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## **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

Bangkok, 14-16 March 2012

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

**Consideration of the 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**

### **Draft Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific**

**Note by the secretariat\***

The High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, will be convened by ESCAP from 29 October to 2 November 2012 in Incheon, Republic of Korea.

The High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, which is being hosted by the Government of the Republic of Korea, is expected to adopt an outcome document entitled the "Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific." The outcome document is expected to serve as the regional action framework to guide the implementation of a new decade to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, 2013-2022.

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

The drafting of the Incheon Strategy benefited from the inputs of governments, disabled people's organizations and other key stakeholders. It drew from feedback obtained through regional forums, including the Committee on Social Development at its second session (Bangkok, 19-21 October 2010), and 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,

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

14-16 December 2011). The responses of governments and disabled people's organizations and other concerned civil society entities to an ESCAP regional survey on the final review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012, provided rich information for crafting the Incheon Strategy.

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

The Incheon Strategy provides disability-inclusive development goals for some two thirds of the world's population, reflecting the priorities of ESCAP members and associate members.

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

The proposed structure of the Incheon Strategy is as follows:

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

Section III of the Strategy, namely the Incheon Goals and Targets (INGOTS), is the core component of the Strategy comprising 10 goals, 23 targets and 47 indicators.

The proposed draft Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, as contained in this document, is submitted to the Regional Preparatory Meeting for its consideration. The draft Incheon Strategy shall be revised, taking into consideration the comments agreed upon by the Regional Preparatory Meeting. The revised version will be submitted to member States of ESCAP for final consideration at the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting.

As the aim of INGOTS is to ensure the full achievement of a set of priority results within a fixed timeframe (2013-2022), it is critical to ensure that the number of goals, targets and indicators are set at a realistic level.

As in the case of the MDGs, given the differing levels of development among ESCAP member States, individual governments could consider developing their respective subsets of targets and indicators that are suited to national conditions, including the poverty situation.

In reviewing the document, stakeholders are requested to bear in mind the following:

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

- **Goals** describe the desired end-result whereby the situation that we are trying to achieve or influence is significantly improved.
- **Targets** are what we aim to achieve within a given time frame.
- **Indicators** are measures to verify that we have achieved the targets.

Indicators have been included for which data would have to be available for measurement, with known methods of computation and sources.

The Regional Preparatory Meeting is invited to provide its comments on the draft Incheon Strategy with a view to ensuring that the content is relevant, responsive to the needs of persons with disabilities, and achievable within the timeframe of 2013-2022.

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## I. Preamble

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PP9. *Recalling* Commission resolution 68/xx of 23 May 2012 on the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022,

PP10. *Noting* that an estimated 650 million persons with disabilities live in Asia and the Pacific,

PP11. *Welcoming* the progress achieved by ESCAP members and associate members in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in the first two Asian and Pacific Decades and the insights gained and good practices developed for advancing disability-inclusive development, associated with economic and social change,

PP12. *Appreciating* the contributions of diverse stakeholders, including organizations of and for persons with disabilities, to a strengthening of disability-inclusive development,

PP13. *Recognizing* that there are still many challenges to be addressed to ensure that persons with disabilities have equitable access to education, employment, healthcare and social and legal support systems,

PP14. *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,

PP15. *Noting* the need for continuous effort to improve understanding and change negative stereotyping and discriminatory behaviour towards persons with disabilities,

PP16. *Further welcoming* 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 multisectoral poverty reduction strategy for implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

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

OP2. *Commit* to implement the new Asian and Pacific Decade by promoting action on the Incheon Strategy to reach the Incheon Goals and Targets (INGOTS) by 2022,

OP3. *Invite* all members and associate members to participate actively as key actors in the implementation of the Incheon Strategy,

OP4. **Request** the Executive Secretary of ESCAP to accord priority to supporting members and associate members in the implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

OP5. **Further invite** subregional intergovernmental organizations, development cooperation agencies, international and regional financial institutions, members of the United Nations system, and civil society and private sector entities, to join in supporting the implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

## II. Key Principles and Policy Direction

1. The Incheon Strategy recognizes 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.

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

3. Strive to ensure:

- (a) Legislative, administrative and other measures supportive of rights fulfillment are adopted, implemented, reviewed and strengthened to ensure that disability-based discrimination is eliminated;
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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;
- (d) Rigorous collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated disability data is pursued for evidence-based policy making;
- (e) National budgets accord priority to disability-inclusive development towards maximizing the participation of persons with disabilities in development programmes and in service coverage;

