling, that persons with disabilities can use.

### **Government expert**

In responding to the CSO suggestion on indicator 7.3:

(g) Maldives

**Indicator 7.3:** amend as follows:

Proportion of accessible emergency shelters and disaster relief sites and services, including counselling and other psychosocial services that persons with disabilities can use.

## 44. **Goal 8: Improve disability data reliability and comparability.**

The suggestions below were made for consideration.

### **Government experts**

(a) Turkey:

**Target 8-1:** amend as follows:

Produce and disseminate reliable and internationally comparable disability statistics in accessible formats for persons with disabilities and other users.

(b) Republic of Korea:

### **New Target 8-2:**

Establish reliable disability statistics as the source for measuring the targets and indicators of INGOTS;

The following suggestions were made for consideration of the indicators:

### **Government experts**

(a) China:

Highlighted the need for baseline data to be available by 2013, to benchmark INGOTS progress.

(b) Fiji:

Add a new indicator relating to enhancing national statistical capacities to support research on persons with disabilities.

(c) Indonesia and the Maldives:

Insert a new indicator for tracking ICF training for national statistical offices and enumerators.

(d) Islamic Republic of Iran:

Propose use of “low ability” instead of “disability” in data collection.

(e) Republic of Korea:

(i) Move the existing indicator 8.3 to Goal 7:

**Indicator 8.3:**

Gender-disaggregated disability prevalence data on disaster casualties, by areas.

(ii) Insert a new indicator to correspond to the proposed new **Target 8-2:**

**New Indicator 8.5:**

The extent of the establishment of reliable disability statistics for measuring the targets and indicators of INGOTS.

(f) Indonesia:

Insert ‘valid’ in the new indicator proposed by the Republic of Korea as follows:

The extent of the establishment of valid and reliable disability statistics for measuring the targets and indicators of INGOTS;

(g) Thailand:

**Indicator 8.2:** amend as follows:

Disability prevalence by age, gender, causes of impairment, socio-economic status, and geographic location.

(h) Philippines:

(i) **Indicator 8.1:** disaggregate disability prevalence by type of impairment and age group.

(ii) **Indicator 8.2:** amend as follows:

Disability prevalence by age, gender, types and causes of impairment, socio-economic and education status, and geographic location.

**United Nations entity expert:**

- (a) WHO:
  - (i) Expressed appreciation that the Incheon Strategy included as a separate goal (Goal 8) the improvement of disability data reliability and comparability.
  - (ii) Proposed amendment of **Indicator 8.1** because it could be too limiting in the long term to use only the six core questions of the ICF.

Disability prevalence based on the ~~six-core~~ International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) ~~questions~~.

**Secretariat:**

- (a) The Regional Preparatory Meeting was informed that disability questions were already embedded in national censuses and surveys and there was an on-going process of mainstreaming the ICF concepts into national data collection systems.
- (b) The term 'disability' was not used in the ICF-based questions. Instead the questions focused on limitations in functional ability, for example:  
*"Do you have any difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses?"*
- (c) The secretariat would be working closely with national statistical offices in the collection of data related to the INGOTS, with support from relevant United Nations entities.

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

The suggestions below were made for consideration.

**Government experts**

- (a) Russian Federation:

**Introductory paragraph:** update the number of signatories and States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The secretariat confirmed that all related figures would be checked and updated up to the Incheon High-level Intergovernmental Meeting.

- (b) Japan:

**Target 9-2:** reformulate as follows::

Enact national laws ~~which include~~ anti-discrimination law ~~and other positive measures~~ to uphold and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, and amend or nullify national laws that directly or indirectly discriminate against persons with disabilities, with a view to harmonizing national legislation with the Convention.

(c) Thailand:

**Target 9-2:** reformulate as follows:

Enact national laws which include anti-discrimination law and other positive measures to uphold and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, and amend or nullify national laws that directly or indirectly discriminate against persons with disabilities, with a view to harmonizing national legislation with the Convention.

(d) Papua New Guinea:

Proposed the establishment of subregional and regional mechanisms to track implementation progress.

(e) Solomon Islands, supported by Thailand:

**Indicator 9-1:** amend as follows:

Number of Governments that have ratified the Convention and its Optional Protocol by 2017 and the number of Governments that have ratified the Convention and its Optional Protocol by 2022.

### Experts of 15 CSOs

(a) **Target 9-1:** amend as follows:

All Asia-Pacific member States shall have ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the mid-point of the Decade (2017), and its Optional Protocol by the end of the Decade (2022).

(b) **Target 9-3:** insert as follows:

#### New **Target 9-3:**

Establish regional and subregional disability rights mechanisms to evaluate and accelerate the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

(c) **Indicator 9.1:** amend as follows:

Number of Governments that have ratified the Convention by 2017 and ~~the number of Governments that have ratified the Convention~~ its Optional Protocol by 2022.

