
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Second Session of the Working Group on the
Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022

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New Delhi, India

Implementation of the Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities by Members of the Working Group (2013-2014)

At its First Session held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, on 25 and 26 February 2014, the Working Group on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities recommended that every Working Group member should prepare a structured and concise report on Incheon Strategy implementation for the first two years of the Decade, i.e. 2013 and 2014, using a standard format provided by the ESCAP secretariat. It was also decided that the secretariat should upload all reports received on the website of the meeting together with an analysis of the reports.

In accordance with this recommendation, the ESCAP secretariat prepared two reporting templates to be used by Governments and civil society organizations (CSOs). The templates were aligned with the relevant actions outlined in the ESCAP road map for the implementation of the Incheon Strategy,¹ endorsed by the ESCAP Commission at its 70th session (4-8 August 2014, Bangkok). They were distributed to all Working Group members as an attachment to the invitation letters for the Second Session sent out on 24 November 2014.

The present document summarizes the reports of the Working Group members.

1. Status of report submission by the Working Group members

As of 20 February 2015, 12 Governments and all 15 civil society organizations of the Working Group members submitted their reports on implementation of the Incheon Strategy to the ESCAP secretariat, representing **90 per cent** of the Working Group membership.

The 12 Governments which submitted reports are: Bhutan; China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Mongolia; Pakistan; the Philippines; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; Samoa; and Thailand.

¹ http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/E70_34.pdf

The 15 CSOs which submitted reports are: ASEAN Disability Forum (ADF); Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD); Asia and Pacific Disability Forum (APDF); Asia-Pacific DPO United; Central Asian Disability Forum (CADF); Digital Accessible Information System (DAISY) Consortium; Disabled People’s International (DPI) Asia-Pacific; Inclusion International (II) Asia-Pacific Regional Forum; Pacific Disability Forum (PDF); Rehabilitation International (RI) Asian-Pacific Region; South Asian Disability Forum (SADF); World Blind Union (WBU) Asia-Pacific; World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) Regional Secretariat in Asia and the Pacific; World Federation of the Deafblind (WFDB) Asia and the Pacific; and World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry (WNUSP).

2. Status of Incheon Strategy implementation by Government members of the Working Group

National Action (2013-2014)

1. Designate a national focal point entity to coordinate implementation of the Incheon Strategy

All 12 responding governments reported that they had national focal points to coordinate implementation of the Incheon Strategy. The list of national focal points is given below (Table 1).

Table 1. National focal points coordinating implementation of the Incheon Strategy

Country	National focal point entities
Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education - Department of School Education • Ministry of Health - Department of Public Health
China	China Disabled Persons' Federation
India	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment - Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
Indonesia	Ministry of Social Affairs - Directorate General for Social Rehabilitation
Japan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Global Issues Cooperation Division
Mongolia	Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection - Division for Development of Persons with Disabilities
Pakistan	Ministry of Capital Administration & Development Division - Directorate General of Special Education
Philippines	National Council on Disability Affairs
Republic of Korea	Ministry of Health and Welfare - Bureau of Policy for Persons with Disabilities
Russian Federation	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
Samoa	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development
Thailand	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security - National Office for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

2. Translate the Incheon Strategy into the national language

Six of the 12 responding governments reported that they had translated and published the Incheon Strategy into their national languages. These six languages are Chinese, Indonesia Bahasa, Korean, Mongolian, Russian and Thai. In addition, the Strategy is currently being translated into Hindi (India) and Urdu (Pakistan). Bhutan, the Philippines and Samoa have a plan to translate the Strategy in 2015.

As of 20 February 2015, the Incheon Strategy is available in the following 10 languages: English (as original language); Chinese; Indonesia Bahasa; Khmer; Korean; Japanese ²; Mongolian; Russian; Thai; and Vietnamese.

3. Convert the text of the Incheon Strategy into accessible formats

The Government of Mongolia reported that the Incheon Strategy was available in accessible formats for persons with diverse disabilities, i.e. in CDs, audio files, sign language and Mongolian Braille. The Government of the Republic of Korea reported that it had made the Korean version of the Incheon Strategy accessible for persons with visual impairments by using VOICEYE coding technology ³ on the printed material.

In Pakistan, the Strategy will be printed in Urdu Braille, after translation is completed. In other countries, persons with visual impairments are using the screen reader software available in IT technology market to access the Strategy.