- (f) National and subnational 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;
- (g) Community-based inclusive development is promoted to ensure that all persons with disabilities, irrespective of socio-economic status, religious affiliation, ethnicity and location, are able on an equal basis with others to contribute to and benefit from development initiatives, particularly poverty reduction programmes;
- (h) 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;
- (i) Persons with disabilities have access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, and information and communication systems, 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;
- (j) 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, and family advocacy groups;
- (k) Disabled people's organizations, self-help groups and self-advocacy groups, with the support of families of persons with disabilities, participate in decision making, to ensure that the interests of marginalized groups are adequately addressed.

### III. Incheon Goals and Targets (INGOTS)

#### Incheon Goals and Targets (INGOTS)

4. The Incheon Strategy is composed of 10 interrelated goals.
5. The timeframe for achieving the goals and targets is the Decade, 2013 to 2022.

#### Goal 1: Reduce poverty and enhance employment prospects

The new decade must see greater progress in reducing poverty among persons with disabilities and their families. The majority of persons with disabilities are proportionately 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 and equipped to do so. This requires more flexible and 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 1-1.** Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities whose income is less than US\$ 1.25 a day.

**Target 1-2.** Halve the employment-to-population ratio gap between persons with disabilities and the overall working age population.

**Target 1-3.** Increase the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training and other employment-support programmes.

<b>Goal 1: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
1.1.	Proportion of persons with disabilities living below US\$ 1.25 per day.
1.2.	Employment-to-population ratio of women and men with disabilities in the public and private sectors.
1.3.	Proportion of women and men with disabilities among all participants in vocational training and other employment-support programmes.
1.4.	Proportion of persons with disabilities living in poverty covered under the general poverty reduction programmes.

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

The participation of persons with disabilities is the cornerstone for the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. Being able to exercise the right to vote and the right to be elected is intrinsic to this goal. The Decade, 2013-2022, must witness greater and more widespread progress in the participation of diverse groups of persons with disabilities, including women and youth with disabilities, in political processes and in decision-making at all levels.

Technological improvements should be harnessed to enable persons with disabilities to exercise their rights and fulfill their responsibilities as full members of society, including by ensuring the accessibility of seats of judicial, executive and legislative power such as the supreme court, ministries and parliament.

**Target 2-1:** Ensure that persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities, are represented in decision-making bodies.

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

<b>Goal 2: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
2.1.	Proportion of seats held by persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities, in legislative and other formal decision-making bodies at national and subnational levels.
2.2.	Number of diverse disability groups represented <sup>2</sup> in the membership of the national coordination mechanism on disability.
2.3.	Representation of women with disabilities in the national women’s machinery for gender equality and women’s empowerment.
2.4.	Proportion of accessible polling stations that incorporate access features, including services and information materials, to enable persons with disabilities to vote in elections.
2.5.	Measures for disability-inclusive electoral procedures and processes, including voter registration, that enable persons with diverse disabilities to participate in elections as candidates and as voters.

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

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

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<sup>2</sup> Diverse disability groups 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 AIDS, and family advocacy groups.

**Target 3-1:** Ensure that all new public buildings shall have been access audited by persons with disabilities trained for this purpose.

**Target 3-2:** Enhance the accessibility of public transportation, and information and communications services.

**Target 3-3:** Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities who need appropriate assistive devices or products but do not have them.

<b>Goal 3: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
3.1.	Proportion of new public buildings in the national capital that have been access-audited by persons with disabilities who have completed training for this purpose.
3.2.	Adoption of legislation, policies and guidelines for accessibility, including provision of reasonable accommodation.
3.3.	Proportion of new and renovated airports, as well as inter-province/State bus and train stations in the national capital, and inter-island wharves and jetties that follow internationally-recognized accessibility standards.
3.3.	Proportion of persons with disabilities whose specified need for appropriate assistive devices is met.
3.4.	Proportion of daily captioning, sign-language interpretation and audio description of public television news programmes.
3.5.	Number of certified sign language interpreters per 1,000 deaf persons who express the need for their services.
3.6.	Proportion of government publications and e-government services, including government websites, which meet internationally-recognized accessibility standards for information, communications and technology.