(d) **Indicator 9.4:** Add a new indicator as follows:

#### New **Indicator 9.4 (bis):**

Number of members with disabilities in both regional and subregional disability rights mechanisms to evaluate and accelerate the implementation of the Convention, as well as that of individual petitions.

46. **Goal 10: Advance international, regional and subregional cooperation.**

The suggestions below were made for consideration.

**Government experts**

(a) Japan:

(i) **Target 10-1:**

Contribute to initiatives and programmes to support the implementation of the Incheon Strategy through an Asia-Pacific multi-donor trust fund ~~for the implementation of the Incheon Strategy or other ways.~~

(ii) **Indicator 10.1:**

Annual contributions by governments and other donors to an Asia-Pacific trust fund, and to initiatives and programmes, to support the implementation of the Incheon Strategy ~~to Make the Right Real.~~

(b) Thailand:

Suggested retention of the original text of Indicator 10.1, with amendment as underlined:

Annual contributions by governments and other donors to initiatives and programmes, including an Asia-Pacific trust fund, to support the implementation of the Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real.

**Experts of 15 CSOs**

(a) **Target 10-3:** amend as follows:

United Nations regional commissions strengthen interregional exchange of experiences and good practices on disability issues and implementation of CRPD. ~~concerning disability issues.~~

(b) Insert a new **Target 10-4:**

The United Nations, development cooperation agencies and governments facilitate the active participation of persons with disabilities in international cooperation activities.

(c) Insert a corresponding **new Indicator 10.7:**

Proportion of participation of organizations of persons with disabilities in international cooperation activities.

## Secretariat

- (a) The suggestions made would be carefully considered in the revision of the draft Incheon Strategy.

## Section IV: Modalities for Effective Decade Implementation

47. The Meeting agreed, in principle, with the content of “Section IV: Modalities for Effective Decade”, including the “Annex”, bearing in mind the following suggestions for consideration.

### *National level*

#### **Government experts**

- (a) Indonesia:

Proposed highlighting the need for the development and implementation of national plans of action concerning disability.

- (b) Japan:

Proposed the inclusion of a new paragraph as follows:

The ESCAP secretariat is encouraged to continue launching more national-level “Make the Right Real” campaigns in the region in collaboration with other United Nations entities and civil society organizations;

- (c) Mongolia:

Proposed the conduct of thematic studies on CRPD implementation.

### *Subregional level*

#### **Government experts**

- (a) Australia:

Requested clarification on the relationship between the Incheon Strategy and subregional disability frameworks such as the Bali Declaration on the Enhancement of the Role and Participation of Persons with Disabilities in the ASEAN Community, and the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability 2010-2015.

## Secretariat

- (b) The secretariat clarified that the Incheon Strategy, if adopted by the member states of ESCAP, would constitute a United Nations regional framework for action for Asia and the Pacific for the new decade, 2013-2022, that would be complementary to the above-mentioned subregional policy instruments. The secretariat indicated that there was value in establishing partnerships with those subregional organizations and in promoting the sharing of experiences among the five subregions of the Asia-Pacific region through ESCAP’s regional intergovernmental platform.

*Regional level***Government expert**

## (a) Australia:

Noted that many countries in the region did not have data collection systems in place and proposed adding a subsection to Section IV of the Incheon Strategy to address issues of data collection and reporting and its relationship with the CRPD national reporting requirements. Australia also requested the secretariat to consider providing guidance on what constituted good practice in measuring specific targets and indicators. The expert also requested clarification on how the secretariat would support the measurement of progress in the implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

**Secretariat**

(b) The secretariat indicated that the successful approach adopted for regional tracking of MDG progress provided a useful model for measuring progress in the implementation of the Incheon Strategy, and that further consideration of this issue would be undertaken by the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting.

**Government experts**

## (c) Russian Federation:

Proposed:

- (i) Establishing an ad hoc working group on the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities which would submit reports to the Committee on Social Development;
- (ii) Universal membership of ESCAP member States in the ad hoc working group;
- (iii) Financing, in full, of ad hoc working group activities by mobilizing donor funding resources on a voluntary basis.

## (d) Philippines:

Concerning CSO membership in the proposed regional committee, the Philippines underscored as a key principle of the Incheon Strategy the right of persons with disabilities to autonomy, choice and self-representation, including in the case of groups such as persons with psychosocial disabilities, and representation should not only be by parents or guardians.

