Social inclusion

Transboundary Dimensions of the 2030 Agenda through Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in the Asia and the Pacific: Subregional Inception Meeting

2 oct 2018

Osama Rajkhan

Project objectives:

to enhance national capacity to develop policies that will act as a bridge to where future economic fruits

to strengthen cooperation between the institutions and agencies responsible for policy development and implementation, and

to integrate **social inclusion** (and sustainability) in these policies

UNITED NATIONS ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

70 YEARS OF CONNECTING ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Why?

bc it attracts investments

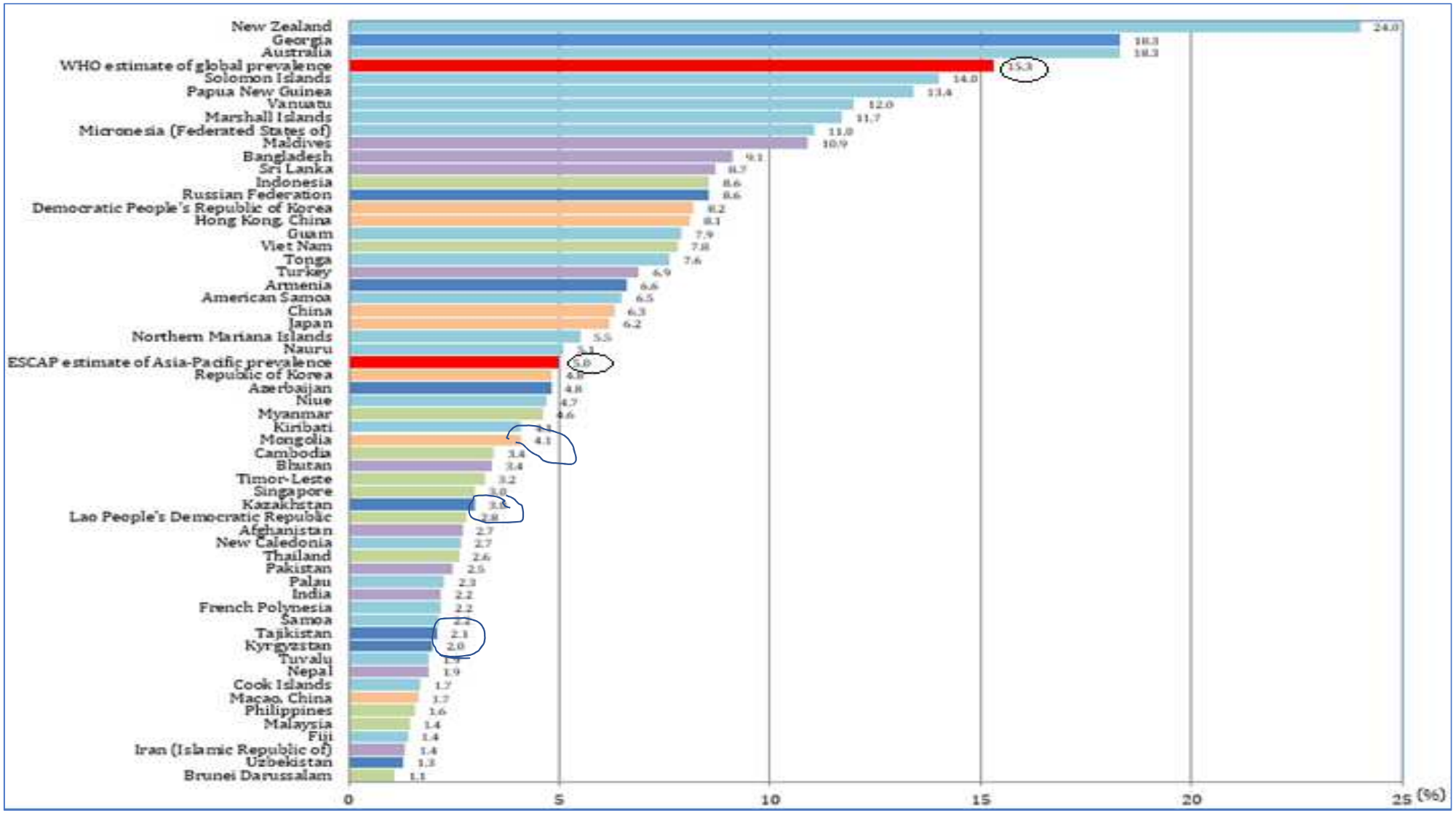
from **Zharkent to Khorgos** along the old silk road

How to reach those left behind

ESCAP's response: studies the impact of ICT, transport and energy connectivity projects on all the social groups and have found that infrastructure connectivity has impacted their lives in a positive way and simultaneously lead to noticeable increases in GDP.