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

Social protection coverage in developing parts of Asia-Pacific is often only available to those with regular employment contracts in the formal sector, leaving the vast majority of the population, especially persons with disabilities, without sufficient coverage. It is therefore critical to promote further the social protection floor with a focus on health care and basic income protection. In addition, persons with disabilities are often burdened with higher insurance and healthcare premiums on the grounds of their disabilities. There is also a lack of access to service schemes for living and care arrangements within a community setting, in particular for persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons with extensive or multiple disabilities and persons with intellectual disabilities.

**Target 4-1:** Provide full health care and basic income support for all persons with disabilities who are eligible to receive such protection.

**Target 4-2:** Establish programmes 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.

<b>Goal 4: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
4.1.	Proportion of the population eligible for disability benefits who receive those benefits.
4.2.	Average annual amount of disability benefits per person disbursed.
4.3.	Proportion of persons with disabilities who have access to affordable medical rehabilitation and community-based rehabilitation services.
4.4.	Number of 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.
4.5.	Proportion of persons with disabilities who have access to mainstream social protection programmes.

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

For children with or at risk of disabilities, timely detection, 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. This requires the development of skills for more comprehensive community-based services in prevention, early detection and intervention, empowerment and education. At present, in many parts of Asia-Pacific 95 per cent 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 families as partners in providing more effective support for children with disabilities.

**Target 5-1:** Introduce systematic measures with universal coverage to identify infants and children with disabilities and provide them with timely rehabilitation and other support services.

**Target 5-2:** Halve the gap between children with disabilities and children without disabilities in enrollment rates for primary and secondary education.

<b>Goal 5: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
5.1.	Proportion of pregnant women and mothers who receive information and services regarding disability rights, prevention, detection of impairment in their children, and early intervention.

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|------|---|
| 5.2. | Proportion of children with disabilities accessing early childhood care and development services.   |
| 5.3. | Primary education enrollment ratios of girls with disabilities and boys with disabilities.  |
| 5.4. | Secondary education enrollment ratios of girls with disabilities and boys with disabilities.  |
| 5.5. | Proportion of educational programmes that include education in sign language and a sign language environment for deaf children.   |
| 5.6. | Proportion of teachers trained in meeting the learning needs of children with disabilities.   |
| 5.7. | 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. |

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

Girls and women with disabilities face multiple forms of disadvantage. Isolation, compounded by dependency on caregivers, renders them extremely vulnerable to many forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, with attendant risks of sexually transmitted infections, including of HIV and unintended pregnancy and higher rates of maternal and infant death. Forced sterilization is a serious and complex issue. Girls and women with disabilities are largely invisible in mainstream programmes for the advancement of girls and women in society. Furthermore, information for knowledge concerning reproductive health, general health care, and related services is seldom in formats and language that can be easily understood, including by those with intellectual disabilities or no education. In this situation, very few girls and women with disabilities have the means to develop self-esteem, knowledge and skills. The true promise of the Decade, 2013-2022, is fully realized only when girls and women with disabilities are active participants in mainstream development programmes.

**Target 6-1:** Include reasonable accommodation and affirmative action measures in national development plans, to enable girls and women with disabilities to have equitable access to mainstream development opportunities.

**Target 6-2:** Achieve universal access by girls and women with disabilities to reproductive health.

**Target 6-3:** Increase the enforcement of legal and regulatory measures to protect girls and women with disabilities from exploitation, violence and abuse.

<b>Goal 6: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
6.1.	National development plan with reasonable accommodation and affirmative action measures that explicitly enable girls and women with disabilities to have equitable access to mainstream development opportunities.

- 6.2. Proportion of reproductive health services that provide information in languages and formats that women and girls with disabilities can access.
- 6.3. Proportion of women with disabilities living with HIV who receive HIV treatment, care and support.
- 6.4. Number of cases of intervention to protect girls and women with disabilities from exploitation, violence and abuse.

### **Goal 7: Ensure inclusion of disability perspectives in disaster preparedness and management**

Asia-Pacific is the region most adversely affected by disasters. Persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are at higher risk of death, injury and secondary impairments, as a result of exclusion from disaster preparedness policies, plans and programmes. In addition, public service announcements are usually issued in formats and languages not understandable by persons with disabilities, while emergency exits, shelters and facilities tend to be inaccessible. It is thus essential for disaster-risk reduction and management programmes to be disability-inclusive, incorporating universal design principles in services and infrastructure for everyone's access and safety.