48. The Regional Preparatory Meeting considered the membership of the regional committee, as reflected in the terms of reference annexed to the draft Incheon Strategy, while bearing in mind the need for an optimum number that would facilitate efficient work and decision making. The Regional Preparatory Meeting agreed that the membership could be increased to a maximum of 15 representatives from governments of the ESCAP membership and 15 representatives of civil society entities. The government expert of Japan further suggested that participation on the regional committee could, in



principle, be on a self-financing basis with support to be mobilized for those members upon request.

### **Experts of 15 CSOs**

Proposed the following:

(a) Addition of a new paragraph 19 as follows, to support member States in a systematic manner by making available good practices and recommendations, and noting that other regions, such as Africa, Europe and North America, had such mechanisms:

A regional disability rights tribunal is established with the aims of enabling persons with disabilities to enjoy human rights on an equal basis with others, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as clarifying infringements of human rights and discrimination against persons with disabilities that were a common occurrence.

(b) An amendment to paragraph 6 of the Terms of Reference for the regional committee on the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities as contained in the annex. The following text would be added to the existing paragraph 6:

Special consideration shall be given to emerging entities in line with the Incheon Strategy, II. Key Principles and Policy Direction, 3 (j).

(c) Attachment to the report of the Regional Preparatory Meeting of the draft “Terms of Reference: Regional Committee on the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities”, as annexed to the draft Incheon Strategy that the Regional Preparatory Meeting had considered.

49. In concluding, the secretariat expressed its appreciation to the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the above-mentioned suggestions to all sections of the draft Incheon Strategy. It indicated that every effort would be made to address the suggested changes bearing in mind intergovernmental considerations and the need to ensure that the goals, targets and indicators would be realistic, achievable and measurable within the 10-year span of the new decade.

### **VIII. CONSIDERATION OF A DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING A NEW ASIAN AND PACIFIC DECADE ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES FOR SUBMISSION TO THE COMMISSION AT ITS SIXTY-EIGHTH SESSION (BANGKOK, 17-23 MAY 2012)**

50. The Director, Division of Rights Promotion for Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Government of the Republic of Korea, introduced a draft resolution on “Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022”, to be submitted to the Commission on its sixty-eighth session which would be held in Bangkok from 17 to 23 May 2012. The Regional Preparatory Meeting welcomed the draft resolution bearing in mind the following suggestions for consideration:

## Government experts

PP1. Indonesia proposed inserting "and fulfil" after the word "promote" and "in all aspects of life" after the word "participation":

PP1. *Recalling* the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,<sup>1</sup> the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities<sup>2</sup> and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,<sup>3</sup> a comprehensive framework to protect and promote and fulfil the rights of persons with disabilities in which, persons with disabilities are recognized as holders of rights with dignity and autonomy rather than objects of charity, and their active participation in all aspects of life is emphasized for the implementation of the Convention,

PP3. The Regional Preparatory Meeting agreed to replace the word "bottom-up" with "participatory":

PP3. *Emphasizing* the importance of the participatory ~~bottom-up~~, comprehensive, multisectoral approach to effectively implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, especially with active involvement of persons with disabilities,

PP4. Indonesia proposed inserting "who have adopted the rights based approach by" after the word "region"

PP6. Papua New Guinea proposed replacing "Cognizant" with "Acknowledging":

PP6. ~~Cognizant~~ Acknowledging that there has been much improvement in political and socioeconomic circumstances conducive to the enhancement of the human rights of persons with disabilities, and technological advances including information and communications technologies have become highly instrumental in fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities,

OP1. Brunei Darussalam proposed inserting the words "the period 2013-2022 as" after "proclaims". In response to a proposal by the Philippines it was proposed to insert "addressing the remaining challenges and" after the words "with a view to":

OP1. *Proclaims* the period 2013-2022 as the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities, with a view to addressing the emerging challenges and making substantive enhancement in the rights of persons with disabilities and contributing to the fulfillment of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Millennium Development Goals by implementing the strategic action framework for the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities;

OP3.(c) The Regional Preparatory Meeting agreed to replace the word "bottom-up" with "participatory":

OP3.(c) Strengthen the ~~bottom-up~~ participatory approach to facilitate the participation of the grass-root disabled persons' organizations and individuals with various disabilities in implementing the strategic action framework;

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982.

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993.

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 61/106 of 13 December 2006.

OP5. The Russian Federation proposed to replace "Decides" with "Recommends", insert "on a voluntary basis" after "stakeholders", and to delete the word "ESCAP":

OP5. *Decides* *Recommends* to establish a multi-donor trust fund, namely the Make the Right Real Fund, which will be based in the Republic of Korea, founded on public-private partnership ensuring participatory and continuous resource mobilization from a variety of stakeholders on a voluntary basis, for the effective implementation of the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities strategic action framework in close collaboration with the ~~ESCAP~~ Commission;

51. Government experts from the Philippines, China, Thailand, Papua New Guinea and Japan requested further information on the multi-donor trust fund referred to in OPs 4 and 5. A query was also raised concerning the status of a United Nations multi-donor trust fund that had been established for the first Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons and whether that trust fund could be renamed to support the new decade. A further query was asked about the established practice of the United Nations in establishing multi-donor trust funds.