4. Disseminate the Incheon Strategy in the public domain

Six of the 12 responding governments reported that the Incheon Strategy was disseminated in their countries on the following public domain (Table 2).

Table 2. Public domain available to disseminate the Incheon Strategy

Country	Links to public domain
Bhutan	---
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.cdpcf.org.cn/special/apeccejr/attach/2014-10/30/content_30461344.htm • www.cdpcf.org.cn/special/apecenglish/attache/site43/20141030/00e04c39d1d015bbeaae02.pdf
India	---
Indonesia	---
Japan	---
Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://khun.gov.mn/index.php/mn/law/internationalconvention.html • http://khun.gov.mn/index.php/mn/law/internationalconvention/2141-erhigboditbolgoe.html
Pakistan	---
Philippines	www.ncda.gov.ph
Republic of Korea	www.koddi.or.kr/service/Incheon04_view.jsp?brdNum=7401503&brdTp=&searchParamUrl=brdType%3DINCHEON02%26amp%3Bpage%3D1%26amp%3BpageSi ze%3D20
Russian Federation	http://zhit-vmeste.ru/news/events/64180/
Samoa	---
Thailand	www.nep.go.th

5. Enhance awareness of the Incheon Strategy across ministries

² Translation was made by Japan Disability Forum.

³ VOICEYE is the smartphone application enabling those who are blind or have low vision to access printed information using a high density two-dimensional barcode system.

All 12 responding governments reported that they were using different tools to create awareness of the Incheon Strategy among the public (Table 3).

Table 3. Tools used to create awareness

Country	Awareness of the Incheon Strategy created through:				
	Hard copies	Electronic copies	National coordination mechanism	Briefing/ seminar/ training	Other(s)
Bhutan	√	√		√	
China	√	√	√	√	The High-level Event on Equal Access, Inclusive Development for Persons with Disabilities (Nov. 2014)
India	√				An inter-ministerial meeting was held on 16 April 2014 to review progress of the Strategy.
Indonesia			√	√	
Japan	√		√		
Mongolia	√	√		√	Mass media and brochure displaying 10 Incheon goals
Pakistan				√	
Philippines	√	√	√	√	Presidential Proclamation issued in support of the new Decade instructing all government agencies to implement policies, programs and services in accordance with the Incheon Strategy
Republic of Korea	√		√		
Russian Federation					Instruction of the Government is under preparation
Samoa					Mass media and existing information dissemination programmes
Thailand	√			√	

Because of the various tools used to create awareness of the Incheon Strategy, all 12 responding governments reported that more and more ministries were aware of the Strategy. The Governments of China, India and the Republic of Korea reported that all the line ministries in their cabinets were fully aware of the Incheon Strategy (Table 4).

Table 4. List of ministries aware of the Incheon Strategy

Country	Ministries	Plan to enhance awareness for other stakeholders
Bhutan	4 (Planning, Labour, Education, Health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize sensitization, awareness and advocacy programs on the

		Incheon Strategy. • Through stakeholder meetings and sensitization events.
China	All ministries	• Distribute hard copies, circulate e-copies and invite ministries to attend related meetings
India	All ministries at central and state levels	---
Indonesia	8 (Planning, Labour, Social, Education, Transport, Gender, Health, Statistics)	• Prepare The National Plan of Actions on Persons with Disabilities • Disseminate the Incheon Strategy to all stake holders through promotion of the NPA
Japan	5 (PM's office, Education, Health, Labour and Welfare)	---
Mongolia	8 (Finance, Labour, Social, Education, Transport, Gender, Health, Statistics)	• Introduce the Incheon strategy through seminar, meeting training, mass media and brochure, flyer etc.
Pakistan	2 (Labour, Capital Administration)	• Distribute the Incheon Strategy in Urdu and braille to all stakeholders
Philippines	6 (Planning, Finance, Labour, Social, Education, Transport)	---
Republic of Korea	All ministries	---
Russian Federation	3 (Labour, Education, Health)	---
Samoa	3 (Finance, Social, Gender)	• Acquired financial assistance to raise awareness on the Incheon Strategy
Thailand	6 (Labour, Social, Education, Transport, Health, Statistics)	---

6. Demonstrate high-level commitment to implementation of the Incheon Strategy through issuance of government directives at a high political level

Eleven of the 12 responding governments reported that a high-level commitment to the Incheon Strategy had been demonstrated in various ways:

- In Bhutan, the Head of Government has shown full support and commitment during the regional seminar on inclusive education (3 Dec. 2013).
- The Government of Mongolia organized an official launch event of the Incheon Strategy in March 2014 with attendance of the Prime Minister, the Parliament Speaker, two ministers and 800 delegates.
- In the Philippines, the Presidential Proclamation 688 was issued to instruct the National Council on Disability Affairs to lead in the development of the National Decade Plan of Action.