**Target 7-1:** Establish disability-inclusive disaster preparedness and management plans covering the entire process from evacuation to resettlement, as well as post-disaster counselling.

**Target 7-2:** Implement legal, policy, planning and other measures on providing timely and appropriate support to persons with disabilities in preparing for and responding to disasters.

#### **Goal 7: Indicators for tracking progress**

- 7.1. Proportion of disability-inclusive disaster preparedness and management plans, including manuals and standard operating procedures, at all administrative levels.
- 7.2. 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 levels.
- 7.3. Proportion of emergency shelters and disaster relief sites and services, including counselling, that persons with disabilities can use.

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

Not being counted means that persons with disabilities tend to be invisible and excluded. Definitions of “disability” and “persons with disabilities” that are used for collecting disability data vary widely throughout the Asia-Pacific region. The inadequacy of disability statistics impedes policy making that is evidence-based and evidence-building (for continuous improvement), to support realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. Taken together, data comparisons across countries are frequently unreliable. The Asia-Pacific region needs more accurate statistics on the population of persons with diverse disabilities and on their socio-economic status. The Decade, 2013-2022, is an opportunity to enhance data collection aimed at generating comparable disability statistics over time and across borders. The achievement of this goal is central to the measurement of most of the INGOTS indicators.

**Target 8-1:** Produce and disseminate reliable and internationally comparable disability statistics.

<b>Goal 8: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
8.1.	Disability prevalence based on the six core International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) questions.
8.2.	Disability prevalence by age, gender, socio-economic status, and geographic location.
8.3.	Gender-disaggregated disability prevalence data on disaster casualties, by areas.
8.4.	Government support and training provided for disabled people’s organizations to assist, including as enumerators, in disability data collection.

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

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is the first disability-specific, international legal instrument that provides a comprehensive approach to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities. The Convention explicitly empowers persons with disabilities as holders of rights, as distinct from being treated as objects of charity. The ESCAP region played an instrumental and historic role in the initiation and drafting of the Convention. At the global level, 106 States are parties to the Convention, while 153 are signatories. As of 24 February 2012, 35 Governments in the Asia-Pacific region have signed the Convention, while 23 Governments in the region have ratified the Convention or acceded to it. Thus far, the ESCAP region has the lowest rate for ratification and accession, as compared with the other four regions of the world. One aspiration of Asia-Pacific for the Decade, 2013-2022, is improvement on the current record.

**Target 9-1:** By the mid-point of the Decade (2017), 10 more Asia-Pacific member States shall have ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and by the end of the Decade (2022) another 10 Asia-Pacific member States shall have ratified the Convention.

**Target 9-2:** Enact national anti-discrimination law to uphold and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

<b>Goal 9: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
9.1.	Number of Governments that have ratified the Convention by 2017 and the number of Governments that have ratified the Convention by 2022.
9.2.	Number of national laws amended or nullified that directly or indirectly discriminate against persons with disabilities.
9.3.	National anti-discrimination law which specifies that the denial of provision of reasonable accommodation is a form of disability-based discrimination.

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

The experience of two Asian and Pacific Decades underscores the value of cooperation, at subregional, regional and interregional levels, for facilitating mutual support, including through sharing lessons learned, good practices and innovating solutions. The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, adopted on 1 December 2011 by the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan, Republic of Korea, recognized the importance of international commitments on disability to form the foundation of cooperation for effective development. Furthermore, civil society and the private sector could play important roles in catalyzing innovative approaches to fulfilling INGOTS. The Decade, 2013-2022, provides an opportunity for international cooperation, with multisectoral dimensions, to support effective implementation.

**Target 10-1:** Contribute to an Asia-Pacific multi-donor trust fund for the implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

**Target 10-2:** Development cooperation agencies in Asia-Pacific strengthen the disability-inclusiveness of their policies and programmes.

**Target 10-3:** United Nations regional commissions strengthen interregional exchange of experiences and good practices concerning disability issues.