connectivity = business

Persons living with disabilities


New Zealand 24.0
Georgia 18.3
Australia 18.3
WHO estimate of global prevalence 15.3
Solomon Islands 14.0
Papua New Guinea 13.4
Vanuatu 12.0
Marshall Islands 11.7
Micronesia (Federated States of) 11.0
Maldives 10.9
Bangladesh 9.1
Sri Lanka 8.7
Indonesia 8.6
Russian Federation 8.6
Democratic People's Republic of Korea 8.2
Hong Kong, China 8.1
Guam 7.9
Viet Nam 7.8
Tonga 7.6
Turkey 6.9
Armenia 6.6
American Samoa 6.5
China 6.3
Japan 6.2
Northern Mariana Islands 5.5
Nauru
ESCAP estimate of Asia-Pacific prevalence
Republic of Korea
Azerbaijan 4.8
Niue 4.7
Myanmar 4.6
Kiribati
Mongolia 4.1
Cambodia 3.4
Bhutan 3.4
Timor-Leste 3.2
Singapore 3.0
Kazakhstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Afghanistan 2.7
New Caledonia 2.7
Thailand 2.6
Pakistan 2.5
Palau 2.3
India 2.2
French Polynesia 2.2
Samoa
Tajikistan 2.1
Kyrgyzstan 2.0
Tuvalu
Nepal 1.9
Cook Islands 1.7
Macao, China 1.7
Philippines 1.6
Malaysia 1.4
Fiji 1.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of) 1.4
Uzbekistan 1.3
Brunei Darussalam 1.1
0
5
10
15
20
25 (%)

Value of disability lens assessment

drivers of economies:

- Potential consumption power
- GDP increase by one to seven per cent if disability-inclusion in development succeed
- Universal design ICT products are popular

drivers of social inclusion:

Universal design benefits older persons, young families, those with preventable injuries, older persons, non-native speakers of a language in a given country

Ramp, captioning, large font, easy to understand language

UNIVERSAL DESIGN

Drivers of innovation

new idea for business

Type writers, Jacuzzi, captioning, built-in feature of I phones

CRPD

Incheon Strategy

Sendai Framework

Common perspectives: ICT

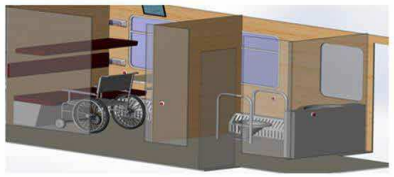
Availability

Affordability

Usability

accessibility

Under the “SOS” services, the redesigned train car 482 has started serving persons with disabilities to the route Zamiin-Uud, Erdenet and Sukhbaatar starting from 02 May 2016.



Internal view of the compartment for persons with disabilities,

View of the train car 482 for the persons with disabilities.

Ramp and wheelchair accessible toilet in train car 482

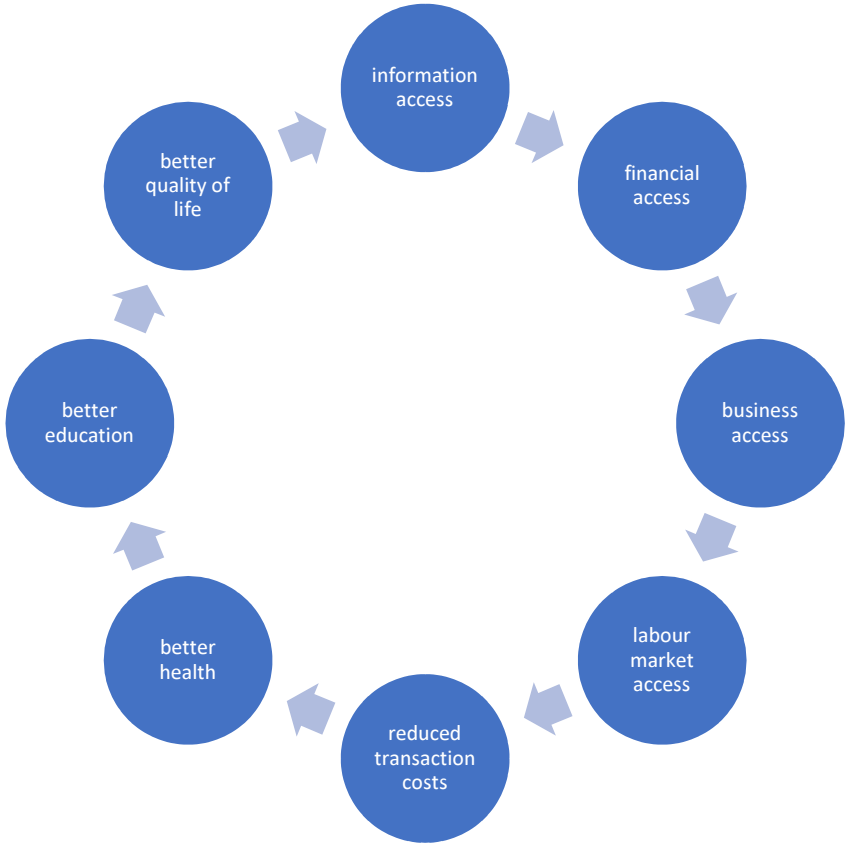
Common perspectives: transportation

ISO 21542:2011 Building construction — Accessibility and Usability of the Built Environment (Accessible Built Environment Standard)

Country-specific perspectives: Mongolia

- Accessible public building: 27. 9 per cent
- Accessible website: 36 per cent
- Parliamentarians with disabilities: 0 per cent

ICT connectivity
can be leveraged with
social inclusion
to transform life
to the better



Thank you