- In the Republic of Korea, the Prime Minister proclaimed the Fourth National Plan for Disability Policy (2013-2017) in December 2012, which included implementation of the Incheon Strategy.
- The Government of Thailand promoted the Incheon Strategy at various occasions, including the commemorative event of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities that took place in Bangkok on 3 December 2014 with attendance of the Thai Prime Minister and several ministers, and the Regional Seminar on Development of ASEAN+3 for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Bangkok, 4-8 November 2014) that came up with a draft ASEAN Decade of Persons with Disabilities Strategic Plan, 2016-2020, in line with the Incheon Strategy.
- In Japan, disability is a standing agenda of the Prime Minister's office.

While most of these countries are addressing all the 10 goals of the Incheon Strategy in their national action plans, some reported that they are focusing more on some specific goals in accordance with their national priorities. Bhutan focuses on goals 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10, India focuses on goals 1, 2 and 3, Mongolia focuses on goals 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9, and the Russian Federation focuses on goals 3, 4 and 5.

7. Hold a national event to launch the Incheon Strategy

Three of the 12 responding governments reported that they had organized national events to launch the Incheon Strategy in their countries:

- In Bhutan, a subregional workshop on social protection and launch of the Incheon Strategy was organized in April 2014, where members of the Parliament and high-ranking officials of the Government attended.
- In Mongolia, a national event to launch the Incheon Strategy was organized in March 2014, with attendance of the Prime Minister, the Parliament Speaker, two Ministers and senior officials of line ministries. The event was followed by an international workshop.
- In the Philippines, a national forum on Incheon Ten Goals was held in July 2013 with attendance of the Presidential Spokesperson, the Secretary of Presidential Communication Operations Bureau and other senior government officials.

8. Initiate or continue the national "Make the Right Real" campaign to promote ratification/implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Government of Mongolia reported that a "Make the Right Real" campaign had been held after the adoption of the Incheon Strategy in November 2012. It organized a monthly campaign to make the right real for persons with disabilities in April-May 2013, covering all 21 rural provinces of Mongolia and 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar City. The campaign was attended by 3,500 participants.

As of 20 February 2015, national "Make the Right Real" campaigns were organized in the following 9 countries in Asia and the Pacific to promote ratification/implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Bangladesh (2011); India (2011); Kazakhstan (2012); Mongolia (2013); Myanmar (2012); Pakistan (2011); Papua New Guinea (2011); the Philippines (2011); and Viet Nam (2014). The Russian Federation reported that they held a series of campaigns since 2011 through 2014 to support a social change of attitude for persons with disabilities and their families.

In Samoa, the CRPD was signed in September 2014, and an awareness campaign for ratification will be launched in 2015.

9. Include issues concerning women and girls with disabilities in the national response to the 20-year review of progress in implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the regional outcome document

Eleven of the 12 responding governments reported that their national mechanisms for the advancement of women had included women and girls with disabilities in the 20-year review of progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

The critical areas of concern where issues of women and girls with disabilities are included differ from country to country (Table 5).

Table 5. Critical areas of concern where issues of women with disabilities are included

Country	Areas of concern *											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Bhutan	√	√		√			√	√				√
China	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√			√
India	√	√	√				√					
Indonesia		√	√	√				√				√
Japan								√	√			
Mongolia	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Pakistan	√	√	√	√				√			√	√
Philippines	√	√	√	√		√	√	√		√		
Republic of Korea												
Russian Federation		√	√						√	√	√	
Samoa								√				√
Thailand	√	√	√	√			√	√				√

* Notes:

Poverty (A); Education and Training (B); Health (C); Violence (D); Armed Conflict (E); The Economy (F); Power and Decision-Making (G); Human Rights of Women (H); Institutional Mechanism for the Advancement of Women (I); The Media (J); The Environment (K); The Girl Child (L)

10. Engage Champions and Promoters in action to promote the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, as appropriate

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4474