<b>Goal 10: Indicators for tracking progress</b>	
10.1.	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.
10.2.	Number of donors contributing each year to an Asia-Pacific trust fund to support the achievement of the Incheon Goals and Targets.
10.3.	Number of development cooperation agencies operating in Asia-Pacific that have mandates, policies, action plans and focal points on disability-inclusive development, supportive of ratification and implementation of the Convention and related review.

- 10.4. Proportion of financial resources allocated by development cooperation agencies that strengthen disability-related initiatives.
- 10.5. Number of regional and subregional incentive schemes to spearhead Decade implementation through INGOTS fulfilment.
- 10.6. Number of disability-related inter-regional initiatives involving the United Nations regional commissions

#### **IV. Modalities for Effective Decade Implementation: National, Subregional and Regional Levels**

6. This section identifies the modalities that together promote and support Decade implementation, as well as build data and information for advancing progress on realizing the rights of persons with disabilities in the course of the Decade.

##### **A. National level**

7. The heart of Incheon Strategy implementation is the national coordination mechanism on disability with its subnational linkages.

8. Many such mechanisms were established in the course of the past two Asian and Pacific Decades of Disabled Persons. Thus, they would naturally assume primary responsibility for the implementation of the Incheon Strategy. This would involve, *inter alia*, the development of national action plans and establishment of baseline data for indicators to enable progress tracking, with the support of diverse sectoral ministries and departments, civil society, including organizations of persons with disabilities and their family support groups, and the private sector.

9. National coordination mechanisms on disability are called upon to translate the Incheon Strategy into national languages and ensure availability of the national language versions in accessible formats for wide dissemination, to mobilize nationwide engagement in Decade implementation.

10. The United Nations Country Teams are encouraged to support Incheon Strategy implementation by reflecting this in United Nations programming at the country level and in consonance with the spirit and intent of the United Nations Guidance Note for United Nations Country Teams and Implementing Partners.

##### **B. Subregional level**

11. Subregional intergovernmental bodies, such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Secretariat, Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Secretariat, and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Secretariat, are encouraged to support the implementation of the Incheon Strategy.

12. In that regard, the following complementary subregional policy instruments are noted: the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability 2010 – 2015, and the Bali Declaration on the Enhancement of the Role and Participation of Person with Disabilities through which Heads of State/Government of ASEAN Member States had proclaimed at the 19<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit, held in Bali, Indonesia, on 17 November 2011, the period 2011- 2020 as the ASEAN Decade of Persons with Disabilities.

13. The ESCAP secretariat's subregional offices in North and Central Asia, East and North-East Asia, the Pacific, and South and South-West Asia shall promote the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities by supporting subregional cooperation.

### **C. Regional level**

14. A regional committee on the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities shall be established. The committee shall promote full and effective Decade implementation. Its functions shall include regular review of and reporting on Decade progress, promotion of regional cooperation to advance Incheon Strategy implementation, and provision of advice and support to Governments, as appropriate. The terms of reference of the committee are annexed.

15. The ESCAP secretariat shall contribute to Decade implementation through its regional convening and norm setting role, analytical work, and technical support to governments. In particular, the ESCAP secretariat is requested to undertake the following: (a) track Decade progress and support the improvement of disability statistics; (b) promote exchange of national experiences and good practices; (c) support governments, as appropriate, in harmonizing legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; (d) support the Make the Right Real campaign to promote the rights of persons with disabilities; (e) engage with civil society to ensure that Decade implementation is responsive to the needs of persons with disabilities, including through regular convening of the Regional Stakeholder Consultation on the Asian and Pacific Make the Right Real Decade of Persons with Disabilities; (f) make committee documentation available in accessible formats.

16. 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 requested to continue to build the capabilities of persons with disabilities and multisectoral collaboration, with special attention to encouraging private sector engagement in disability-inclusive business that promotes disability-friendly products, services, employment opportunities and entrepreneurship development.

17. Civil society entities are encouraged to participate in Decade implementation and promotion, towards ensuring continuous Decade responsiveness to the aspirations and needs of persons with disabilities.

18. Private sector entities are invited to collaborate with governments, civil society and other stakeholders to forge Asia-Pacific leadership in disability-inclusive business practice.

**Annex:**

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*

3. The Committee shall be composed of 10 ESCAP members and 10 civil society entities.
4. The tenure of Committee members shall be five years, with the possibility of re-election for another five years.
5. ESCAP members shall be eligible for election to the Committee.
6. 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.
7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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*

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

*Secretariat*

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