52. The Government expert from the Republic of Korea informed the Regional Preparatory Meeting that substantial financial contributions were expected for the new multi-donor fund that was proposed to be based in the Republic of Korea and supported through public-private partnership to ensure participatory and continuous mobilization of funds for the effective implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

53. The Government expert from India thanked the expert from the Republic of Korea for the details provided on the proposed fund, and expressed the hope that a way forward regarding the draft resolution would be identified through discussions prior to the forthcoming Commission session.

54. The secretariat clarified that the existing United Nations multi-donor trust fund that had been established for the first Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons was still operational and could be renamed to support the new decade. The secretariat further clarified that multi-donor trust funds that were established by legislation in the United Nations were normally administered by the United Nations and governed by United Nations financial regulations and rules.

55. The Government expert of the Republic of Korea expressed concern about the limited membership of the committee which might affect the full implementation by all member States of the Incheon Strategy. She further expressed the view that the terms of reference of the above-mentioned committee appeared to overlap with the role of the secretariat.

### **United Nations entity**

OP1. WHO proposed inserting "and the post-2015 agenda" after "Millennium Development Goals":

OP1. *Proclaims* the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities, with a view to making substantive enhancement in the rights of persons with disabilities and contributing to the fulfillment of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 agenda by implementing the strategic action framework for the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities;

## Experts of 15 CSOs

The experts of 15 CSOs proposed the following:

OP3.(a) Insert the words "respect for difference" after "persons with disabilities", as indicated below:

OP3.(a) Reflect the general principles and obligations stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including individual autonomy, ~~and~~ independence of persons with disabilities, respect for difference and disability-sensitive perspectives in all legislation, policies and programmes;

OP3.(b) Insert "persons with" after "diversity of", as indicated below:

OP3.(b) Respect the diversity of persons with disabilities, including types and degree of disability and gender, in all legislation, policies and programmes for persons with disabilities;

## IX. ADOPTION OF REPORT

56. The Regional Preparatory Meeting adopted its report on 16 March 2012.

57. It requested the secretariat to revise the draft Incheon Statement taking into consideration the report of the Regional Preparatory Meeting for submission to the senior officials' segment of the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, to be convened from 29 October to 2 November 2012 in Incheon, Republic of Korea. Prior to this, the revised Incheon Strategy would be circulated to member States and CSO representatives for comments by end June 2012. Both these documents would be uploaded on the ESCAP website and electronically circulated, to facilitate further consideration by member States. For the Incheon High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, the consolidated CSO statement on the revised draft Incheon Strategy would be circulated as an official document for review by member States. CSOs would also be invited to give updated consolidated comments during the agenda item under which the draft Incheon Strategy would be considered.

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## ANNEX II

**DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE:  
REGIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC MAKE THE RIGHT REAL  
DECADE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

*Objective*

1. The objective of the Regional Committee on the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities is 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 Committee shall have such functions as:

- (a) Undertake regular review of Decade progress, especially towards Incheon Strategy implementation;
- (b) Issue periodic regional reports, including at the mid-point of the Decade and at its conclusion;
- (c) Promote regional cooperation to advance Incheon Strategy implementation;
- (d) Coordinate with subregional entities to strengthen subregional action towards Incheon Strategy implementation;
- (e) Advise and support Governments, as appropriate.

*Membership*

2. The Committee shall be composed of 10 ESCAP members and 10 civil society entities.

3. The tenure of Committee members shall be five years, with the possibility of re-election for another five years.

4. ESCAP members shall be eligible for election to the Committee.

5. A civil society entity that meets the following criteria shall be eligible for election to the Committee: (a) operate at regional and 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 Incheon Strategy implementation.

6. The first election shall take place at the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, to be held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 29 October to 2 November 2012. The second election shall take place at the mid-point of the Decade (2017) at the next High-level Intergovernmental Meeting.

7. ESCAP members participating in the 2012 High-level Intergovernmental Meeting

mentioned in paragraph 7 above shall elect 10 ESCAP members to serve on the Committee.

8. Ten civil society entities participating in the 2012 High-level Intergovernmental Meeting mentioned in paragraph 7 above shall elect 10 civil society entities that meet the eligibility criteria specified in paragraph 6 above to serve on the Committee.

*Rules of procedure*

9. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

*Secretariat*

11. The ESCAP secretariat shall serve as the secretariat of the Committee.